





## The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, DEC. 21, 1860.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

WM. A. PIDGIN &amp; CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per year, in advance. Two Dollars, at the end of the year.

Cubbing. We would respectfully call the attention of such as are disposed to lend their aid in extending the circulation of a home paper to the following offer:

We will send  
10 Copies, for one year, for 12.50  
20 Copies, for one year, for 20.00

One copy to the person putting up the club.

The money must accompany the order.

S. M. Pettigill &amp; Co., 10 State Street,

Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, are

our authorized agents.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed.

## LOCAL AGENTS.

W. B. LATHAM, M. D., Bangor, Me.  
T. C. CUMMINS, North Paris, Me.  
HENRY UPTON, Norway, Me.  
W. F. DAVIS, Denmark, Me.  
DAVID DICKINSON, Hiram, Me.  
G. E. STACY, Fort Kent, Me.  
J. S. POWERS, Fryeburg, Me.  
S. B. BEAN, Brownfield, Me.  
Col. EDWIN BARKER, Lovell, Me.  
Rev. E. W. WOODBURY, Sweden, Me.  
THOMAS FARRINGTON, Saco, Me.  
JOSEPH BARKER, Hallowell, Me.  
CHARLES MASON, Bethel, Me.  
J. BARTLETT, Locke's Mills, Me.  
A. K. SNAPP, Hallowell, Me.  
DAVID SNAPP, E. Randolph, Me.

## Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1860.

The great absorbing question, at present, is secession and disunion. But little else is thought of or talked about. Since our last letter, Howell Cobb, that most bungling of all financial men, has resigned and started for Georgia to preach secession and rebellion. No man, who has ever been at the head of that Department, has filled it so poorly, or left it with so little credit, either to himself or the country. When he took charge of the Treasury Department he found within its vaults twenty-four millions of dollars. One of his first acts was to anticipate the public debt and buy up our government securities not then due, by paying a premium to stockholders to receive their money. He expended a large sum in this way. Since he came into office the whole revenue of the government has been expended; the twenty-four millions he found in the treasury expended; sixty millions borrowed on direct loans and Treasury Notes expended; and now, when he had run the Treasury Department clear into the ground, so much so that there are twenty millions of debt now due, and not a dollar to pay. He quits the department, under the smoke and dust of secession, and takes a bow line for Georgia, to take the stamp in favor of rebellion against the general government.

On Friday, Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, resigned his place in the Cabinet. We have not yet seen his letter of resignation; but understand he goes out on account of the disagreement between the President and himself on the question of secession. It is now well known that the three forts in South Carolina are, so far as troops to defend them are concerned, in a defenseless condition—we mean comparatively so. Gen. Cass demanded of the President to send them troops enough to protect them in case South Carolina should undertake to capture them; but the old functionary at the White House has hitherto refused to do it. It is now generally believed that Buchanan has given pledges to South Carolina secessionists, that he will not reinforce these military forts. If this is true, James Buchanan ought to be tried as a traitor to his country; and why? Because South Carolina has for weeks been threatening to attack these forts, and those threats have been made in the face of the President, and yet he looks on and shows a disposition to leave the galleons in the works to be butchered. No wonder Gen. Cass, whose instincts are patriotic, left the Cabinet.

It is said the wife of one of the officers in command at one of these forts, has been in person to the President, and implored him to reinforce his command—at the same time assuring him the brave men under his command would all die before they would surrender. The cold-hearted old functionary turned a deaf ear to her entreaties. She then went to Gen. Cass, who remonstrated with the President, but he would not listen to him, and he left the sinking concern in disgust and sorrow. Gen. Scott is now in the city, and we understand fully agrees with General Cass, that these forts should be re-inforced.

Just compare the course of conduct on the part of the President with what he did upon another occasion, when he sent out troops to butcher the free State men of Kansas. If James Buchanan has any desire to preserve this Union, why has he for months kept rank nullifiers and disunionists in his Cabinet as his constitutional advisers? Just look at his cringing, cowardly conduct towards a class of men who have been and now are trying their best to destroy the best government that the world ever knew. Instead of frowning them down, and setting his face like a flint against these attempts to overthrow a government he has sworn to support, he has been in full union and communion with them. Oh, for the coat of Old Hickory to hang up in the White House! Who that loves the Union, or has any regard for his country, or the well-being of the present generation or coming posterity, can look on and witness the movements of Buchanan, without feelings of sorrow mingled with a patriotic contempt. James Buchanan could have nipped this whole thing in the bud long ago, had he been so disposed; anybody who knows anything about public affairs in this country knows it. But so it is; he is just where he has been from the day he took the oath of office until now—down on his knees before the fire-eaters. Thank Heaven, his official race will soon be run, and if he does not leave his country in desolation and smoking ruins, it will not be his fault.

