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"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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MISCELLANY.

HOW I WASN'T SHAKEN DOWN.

BY "ALBUQUERQUE."

In one of our western cities, a forgery to a large amount had been effected, and the perpetrator had escaped with the spoils. The place of his concealment was not certainly known, but he was supposed to be in New York city.

In the city, where the crime had been committed, I held a situation as lieutenant of police and in obedience to orders, I had proceeded to New York in search of the forger.

It was my first evening in town, and as I was sitting within the friendly walls of the St. Nicholas, wrapped in a cloud of tobacco smoke and a fine specimen of the latest style of false whiskers and moustache, I saw enter a very dear friend, from whom two years before I had parted in California.

As he passed, he glanced at me, but did not recognize me. I was glad of it, for it assured me that my false whiskers would be a valuable aid to me as a disguise in the search which on the next day I intended to commence.

My friend lighted a cigar, and seated himself some distance from me. As I could not allow the opportunity of speaking with him to pass by, I went towards him and said—

"Good evening Mr. Markham."

"Good evening, sir," he replied, at the same time looking at me as if endeavoring to recall my countenance.

"When did you return from Eldorado?" I asked him.

"A week ago, but really you have the advantage over me, inasmuch as you are acquainted with my name, while I do not recognize you."

"Is that the case?"

"It is, sir."

"Don't you remember me?"

"No, sir, I do not," he replied.

"Can't I speak with you one moment in private?" I asked.

"Certainly," was the answer, and arising he accompanied me to my room. When the door was closed, I said—

"I do not recollect me?"

"I cannot," was the reply.

Taking off my whiskers and moustache, and speaking in a natural tone, for I had before used a disguised voice—I asked—

"Does that refresh your memory?"

"Harry Evans, by all that's powerful," he exclaimed, as he grasped my hand and shook it until I feared that when he should release it my fingers would drop off.

"But what is the meaning of all this; where did you come from, and what are you up to that you must disguise yourself so that your friends don't know you?"

On promise of secrecy, and in a few words I told him what business I had before me. When I ended he cried out:

"By Jove, Harry, of all the men in the city you are the one I am most delighted to see; for there is a little matter, which is precisely in your line, that I want attended to."

I assured him that nothing would afford me more pleasure than to serve him in any way which might be in my power.

Having ordered some champagne and fresh cigars, he told me of the work which he had for me to do, and I will repeat the story as nearly as possible in his own words.

"It is just a week since I arrived here with good health and plenty of money—a combination of circumstances which I consider particularly fortunate—and last night the trouble happened which I want you to set right."

"During the evening, having nothing better to do, I strolled into Burton's to witness him in one of his inimitable performances. Next to me was seated a lady, who was very neatly but rather slowly dressed, and who appeared to be unaccompanied by any one."

"Moreover, she was exceedingly handsome, and having by some chance entered into conversation with her, I found her also very interesting. What started our acquaintance I cannot remember, although I think it arose from some remark, which she made to me—but at any rate she was quite agreeable."

"When the performance was about half through, she suddenly complained of feeling faint, and asked me if I would accompany her where she could get some fresh air. I did so, and it appeared to revive her, but after a few minutes she seemed to grow worse and speaking to a small boy who was standing near, she asked him to call a carriage. Up to the present time, I had felt a slight suspicion that all was not perhaps as it should be. It had been but the shadow of an idea, which her last request dispelled, and therefore I assisted her into the carriage. But no sooner was she in than she fell almost upon the door."

"Of course I jumped in to help her upon her seat. Hardly was I in when the door was closed, the driver sprang to his box and off we went. I was just about ordering him to stop, as I had no intention of riding with him, when the lady, who appeared to divine my thoughts, grasped me by the arm, and exclaimed—

"My dear sir, do not leave me I beg of you; I am very unwell, and if you will but ride with me as far as my home, you will oblige me very much; it is not far, and you can instantly return to the theatre."

"What could I do? I was in for it, and determined to take it quietly—beside thought, it may turn out to be a romantic adventure, and you will soon see, that it did, and that the romance rather exceeded the pleasantness of the thing. So I remained seated by her side, supporting her, as she slowly revived."

"Although she had said that the distance was but short, and notwithstanding I was rather enjoying myself, yet it seemed to me that we were never going to stop, although the horses had been going for a long time at the top of their speed. In fact I had several times thought that they must be running away with us."

"But at last, after riding for almost half an hour at a break-neck pace, we halted. By this time, she was again so unwell that I was absolutely obliged to lift her out of the carriage, and carry her up to the steps."

"Here she bled me to come in, that she might thank me for my kindness, assuring me that she should never forget it. Accordingly I ordered the driver to wait, and in I went. We passed through a hall in which the gas burned dimly, and into a parlor likewise but little lighted, but as well as I could see, quite nicely furnished."

"The moment we entered the room, she appeared to revive, and closing the door, and taking off her bonnet and cloak, she requested me to be seated. I did so upon a lounge near at hand, and presently she came and seated herself at my side."

"She thanked me over and over again, and requested my card, which I gave her. She appeared to be completely recovered from her late illness, which she said was quite subject to, and I have since come very much to the same conclusion. She had expected to meet her husband at the theatre, and did not know why he had not been there. He was a lawyer, and perhaps his business had detained him. Thus passed a quarter of an hour."

"At the end of that time I heard steps coming along the hall; they stopped at the parlor door, and the knob was turned, but the door would not yield. Then a heavy voice exclaimed, 'open this door,' this was followed by a strong kick."

"At the same time the lady cried out, 'My God it is my husband—the door is locked; he is terribly jealous—he will kill you; and fell fainting into my arms."

"What a position for a modest man! Before I could think twice, upon burst the door with a tremendous crash, and a man frantic with rage rushed into the room. For a moment he looked at us without speaking, and with a loud oath sprang to the table, opened a drawer, and seizing a pair of pistols pointed them at my head, crying out as he did so, villain, have I found you? you shall die."

"The wife sprang from my arms, and seized the barrel of a pistol with each hand. 'Would you commit murder? he is innocent,' she cried out, but he swore with an awful oath that if I moved he would kill me. Had I only had my revolver with me—and I generally carry it—he would perhaps come off second best; but I had that day sent it to be repaired, and therefore, luckily for him, I was unarmed."

"At length his ferocity melted beneath the tears and protestations of his wife and the matter was finally adjusted by leaving my watch and all my money—which was about three hundred dollars—as a pledge that I would call the next day and settle the affair, he at the same time giving me his note for the amount, and threatening to blow my brains out if I retired without so doing. After it was done, he walked down to the carriage with me, for it was still waiting, and got in after me, still keeping his pistols in his hands."

"When we had ridden some ten minutes, the carriage stopped, and I was ordered to get out. I did so as he possessed a most potent 'persuader,' and the hack drove off and left me in an unknown part of the city. Of course, I have been unable to find the house and so my money is lost, without you can help me find it; but I will give them then the credit of having played the game most excellently."

"When my friend had finished I burst into a loud laugh. I could not help it, the whole affair was so rich and amusing, but I promised to assist him as far as I was able."

"Have you mentioned the affair to any one?" I asked him.

"No you are the first. I thought that it would be useless, as I had no satisfactory proof of the transaction, for of course the note is worthless even if I could find the house, which is perfectly impossible, as I have not the faintest idea of its locality."

"Should you know the woman if you should see her again?"

"Yes, among a thousand."

"And the man could you recognize him?"

"I think I could."

"I asked him to give a description of him and he did so."

"I could have hugged him in my joy, for here was the very man whom I was in search of, and I could by finding him, kill two birds with one stone, and instead of being a paying loss, it would be a paying gain. I would pay well, as a reward of one thousand dollars had been offered me by the person whose name had been forged, if I should arrest the criminal, and I promised Markham one-half of it in case I was successful for having put me upon the right track."

"The next day I commenced, but for two days nothing of consequence was done. On the second evening, however, the prospect brightened. Markham and myself were leisurely promenading Broadway, and talking of nothing in particular when, grasping me by the arm, he suddenly exclaimed—

"Do you see it?"

