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"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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POETRY.

The Lock of Hair.

Taken from the head of my Sister a few hours before her death.

I took it from her faded brow,
When death was written there—
'Tis all of her that's left me now—
This precious lock of hair.

I severed with a trembling hand
This dark, luxuriant tress;
One only from its sister-band,
To share my loneliness.

It holds a woe that memories past—
They throng upon my soul;
A pleasing influence o'er me cast,
And thus my griefs control.

I'll weave it with my own soft braids,
I'll wet it with my tears;
Oh, then 'twill gladden with the shades
It wore in former years!

I'll lay it on my aching heart,
When chilled by cruel sorrow,
'Twill blast affliction's piercing dart,
And make me less forlorn.

I'll wear it as my life's thread,
My flagging soul to stay,
And guide me closer, as it weaves
My soul to endless day.

It hath a language none can guess,
But yet to me most dear;
It speaks of youth and love, and
Once lent my way to cheer.

It points beyond the darkness tomb,
Gives back the smiling form,
From cheerless, cold, sepulchral gloom,
At resurrection's dawn.

ALBERTA THOMPSON.
No. Hartford, Maine, 1860.

MISCELLANY.

MY COUSIN MAY.

It was in the early part of August, 1857, that I, John Richards, a law student, residing in the lively town of S., took my seat in the dusty cars with the purpose of visiting my old cousin Tom.

I was not in the most pleasant mood that day, as I had previously intended to pass my summer vacation at Newport. A number of my city friends, including two or three very flirtatious young ladies, were going to call upon the old city, and I was expecting to be their favored attendant while there; besides, I was rather a good-looking fellow, and flattered myself particularly upon my fine manners, and very naturally thought I should make quite a sensation among the blooming belles and match-making mammas who throng that fashionable resort. Accordingly, I made a forcible attack upon my purse and bountifully supplied myself with all kinds of summer clothing. No wonder I used some very decided expressions one day, when, as I stood before the mirror, surveying myself in the last purchased suit, feeling very satisfied at my appearance, a letter from my father was handed me, which on being opened, was found to contain a wish, and in fact, a command, that I should immediately visit my cousin Tom.

It seems that Tom, who was many years older than your humble servant, was quite indignant that I had never accepted his many invitations to visit his country home, and he had at last written to my father in despair, telling him to "send the scamp down." I had not seen him since his wedding day, eighteen years before, when I had reached the dignity of six years, and remembered him only as he stood, with as long a face as the solemnity of the occasion could draw from him, by the side of a pleasant, quiet little thing, who seemed to think nobody quite equal to "him." I remember receiving a very condescending pat on the head, the only thing his newly acquired dignity for the moment permitted—seeing him jump into the waiting sleigh, tucked with a careful hand the buffalo robes round his little bride, wave his hand to us, and then drive off at an astonishing rate. That was the last I had seen of him.

We had heard however, of his purchasing a farm in the western part of the State, thriving bodily, mentally, and last but not least, peculiarly, finding the excellencies of his worthy wife increasing with years, and being blessed with a goodly number of "troublesome comforts." I occasionally received a few affectionate lines from him, always pressing me to take a peep at his country home, but my enthusiasm had never been sufficient to get me started. Now, however, my father was determined that we should be strangers no longer, and I was informed that Tom would expect me next week. I tried to play off, but he grew more decided when he discovered my disinclination, and, as I remembered the unhappy condition of my purse, and the necessity of its being replenished by his usually indulgent hand, I felt forced to yield the point, and accordingly dispatched a note to Tom, telling him that he might see me the next Thursday.

Of course I thought my new clothes would be of no use in a country place, still, my vanity would assign them a place in my trunk, in hopes that something might be going on, so that I could display them, though I could not help sighing as I packed them, at the thought that they would have no chance to "take the eye" of some rich southern belle. "Cousin Sarah and her daughters," I said to myself, "never can appreciate them. However, I shall not have to trouble myself about the daughters for countless all of them who have reached their teens are provided with beaux, who will make their appearance every evening at sundown, and in the daytime, of course, they will be at work about the house. I hope by the way, they are good cooks. That May ought to be old enough by this time to make good bread;" so with this

hope I dismissed the women from my mind. I spent the journey in reading, sleeping, and an occasional grunt at my change of prospects for the summer. I was punished for reading by a terrible headache, which grew worse every moment, and by the time I had reached my destination I thought only of finding a bed to tumble into, and could not help congratulating myself upon the possession of an airy farm house chamber, much better suited to my comfort than a small one in the crowded hotels at Newport. After a cup of tea I concluded to try my quarters and see if a nap would not revive me sufficiently to have a good chat with Tom in the evening. Four of his "hopefuls" were present at the tea-table, the eldest, May, I was told had gone berrying. "Ah!" I thought, as I threw myself on the bed, "May must be an active, obliging girl. I hope she will select good, plump berries. How much better to know know whose hands they have been through. The clean stout fingers of a country cousin are just the thing."

I awoke about eight o'clock, with my headache quite gone, and after a hasty toilet went below. I was about to open the door of the room in which we took tea, when the maid of all work, who was passing through the hall stopped me and said: "Mr. and Mrs. Warren are in this room," opening an opposite door. "Miss May is in the dining room with a gentleman."

"So the beau is on hand," I said in an undertone. "Well, I suppose he met her in the fields, brought her basket home for her, and is now paying himself for it by a chat with his sweetheart. Well, I won't interrupt proceedings, even to get an introduction to the damsel."

So I spent the evening with the old folks, and so pleasantly did it pass with Tom's lively talk and our cigars, that the clock struck eleven before we thought it hardly ten, and Tom hurried off to bed, with a wonder how he should feel like haying on the morrow. Sarah provided me with a good candle, and I followed his example. As I passed the dining-room door a low murmur informed me that the lovers were still busy with each other, and with a yawn I wondered how he would feel for haying.

The next morning I was up early, and as it was yet some little time before breakfast, I accompanied Tom in a ramble over his farm, and listened with a really wonderful interest to the many remarks he made about what he had already done, and his plans for future improvement. I returned to the house with a sharpened appetite, and was just entering the long hall when a voice said—

"Good morning, cousin John. Aren't you going to speak to me? I am your cousin, May Warren."

Turning, I saw a girl who looked as if about sweet sixteen, sitting on a low seat under the shade of a noble elm which stood near the house. I returned her greeting, appropriated to myself a part of the seat, and took a good view of my young relative. She was dressed in a light calico, with a long apron, but they could not conceal the petite form. Quite a little body, I thought, and lifted my eyes to her face. Nothing very handsome there; but the roguish smile and soft folds of shining hair might look very pretty, if they belonged to a person in society. Her cheeks were blooming, but then they were of the pearly style which I appeared to see. In a word, I thought May's appearance quite acceptable, and concluded that after I had fully impressed her with a sense of my dignity and importance, I would steal an hour or two from my fishing, hunting and sleeping, and "draw her out." In fact, I expected to have quite a spicy flirtation with the lady (she looked as if she had the matter), perhaps awaken her lover's jealousy of her; then I could very easily settle affairs, pretend I had only been playing the part of an affectionate and attentive cousin, and in the end present her with some handsome bridal presents—that is, if she were tractable, but it was foolish to think otherwise. Of course she could not resist my fascinations.

On my account, she would commit some outrageous breach of good manners, and cover me with mortification. No, it is best as it is; she makes a nice little girl to laugh and talk with at home, and I suppose she enjoys herself best there. I wonder if it would do for me to ask for a kiss tonight when I go. I guess on the whole I won't notice her and see if it will pique her at all."

So I walked down the stairs, drawing on my gloves very indifferently, when my low humming was interrupted by a hand laid on my arm, and a soft voice which I knew belonged to May, saying:

"Why, cousin John, are you going without me, after I have been ready and waiting so long? No gentleman ever had to wait such a length of time for me, but perhaps I don't think so much of my personal appearance as you do of yours."

"But May, I did not know you were going."

"Well, I am. Perhaps they thought they must invite me," she said with an arch smile. "Any way, I am going, and I expect to have a good time."

"O dear," I sighed to myself, "I hope she will get into some corner. I do wish the evening was over. I wonder what she has on," and I looked at her dress, but it was pinned up under her shawl, and nothing was visible but a very white skirt, while from under it peeped two tiny feet encased in stout walking boots.