To-day South Carolina meets in convention, and will undoubtedly formally pass an ordinance declaring herself out of the Union. It is said her leaders have promised the

President they will not disturb the collectors of the revenues so long as he remains in office. What course the other cotton States will pursue is uncertain. They may or may not follow in her wake. The general impression is they will at least pause before taking the rash step.

Thirty-two members of Congress, all but two from the cotton States, have come out with a manifesto, to their constituents, declaring for a Southern Republic. They begin in the very first line by saying, "The argument is exhausted," and close by declaring for "speedy and absolute separation from the Union."

The real cause of all this outbreak is not the election of Lincoln, or the Personal Liberty bills of the Northern States; but it is nullification broke out once. For thirty years disunion and nullification sentiments have been sown in the Southern States by the so-called democracy. Its putative father was the great Calhoun, who succeeded too well in poisoning the public mind with such dangerous doctrines. General Jackson understood it all thirty years ago, and his warnings are all on record. He declared Calhoun and the nullifiers cared nothing about Tariffs in 1832; it was a disruption of the government they were after. More than this, he has left on record his warnings that these same men would change the issue from the tariff to the negro question, because they could better unite the South. In our judgment, the doings of the committee of thirty-three will amount to nothing. What has the North to compromise? What can she compromise without eternal disgrace and dishonor to herself and her posterity? Then again of what avail are all compromises against right? If right, how long would they last with the South? No longer than they could find something they fancied for their interest—something that would cross the track of thirty-six, thirty. How ruthlessly have they broken down the Missouri Compromise—the compromise of 1850? And who wants any more compromise with a party that will disregard them the moment it appears for their interest to do it. Again, what is the demand made on the free States remaining in the Union? Nothing more nor less than a total abandonment of every vital principle claimed by the Republican party. The demand that we muzzle a free press; that we muzz down free discussion; that we swear fealty to the Dred Scott decision; that we will repeal all our State laws for the protection of colored citizens against the kidnappers; that we will keep a police service in all the free States to catch run away niggers, and swear by the Fugitive Slave Law, as the Mohammedan swears by the Koran; that we will allow slaveholders to come into all the free States, and bring their slaves and hold them at pleasure—thereby indirectly establishing slavery over every foot of free territory within the States in the Union; that we will allow slaves to be taken into the territories, and agree that they shall be held by virtue of the Constitution; that we will elect no more Republican Presidents or Republican Members of Congress, but vote just as the slaveholders bid us; in a word, that we give up everything we have gained in the late political contest, and agree to be serfs to Southerners forever. This is the entertainment to which the people of the free States are now invited. Who but a creeping dogface will ever disgrace himself and his country by sitting down to it?

But what do the South propose to do? Are they willing to make concessions? Will they relax or modify the rigorous, barbarous features of the Fugitive Slave Law if we will repeal our Personal Liberty State laws? Will they repeal their municipal laws imprisoning our colored seamen when on board our vessels, when lying in their ports? Will they stop murdering, maiming, torturing and feathering our citizens when peacefully travelling in their States? Will they enforce the laws against the foreign slave trade? No; not a thing do they propose to do by way of concession to the North.

The crisis has come and let the Northern people meet it like men, and not as servile slaves. If the general government is a rope of sand, without any inherent, vital power to protect itself against treason and rebellion, let us know it now, and no longer rest our hopes of future prosperity and national greatness upon a mere delusion. Let the people of the North have nothing to do with these detestable humbugs called "Union meetings," when they are started up by old dried up party hacks and rotten-hearted dogfaces for the purpose of slandering, abusing, and breaking down the Republican party, and galvanizing into life the putrid corpse of a three dead democracy.

Such a Union as the fire eaters offer us is not worth having; it would disgrace the very name of a freeman to live under it a moment. If the South is deaf to the voice of reason, and blind to every interest of patriotism; if led on by the insane ravings and mad fanaticism of the "blind leaders of the blind," who rule the destinies of the hour, rush out of the Union into the awful maelstrom of anarchy, blood shed and ruin, that lies in the pathway of a Southern Confederacy, let no northerner soil his hands by aiding in the remotest degree the wickedness or the treason.