"Yes," said I mechanically, but without having the faintest idea of what he meant."

"That's the one," he continued, "I could tell it anywhere."

"What is the one?" I asked.

"That pink bonnet ahead," he replied, and 'tis the same cloak, too."

In truth about twenty feet before us was

a lady wearing a pink bonnet, and walking along unaccompanied by any gentleman. I instantly knew to what he referred, and my pleasure was as great as his."

"But are you perfectly certain it is the one?"

"That I am; but see she has stopped at that window and we shall have a look at her face; yes, I knew I was right," he continued as the lady in question looking in at a store window gave us a good view of her countenance."

"I instantly requested Markham to leave me lest she should chance to see him, and recognize him which would completely spoil the plan of operation, the principal points of which I had already marked out for myself."

"I promised that if he would do so I would run the game to cover, and he should be in at the death. Accordingly he turned upon his steps and in a few minutes was out of sight."

"As soon as he was gone I walked forward briskly till I had reached the pink bonnet. I continued behind her long enough to inspect the points of which I had already marked out for myself."

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The prisoners were taken care of, and after Markham recovered his watch and a portion of his money, but would not accept the five hundred which I had promised him, and we have often since then, congratulated each other that there was so favorable a termination to our "shaking down."

A LONG NOSE. There is a rich story told of a minister at Montague—Rev. Mr. Moody, who has been most liberally furnished by nature with that very necessary appendage to a man's face—his nose. It is said while at a public dinner on a certain time, a gentleman who sat opposite to Mr. M., thinking to get off a good joke at his expense, remarked in a loud tone—

"Mr. Moody there is a fly on the end of your nose."

This threw the company into a roar, for the tone of voice conveyed the impression that the end of the nose was so far from Mr. Moody that he would not know a fly was on it, unless some kind friend told him. But Mr. Moody completely turned the tables on him, by remarking in his cool dry way—

"Well, Mr. —, you are nearer the fly than I am, won't you please brush it off."

The laugh that went round the table at this sally of wit, was perfectly uproarious.

"You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said an invidious parent.

"But ma, I like her; she is a good little girl, and I am sure she dresses as prettily as ever I do, and she has lots of toys."

"I cannot help that, my dear," responded the foolish anti-American, "her father is a shoenaker."

"But I don't play with her father; I play with her. She isn't a shoenaker."

A JAPANESE TOY. A gentleman, resident at St. Helena, in writing to his friends in this country, says that a U. S. naval officer, who had just returned from Japan, presented to his wife a Japanese toy which he regarded as a great curiosity. It was a top, which when set to spinning discharged from itself six other little tops, that like so many satellites, went to spinning around the parent top, and continued in motion as long as it did and then retreated again within the mother. It certainly is an ingenious piece of mechanism.

A BRIGHT ONE. A little three year old lass, bright and quick-witted, stopping a few days since at the Probate House, was asked by a gentleman, where she was going.

"I am going to Rye Beach," she said.

"Ah, then you are going to live on Rye and Indian bread?" said the gentleman.

"Oh, no, sir," she quickly replied, "I am going to live on the sea shore!"

TRIDENT THUNDER. The finest idea of a thunder storm was when Wiggins came home light. He came into the room where his wife and daughters were, and just then he stumbled over the cradle and fell whop on the floor. After a short time he rose and said, "Wife are you hurt?" "No."

"Girls, are you hurt?" "No."

"Terrible clap, wasn't it?"

POSITION IN SLEEPING. It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in position the stomach is turned upside down, and the contents are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. At going to sleep on your back, especially after a heavy meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food resting on the great vein of the body, near the back bone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial the sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams.

If the meal has been recent or hearty, the arrest is more decided, and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and desperate effort to get rid of it, rouse us, that sends on the stagnated blood, and we awake in a fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feelings of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of the effort made to escape the danger. Eating a large, or what is called a "heartly meal" before going to bed should always be avoided; it is the frequent cause of nightmares, and sometimes the cause of sudden death.

"SWEETS FOR THE SWEET." A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Pernambuco, South America, in speaking of the sugar trade, at that port, says:

The sugar is deposited in the warehouses emptied from the bags, sorted, &c. If a person would retain his relish for sweetening, he should by all means abstain from visiting these houses. Here he will see naked negroes up to their thighs in sugar—sitting upon it, sleeping upon it, rolling over it—the perspiration the while oozing from every pore, and he will, no doubt, turn from the spectacle profoundly impressed with the belief that sugar is a humbug.

"Bathe every day!" exclaimed widow Smashpiper, as she dropped the flat iron upon the horse shoe, and looked her neighbor Soaps right in the eye. "Why you don't tell! I never used to think of stripping my Jeebs, and giving him a little good wash but three times a year. Once in the summer, once in the fall, and once in the winter. However, some children catch dirt sooner than others!"

POLITICAL.

Great Speech of John Hickman.

Character of Stephen A. Douglas fully described by one who has known him long and well.

That brilliant and distinguished Anti-Le-compton Democrat, John Hickman of Pa., has renounced and denounced Stephen A. Douglas. He goes for "Honest Abe." He made a most eloquent speech at Philadelphia, on Thursday last, fully defining his position. We quote that part specially relating to Mr. Douglas. Remember that no man in this country knows Mr. Douglas better than John Hickman does. Hear what Mr. Hickman says!

"There are few, if any, living men concerning whom more has been said, and less really known, than Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. There are thousands, by far too many thousands, now sustaining him under the mistaken and delusive idea that he is directing his efforts to counteract the plans of the Southern Democracy. This is a frightful hallucination, but a natural one, when we take into consideration the humiliating fact that all that devotion could do has been done, by those surrounding his person, to distort a true record, and to stamp a counterfeit character for him on the public mind. Viewing him as one of the most unsafe and treacherous of leaders, you will pardon me certain statements which it now seems necessary should be made, and the correctness of which, I presume, will not be impugned. I have not yet forgotten when, in the winter of 1855-6, during the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, the residents of Kansas, ascertaining that the cardinal principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act had been wantonly and wickedly nullified, that fraud and violence, connected in the Blue-Jackets of Missouri, had invaded their homes and imposed a foreign rule upon them for the purpose of forcing upon them institutions which they abhorred, and invoking the interposition of Congress in their behalf, the proud father of 'untrammeled popular sovereignty' turned his back upon his violated child, and closed his eyes, as in death, to complaints of outrage almost without a parallel in the civilization of the century. These despoiled pioneers, who had taken up their abode in the Territory under the most solemn guarantees of self-government, only asked to prove their accusation. In other words, they declared that they had never been able to enjoy self-government; that they were ruled by invaders, and demanded the sovereignty conferred by law upon them. Mr. Douglas should have been the first man to fly to their relief, and if he had been as completely dedicated to the principles of his bill, as some would make us believe, he would have urged investigation and carried it. So far from having done so, he put himself in the lead of those Senators most hostile to an exposition, and became the mere mouth-piece, advocate, and apologist of those engaged in the work of forcing slavery upon an unwilling people. He enjoyed at that time the full confidence of the South, and his Democracy was orthodox, because he was loyal to his taskmasters, willing to do battle for their most extravagant demands. He was then chairman of the Committee on Territories, and I call attention to his report as such, made March 12, 1855, as conclusive upon the point I have stated. In that paper he could find nothing to say against foreign conspiracies to invade the soil of Kansas and control elections; but he had much to offer in condemnation of Eastern associations to encourage removal thither. He could discover no irregularities in the return of Mr. Whitfield, the pro-slavery delegate to the House of Representatives, but he clearly discerned that the Territorial Legislature was a legally elected body, with perfect authority to enact the most cruel and arbitrary slave codes, and that the complaints of fraud and force were gotten up merely to stimulate and excite Northern emigration. At the time of which I speak, there was no one in Congress or out of Congress, in office or out of office, who exerted himself more untiringly to perpetuate that reign of terror inaugurated to secure the admission of Kansas as a slave State, I fear there are many now bearing up the banner inscribed with the name of this Senator, who never have fully understood, or who have forgotten this tarnished page in his history. If there has ever been a more determined foe to the growth of freedom in Kansas, or to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, than Stephen A. Douglas, he has been able to keep himself very much under cover. It is gratifying, however, to make a single remark in his favor; it is this, that he seems as willing as the most ardent of his friends to divert attention from this period of his life. I am not aware that in either essay or address, he has ventured to recur to it; but, on the contrary, he seems disposed to treat it as a blank in his career."