"Don't you think slippers would look rather better for an evening party?" I ventured to ask.

"Why cousin do you suppose I am going to walk through the dust in slippers? And it is of no use to ride such a short distance. I am sure I am not ashamed of that foot," slightly raising one. "I think it looks quite trim."

The head was muffled in a thick green veil, but I was not anxious to scrutinize that, as I knew it could not help being presentable. But I could not help thinking of the dress. "It must be her Sunday silk. I wonder how many seasons she has worn it. I wish I had known she was going; I would have bought her a new dress and some white kids."

As we walked along, I thought I would try her conversational powers a little, so I took some of the subjects which I thought most probably would be discussed during the evening—but alas! the lady seemed to have lost the use of her tongue, and could not utter a word, and "no," and "I guess so," and in utter dismay I thought how much worse she would appear with those who were her strangers to her.

After I had given my hair the last touch in the dressing room, I turned with a resigned air to search for my lady, but she was not to be found; she was not in the ladies' dressing room, or the hall,—where else to look for her I knew not. At first, I thought that feeling a little abashed at the sight of so many ladies so much more elegantly dressed, she had hidden herself with the determination of not entering the parlors, but then I remembered her remark about having a good time, and the goodly amount of "spunk" with which she seemed to be endowed, and concluded that she must have had the ignorance and the boldness to enter the rooms without her attendant. My heart sank at the thought of this indecorum and I probably could not have summoned courage to enter myself, had not one of my friends seen me, and asked why I was waiting, saying that it was almost time for the dancing to commence, and he knew I would not miss my favorite amusement. So I was forced to accompany him.

After saluting our host and hostess, I glanced hurriedly around the room, and was just congratulating myself on May's non-appearance, when suddenly my eye met another, a laughing, triumphant blue one. There stood what I supposed to be my cousin May, clad not in a worn Sunday silk, but in a delicate white lace, with snowy shoulders and arms uncovered save where they were encased by the lovely pearls, the choicest in the room I knew at a glance. The satin hair was arranged in heavy braids wound round her head, I can't say exactly how, I only know they looked softer and smoother than ever, and the flowers that adorned them seemed to be very proud of their resting place, and most lavishly breathed their fragrance about her. One hand, covered with the delicate glove, raised slightly the light drapery as if to let me see the dainty white slipper which pressed the carpet; the other hand (plague take it, no, not at him!), rested on the arm of that contemptible fellow, Frank Percy, the handsomest man in the room, the man whom I had always disliked from the fact that he was my rival in the affections of the fair sex.

I knew not what to do, and stood wondering what would be expected of me under such circumstances, when May called my attention to me, and they both approached me. Of course I shook hands, and talked with him as if I was delighted to see him. "I was sorry I didn't see you last night, John, but May informed me you had a severe headache, so I thought I would not make it any worse by presenting myself," said Frank, in an assured tone.

So he was the rustic lover, he, Frank Percy. He was the person who had whispered soft words in her ear after eleven o'clock, who now had the audacity to call her May! I looked at her to see the effect upon her, and she whispered, "Poor John! I saw how annoyed you were, and as Frank was willing to take the incumbrance, I concluded to relieve you. He can't be troubled any longer, for he or somebody else will consent to take care of me, and perhaps I may be able to converse a little."

Before I could answer, they had left me, and the next moment I saw them take their

place in a waltz quadrille which was then forming. I have no very distinct remembrance of the rest of the evening, except that I tried to prove an agreeable partner to the young ladies, but must have wholly failed, from the fact that I could hardly keep my eyes off my "country cousin." She seemed to be the centre of attraction with the gentlemen; the ladies, as is usually the case, did not seem to be quite so harmonious, and each and all of her unfeeling features were discussed and declared to be far from regular. May, however, was unconscious of all this, from the fact that the gentlemen gave her no opportunity to devote herself to her own sex. I suppose I might as well be included among the ladies that evening, for I was also debarred all chance of conversing with her. If I summoned resolution enough to approach and ask her hand for a dance, it was always: "O, John, you only think you must, and I won't consent to trouble any one, especially such a considerate cousin as you; besides, I think I am engaged for all the dances. I am nicely provided for. I told you I was going to have a good time, and don't you think I am?"

It was of no use to remonstrate, she was determined to leave Cousin John to himself, and I felt that I deserved it.

It was not until she was again muffled in her shawl and veil that I felt that I had any right to her, and then I should have hesitated had she not herself darted forward and taken my arm, saying: "Come, suppose we go home now, for I am quite sleepy. You may carry my slippers," she added, laughingly, "my boots are again doing duty."

"May," I answered, slipping the little bundle into my pocket, "I am a fool."

"And I suppose you think me one also."

"Now, May—"

"Ah, you must not try to smooth matters now. I know just what was your opinion of me. You thought me an innocent, quiet little body, very pleasant to flirt with when nobody better was round; very happy to receive the little attentions with which you might think proper to favor me, and to conclude, quite a desirable country cousin."

"But, May, whatever mistakes my vanity and—"

"O, yes, I know what you are going to say,—everything fine, no doubt; but you know I have not troubled you to-night, so please return the compliment and leave your excuse for another time. It is fortunate that we discovered the mistakes we had made in regard to each other, for I also had made wise decisions concerning you, which I am very much afraid I must now discard. I thought you were a vain, haughty, lady dandy; now however, I have my private opinion. You find that if I can superintend household affairs, and go berrying in calico, I can also go to parties in a suitable dress, wear slippers, and chat and dance with those who have been your friends for years. So now we understand each other, and shall prove as good cousins as any one could ask."

"Then you entirely forgive me?"

"With my whole heart, and it is a good large one too,—but here we are at home."

That night I had pleasant dreams, and many other nights also; for after that May and I were the best of friends. I had the good sense to pack up, and bid good bye forever to the airs which I, like many other city persons, always assumed when visiting in the country. May was always charming—whether we rode, sailed, or read, I could not admire her sufficiently. The four weeks I spent there were some of the happiest in my life. To be sure, my city friends were continually about her, accompanying us on our many excursions, but then she seemed to think Cousin John's attentions quite as acceptable as any. Frank Percy seemed rather a formidable rival, but he left a week after the party, and I had the field entirely to myself.

May proved quite as "tractable" a subject for a flirtation as I could have desired, but I would not have you think I was so trifling as to merely flirt with her—O, no, I thought differently now from what I once did, and although when I returned to town I made numberless trips, and spent many hours in selecting presents suitable for such a lovely bride as May Warren, yet the bridegroom was to be no rustic lover, but the happy man who now signs himself John Richards. [Cambridge Chronicle.]

A GOOD RULE. A man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: "My father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. I had but one hour's work in a day, I must do it in an hour, after this I was allowed to play; and then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task upon my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this that I owe my prosperity."

A CURIOUS MIXTURE. The Manchester (N.H.) American says that in the town of Newport, a Breckinridge flag has recently been thrown to the breeze. One thousand persons were present from all parts of the county, and thirty guns were fired by a fire company which appeared in uniform for the purpose, and were addressed by the Hon. Edmund Burke for the National Democracy, Dr. John Hopkins, of Sunapee, for the Douglas party, and by Paul S. Adams, Esq., of Newport, for the Republicans.

Nearly every paper in Tennessee which favored the nomination of Douglas has run up the Breckinridge and Lane flag.

POLITICAL.

From the Kentucky Journal.

Douglas and Breckinridge.

Read the Record.

"Strange case a difference there should be 'Twixt Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee!"

In his New Orleans speech, Mr. Douglas said:

"I, in common with the Democracy of Illinois, ACCEPT THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE, AS AN AUTHENTIC EXPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUTION."

In accordance with that decision, we hold that SLAVES ARE PROPERTY, and hence on an equality with all other kinds of property; and the owner of a slave has the same right to move into a territory, and carry his slave property with him, as the owner of any other property has to go there and carry his property."

Now let us see what Breckinridge says.

In his Frankfort (Ky.) speech he used the following language:

"I BOW TO THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, upon every question within its proper jurisdiction, whether it corresponds with my private opinions or not; only I bow a trifle lower when it happens to do so, as the decision of the Dred Scott case, I IMPROVE IN ALL ITS PARTS, AS A SOUND EXPOSITION OF THE LAW AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE STATES, AND CITIZENS THAT IN ABET THEM."