Let the people of the free States—aye, of the slave States, cling to the CONSTITUTION and UNION transmitted to us by our illustrious forefathers. It is their brightest hope, their only shelter—a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to lead this people on to national greatness and national prosperity down to the end of time.

It is stated that Postmaster Holt will soon leave the example of Gen. Cass, as soon as able to visit the Department. He has been confined to his house, for some days, by illness.

Caleb Cushing has finished his speech. He has been summoned to Washington, for the purpose, it is supposed, of denouncing the judicial crime.

Between the 28th of November and the 10th inst., the Canal Bank, Portland, discounted \$110,000, the Portland Bank, \$120,000.

## The Charleston Forts.

As all information in regard to the fortifications at Charleston—the defenders of which are placed in such imminent peril by the treachery or weakness of the administration—is of momentous interest at the present time, we copy at length from the Charleston correspondence of the New York Tribune, a description of their position and strength:

"They are three in number, namely, Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter, and Castle Pinckney. The first is on Sullivan's Island, which is principally within the corporate limits of the City of Charleston. This island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel which sometimes at low tide may be forded, though it would be a very unutilized thing for an attacking expedition to rely on this method of approach. It is precisely here that the bridge spoken of, as is now clearly foreseen, will be wanted, and it is said that the means of supplying the want, is in a considerable state of forwardness, though the results thus far have not been altogether satisfactory. Fort Moultrie is on the seaward side of the island, nearly a mile distant from this channel, so that its passage would be measurably 'in the face of an enemy,' and directly so should the commanding officer erect batteries at the point of landing, which, however, is not certain to be done. Sullivan's Island is quite thickly built up, generally with wooden tenements, and a horse railroad traverses the whole distance. The fort itself is an extensive work, well provided with everything but men. Its guns are many of them, of the largest and best description, and nearly all the recent improvements in explosives have been introduced. In the use of which the men are well drilled. Indeed, I may state with confidence that the officers and men at Moultrie very much excel in this particular. Recently—within the last ten days—a trench has been dug around the entire fort, and without going into minute detail, it will be enough to say that everything is being done necessary to place the work in the best possible condition of defense. It has recently received six months provisions. What is wanting in men will in a measure be made up by discipline and completeness of death-dealing appointments. The distance between Fort Moultrie and the city is about three miles.

Castle Pinckney stands in the harbor wholly surrounded by water, which cannot be bridged readily between Moultrie and the city and can be operated upon only by heavy guns. It mounts a large number of heavy guns and has recently been very much strengthened. In 1832, Gen. Scott did much to strengthen this position, and most of the works then added still remain. An engineering force of a limited number of men for the last two weeks has been engaged in rendering the fortification one of a really formidable character. Like Fort Moultrie, it only wants men.

Fort Sumter rises out of the water further down the harbor, about three and a half miles from the city, nearly abreast of and not over one mile from Moultrie. It not only commands both the other forts, but it is believed, the city could be effectually shelled from it. It is thoroughly appointed with all the larger description of guns. Outwardly it resembles the round yellow fort on Governor's Island, though larger. It is thoroughly bomb proof, and believed to be impregnable to anything likely to be brought to bear against it. Though out at sea, it has a fine well of fresh water. For some time past a party of one hundred men, mostly mechanics, have been actively engaged in placing the guns in order. The effect of Capt. Forbes' efforts are plainly visible, even to the unprofessional eye. There have heretofore been no more soldiers than were necessary to act as keepers. Moderately well armed, Sumpter would prove an easy customer to Charleston and its surroundings should it ever come to that. One would suppose that it would not be difficult for men when driven out of Moultrie, if supplied with boats, to pull over to Sumter, and in a very brief space of time make it hot work for the captors in Moultrie.

The United States Arsenal is at the west side of the city of Charleston. In it are stored upwards of 70,000 stands of arms and a corresponding amount of ammunition and other appointments of war, excepting large guns. It is now guarded, nominally, by a military corps of Charleston, whose services the Government accepted to protect it from the mob. It was an expert movement, a peaceful capture. It will continue to be thus guarded till the time arrives for making use of the extensive military storehouse against the Government, which in this, as in many other things, has been outwitted by the nullifiers.