Whilst these proceedings were progressing in the Senate, the other branch of Congress carried resolutions of investigation under a close division of parties, and sent a select committee to the territory. The consequence was such an exposure as satisfied the country of the truth of everything charged, but of existing conspiracies beyond anything that had been imagined. The published evidence effectually revealed the intention of the South, and made a deep impression upon the North. It was then established that neither law nor proprieties were to be allowed to stand in the way of slavery extension; and we are almost driven to the conclusion that the repeal of the Missouri restriction was but a part of the general and well-matured plan of operations at the head of which stood the self-crowned

chief of popular territorial government. Mr. Douglas' term of office was now drawing to a close. It is not unlikely that a desire for re-election, and a knowledge of the conviction forced upon his State by the examination alluded to, induced him to look with different eyes upon Kansas, and create an anxiety on his part to take up the cause of her robbed and wretched people. I cannot certainly say how this may have been; I only state a sudden and miraculous change came over him, and for a while he seemed to glory in the name of rebel. He proposed the admission of Kansas under the Le-compton constitution with seeming seriousness, and then announced his intention to vote for the greater inquiry, the "English bill." It was then the honored and heroic Harris, who now sleeps in death, shed tears of anguish, and gave utterance to his despair. Over this again, the veil has been carefully and closely drawn by the guardians of Mr. Douglas' fame. His admirers have acted wisely, as it has prevented, doubtless, many unpleasant surmises and suggestions. To that boldest, and truest, and greatest of all warriors in the battle-field of right, David C. Broderick, is Mr. Douglas indebted for his rescue from the whirlpool which would certainly have engulfed him—from a stain which would have obliterated his heroism in connection with the cause to which he had so ostentatiously professed to devote himself. I withhold the words in which the scathing rebuke was clothed. And yet this noblest and most self-sacrificing of men, Mr. Douglas' protector, the martyr to truth, who, in the fullness of his heart, and on his dying couch exclaimed, "they have murdered me, because I was opposed to the extension of slavery, and a corrupt administration." Upon his return home, and in the hour of his sternest trial, when fighting, like Spartacus, upon his bended knees, against the poisoned darts of the present dynasty, and at a time when he had a right to expect all possible aid from the man whose interest he had made his own, found all the sympathies of Mr. Douglas extended to his opponents, and himself treated as an enemy and an outcast. If we would respect the memory of Broderick we can never support Douglas; it would be a mark of servility and baseness. If ever there was a true son of the North, inhumanly broken in spirit, and who had reason to exclaim, "save me from my friends," that man was David C. Broderick. Had Stephen A. Douglas but discharged the duty he sacredly owed him, he would have gained a victory for freedom in California, and would to day, in my opinion, be living in the land, and acknowledged as one of the foremost men in the Republic. He laid down his life to attest his sincerity; many who profess to love him will, in wild and reckless exultation, utter the name of him who could not find time or opportunity to speak a word in eulogy over the grave of the departed martyr. Inscribe the name of Broderick in fiery characters upon your banners—he was your champion—and you at least can afford to do him justice. He rests in peace on the heights of the proud city of the Pacific, where no ingratitude can longer wound him, relieved from the warfare between heartless factions, and where his ashes will remain, an eternal memento of his faith and his confidence in the ultimate triumph of a down-trodden humanity."

These references have been made for a single purpose—to satisfy, if doubts exist, that in the great struggle between the South and North, to secure the long lost equality of the latter, Mr. Douglas is against us. Should more recent evidence be demanded, then let an examination be made of the Congressional Globe, containing the ballots for Speaker and Clerk during the last session of the House of Representatives. Ascertain what the action of the Illinois, Western and Northwestern democracy was, during the protracted contest for an organization. Every vote that Mr. Douglas could influence was invariably cast for such candidates as the South presented, including those of the most extreme and revolutionary character. He gave no assistance to any one not recognized by the propagandists as orthodox upon all questions which concerned them. And I very well remember when the name of Col. Forney was mentioned in connection with the office he now occupies, and his fate was to be decided, how diligently "the great advocate of popular sovereignty" labored for his defeat; every devotee of Mr. Douglas voting against him, with one exception. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, in whom I have very great confidence, declined to vote at all. Col. Forney who never hesitated to advance the fortunes of Mr. Douglas, when he could properly do so, was elected in spite of Mr. Douglas. Col. Forney, I presume, was not endorsed by the democracy who swear by the peculiar institution. Others may choose to forget all this, and I will not erminate them for doing so, but I promise never to forget it. I am for my friends and against those who oppose my friends. If I am wrong in this, let charity be extended to me—I cannot help it."

I have said all I desire to say of the two Democracies. There is a preference between them. The one is plain and outspoken; the other is concealed and tricky. Of the two, I much prefer Mr. Breckenridge, and yet I cannot imagine the circumstances under which I would support Mr. Breckenridge. He asserts that the Supreme Court has decided that slavery is an existing constitutional institution in all our territories, and that it is the duty of the government to sustain it where it thus legally exists. Mr. Douglas contends the Courts have not yet so decided, but if they shall do so, it will then become the duty of all good citizens to respect the decision, and of every

branch of the government to enforce it with promptness and fidelity. This is his platform. If our Federal Court has not already given a decision in accordance with the notions of Mr. Breckenridge, no one doubts it will do so as quick as the question shall be brought distinctly before it. So, at best, the only point of disagreement between these rival candidates, is that of time only. If, in the language of the resolution adopted by the convention that placed Mr. Douglas in nomination, and just partly quoted, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to respect, and of every branch of the Federal government to enforce, a judicial decision determining the constitutional existence of slavery in our territories, what becomes of that other theory of Mr. Douglas, that, no matter what the Supreme Court may decide, slavery may be excluded from a territory by unfriendly legislation?

Those advocating the claims of Mr. Bell would please everybody by promising nothing. They stand upon a constitution without interpretation, and upon an endangered Union without announcing the means by which it may be saved.

Let us not be deceived. There are but two doctrines between which we can choose when we come to deposit our ballots. One is, that the Constitution favors slavery as fully as freedom; that neither has advantage over the other; that they must travel together and exist together, under equal protection, until the territory shall be endowed with State sovereignty, and both alike are national. The other is, that the Constitution treats slavery as a local municipal institution; but does not give it a single attribute of nationality; that it has not an equal status with freedom, and that its extension is to be discouraged. How shall we act between these opposing views? I answer the inquiry. Our laboring classes deserve all the encouragement and protection we can give them. Southern statesmen regard them as white slaves; let us not surrender them to such mercies as the owners of chattel labor would extend to them. Our farmers and manufacturers have long been cut off from all the bounties of legislation by the forces of southern prejudice; we should enlist on their side. Our country has suffered much in the estimation of mankind from our manifested attachment to a system notoriously in counteraction to the principles upon which our government was founded; considerations of morality, expediency, and consistency should incline us to do all that we lawfully may do to save ourselves from further imputations. Slavery within the States stands behind impregnable defenses, but it holds no charter to travel without restraint. It has long labored for, but has not yet reached, a position of absolutism. It grasps for empire, as it is the only means by which tyranny can ever save itself. Our danger is imminent, but we can yet overcome it, if we allow reason, rather than prejudice, to shape our efforts. Democracy, as now interpreted by those loudest in the profession of it, and almost monopolizing its name, no longer means the will of the majority; it contemns the masses; holds no association with labor, and utters no word of encouragement to the poor. Its professions are impostures, and most soon fail to deceive. It has become worse than the ally of slavery; it is its plant and prostituted tool. Wisdom and propriety must alike repudiate it, unless speedily regenerated.

Our true policy is that of resistance to the extravagant and unconstitutional demands of the South. We can only make it effectual in one way—by the support of Mr. Lincoln. He is honest and capable, and attached to the principles of the constitution, and his election will assign limits to sectional oligarchy, and make labor honorable and remunerative."