And in his letter of acceptance he says:

"It follows that the citizens of all the States may enter the territories of the Union with their property OF WHATEVER KIND, and enjoy it during the territorial condition without let or hindrance, either by Congress or by the subordinate Territorial Governments."

Now let us hear what Herschell V. Johnson has to say.

Mr. Johnson said in a speech made not long since in Georgia:

"Slave property stands on the same footing as all other descriptions of property, and under the General Government, not any TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, can destroy or impair the right to slave property in the territories any more than the right to any other description of property; property of all kinds, slaves as well as other species of property in the territories, stand upon the same broad and constitutional basis, and subject to like principles of recognition and protection in the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the government."

Now let us hear what Gen. Joe Lane says. In his letter of acceptance after endorsing the Dred Scott decision he said:

"If the Constitution establishes the right of every citizen to enter the common territory with whatever property he legally possesses, it necessarily devolves upon the TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT THE DUTY TO PROTECT THIS RIGHT OF THE CITIZEN, whenever and wherever assailed or infringed."

Now look at the following principles affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, as set forth in Howard's Reports, vol. 19, p. 395:

2d. "EVERY CITIZEN HAS A RIGHT TO TAKE WITH HIM INTO THE TERRITORY ANY ARTICLE OF PROPERTY WHICH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES AS PROPERTY."

4th. "THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES SLAVES AS PROPERTY, AND PLEDGES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT IT. And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind."

5th. "The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States from taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is AN EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY OVER PRIVATE PROPERTY WHICH IS NOT WARRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that Territory gave him no title to his freedom."

6th. "While it remains a Territory, Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to the citizens of the United States, and may establish a Territorial Government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; BUT WITH POWERS NOT EXCEEDING THOSE WHICH CONGRESS ITSELF BY THE CONSTITUTION IS AUTHORIZED TO EXERCISE OVER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN RESPECT TO THEIR RIGHTS OF PROPERTY."

Now consider in connection with the above, the following plank of the Platform whereon Mr. Douglas is now running for President:

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the true interpretation of the Cincinnati platform that, during the existence of Territorial Government, the measure of retrocession, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Legislature over the subject of domestic relations, AS THE SAME HAS BEEN, OR SHALL HEREAFTER BE, FINALLY DETERMINED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, shall be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the Federal Government."

Now here are the facts which enable every man to judge for himself, and no man need be deceived. Douglas says he accepts the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case as an AUTHENTIC EXPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUTION, and this decision, which he accepts as "authoritative," says: Every citizen has a right to take his slaves (property) into the Territories and the Federal Government must PROTECT him in his right.

Now is Douglas honest when he tells the people that he is for giving the people of the territories full control of the subject of slavery? Is he not attempting deliberately to swindle them?

The logic of his position.

Mr. Douglas is not only pledged to the Dred Scott decision declaring that slaves are property, and that such property not only has a right to go into the territories, but is entitled to protection when there, and is committed in advance to any future

decision the Court may make upon the subject of slavery, however odious. But this is not the worst and most odious feature of his position. If the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, as he claims it does, then as an inevitable, logical deduction, it may be taken into the Free States, the same "as any other species of property," and is entitled to the same protection in the one case as in the other. There is no possible escape from this position. What the Constitution, or the common law, makes property in one place, is property wherever the Constitution or the common law prevails, and the same protection must be extended to all alike. It follows, therefore, that Mr. Douglas is in favor of the right of slave owners to take them into the Free States, and that when there, of giving that kind of property the same protection that is given to other property. The South demand nothing half so abhorrent to the North as this infamous proposition. At most they only ask Congressional protection to slavery in the territories. Mr. Douglas says the Constitution protects it everywhere!

From the New York Post.

The Great National Dispute Simplified.

It is a great thing to have a genius for simplification, whether in politics or machinery. This talent is possessed in a high degree by the Charleston Mercury, which has happily applied it to the contest now going on between the democrats and the Republicans. The Mercury reduces the strategy of the democratic party in the present quarrel for the Presidency to a single manoeuvre. Exert all your powers, says the Mercury, to frighten the North; your whole hope of victory lies in that. Its words are these:

"THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND UNION-SAVERS. The Presidential election turns upon a single fact. If the northern people believe that the southern people will dissolve their connection with them should the Black Republican party succeed in electing Lincoln to the Presidency—Lincoln will be defeated. Should they, on the contrary, believe that the southern people will submit to Black Republican domination by the election of Lincoln to the Presidency—Lincoln will be elected."

Here we have the whole controversy bro't within a narrow compass. No trouble is to be taken in arguing principles which are disputed, or in persuading the people of the propriety of any particular measures. All this is superfluous; the northern people have made up their minds in regard both to principles and measures. You will gain nothing by appealing to their understanding; their understanding is already convinced the other way; you must work upon their fears. You argue, you reason, you put your ingenuity upon the rack for topics of persuasion—but this is a foolish course, when all you have to do is to threaten. Threaten lustily, perseveringly; stop at no declaration of hostile intentions, however extravagant; spare no menace of insubordination, violence, insurrection, revolution, which may be necessary to make the northern people believe that you are in earnest, and if once you can fairly convince them that you mean to go off by yourselves if Lincoln be elected, they will allow you to have your own way. There are so many persons at the North who are interested in keeping the Union together, that, rather than see a separation of the states, they will consent to give up the right of suffrage. They are a cowardly, mean-spirited set—these people of the North—slaves to their love of money; they are ready to surrender the rights of an American citizen any day to save a dollar.

This is the plain English of the advice of the Mercury to the politicians of the South. The Mercury is an able paper; it takes the lead among a certain class of journals in that quarter; its opinions are shared and its counsels received with respect by large numbers in the southern states. It will not surprise us to see its advice followed, and its only sure and certain method of defeating Lincoln put in practice. Some beginnings have already been made, though it must be confessed that in point of energy and persistency they fall considerably below the importance of the occasion.

Meantime, if the northern people hear any more threats of disunion from the South, they have the advantage of knowing exactly what they mean. They are meant only to operate on the presumed faint-heartedness and pusillanimity of the northern people. They are an electioneering trick, intended, as the Mercury says, "to defeat Lincoln!" just as in the late contest for the Speakership of the House of Representatives they were used to defeat Mr. Sherman. The policy of the slave party is to scare northern men from the polls by such means as the Chinese employed in the late war with Great Britain, when they hung out upon their walls frightful masks and of grim monsters to strike terror into the outside barbarians.

We shall soon see who is to be frightened by threats which are now acknowledged to be used as an electioneering device. We shall see who among us are willing to subscribe to the compliment paid them by the Charleston Mercury, and to admit that they are ready to give up the right of freemen to say what candidate they prefer for President, because a political party at the South threatens that if we exercise this right it will violently put an end to a government which is more important to the slave states than to the free.

Unless the northern people can be thoroughly scared, the Mercury admits that Lincoln will be elected. There is a majority in his favor—the people are for him; if the selfish and feeble minded and over-timid can be brought upon to abandon him and allow the slaveholders of the South to have their way as they have had it hitherto,

there is no hope of his defeat. We fear that the Mercury and its party will find it difficult to accomplish what they propose. The people of the North have become too familiar with horrid masks and frightful figures of dragons and griffins, to pay much attention to them. The Republican army, we are inclined to believe, will advance in spite of any such demonstrations, and take possession of the citadel of government.

Douglas Repudiates his own Dogma, "Squatter Sovereignty."