A NEW PHASE. The impression is very general that in case a President should not be elected by the people, the station would fall to Mr. Lane. Mr.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE AUGUST 10, 1860.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

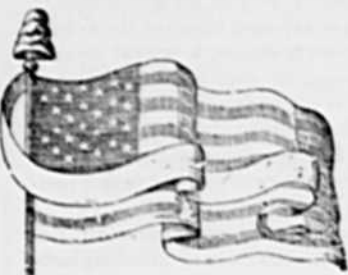
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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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Shaw,
Hudson,
Bethel,
Locke's Mills,
Rumford,
Hanover,
E. Rumford.



Republican Nominations.

Presidential Election, Tuesday, November 6.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

FOR ELECTORS.

At Large—WILLIAM WILLIS,
ABNER COBURN,
First District, LOUIS O. COWAN,
2d " DANIEL HOWES,
24 " WM. M. REED,
6th " ANDREW PETERS.

State Election, Monday, September 10th.

FOR GOVERNOR.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

First District, JOHN N. GOODWIN,
Second District, CHARLES W. WALTON,
Fourth District, ANSON P. MORRILL,
Sixth District, FRID. A. PIKE.

SENATORS—THIRD DISTRICT.

E. G. HARLOW, of Canton
JOHN P. HUBBARD, of Hiram.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

ELISHA WINTER, of Dixfield.

REGISTER OF PROBATE.

JOSHUA S. HOBBS, of Waterford.

SENIORITY.

JOSEPH E. COLBY, of Rumford.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

HENRY C. REED, of Norway.

COUNTY TREASURER.

WILLIAM A. PIDGIN, of Paris.

Republican Caucus.

The republican voters of the towns of Bethel, Newry, Hanover, Grafton, and Upton and the Plantations of Dixfield, Lincoln, And. N. Supt. and Hamlin's Gt. are notified to meet at the town house in Bethel, Saturday the 1st day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported by the Republicans of said towns and plantations as Representative to the next Legislature. Also to transact any other business that may be thought proper at said meeting.

Per order of the Republican District Committee.

A. K. KNAPP, Chairman.

Hanover, July 20, 1860.

Demagogism of Ephraim K. Smart.

We have always held to the doctrine that a public man is to be judged more from his record than from any professions he might make, when claiming the suffrages of the people; and the history of the past demonstrates that professions of fidelity to a principle when made in opposition to past acts are generally empty sounds, unworthy of credit. Ephraim K. Smart has a public record; and in order to determine how far public confidence should be placed in him, that record should be examined and read. We are aware that he now pompously and with a great flourish of trumpets, pretends to be in favor of the doctrine of non-interference, or squatter sovereignty, and is cutting a great "swell" in the State press. This, and slandering men better than himself in his principal business. The political record of this Smart reveals enough to put every man upon his guard as to how far any confidence should be placed in his present professions. If he has during his whole past political career played the demagogue, that is a fact which should be carefully weighed in making up an estimate of his political integrity. We propose in this article briefly to call attention to what he has been, to give a synopsis of his zigzag political shuffling in times past, and then hereafter we shall publish the record itself to prove it. Smart was a member of the 20th Congress, elected as a democrat. In the canvass previous to his election, he pledged himself so strongly on the anti-slavery question that he received the votes of many of the Liberty party men in his District. During the first session of that Congress a bill for the organization of Oregon Territory came up with the slavery prohibition of the ordinance of 1797 contained in it. For this he voted, after making a speech in favor of it. During the 2d session of the same Congress a bill for the establishment of free territorial government in California and New Mexico was introduced, and Smart made a speech in favor of excluding slavery therefrom by Congressional enactment. At the Convention at which John Hubbard was nominated for Governor, held on the

28th of June 1849, Mr. Smart was a delegate, and at this convention strong anti-slavery resolutions were adopted, and a committee of which he was chairman was appointed to write an address to the people of Maine, which subsequently appeared, signed by himself and the other members of the committee. This address contained the most ultra slavery restriction doctrines, not only acknowledging the constitutional right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories, but the absolute necessity of its application in all cases.

Smart was again elected to the 32d Congress, having remained out one term. At its first session, he made a speech entitled "A defense of the N. 17th against the charge of aggression on the South." In this speech he was so rampant for Northern rights that he refused to acquiesce in the compromise measures of 1850, and went in for agitation all over. So much for Smart's anti-slavery professions up to 1852. It will here be observed that up to this period he had been the open, avowed advocate of the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso.

We now turn over a leaf in the history of this political demagogue. Smart was an office under Pierce, and after Douglas and Pierce had laid their sacrilegious hands upon the Missouri compromise, he turned a complete somersault, and went in with them for the repeal of the Missouri restriction. He established the "Free Press," and threw the whole of Pierce's administration sustained him and the South in all their Kansas outrages. There was not an outrage committed by the border ruffians, from the beginning to the end of the Kansas troubles under the administration of Pierce but what was sustained by this paper under the editorial lead of Smart. The settlers of Kansas were denounced as "rich and unclean," their suffrages were mocked at. Smart, it will be remembered, was a portion of the time collector of Belfast under Pierce. About the time he was appointed he wrote and published a *sermon* letter directed to Pierce to show with what alacrity he could lick southern dirt. During the time he held the Belfast collectorship, his paper abounded in the most disgusting, nauseating flattery of President Pierce, and when the question began to be discussed who should be the democratic nominee in 1856, Smart began his swagger for Pierce's re-election, and all the way up to the nomination of Buchanan his paper was filled with the most sickening plaudits of the man who appointed him to office.

And now another chapter opens in the political career of this political trimmer. Buchanan was elected, and Smart began to fear his rival, Dickinson, would get him ousted from his place and get in himself, so he began eulogizing Buchanan. This appears first in a fulsome puff of Old Buck's inaugural. Soon after the "Dred Scott" decision came out, as was anticipated, from the references to it in the inaugural, Smart then turned corner and went in for this decision, in a long article in the "Press." After the letter of Professor Silliman and others to the President, he (Buchanan) came out with a reply under date of Aug. 1857, and among other things he said "Slavery existed at that time (1854) and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States." Smart published this letter in the Free Press, under date of Sept. 18, 1857, and *colored the whole of it*, thereby repudiating in the strongest terms the doctrine of popular sovereignty. Smart was not satisfied with this; he had prepared to take another leap in the down hill road to Southern despotism. When Buchanan and his party undertook to force the atrocious Lecompton Constitution through Congress, he came out and gave this infamous swindle his direct approval. As early as Nov. 1857, in an article in his paper he said, referring to the Lecompton Constitution, among other things, "We regard the proposition thus submitted fair and just." Subsequently Smart followed up this idea, puffing and blowing for Lecompton like a steam engine under full pressure. He published Buchanan's first Lecompton message and endorsed it in full. All this the month of January he was writing one article after another, lauding Lecompton, abusing the Free State men of Kansas, puffing Buchanan, and urging the adoption of the Lecompton atrocity by Congress. And during all this time he was retaining his office with the hope that he could succeed in obtaining a re-appointment. But his servility could not save him this time. Old Buck saw through his political hypocrisy, and appointed his old rival, Jonathan G. Dickinson, to his place, on the 18th of January.

And now comes still another chapter in the history of Smart. He at once dropped Lecomptonism and began blowing in another direction. Since that time he has been riding the squatter sovereignty hobby. The people of Camden were silly enough to elect this disgusting political wriggler to the Me. Legislature in 1858, supposing, as it is said, he could get up a new county, making Camden the shire town, but his very presence in the House, defeated the project. Last year he maneuvered for the nomination of Governor, but the party having a little respect left for itself, turned out and defeated him, and nominated the Hon. Manasseh H. Smith, a gentleman of talents, one every way worthy the place, *excepting his politics*. This year after the nomination of the gallant Washburn, the sham democracy gave up the last hope of succeeding in the gubernatorial election, and allowed this political rope dancer to make an exhibition of himself before the people as the democratic candidate for Governor. His whole capital consists in two miserable cheap tricks, brazen faced impudence, and inordinate vanity. No decent man of his own party can listen to one of his low, smutty, slanderous harangues, made up, as they invariably are, of the very drivellings of party filth, without going away mortified and disgusted. We have briefly alluded to his record. We shall publish it hereafter, giving extracts from his speeches and writings to prove every position we have advanced.