The Chicago Press and Tribune republishes from The Globe the subjoined speech, made by Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate on the 17th of May. It is a document which every man who takes an interest in politics would do well to read. It was made subsequently to the two-day effort of its author in May, and was fished out by the persistent catechizing of Jefferson Davis, who was determined that Douglas should no longer skulk behind unmeaning generalities. It will be seen by this unwilling confession that Mr. Douglas repudiates Squatter Sovereignty, acknowledges that the people of a Territory cannot set up a government for themselves, and can exercise no political rights except such as are obtained through an Organic Act of Congress! He in effect justifies the action of those Democrats who voted against Eli Thayer's bill proposing to give to the inhabitants of Dakota, Arizona, Jefferson, and Nevada the right to elect their own Territorial rulers and elect Territorial delegates to Congress. His doctrine would have even excluded California as a State, because the people did not go through the form of a Congressional Territorial organization. If anything was needed to convict Mr. Douglas of the most shameful inconsistency, and cause every honest adherent in his ranks to forsake him in disgust, it is superabundantly furnished in this brief Senatorial speech. It ought to be posted up in the same frame with the letters and speeches of Fitzpatrick and Johnson in favor of a slave code. Let every body read it:

Mr. Douglas—Regarding Squatter Sovereignty as a nickname invented by the Senator and those with whom he acts, which I have never recognized, I must leave him to define the meaning of his own term. I have denounced Squatter Sovereignty when you find it setting up a Government in violation of law, as you do now at Pike's Peak. I denounced it this year. When you find an unauthorized Legislature, in violation of law, setting up a Government without sanction of Congress or Court, that is Squatter Sovereignty which I oppose. There is the case of Dakota, where you have left a whole people without any law or Territorial organization, with no mode of appeal from Squatter Courts to the United States Courts to correct their decisions—that is Squatter Sovereignty in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States. There is a similar government set up over a part of California and a part of the Territory of Utah, called Nevada. It has a delegate claiming to represent it. I have denounced that as unlawful. I am opposed to all such Squatter Sovereignty. If that is to what the Senator referred, I am against it. All I say is, the people of a Territory, when they have been organized under the Constitution and laws, have Legislative power over all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States. That is the language of the law, and if they exercise Legislative powers on any subject inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Courts, to whom appeal may be taken under the laws, will correct their errors. That is all.

Q.—I ask the Senator whether he says the people of California set up a Squatter Sovereignty like that at Pike's Peak?

Douglas—I state this: I see from the newspapers and suppose it to be true, that an organization has been set up in Carson Valley, called Nevada Territory, and the people have elected a Governor.

Q.—That is in Utah Territory.

Douglas—Yes; but it is said a portion of the settlers are over the line in California, and some in Utah, but it matters not. It does not change the effect, for if it be all in Utah, it is an act of rebellion against the Territorial Government, established by sanction of Congress. That is the Squatter Sovereignty I am against.

FORNEY ON SHERMAN. Forney of the Philadelphia Press, in writing to that paper on the re-nomination of John Sherman, claims to have had the best opportunity of judging of his ability and worth, and says:

"We are not of Mr. Sherman's party. We differ from him on our fundamental issue, and he knows it. But we are glad to say there is not in the ranks of the Republican party a man to be found more worthy of the continued confidence of that organization than John Sherman. He has courage, too. He can throw back the taunt of the southern zealot with as much scorn as he who hurled it; and at a moment when many were willing to vote the public treasury for private purposes, he stood forth nobly in support of an economical policy. It is not months since he went to New York, and in a speech to his Republican brethren pronounced a very handsome eulogy in favor of Douglas and his associates—thereby offending some of the proscriptions of his own political belief. To his infinite credit let it be said that he is one of the fairest and most fearless of American statesmen. We predict, if he chooses to hide his time and to preserve the conservative attitude he has assumed, and to prevent the Republican party from running into rampant sectionalism, that no man will so certainly secure the highest honors of that party as John Sherman."

OIL FROM THE EARTH. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Press Current, writing from Titusville, Pa., says that 7000 barrels of oil have been obtained from the wells in that region, and sold in New York for \$15 per barrel of 40 gallons. Some thirty wells have proved successful, yielding together about 400 gallons per day.

The Oxford Democrat

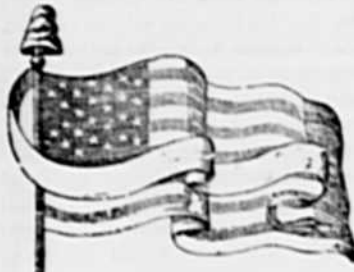
PARIS, MAINE AUGUST 24, 1860.

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LOCAL AGENTS.

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A. K. KRAFT,
D. K. KRAFT,
Bryant's Pond,
North Paris,
Norway,
Hiram,
Porter,
Fryeburg,
Brookfield,
Lovell,
Sweden,
Stow,
Hebron,
Bethel,
Locke's Mills,
Kennebec,
Hannibal,
E. Hiram.



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 BOWEN,
4th " 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.
Third District, S. C. FESSENDEN.
Fourth District, ANSON P. MORRILL.
Sixth District, FRED. A. PIRE.

SENATORS—THIRD DISTRICT.

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

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

ELISHA WINTER, of Dixfield.

REGISTER OF PROBATE.

JOSHUA S. HOBBS, of Waterford.

SHERIFF.

JOSEPH E. COLBY, of Ramford.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

HENRY C. REED, of Norway.

COUNTY TREASURER.

WILLIAM A. PIDGIN, of Paris.

YOUNG MEN'S

REPUBLICAN

MASS CONVENTION!

The YOUNG MEN of Oxford County will

hold a Mass Meeting,

AT FRYEBURG VILLAGE,

ON

Saturday, September 1st,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

In the forenoon will be a gathering

of Young Men, to be addressed by Young

Men. A glorious gathering is anticipated.

Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,

Hon. JOEL EASTMAN,

and other distinguished speakers are expected to

be present.

We are assured that the Bridgton Wid-

awakes will be present, accompanied by the

North Bridgton band.

MASS MEETING!

AT—

DIXFIELD.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OXFORD AND

Franklin Counties, are to have a

GRAND RALLY AT DIXFIELD,

August 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Hon. Anson Burlingame,

Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr.,

and other distinguished speakers will be present

and address the people. The Standard

Band will furnish music.

Admission free.

C. W. WALTON, Esq., E. G. HARLOW,

Esq. and W. W. VIRGIN, Esq., will ad-

dress the people, at

Brownfield, September 1st, at 2 P. M.

Kear Falls, " 4, " 2 "

Hiram, " 5, " 2 "

Denmark, " 5, " 7 "

Lovell, " 6, " 2 "

Sweden, " 6, " 7 "

Hon. B. W. WOODBURY, and E. G.

HARLOW, Esq., will speak, at

Waterford, September 7, at 2 P. M.

Albany, " 7, " 7 "

Hon. E. W. WOODBURY, and Hon. S.

PERHAM will speak, at

Andover, August 27

Dean's Corner, August 28

Bayant's Pond, August 29

Greenwood, September 3

North Paris, " 5

West Sumner, " 6

Brookfield, " 7

Republican Caucus.

The Republican voters of the town of

Paris, are requested to meet at the Town

House, in said town, on Saturday, Sept. 1,

at half past 3 o'clock, P. M., to nominate

a candidate to be supported by the towns of

Paris and Hebron, and Franklin and Mid-

Plantations, for Representative to the next

Legislature.

—J. C. MARBLE,

Chair, Town Com.

Paris, Aug. 22

60.

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Dictionaries.

We make the following extracts from an
able article in the Christian Review for Ju-
ly. It is entitled "Our English Dictio-
naries" and is understood to be from the pen
of George P. Marsh, LL. D.

Webster's original suggestions
and deductions in historical and illustrative
etymology are generally unobjectionable and
sound; the views he has borrowed from
others, unreflected and misapplied.

Dr. Webster had but scanty
attainments in ancient classical or modern
European or Oriental literature; nor
though familiar with the English writers
of the last century and a half, was he at all
versed in the earlier forms of our own lan-
guage, or imbued with the spirit of our old-
er authors.

In his wide range of collater-
al comparison, he sometimes struck upon an
interesting analogy, and thence deduced a
true derivation, we should be the last to
deny; but a very little examination of his
dictionary will satisfy any scholar who is
acquainted with a few languages, and their
actual movement in literature and in speech
that as a etymological guide, Webster's
system, as understood and applied by him-
self, is of no theoretical or practical value
whatever.

Dr. Webster was unquestionably a man
of great perceptions in language, but his
views were acute rather than clear; his lens
was more remarkable for magnifying than
for defining power.

If he had devoted to
literature, to domestic philology, the years
he consumed in fruitless comparisons of
words in languages with which he was not
acquainted, his natural subtlety of discrim-
ination would have admirably qualified him
for the labor of logical and precise defini-
tion; but with his mistaken theories of lan-
guage and his erroneous views of the proper
office of lexicography, he has often con-
fused that distinguished the real meanings
of words.