Of the private character of Ephraim K. Smart we have nothing to say; but his public acts and official record are public property. When he placed himself before the people as a candidate for Governor, he indirectly invited an examination into his past

political history. We intend to avail ourselves of this polite invitation and bring before the gaze of the people, the political demagogism of Ephraim K. Smart.

Hon. Freeman H. Morse—Hon. Anson P. Morrill—The Fourth District.

Freeman H. Morse, his untiring industry and high position in the present Congress, and us to hope that the republicans of his District would again return him to the House. As Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, he has been doing an excellent service for the country, and could have had another term, he would have completed a large chapter of substantial reforms by him already commenced. But if the people of that District were to make a change, if Mr. Morse must be displaced, then we say with thousands all over the State and Country, let the old Republican War Horse be taken. The Hon. Anson P. Morrill is too able, too good, too honest a man to be suffered to remain in the shade of private life. The public should have his efficient services. At these times we need men of his stamp, especially in Congressmen who have the pluck and moral courage to stand up and do right, regardless of consequences. Another thing, the Republicans of Maine owe Mr. Morrill a debt of gratitude for the repeal of the Missouri restriction. He established the "Free Press," and threw the whole of Pierce's administration sustained him and the South in all their Kansas outrages. There was not an outrage committed by the border ruffians, from the beginning to the end of the Kansas troubles under the administration of Pierce but what was sustained by this paper under the editorial lead of Smart. The settlers of Kansas were denounced as "rich and unclean," their suffrages were mocked at. Smart, it will be remembered, was a portion of the time collector of Belfast under Pierce. About the time he was appointed he wrote and published a *sermon* letter directed to Pierce to show with what alacrity he could lick southern dirt. During the time he held the Belfast collectorship, his paper abounded in the most disgusting, nauseating flattery of President Pierce, and when the question began to be discussed who should be the democratic nominee in 1856, Smart began his swagger for Pierce's re-election, and all the way up to the nomination of Buchanan his paper was filled with the most sickening plaudits of the man who appointed him to office.

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The West Minister Review for July. I. Strikes; their Tendencies and Remedies. II. The Mill on the Floss. III. Rawlinson's Hampton Lectures for 1859. IV. The Post Office Monopoly. V. A. V. Schiller. VI. The Irish Education Question. VII. Germany; its strength and weakness. VIII. Thoughts in Aid of Faith. IX. Grievances of Hungarian Catholics. X. The French Press. XI. Contemporary Literature.

The foregoing concise enumeration of the Contents of the present number is more convincing than any labored commentary we might write of the value of review literature. It is a fair specimen of the variety which characterizes every number of the series of republications of which this forms a part. Questions in Politics, Social and Political Economy, Theology, The Fine Arts, and Education, which can only be superficially touched upon in the newspaper press, here undergo that calm consideration and discussion best calculated to insure the formation of a correct judgment, and to elicit the truth. Reflecting faithfully the impress of passing events upon the minds of the thinking men of the day, these Reviews form an invaluable companion to the Newspaper. The newspaper has barely time to record the transactions of the day; the review notes, the principles at work, and holds aloft the lamp of reason and experience. In the present disturbed state of the world, these publications are deserving of eminent attention; and the different principles represented by each Review afford the reader an invaluable means of comparison.

The present number we observe commences a volume, as also does Blackwood's Magazine for July, and we believe one or two of the others, thus rendering the present a desirable moment to commence subscriptions. Republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street New York. Price \$3 per annum.

GOLD. The Frederickton Head Quarters says great excitement prevails in Halifax owing to the discovery of an extensive district of gold quartz, of a rich quality, at Tangier river.

Mrs. Bethune, mother of Dr. Bethune, died on Saturday last, aged 92. She was born in 1768, at Niagara, when Niagara was a mystery to all save the few. Her term of life almost synchronized with that of the American nation.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties, as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus or Asiatic cholera. [Menthol Transcript.]

We learn that Walker's Mills, in Roxbury, were burned on Wednesday, 1st inst., cause unknown. Loss \$1500—no insurance. There were three buildings destroyed.

Oxford County Republican Convention.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, by Hon. E. W. Woodbury, chairman of the County Committee.

Upon his motion, Alvaro Hayford, Esq. of Canton, was chosen temporary chairman, and Wm. B. Lapham, M. D., of Woodstock, Sec'y.

Mr. Hayford accepted the chair in a brief but pertinent speech.

A Committee on credentials was then chosen, as follows: Albert Sanborn of Oxford, Jas. Hobbs, Jr., of Lovell, Thomas Mabry of Hiram, Edward P. Chase of Paris, Benj. Dearborn of Canton.

On motion of Dr. Rust of So. Paris, Gen. Perry was called upon, and made a few remarks, necessarily brief from limited time. He was followed by Hon. Sidney Perham. Mr. Perham spoke with vigor and effect. After defining popular sovereignty, showing its inconsistency, and the duplicity of its champion, he spoke of the success which awaited the Republican candidates, and the means by which it was to be achieved. It was necessary to fix our principles in the minds of the people, when they would be permanent in effect.

Mr. Harlow of Canton, spoke briefly of the new dogma of Douglas, its fallacy, and weakness. He alluded also to the gains reported in various towns, in our favor, as an evidence that the progress of the Republicans was steady and sure.

The Committee on credentials, having attended to the duty assigned, reported 125 delegates, as follows:

Albany—John Cummings, G. Brown, Otis Harford.
Andover—J. W. Clark, J. M. Purington, A. B. Crockett.
Bethel—J. C. Kimball, Eli Foster, D. A. Twitchell, I. S. Kimball, C. C. Dean, G. L. Blake, W. C. Foster.
Brownfield—E. B. Bean, E. T. Cotton, G. W. Philbrook, Daniel Goodwin.
Buckfield—C. D. Bradbury, Albert D. White, Triestram Warren, Allen Tuttle, T. W. Bowman, William Thomas.
Byron—William Thomas.

Canton—Alvaro Hayford, T. C. Gurney, J. D. Hodge, Benj. Dearborn, Denmark—Wm. F. Davis, Wm. Bean, Caleb Warren.
Dixfield—J. T. Severy, G. D. Austin, Jacob King.
Fryburg—J. S. Powers, G. B. Barrows, S. C. Hobbs, W. G. Walker, H. G. Walker, Gilead—J. Preble.
Greenwood—D. W. Davis, Isaac Wentworth, R. L. Cole.

Graton—J. I. York.
Hartford—America Bartlett, P. A. Tilton, Rodney Hutchinson, L. Robinson.
Hanover—Galen Howe.
Hebron—A. Cushman, Robert Glover, S. B. Bradford, S. P. Cushman.
Hiram—W. G. Spring, E. Kimball, Jr., Peleg Rankins, J. A. Warren.
Lovell—Jas. H. Coffin.
Lyons—D. C. Brooks.
Mason—G. H. Brown.
Mexico—Eli Edwards, Arad Farwell.

Norway—Henry Upton, E. A. Holmes, Jos. Merrill, R. Young, I. P. Jordan, A. P. Holt.
Newry—L. M. Paine, L. C. Smith.
Oxford—L. M. Paine, Albert Sanborn, Isaac Dunn, E. T. Boyton.
Paris—E. P. Chase, Wm. A. Rust, J. C. Hammond, Wm. Sweet, O. C. Bolster, A. G. Dudley, J. H. King, W. W. McKenney, Rufus S. Stevens.
Paris—Marshall Child, W. B. Walton, Harrison Gray, Sam'l Holmes.
Roxbury—R. Gammon.
Rumford—P. Hoyt, S. H. Wood, S. P. Abbott, Wm. Irish, A. Larkin.
Sweden—E. Y. Tuell, J. T. Stetson, T. J. Stevens, Whitney Cummings.
Sweden—Wm. H. Kneeland, T. Trull, James Stone.