In orthographical revolutions, the dictio-
nary should follow, not lead. We have
no doubt that the literary public wherever
the English language is spoken, will ap-
prove the sound conservatism of Worcester;

and we hope that the publishers of future
editions of Webster will continue what
Webster himself has begun to do, namely,
go on with the process of "restoring the old
orthography," until the spelling of their
dictionary shall be brought into complete
accordance with that of the writers who
are acknowledged, in both England and
America, as standards and authorities upon
the forms of the English tongue. Worcester's
analysis of the sounds of our language is
the best we have seen, and we have no
doubt that his figured pronunciation is the
most faithful representation yet given of
the principles and the facts of the actual ar-
ticulation of English in the most culti-
vated circles of American as well as trans-
atlantic society.

Our general conclusion then is, that in
all the cardinal points—vocabulary, ortho-
graphy, pronunciation, etymology and de-
finition—Worcester's Dictionary is superior
to Webster's; as Webster was in most re-
spects to those which preceded his own la-
bors and we have no doubt that until an-
other beginning where Worcester has left off,
shall take a stride beyond him, it will be so
far as any dictionary can be the generally
recognized authority for the orthography,
the pronunciation, and the meaning, of the
words which compose the English tongue.

The "Second District."

We have received a communication from
a "Republican," (who sends his real name),
alleging among other complaints, that the
nominations of Mr. Walton was the result
of unfair and dishonorable means, with a
request that we publish the same in the
Democrat. While we have great respect
personally for the author, we must respect-
fully decline a compliance with his request.
It is no time now to get up a controversy in
the Republican ranks. If any of our Re-
publican friends are dissatisfied and agri-
evated, we beg of them to "forget all about it,"
until after election. There is so much pend-
ing, our country has so much at stake this
year, that every true patriot ought to be
willing to make personal sacrifices if it is
necessary for the great cause we are labo-
ring to promote.

Brother Republicans of the "old Second,"
let us stand shoulder to shoulder for Mr.
Walton and give him an old-fashioned ma-
jority.

A Grand Musical convention is to be held
at Harrison, commencing on the 28th, to
last four days. It will be under the di-
rection of Prof. L. Marshall, of Boston. It
is expected that singers from several places
will aid in making it an occasion of rare in-
terest. The good people of Harrison have
made arrangements to entertain all who
may attend free of charge.

Our Representative Districts.

The way to secure harmonious action at
the polls, is to leave the people "perfectly
free" to make their own nominations. When
a nomination is to be made, let there be
full and ample notice to all interested;
then let the people turn out and agree upon
the men they desire for their standard bear-
ers. When this is fairly done, there is but
little danger as to the result. We can carry
every Representative district in this county
if our friends are judicious, prudent
and energetic. We beg of them to settle
all conflicting claims among men and
among men at their caucuses, so that when
they come to the polls they can all act in
harmony. If there have been difficulties in
times past let them be forgotten. We
should all remember that the cause is above
men; that men when put in the balance
against principle are nothing. Another
thing. Republicans should be willing in
all cases to concede something for the sake
of harmony. If we have special friends
and desire their promotion, it is right for us
to urge their claims before nominations, but
we should do it in a proper spirit, and then
if the majority are against us, upon a fair
expression of the popular will, then should
we be willing to fall in and support the
candidate selected.

Let union and harmony be written upon
all our banners. Every thing for the cause
and nothing for men. Keep in view that
good old maxim "United we stand, divided
we fall."

RECKONING NOT FORGOTTEN. Hon. V.
D. Parris, the dutiful Navy Agent at Port-
smouth, hung out a flag, on Thursday, week,
bearing the names of Breckinridge and
Lane. It was greeted with cheers from the
assembled audience, numbering, as Cap-
tain Parris remarked, from two to four thou-
sand, as crowds are generally estimated.
The flag is one that formerly floated over
the decks of the old Constitution.

The Traveller states that a Camp Meeting
will be held at Livermore, Maine, com-
mencing on the 3d of September.

"We are happy to announce to our read-
ers that important improvements will be
made in the Courier in the course of a few
weeks." [Bethel Courier.]

A friend says the present editor is about
to retire. Is that what you mean, Doctor?

In making up the names of the County
Committee, two weeks since, that of W. W.
Bolster Esq. of Dixfield was accidentally
omitted.

TOMATOES. Mr. A. M. Hammond pre-
sented us specimens of ripe Tomatoes, on the
17th. The first were picked several days
earlier.

The wife of Postmaster General Holt,
died in Washington, on the 16th. Her re-
mains were taken to Kentucky.

TRIAL JUSTICE. We learn that A. L.
Burbank, Esq., of Bethel, has been appoint-
ed and commissioned as a Trial Justice.

The Helper Book!

The Editor of the "Argus" has recently
had a dreadful fit of nightmare and got hor-
ribly frightened at the ghost of the Helper
book. In his delirium he cries out: "WILL
YOU DO IT, VOTERS OF MAINE; WILL YOU
DISOWN YOUR SOUTHERN BROTHERS, and en-
courage treason and civil war? Will you
vote for those who do?" and then he goes on
like a monomaniac about "Helper" and the
"Helper Book." Well this is all terribly
alarming.

In his fright and consternation he cries
out: "Washburn indorse the book." Oh,
awful! What can be done about it? The
Country is going to ruin, the Union is go-
ing to dissolve. Our dear "Southern
brethren" are in eminent danger of assas-
ination. Niggers are going down to half
price; the great "immigrant" party is
"split," and all on account of the "Helper
book." The "impending crisis" has come,
"slavery is about to be throttled," "civil
war" is coming, and Oh, Dear!! what
can be done? Well, what can be done?
In the first place, the editor of the Argus
should be immediately visited by some de-
mocratic grandmother and such remedies pre-
scribed as will place him above personal
danger. Secondly, he should be supplied
with a few bottles of "Spaulding's glue," to
"stick" together the broken fragments of
the democratic party. Thirdly, a good
Southern blood hound, that has been thor-
oughly trained to the "scent" of runaway
niggers, should be immediately put on the
track of "Helper." And fourthly, Smart
should forthwith send to the Clerk of the
House of Representatives for an attested
copy of Clark's "Helper" Resolutions on
the Speakership, and pin it to his coat-tail,
that the people of Maine may have timely
warning and escape the "impending crisis."

Republian Mass Meeting at Bangor!
The Republicans of Penobscot held the
largest Convention, last Thursday, ever as-
sembled in Maine. It is estimated that 20,
000 people were present. Large delegations
came from all the adjacent towns, as well
as from those on the river and along the
coast. The steamboat was loaded to over-
flowing, and had in tow, a vessel, also load-
ed down.

Speeches were made by Hon. Henry Wil-
son, Gen. Nye, Hon. John P. Hale, and
others. The crowd was so great as to re-
quire two stands to be provided for their ac-
commodation.

In the evening occurred a grand Torch
Light demonstration. Some two thousand
torches were displayed. The procession
reached fully a mile and a half.

The Courier says every candid person ad-
mits that three times as many people were
present, as attended the Douglas meeting
the day previous.

The Republicans of that region are thor-
oughly aroused, and will give a good report
of themselves in September.

Mass Convention at Dixfield.

Our Androscoggin friends, who are al-
ways wide awake, are making arrangements
for a grand Mass Meeting, at Dixfield,
on Thursday, 30th inst. Hon. Anson Burling-
ame, Hon. I. Washburn, Jr., James G.
Blaine, Esq., and others will be present.
Music will be furnished by the Rumford
Cornet Band.

The Republicans in that vicinity are full
of enthusiasm, and are determined to give
rousing majorities for our candidates.

Young Men's Meeting at Fryeburg.

A Grand Republican Rally will take
place, at Fryeburg Village, on Saturday,
September 1st. Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr.,
and others from this State, and Hon. Jos.
Eastman and Hon. N. B. Bryant, of New
Hampshire, are to be the speakers. The
Bridgton band, with the Bridgton and Cor-
nish Wide Awake Clubs will add interest to
the occasion. The Young Men will hold a
Convention in the forenoon. In the after-
noon a general rally will occur, with Torch
Light procession in the evening. It is said
the Pequawket region will compete sharply
with Androscoggin, for the honors of victo-
ry, the present season.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Hon. John H. Rice, of
Fuxcroft, was nominated by acclamation, as
a candidate for Representative to Congress,
on the 10th inst. Hon. G. W. Pickering,
of Bangor, is the candidate for elector.

Bion Bradbury has been nominated for
Congress again, by the Democracy of the
6th District. Bion will find that a majori-
ty of the voters in his district can not be
held with that "slippery bitch" of his.

State elections are yet to be held before
the Presidential Election, in November, as
follows:

In Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 4.
In Me., Monday, Sept. 10.
In Ga., Monday, Oct. 1.
In Md., Monday, Oct. 1.
In La., Monday, Oct. 1.
In S. C., Monday, Oct. 8.
In Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 9.
In Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 9.
In Indiana, Tuesday, Oct. 9.
In Minn., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

George Cupway has joined the Douglass
men. He claims that the Six Nations origi-
nated "popular sovereignty." Quite like-
ly he is right, for it pairs well with the
scalping-knife.

Rev. C. H. Webster has resigned his con-
nection as pastor of the Universalist Society
in Lewiston.

PENOBSCOT. The Republicans of Penob-
scot County have made the following nomi-
nations:

For Senators, John Benson, Wm. C.
Hammat, Jabez True.
For County Commissioner, Thomas S.
Ranney.

For Sheriff, John S. Chadwick.

For Judge of Probate, John E. Godfrey.

For Register of Probate, Joseph Bartlett.

Eph. Smart, the renegade Willmot Provi-
sionist who is running for Governor of Maine

as a Douglas dem., calls Mr. Lincoln a

third rate lawyer! Eph. is himself a first-

rate liar. [Traveller.]

Breckinridge will not Withdraw.

Mr. Breckinridge has written a letter to
the Central Committee, denying the report
that he should withdraw from the canvass.
His committee have issued an address to the
Democracy of the United States. It re-
views at great length the proceedings of the
Convention, analyzing the votes given on
different questions, and claiming that Mr.
Douglas actually received but 154 votes at
Baltimore. It insists that the Breckinridge
Democracy are falsely charged with favor-
ing disunion. The position of the different
parties is sketched from the Breckinridge
point of view, and Mr. Douglas is charged
with being engaged in traversing the coun-
try, doing out the panacea of "Squatter
Sovereignty" as a remedy for all ills, ap-
pealing to the magic of his words and his
presence to cajole the people to his support;
"while Mr. Breckinridge has retired to his
quiet home in Kentucky, there calmly and
with dignity to await the verdict of the peo-
ple." Mr. Douglas' expression at the
Rhode Island clam bake—"I have much
more fondness for your claims than I have
for their niggers" is thrust into his face in
capital letters, to demonstrate the want of
respect with which he regards Southern in-
stitutions. The address, of course, con-
cludes with a touching appeal to Democrats
to support Breckinridge and Lane.

ANDROSCOGG. The Republican convention
was held, on Wednesday, 15th. The fol-
lowing are the nominations made:

For Senator, John H. Houlton.
For Sheriff, Benjamin Hawes, of Ashland.
For Judge of Probate, Zenas P. Went-
worth, of Houlton.

For Register of Probate, Lyman O. Put-
nam, of Houlton.

For Register of Deeds, Southern District,
John F. H. Hall, of Houlton.

For County Commissioners, Albert W.
Hoyt, of Fort Fairfield. Thomas J. Brown
of Hodgdon.

For County Treasurer, Leonard Pierce,
of Houlton.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Thomas P. Abbott, vs. Gardner G. Hoyt.
This is an action against an officer for the
Reply of certain property attached on the
original writ as the property of Calvary M.
Blanchard. After the testimony was par-
tially out the PIF became nonsuit, by agree-
ment, and the case goes to the Law Court
on Report. Walton for PIF. Rawson and
Hammons for Deft.

Benjamin Lovejoy vs. George W. Lunt.
This is an action of alleged trespass. Ver-
dict for PIF. Motion for new trial Wal-
ton and Bolster for PIF. Blake for Deft.

A. H. Gerrish, et al., vs. J. B. Brown,
et al. In this action, the proprietors of the
Steam mill, at Bethel, claim pay for
damage occasioned by the filling up and
obstruction of their boom by large quanti-
ties of drift stuff coming down the river
from the defendant's mill at Berlin Falls.

The case was withdrawn from the Jury and
continued on Report. Hammons and Gib-
son for Piffs. G. F. Shepley for Deft.

Decree for Divorce was rendered in case
of Mary M. Graves vs. Osgood Graves.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for September,
is already upon our table, with a list of
contents, showing fifteen papers upon inter-
esting topics, besides reviews. We note a
curious fact, that not a single number of
this Magazine has been missed for a few
months past, while previously it was nearly
impossible to pass one through the mails.

Mr. Rawson has recently received a new
dressing for the hair, called "Citronelle
Lustral." It is prepared in Bangor, from
a French recipe. We have not given it a
very thorough trial; but should consider it
a really excellent preparation. It is repud-
ing the hair in all cases where the roots
are not dead.

Mr. Phinney, Ambrotype artist, is locat-
ed on Court St. Any citizen remains un-
pictured, he will be "taken" at short
notice.

The Grand Jury found an indictment
against John B. Coffin, for the murder of
Calvin McKen. On being arraigned he
made the plea of "not guilty." Judge Kent
assigned Messrs. Hastings and Walton to
conduct the defense. The trial will come
on at the November term.

Speaker Pennington declines a re-election
to Congress.

BUCKFIELD BRANCH. We are informed
that Mr. Smith, the present owner of this
road, has proposed to the citizens along the
line that he will complete the road to Can-
ton, and lay the rails, ready for the running
of trains, on condition that they will fur-
nish him with \$50,000, secured on first
mortgage bonds. The bonds are not to ex-
ceed \$10,000, to the mile. It is stated that
the sum named would be readily raised,
could the people have the assurance that the
road would be run, when completed. The
impression seems to be that Mr. S. wishes
to complete the road and place it in the
hands of a company composed of the bond
holders. The road is now furnished with
the necessary equipment to go into opera-
tion, as soon as completed; and the grading
is so far advanced, that the whole can be
done this season, if taken hold of, in ear-
nest, at once. We hope some means will
be devised to complete the road.

Ground was broken at Brunswick, on the
extension of the Androscoggin road, on
Wednesday afternoon. The contractors on
that section have about one hundred men
at work. Other sections will be commene-
d immediately. The Franklin company,
at Lewiston, have given the railroad two
acres of ground near the bridge for Depot
buildings.

The report that Chief Justice Taney, sup-
ported Douglas, is not true. The "Little
Giant" bows very low to the Supreme
Court, but is not recognized by that tribu-
nal.

They have started a Bell and Everett pa-
per in Portland. A. G. Tenney, of the
Brunswick Telegraph, is the editor.

For several weeks, Anson Burlingame has
been engaged in meddling with the politi-
cal affairs of this State, and we further find
that he is posted to speak, upon future oc-
casions, in various places throughout the
State. He has been imported by the lead-
ing Republicans to assist Israel Washburn,
Jr., to reach the Governorial chair. Why
should a man from Massachusetts have
a word to say about our State elec-
tion? It is none of his business. It does
not concern him in the least.

The above item from Dea. Smart's paper,
has been perambulating the papers, on that
side, for a month past. And now, here is
the deacon with Ed. Marshall and Mr. Spi-
nola, squatting in every borough that will
give them a hearing. Suppose we ask them
what they are meddling

EXTRAORDINARY CASE. A most extraordinary case is now being tried before one of the French Courts. A certain M. C. died, leaving an express order to his heirs that he should be buried in church, and a handsome sum paid to the priests on condition that "nobody should laugh while the service was going on." The intelligent defendant had observed that undertakers and priests permit themselves very often to take bilarious liberties with death, and he was determined that he should be buried with the gravity appropriate to the grave. Of course the odd request got noised abroad; and every body keeping an eye on everybody else to see that nobody should so much as wink, the natural result followed.

A fat priest near the coffin was the first to break down; the choir boys, in the frailty of their youth, followed the priest; the minor canons, trying to stop the choir boys, or at least to make them "laugh out of the wrong side of their mouths," caught the contagion, and began to shake their sides; the deacons went off into a full guffaw; and finally the core himself was conquered and choked in his handkerchief. In short, a merrier interment was never witnessed. It was the joke of the season. But the heirs, not liking the sport, have refused to pay the clergy for their rollicking services, and the matter is now in court where it will doubtless come to be a laughing matter to anybody but the lawyers.