Stow—Charles Nutter, P. Haley.
Stonewall—E. S. Bartlett, Sumner Evans.
Waterford—Sam'l Miller, Amos Upton, M. Munroe, J. W. Baker.
Woodstock—E. A. Jewell, Alfred Chase, D. J. Libby, Jonathan Cole, Franklin—Granville Child.
Milton—Charles Dunn.
Hamlin's Grant—Hudson Bailey.
Andover No. Surplus—B. F. Newton.
Riley—J. B. Fairfield.
Lewell—E. Horace Dunn.

On motion of Mr. Hobbs of Lovell, the temporary officers were made the permanent officers of the Convention.
On motion of Dr. Rust, of So. Paris, a Committee was appointed to receive votes for Judge of Probate, as follows: Wm. A. Rust of Paris, Geo. H. Brown of Mason, G. D. Austin of Dixfield.

The Committee having attended to their duty, reported as follows:
Whole No. of votes 121
Necessary for choice 61
Thomas H. Brown had 41
Elisha Winter 80
And Mr. Winter was declared to be duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Hodge of Canton, a Committee was appointed to receive, sort and count votes for a candidate for Register of Probate, as follows: J. D. Hodge of Canton, Ira C. Kimball of Bethel, W. G. Spring of Hiram.

The Committee having attended to that duty, reported, as follows:
Whole No. of votes 115
Necessary for choice 58
H. W. Park had 18
David Knapp 12
S. A. Bolster 20
Josiah S. Hobbs 65

And the report was accepted.
On motion of Mr. Powers of Fryburg, a committee of three was appointed to receive, sort and count votes for a candidate for Sheriff, as follows: Jacob S. Powers, Fryburg, Ira C. Kimball, Bethel, Patrick Hoyt of Rumford.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned, reported as follows:
Whole No. of votes 105
Joseph E. Colby had that number, and was nominated.

On motion of Mr. Stevens of Paris, a Committee of seven was appointed to present the names of a County Committee for the ensuing year, as follows: R. S. Stevens of Paris, J. D. Hodge, Canton, S. H. Wood, Rumford, J. W. Clark, Andover, G. G. Stacy, Porter, H. Upton, Norway, Ira C. Kimball, Bethel.

On motion of Mr. White of Buckfield, the following committee was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for Co. Commissioner: Albert D. White of Buckfield, G. B. Barrows, Fryburg, and A. Chase of Woodstock.

The Committee having attended to that duty, reported as follows:

Whole No. of votes 115
Necessary for choice 58
Henry C. Reed had 65
Elias M. Carter 50
And the report was accepted.

On motion of Dr. Rust of Paris, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: W. A. Rust, Paris, Thos. Moulton, Porter, Ira C. Kimball, Bethel, Eli B. Bean, Brownfield, Henry Rust, Jr., Norway.

On motion of G. H. Brown of Mason, Dr. Davis of Greenwood, and T. C. Gurney of Canton, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count votes for County Treasurer.

The Committee having attended to their duty, reported as follows:
Whole No. of votes 81
Necessary for choice 41
W. A. Pidgin had 79
H. C. Reed 2

The report was accepted.
A motion was made that all the nominations made this day be unanimous.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Oxford Democrat.

Adjourned, to meet immediately after the Senatorial Convention.

AFTERNOON.

The County Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolved, 1st, That the Platform of the Republican National Convention at Chicago express the sentiments of the Republicans of "Old Oxford"—that we believe in every word and line of it, and that it requires no Supplement to adapt it to the wants of the party in Louisiana or any other State.

2, That we recognize the existence of but two parties in this country, viz: the modern patent, proslavery Democracy, now marshalling itself at the call of the Slave Drivers, under Breckinridge and Lane; and the genuine Democratic Republican party, now marching to victory under the glorious banner of Lincoln and Hamlin.

3, That the present national administration came into power only by the practice of duplicity, bribery, ballot stuffing, and every other fraud known to the catalogue of unscrupulous and desperate political demagogues, and we congratulate the country that their lease of power is so soon to end, and an honest administration to succeed.

4, That we hail with enthusiasm, the nominations of Lincoln, Hamlin and Washburn, and that the bears of Oxford will respond to them at the polls, with a growl whose echoes shall be heard throughout the Union.

5, That we commend to the voters of this County and Senatorial District, the nominees of this Convention, as true and tried Republicans, and bespeak for them the earnest and undivided support of all who desire an honest administration of public affairs.

The Committee reported in the Senatorial Convention was accepted as the County Committee.

A. HAYFORD, Chairman.
WM. B. LAPHAM, Secretary.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The convention was called to order by Hon. E. W. Woodbury, chairman of Senatorial Committee on whose motion Thomas Mabry of Hiram was chosen President, and Dr. Lapham, of Woodstock Secretary.

The following Committee on credentials was appointed: Albert Sanborn of Oxford, S. D. Wadsworth, of Hiram, Rufus S. Stevens, of Paris.

Mr. Woodbury of Sweden being called upon made an admirable speech. He was followed by D. P. Stowell, Esq. who was interrupted in his remarks by the committee on credentials.

The committee on credentials reported one hundred and thirty-six members. Report accepted.

On motion of Mr. Bolster, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Bolster of Dixfield, Powers of Fryburg, and Chase of Paris, were appointed a committee to receive sort and count the votes for a candidate for Senator, from the eastern portion of the district. The committee having attended to their duty, reported as follows:

Whole no. of votes, 136.
Necessary for choice, 69.
R. B. Foster had 6.
Thomas Chase 52.
E. G. Harlow 78.
The report was accepted.

During the absence of this Committee, the committee to select a county committee for 1861, reported as follows: James T. Clark, of Paris, Patrick Hoyt of Rumford; Geo. G. Stacy of Porter, Henry Rust Jr. of Norway, A. L. Burbank of Bethel, D. P. Stowell of Dixfield.

On motion of G. G. Stacy of Porter, the same committee were appointed to receive votes for a candidate for Senator for the Western section.

Whole No. of votes 104
Necessary for choice 53
John P. Hubbard had 103
R. B. Foster 1
The report was adopted.

It was voted that the Committee, selected by the County Convention, be the Senatorial Committee.

Mr. A. Barker, a native of Old Oxford, now a resident of Pennsylvania, made an able speech, after which—

On motion of Dr. Rust, the Convention adjourned sine die.

THOMAS MABRY, Chairman.
WM. B. LAPHAM, Secretary.

Frank Blair Re-elected!

On Wednesday, the fact that Frank Blair had been elected to Congress, from the St. Louis District, was announced, in the Co. Convention. The body was thrown into an uproar at once; and three times three were given amidst immense enthusiasm. Blair was defeated of his certificate by bogus votes. He contested the election, in the House, obtained his seat, and immediately resigned, that the people might decide for themselves. The result is a triumphant re-election for the next Congress. Blair has fairly beard the lion in his den, achieving a glorious victory.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We are informed that as Mr. Asa Austin and wife, of Auburn, were passing down "Wing Hill," in Livermore, the horse stumbled, and Mrs. Austin was thrown from the wagon in such a manner as to break her neck. Mrs. Austin was about 60 years of age.

Hard Experience of a Democrat.

A correspondent of the Post travelling in New York, came in contact, with an old democrat, on his way home from the West, who related the following bit of family experience:

"See here, I'll tell you. I am sixty years old. I have raised a family of four boys, and raised them all in the orthodox democratic faith. Fifteen years ago my boy John went to Illinois and voted the democratic ticket regularly. I did well with John, and helped him stock his farm and pay off his mortgage. He was a smart boy—was John. Well sir, when that debate between Douglas and Lincoln was raging in Illinois, John got a crocheted in his head and became a Republican. It was a hard blow for me, I tell you. Well Phil, grew up and I set him up in Des Moines, bought him a quarter section, and told him to get married. Phil, did well, but the first thing I heard was that he was a Republican, and the young scamp tried to convert me by writing long letters about the Kansas moss, &c. I talked pretty sharp to both of them, but they both voted for Fremont in spite of me. But there was Roger and Dan both at home yet, and I felt sure they would never desert the faith of their father. I set Roger up in Iowa, along side his brother, with a faint hope he might reclaim him. And Dan went off to Rock county Wisconsin, and a year ago I found out, sir, that Roger was publishing a Republican paper, and Dan was making speeches for a Republican Governor in Wisconsin. It nearly broke my heart, but what could I do. The boys said they now saw the error of voting for Buchanan. Well, sir, a few months ago I made up my mind to go West myself, for the first time in my life, and see about things. I did go West, and I happened to hear Douglas make a speech while I was away from home. You may not believe it, sir, but I'm going home now and I don't know whether I am a democrat or a Republican myself."