THE PARAGUAY QUESTION. It must be exceedingly mortifying to Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet, after having involved the country in the great expense of the expedition to Paraguay, carrying the matter to the verge of war, to receive the decision of their own commissioner, that the claims upon the demand and the hostile demonstrations upon Paraguay were made, are altogether unfounded. It is now stated that the truth is found to be that the company is in reality largely indebted to Paraguay. If this is so the United States government is bound in honor to pay or cause to be paid any proper demand made, inasmuch as we pushed our supposed claim to the extremity of war. If our citizens, headed by a United States consul, have committed spoils on the government of Paraguay, as that government alleges, the United States government ought to assume the payment of claims made on that account.

Senator Green of Missouri, in a late speech, thus directly referred to one Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and indirectly to another:

"He supported John C. Breckinridge because he had never traveled up and down the river on the decks of a steamboat, and adventuring his own election to the Presidency; he had never descended into beer saloons, and drank lager, in order to gain popularity with the vulgar rabble; he had never sent hired letter writers all over the country to puff himself into notoriety, and cry down every body else; he had never prostituted the telegraph to sound his own praises, and misrepresent every other prominent man in the party; and finally, he supported him because he was the only man who had any chance of defeating Lincoln. No Southern States would, under any circumstances, cast her electoral vote for Douglas, and he didn't believe he could get a single Northern State."

The Prince of Wales has reached Quebec. The young gentlemen have a robust constitution to bear such a round of feasting as has been poured upon him.

The New York Tribune says: "Of our American poets, we know of no names that rank above those of William Cullen Bryant, John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell and Alfred B. Street, who are all for Lincoln. Of our best known authors not known as poets, Henry C. Cary, George W. Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, and Edwin H. Chapin, are for Lincoln. Of those who have honored our country by exploration at home, or by observation abroad, John C. Fremont, Richard H. Dana, and E. G. Squier—if we may not name another who stands nearer to us—are for Lincoln. It is notorious that in all our most eminent colleges and seminaries of learning, the Faculty and the students are overwhelmingly for Lincoln. Of those who are widely beloved and revered for philanthropic devotion to the relief of human suffering, the mitigation of misery, and vast majority are for Lincoln. We might extend the catalogue; but it is needless."

ADMITTED TO THE BAR. On Monday, on motion of S. C. Andrews Esq., Mr. T. F. Andrews was admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in all the Courts in this State.

HARD ON J. B. It is the custom of the Long Island Republicans to open their meetings with prayer. A venerable clergyman called upon to perform this service at the dedication of the Wigwam at —, a few evenings since, embraced in his fervent petition the following by no means complimentary allusion to the present Administration: "O Lord! thou knowest that sometimes the vilest of the vile attain the high places of power, and that we, as a people are now undergoing a bitter experience in this respect!" [New York Post.]

Mr. Samuel Wilson proposes to make a trip by balloon to Europe. He proposes to start from Boston, or any other Eastern city capable of supplying a sufficient quantity of gas. He offers a passage through in three days, to any person desirous of making the trip.

The Republicans of the Lincoln Senatorial District have nominated the following candidates for Senators: Jesse S. Lyford of Lewiston, Rufus Sylvester of Bowdoin, Robert E. Rider of Washington, Henry Kennedy of Waldo.

The Bell and Douglas men in New York have coalesced and formed an electoral ticket. The Sun says of this ticket that it will not receive so large a vote as would a clean lot of Douglas candidates.

Gilman, of the Bath Times fears that one of the Senatorial nominations of the Democratic party in Lincoln County is a Breckinridge man, and hopes it is so that no Douglas man will vote for him. If Douglas is to be the test of loyalty, and the Breckinridge men are to have the principle of prohibition applied to them, of course they will cheerfully support Col. Smart and other Douglas candidates.

[Bangor Courier.]

The New York bullies, Australian Kelly and Kerrigan, had a fight above Island Pond Tuesday. Kerrigan whipped on the twenty-fifth round. We learn that the parties went by special train over the Grand Trunk Railway, on Tuesday.

MAINE. Senator Douglas is going to Me., on a political pilgrimage. Wonder if he is afraid Breckinridge will carry that State.

[Boston Plat.]

Ferry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is in use with great success in my family, in case of colds, and coughs, and also had the happiness of seeing my son immediately relieved of distressing dysentery, and completely cured in a few days.

WARD C. COPELAND, Fall River.

NOT PRESENT TO SPEAK. When at Augusta, last week, a gentleman placed in the hands of Judge Douglas a question which he promised to answer. It was as follows:

"Do you hold, and if elected President of the United States, would you carry out the doctrine that the people of a territory before it becomes a State, have the power, under the Federal Constitution, and notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, to prohibit or exclude Slavery therefrom?"

In the course of his speech of an hour and a half, Mr. Douglas not only avoided answering it, but carefully avoided all allusion to it. A plain answer would have shown the perfect cheat of the boasted "popular sovereignty" which allows the people to do as they please when they shall be admitted to the Union, as sovereign States.

Democratic Conventions.

The Senatorial Convention was called to order, at 10 o'clock, and Judge Rawson appointed Chairman. T. J. Brigham and G. S. Holman Secretaries.

A. Black, Esq., of Paris, and W. S. Taylor of Porter were nominated as candidates for Senators.

Just as we went to press, the County Convention had organized, by the choice of the officers of the Senatorial Convention.

The programme was to nominate the candidates of last year, with the exception of Mark P. Smith, in place of Sanderson, for Commissioner.

Isaac Randall will be nominated for Judge of Probate, and Haskell of Watford, for Register.

The democrats of the second district have nominated C. Record, for candidate for Representative to Congress.

H. H. H.

Mr. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs:

I have had occasion to use your Pain Killer very frequently while in Burma, and have found it a very useful medicine. I did not think I could visit the jungles without it. In cases of colic, diarrhea and cholera, the Pain Killer gives very speedy relief, and for many other ailments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burma, among the natives as well as Europeans. I always carry it with me for my own benefit and the good of the people where I go.

Sincerely yours, M. H. BIRBY

The Rev H. Van Meter, writing from Bassee, Burma, says: "The Karna praise it very highly indeed. I cannot conceive how a single medicine could better suit their varied wants and habits than does your Pain Killer. We are now using it freely in our family, and find its excellent qualities confirmed with each renewed trial. Please send me 400 bottles by first opportunity." Sold by all medicine dealers.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

Dr. Sweet's Infants Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone 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 corrective for Burns, 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 ten years, attest this fact.

See Advertisement.

Tolu Anodyne for Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, of course 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 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 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 one light Cathartic pill (without mercury) twice or three a week on going to bed, will assist the Anodyne very much. This same law applies with nearly equal force in cases of Partial Paralysis, Gout, and St. Vitus Dance. See advertisement and read the pamphlets.

Liver Complaint.

The Liver, being the great purifying organ, arrests in its substance many noxious products, the fertile sources of disease. The Pervian 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.

Dear Sir: My business being that of an engraver in wood, owing to confinement, am ill-served in my health gradually declining, when I was suddenly led to procure your business.

At this time I was suffering from prostration, extreme indigestion, and disordered liver. My usual weight was 125 pounds, but I had become so emaciated that I weighed but 109 pounds. In May last I commenced taking the "Pervian 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.

MARRIED.

19th, by Rev. B. G. Willey, Horace B. Cobb of Augusta Mass, to Louisa Hall of Sumner.

In West Bridgton, July 22d, by Rev. Mr. Stanley, Deacon Andrew Cobb, of Bridgton to Mrs. Mary C. Quincy of Denmark.

BRIDGTON ACADEMY, AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

H. BRANT, A. M., Principal.
B. THORAKER, Associate.
WEBSTER WOODBURY, Assistant.
Miss A. F. MILLER, Teacher of Music.
Miss L. K. GIBBS, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

THE FALL TERM of this institution will commence Wednesday, September 5th. A Normal class will be formed at the commencement of the term, in accordance with the Normal School act of last Legislature.