On Hards,—Josiah T. Stetson, Andrew J. Russell, Dastine Spaulding.

Sheep and Swine,—John Thompson Jr. John Hoad, Albert D. White.

Farm Crops,—Noah Prince, James Glover, Jr. Lewis Bishop.

Roots and Vegetables,—Nathaniel Gerrish, Jr. Zenas Holmes, Wm. F. Robinson.

On Fruit,—Caleb Thomas, Leonard S. Robinson, Thomas Chase.

Plowing Match,—Hubbard Lowell, David Morrill Jr., Perez Thomas.

Town Teams,—Gilbert Barrett, Otten B. Robinson, N. T. Shaw.

Drawing Match,—John Barrows Jr., E. S. Bishop, A. G. Cole.

Working Oxen and Beef,—Jesse Turner Wm. Jordan, Asa Keen.

Dairy Products,—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Peter R. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Veranus Deoster.

Household Manufactures,—Mr. and Mrs. Nahum Moore.

Bread and Honey,—Dr. C. D. Bradbury and wife, Rev. B. G. Willey and wife.

Leather, Harnesses, Boots and Shoes,—Alexander Robinson, Amos R. Ryerson, F. A. Warren.

Millinery,—Mrs. Abby C. Cole, Miss Marcella Hoad, M. Jane Hall.

Fancy Articles,—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Howe.

A

Would-be Gov. Smart's Military Correspondence—Another Small Attempt to Bribe.

Would-be Gov. Smart comes out in a grand flourish in his Rockland organ in relation to our military, and tells the volunteer militia if they will only shoulder arms and elect him Governor, he will at once make a raid upon the tax payers and compel them to walk up no less than pay some \$30,000 or \$40,000, annually additional tax to compensate them for doing military duty. He accompanies his article with a cut of one of the fellow-soldiers in full uniform, but looking like too straight a man to be bribed into his "Russian" service. He also copies several articles from his Free Press as far back as 1857, showing the soldiers what he then said.

Now it happens that Smart's record on the military is about as bad as on other questions, and shows that while he is ready to talk about the great things he is willing and ready to do, he is never found ready to lend his aid when that aid can do any good. In 1856 the Democrats were in power in the legislature, with Wells for Governor, and that year, they revised the whole militia law of the State. They passed a law of tedious length, containing one hundred and twenty-seven sections, and from beginning to end there was not one word said about paying our Uniform companies or any other branch of our militia a single dollar. SEVENTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of the money of the State was squandered on partisan favorites that year for bare militia printing alone! Smart was then editor of the Free Press, but not a word did he utter through the whole session, while that law was undergoing revision, in favor of paying the soldiers! But when the State government changed and the republicans were in power, then Mr. Smart's great patriotism and admiration for the soldiers broke forth; then he penned those articles which he reproduces in his organ. This is a fair sample of demagoguery Smart. [Belfast Age.]

Hon. Lemuel Shaw, for the last thirty years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has resigned the position which he has occupied with so much honor to himself and to the State. He has been to the present generation, says the Boston Journal, "the synonym as all that is highest and noblest in the administration of judicial duties. He has been the acknowledged head of the profession in Massachusetts, as well as its chief official representative. What Parsons was in his day, Judge Shaw has been in ours."

The mournful catastrophe in Lawrence, (the falling and burning of the Pemberton Mills,) caused a great demand for Redding's Russia Salve which is universally acknowledged the best remedy for cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, etc., ever offered the public. Only 25 cents a box. See advertisement.

A clown crossed the Mississippi river at St. Louis on the 31st ult., in a tub drawn by four geese. The hero was accompanied by a large contingent of a band of music and by numerous skiffs. The sublime pageant was witnessed by a great concourse of people.

DOUGLAS BRAG. The Argus and Norway Advertiser have been crowing over a Douglas flag which was raised week before last, in the little village of North Paris, which they alleged was striking terror to the hearts of the Republicans. Well, they have got a flag up there; and it is just this: A yard of sent cotton cloth, bearing these words, Douglas, SMART, Johnson.

Is suspended, by a rope of straw, between the great mill and carriage shop. It hangs just below the dam and its position is probably intended to illustrate the manner in which that party will go over the dam, this fall.

DROWNED. A sad accident occurred near Snow's Falls, on Sunday, which has thrown a gloom on the residents in that region. Amos W. Doe, a lad of about 18 years, went to the river to bathe. At the spot chosen, the water was about fifteen feet deep. Some little boys who were on the shore, state that he dived to the bottom, and that they saw him rise a little, but he immediately sank to the bottom. Before they could obtain aid life was extinct.

There was discovered on the side of his face, a dark, bruised spot, as though he had struck a rock, and was stunned by the blow. He was a good swimmer.

ELECTIONS. North Carolina has gone democratic by 10,000 majority. Arkansas ditto. Kentucky, the home of Breckinridge, has just been carried by the opposition. The election was for a Clerk of the Court of Appeals; but the fight was made to ascertain the relative strength of the parties.

Further from England. Bolton, Eng., June 4, 1859.

My dear 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.

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] sent 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 trifling was it of its value 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 almost all kinds of suffering and pain. Yours truly, H. D. MEAD.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Linctament is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great home setter, and has been used in his 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, Wounds, Bruises, &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 application, 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 necessitates follow-up. 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 serious, and will be reached with the Tolu Anodyne. In cases of indigestion one light Cathartic pill (without mercurials) twice or three a week on going to bed, will assist the Anodyne very much. This case of local applied with Anodyne 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, arrests its substance many poisonous products, the fertile source of disease. The Peruvian Syrup stimulates the Liver to the performance of its functions, lessens the evils of bad digestion and thus acts at the same time in a restorative and preventive manner.

Boston, Oct. 12, 1858.

Dear Sir: My business being that of an engraver in wood, owing to confinement and ill-ventilated rooms my health gradually declined, when I was unable longer to prosecute by business. At this time I was suffering from prostration, extreme indigestion, and disordered liver. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I had become so emaciated that I weighed but 109 pounds. In May last I commenced taking the "Peruvian Syrup," and almost immediately felt its influence. In the course of four months I used four bottles. My weight this day is 149 pounds. I have neither Liver Complaint nor Indigestion but am in perfect health and good spirits.

JAMES MORSE, No. 43 Pleasant Street, Charleston.

GREAT REMEDIES.

To cure a severe Cough or Cold, use

Dr. WINTER'S Balsam of Wild Cherry

To cure Whooping Cough, Croup or Bronchitis, use

Dr. WINTER'S Balsam of Wild Cherry

To arrest predisposition to Consumption, use

Dr. WINTER'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 discouragement and suffering existed before.

Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., March 10, 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 affections of the Liver, with the most satisfactory results; and would cheerfully recommend to those suffering from these distressing diseases to give this valuable medicine a trial.

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

Exeter, Me., Sept. 30.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for twenty years, and many bottles to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, with all beneficial results. In two cases, where I was thought to be cured, consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. ROYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLER & Co., Boston and for sale by R. F. Bates & Co., Paris; Wm. A. Root, South Paris; J. F. Noyes, Norway; E. Arnold & Co., Rockfield; W. S. Chase & Co., Dixfield; F. S. Chandler and C. O. H. Mason, Bethel and in dealers everywhere.

MARRIED.

In Summer, 29th ult., by G. Barrett, Esq., Mr. A. Roberts and Miss Thakful L. Boney, both of Summer.

In West Summer, 31st ult., Mrs. Nancy, widow of Dea. F. White, formerly of Dixfield, aged 80.

In Mexico, 29th ult., S. Briggs Sawyer, aged 24.

In Bowdoin, 5th, Sally S., wife of Capt. S. B. Chase, aged 43 years.

Persons Attending Court.

CAN be furnished with Board, and good rooms, by applying to the subscriber, opposite the Post Office.

J. K. WEEKS.

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE Fall Term of this school will begin on Monday, Sept. 20, and continue ten weeks, under the direction of

SEWALL BROWN, Principal.

With such assistants as the wants of the school may require. It is confidently believed that this school affords advantages to students equal to those of any similar school.

J. A. BOLSTER, Agent.

Norway, August 3, 1860.

SEWALL BROWN, Principal.

With such assistants as the wants of the school may require. It is confidently believed that this school affords advantages to students equal to those of any similar school.

J. A. BOLSTER, Agent.

Norway, August 3, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers at Bryant's Pond, Me., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Joseph Pray, late firm, is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

Bryant's Pond, June 11, 1860.

JOSEPH PRAY, JOHN B. MERRILL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his former customers that he will continue the business at the old stand, where they may always find

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF—

Dry Goods & Groceries.

And such other articles as are usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

WANTED, in exchange for goods, EGGS, WOOL, and all other kinds of Country Produce.

JOSEPH PRAY.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to be the Trustee of the County of Oxford, and to assume the duties of the office of the last will and testament of

BENJAMIN F. FAXON late of Dixfield.

In said County, deceased, by giving bond of \$1,000, and by the said Judge, to be paid to the heirs of said deceased, who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and that those who have demands thereon to exhibit the same to

June 10, 1860. ELIJAH HOLMAN.

R. K. GOODWIN & CO'S

ROYAL MENAGERIE,

AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

FOR attraction, a Menagerie surpasses anything that can possibly be gotten up. The innocent recreation and instruction it affords are universally acknowledged on all sides. It derives its support from the learned, the moral and the religious. Menageries are regarded as orthodox, and the Elephant and the Monkey find an audience in places where the equestrian exercises are prohibited by local laws.

A complete Menagerie—the only one in America—An entire new outfit.

New fire-proof water proof canvas.

This monstrous Zoological Enterprise is the largest and most perfect ever attempted.

Unprecedented Success.

A favorable opportunity now presents itself to Parents and Guardians who wish to amuse and instruct their children in the

Great Study of Natural History.

Colossal Golden Barge, drawn by six Dapple Gray horses. Barge will be occupied by Silas-way's "Carnet band," assisted by Jos. Forbes, Champion Trip.

The two great war Elephants, Gladiator and mate, will be performed by that celebrated African hunter, R. F. Dierbach.

Here Dierbach Shaw will enter the den of Wild Animals, afternoon and evening.

LIST OF ANIMALS.

Gun or Horned Horse—the only one in America.

California Dancing Grizzly Bears.

Asian Otter—6 feet high.

Black and White Lions, or American Camel.

Seven Lions—White Lion, Silver Mane Lion, Black Mane Lion—the largest ever seen.

Two Tigers; Leopards; one tame Hyena, the only one ever seen; Ocelot or Tiger Cat; one Panther; two Wolves; Jackals; Pecaries; Ant Eaters; two Ichneumon; Parrots; Golden Pheasant; a colony of Apes, Baboons, Monkeys, &c.

NUMBERING NEARLY 150 ANIMALS.

Have specimens of Orange Outrigger, entitled the child of the sea.

Engagement of T. H. Williams, the celebrated Cannon Ball performer.

Also, the celebrated bull, Don Juan, Jr.

The Intellectual power, Robin Gray and Capid from Cook's Royal Amphitheatre, late of Boston Academy of Music.

Trick Pony, May Fly, and the Brazilian Ape Riders.

Two Performances. Afternoon opens at two o'clock. Evening, opens at 6 1/2 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Children under 12, 15 cents.

At South Paris, Saturday, AUGUST 10th.

Procession will enter the city at about 10, on the morning of the exhibition, and parade through all the principal streets.

LOSS.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, on road to Paris Hill, a Lady's Dress Case. The owner will be rewarded by leaving it at Messrs. Stevens & Shorrel's, South Paris.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Signed, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Asa Stuart, late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, will meet at the store of John P. Hubbard & Co., in said Hiram, on Saturday the eighth day of September next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose aforesaid.

JOHN JAMISON, WALTER F. WATSON, } Comrs.

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 thoroughness in every department, and as points on the part of the Principal will be spared to make this a model school.

Tuition—Common English, \$3.00

Higher English, 3.50

Languages, 4.00

No student takes for less than half a term.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

ALVAH BLACK, Counselor & Attorney at Law

(Office, over the Post Office.)

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY, ME.

OXFORD, ME.—A Court of Probate held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1860.

ON the petition of BETHANY HAYES and

ON the petition of William Hayes, late of Norway in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband.

Ordered, that the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, at Paris; that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge

A true copy—attest.

DAVID KRAFT, Register.

REPUBLICAN DOCUMENTS.

OF THE

LIFE AND SPEECHES

OF

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY D. W. BARTLETT.

Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, and Independent, and the well known author of "Life of Lady Jane Grey, Modern Admirer, &c."

One Large 12mo. Volume.

With Fine Steel Plate of "Honest Old Abe."

PRICE, \$1.00.

Pamphlet edition, without speeches, 25 cents.

AGENTS, PLEASE TO READ THIS.

You can make more money selling Bartlett's life than any other edition published. Because, 1st. It is authentic and reliable, and will be considered as standard authority during the campaign; 2d. It is a large and beautiful book for the price, and will be furnished to agents as low, if not lower, than any other edition published.

TAKE NOTICE.

A sample copy of Bartlett's Life of Lincoln will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$1, or a sample of the pamphlet edition for 25 cents. Send for a sample, and then if you wish to engage in the sale of the work, we will send you our terms to agents, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Address,

H. DAYTON, Publisher,

36 Broadway-street, N. Y.

COFFINS! COFFINS!

THE subscriber has, and will keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of

Pine & Black Walnut Coffins & Caskets.

—ALSO—

ROBES, OF ALL SIZES,

Which he will sell with or without coffin.

Call at his house, on the Rumford road, opposite the new road leading to Paris Hill.

JAMES DEERING.

South Paris, April, 1860.

LOST.

AT Paris Hill, on the afternoon of the 10th inst., a MERSCHAM PIPE, the likeness of a Turk's head. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of The Oxford Democrat.

July 10, 1860.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

PARIS HILL ACADEMY!

THE FIRST TERM of the Normal School at Paris Hill, under the patronage of the State, will commence on Monday, September 23, 1860, and continue eleven weeks, under the care of

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

H. F. HOWARD, Assistant.

BERNARD GIERCHEFF, 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 both terms, it will be free of extra charge, and the best methods of the required proficiency.

In the Normal School, thorough instruction will be given in the common English studies. Lectures upon education and the best methods of teaching will be given during the term, by the Principal, by Mr. Weston, the State Superintendent, and others.

A Teacher's 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 will receive its students, from the Principal and competent assistants.

This School, commanding the view of the most beautiful natural scenery of the county—about twenty minutes ride from the principal 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—assisting him to fit himself to perform the duties of his avocation, with a system and accuracy that beggars confidence.

There will be an examination of applicants for the Normal School, on Saturday and Monday, September 24th and 26th, at 10 o'clock, P. M., in the Academy, to which time applications will be received.

Accommodations can be secured by students for board, at a reasonable rate.

Board in good families can be obtained for \$1.75 to \$2.00 per week.

Tuition—Common English, \$3.00

Higher, 3.50

Languages, 4.00

Music, organ, 8.00

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

Those attending less than a whole term will pay five cents per week extra. For further particulars consult 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.

MARY MARTHA E. KIRKALL, Preceptress.

Mr. Elder, the newly elected Preceptor, will graduate at Waterville College, the coming commencement. He is a superior scholar, a gentleman of sound education, and energy of character.

As a teacher he enjoys the most satisfactory reputation.