Lectures will be frequently given by distinguished teachers and others, upon the best methods of teaching the fundamental branches in our common schools.

Mr. Thoraker is a thorough scholar and an experienced and successful teacher. He formed his studies in Dartmouth College and subsequently was engaged in teaching in Massachusetts; and is now a member of the Senior Class in the Theological Seminary, Bangor.

Mr. Woodbury, a member of Bowdoin College, retains his situation as Assistant Teacher, and is favorably known as a faithful and popular instructor.

Students wishing to study Music, Drawing and Painting, will find advantages at this institution not surpassed by any in the State.

Lectures—Common English, \$3.00
Higher English, 3.50
Languages, 4.00
Music, extra, 2.00
Drawing and Painting, 2.00 to 4.00
Board can be obtained near the Academy for \$2 per week, wood and lights extra.

Good rooms can be obtained by those wishing to board themselves, at reasonable rates.

T. H. MEAD, Secretary.
North Bridgton, Aug. 16, 1860.

NOTICE. The co-partnership lately existing between the undersigned, has this day expired by limitation. The business will be continued by G. W. VERRILL, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

G. W. VERRILL,
R. D. VERRILL.

Norway, August 12, 1860.

MANNING & BROWN, Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FRUITS, &c.

Brown's Block, Union Street,
PORTLAND.

CHAS. F. MANNING. CHAS. D. BROWN
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MANNING & BROWN.

Have removed to the New and Spacious Store in
BROWN'S BLOCK, UNION ST.

Where they will continue the
Flour, Produce and Provision
Business, in all its Branches.

ALVAH BLACK, Counsellor & Attorney at Law

(Office, over the Post Office.)
PARIS HILL,
111 OXFORD COUNTY, ME.

REPUBLICAN DOCUMENTS.

THE AUTHENTIC EDITION
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 *Lives of Lady Jane Grey*, *Madame Agassiz*, &c.

One Large 12 mo. 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 in selling Bartlett's Life than any other edition published. Because, first, 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 purchased by 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 terms to agents, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Address,

H. DAYTON, Publisher,
26 Howard 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 collars.

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

JAMES DEERING,
South Paris, April, 1860.

NORWAY IRON FOUNDRY. BROWN & BISBEE,

Proprietors, are manufacturing
Stoves, Fire-Frames,
OVEN, ASH & ARCH MOUTHS,
Cast Irons and Boxes, Oil-Shovels, Cultivators,
Trestles, Fire dogs, Grindstone cranks and rollers, Bar iron, and all kinds of Castings.

Doors, Scapings, &c. Also,
PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS
Castings for the Barre Rotating Harrow made to order.

Also all kinds of mill and other castings made to order at short notice.

F. H. BROWN. H. B. BISBEE.
Norway, March, 1860.

THOMAS P. CLEAVES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Brownfield, Oxford Co., Me.

DUNNELL & BOOTHBY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 117 Middle Street,
PORTLAND, ME.

Mark H. Dunnell,
Stephen Boothby,
Messrs. D. & B. will practice in the Cumberland, York, Oxford and Androscoggin Courts. 17

\$75 PER MONTH, and expenses paid, I wish to employ an able and energetic male agent in all parts of the country, to introduce the greatest invention of the age. Addressed July 2, 1860. Any person or persons by mail (anonymously, or under a limited number) will be engaged.) HOSIEA B. CARTEL,
Inventor's Exchange, 32 Hanover St.,
Send stamps for return postage. BOSTON.

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 3d, 1860, and continue eleven weeks, under the care of

G. F. LEONARD, A. B., Principal.
H. F. HOWARD, Assistant.

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 advantage of this school may be available to all, during both terms, it will be of extra charge, to all the Academic students 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 by a member of the Senior Class in the Theological Seminary, Bangor.

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, and to assist the Academic department with their usual attention from the Principal and competent assistants.

This School, commanding the view of the most beautiful scenery of the county—about twenty minutes ride from one of 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 association with a system and accuracy that beggars competition.

There will be an examination of applicants for the Normal School, on Saturday and Monday, September 1st and 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Academy, to which time applications will be received.

Recommendations can be secured by students boarding themselves.

Board in good families can be obtained for \$1.25 to \$2.00 per week.

Tuition—Common English, \$3.00
Higher, 3.50
Languages, 4.00
Music, on piano, 8.00

Scholars will not be received for less than half a term. Those attending less than a term will pay ten cents per week extra. For further particulars address the Principal, or the Trustees, Paris, Me.

S. R. CARTER, Sec'y.

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 commencement. He is a superior scholar, a gentleman of admitted excellence and energy of character. As a teacher he enjoys the most satisfactory reputation.

Miss 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 teachers. They are confident that the friends of the school that the approaching session will be largely attended. A teacher's class will be formed at the opening of the term. Lectures may be expected during the session, and other public services at the close.

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 board themselves, and at very low charges.

Tuition—Common English, \$3.00
Higher, 3.50
Languages, 4.00
French, extra, 2.00
Music, extra, \$6.00 for 24 Lessons.

It is believed that Bryant's Pond affords superior advantages for a High School. It is a quiet, moral and healthy village, situated on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and is centrally located 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 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 to those fitting 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, July 9, 1860.

Oxford Normal Institute!

THE Fall Term of this institution will commence on Monday, August 27th, 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 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 no pains on the part of the Principal will be spared to make this a model school.

Tuition—Common English, \$3.00
Higher, 3.50
Languages, 4.00
No student taken 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 expenses of the student, for board, etc., are as low as elsewhere.

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE Fall Term of this school will begin on Monday, Sept. 3d, and continue ten weeks, under the charge 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 2, 1860.

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, alone 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, REGGS, WOOL, and all other kinds of Country Produce. JOSEPH PRAY.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firm of HEAL & HAMMON, or HAMMON & PLUMMER, are requested to settle the same with J. G. HAMMON, on or before the first of September next, who will be at his store, at Centre Lovell, for the above-named purpose.

Centre Lovell, July 16, 1860.

ABEL HEAL,
J. G. HAMMON,
EDWIN PLUMMER.

GREAT REDUCTION!

THE subscriber would inform the Ladies of this place and vicinity, that he has just returned from New York with a very desirable lot of

DRESS GOODS,
Consisting of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
Bajadore A Glaise,
Crape de Chine, Goatshairs, etc.

—ALSO—
A new lot of the so beautiful
Mantilla Lace Shawls!
AND POINTS.

At much below former prices.
WRO'T MUSLIN WINDOW CURTAINS,
Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars,
Sleeves, Veils, Mitts, &c.

—AND—
300 New Skeleton Hoop Skirts,
With and without bonnets, at astonishingly low prices.

In order to close out his entire stock of Summer Goods, he has reduced his

Jaconets, Organdys, Balsarines, Chally DeLaines,
And all other Summer Goods to such low figures, that he feels confident to obtain the desired result.

His remaining stock of
Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
Will be sold without regard to cost.

H. ROSENBERG,
SOUTH PARIS.

Furniture Ware Rooms,

AT SOUTH PARIS.
CHARLES DALE,
Invites the attention of purchasers to his large and fashionable stock of goods, embracing EVERY DESIRABLE STYLE OF

Common, Black Walnut & Mahogany
Kitchens, Parlor and Chamber
FURNITURE & CHAIRS.

He also keeps on hand,
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
AND
Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings.

From which he will make to order, any Style and Size of Picture and Looking Glass Frames.

Repairing and Upholstering
DONE TO ORDER.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
South Paris, July 26, 1860.

THE BEST PLACE

IN OXFORD COUNTY,
TO GET
A GOOD COAT,
A PAIR OF PANTS,
A NICE VEST,
OR A
COMPLETE SUIT,
OF ANY SORT.

—IS AT—
E. F. STONE & CO'S
PARSONAGE
CLOTH & CLOTHING STORE,
OPPOSITE THE ATLANTIC HOUSE.

SOUTH PARIS.
S. D. PRATT,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Picture, Portrait, and Looking Glass Frames.
Looking-Glass Plates Re-set,
in new frames of any pattern, and plates refinished if desired.

Gilt, prepared and ornamental mouldings, of every description. Orals of all sizes constantly on hand. Orders in the above line solicited and executed at the lowest cash prices.
South Paris, June

1992

11. The following table shows the number of people who attended the concert in each age group.

19