In order to show the animus of the people at Charleston, who thus very kindly guard the United States Arsenal I will relate a single circumstance which I saw lately being revived and made the subject of a despatch from Washington. The commanding officer of Fort Moultrie ordered Capt. Seymour and a squad of soldiers, in citizens' dress, to proceed to the Arsenal for several boxes of light arms, and perhaps some ammunition, which though he could do without, he deemed best to send for. The military storekeeper at the Arsenal had issued an order for the articles called for, most of them had been taken to the dock, and the soldiers were engaged in placing them on board the boat, when a body of citizens appeared, commanded them to desist, took from the boat what had been placed on board, marched the captain and his men before the Mayor, who sternly reprimanded them, and bid them to return to the fort, report the facts to their superior, and never be caught in such business again. Ever since Uncle Sam has been quiet.

Since this letter is devoted to purely to military matters, I will append the following list of United States officers here: Maj. Robert Anderson, Capt. Abner Doubloon, Capt. T. Seymour, Lieut. T. Talbot, Lieut. J. C. Davis, Lieut. N. J. Hall, all of the First Regiment of Artillery. Assistant Surgeon S. W. Crawford, Capt. J. G. Forbes, Lieut. G. W. Snyder, Engineer Corps.

The country may rely on them.

A petition to President Buchanan to resign, is in circulation in New York.

Wendell Phillips ventilated his opinion of the powers that be, on Sunday, in a general discourse on Mob and Education, as well as proved that "Free Speech" could be maintained in the old Bay State. On the 24 of December, a meeting of John Brown sympathizers was disgracefully broken up by a gang of well dressed rowdies, with Irish supporters. The meeting was adjourned, and came off in the evening at another place. It was the first occasion in which persons were ever denied the utterance of their sentiments, in New England. Phillips' animadversion on this with so much severity as to make a row seem probable, but the police and his personal friends gathered, and escorted him home. The result proves that there are yet dogfaces among us who would introduce the terrorism of South Carolina.

EARTHQUAKE. Quite a severe shock of an earthquake was felt, in this place, on Sunday, at half past eleven o'clock. The same shock was felt at Lewiston at twenty-three minutes of twelve, and at Showegon at 15 minutes of 12. It was noticed in all parts of this county, and as near the coast as Freeport.

In this vicinity the noise was louder than that noticed in October; but the movement of the ground was less perceptible. It occurred during the forenoon service at church, and in one, not a thousand miles from here, several persons in the audience left the church,—one in such haste as to leave his "best beaver" behind.

A NATIONAL FAST. James Buchanan has hit upon a new plan to divert public opinion. The hoary headed old sinner has appointed a day of National Fast. With pious cant, disgusting to every patriot, he urges people to pray for the preservation of the Union he is doing so much to destroy. The day fixed is Friday, January 4th; and we earnestly hope that if any are disposed to pray on that day, from his recommendation, the burden of their petitions may be that such another traitor may never find his way to the chief place in this nation.

CHRISTMAS TREE. The Universalist Society of this place are making arrangements for a celebration, on Christmas eve, (Monday.) The church is to be handsomely decorated with evergreen, and Christmas trees provided. We are informed that it will be made the occasion of an interchange of presents between teachers and scholars.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE. The shock of an earthquake was experienced at Backfield on Sunday morning. It shook the houses slightly, and was accompanied by a loud noise like thunder.

FIRE. In Helron, on Friday morning, the house store and stable, of Jordan Fuller with their contents, were consumed by fire. Insured for \$1500. Defect in the chimney supposed to be the cause.

The Journal learns that on Friday the day after Thanksgiving, as Mr. Ezekiel Verill of Minot, was preparing to harness a young horse, he received a severe kick in the abdomen. Skillful medical aid was called immediately but without avail. He died on Monday.

We learn that as Mr. Chapman, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, was crossing the Androscoggin last week, on the ice, his horse broke through, and came near drowning. He was rescued with difficulty.

NEW YORK. A consultation of the New York Members of Congress, took place on Sunday evening. Resolutions were passed pledging New York to the preservation of the Union. Only Daniel Sickles offered any objections. Sickles has the idea that, in case of secession, the city of New York may become a free port, like some of the German cities.

The Tribune, of the 17th, mentions a rumor purporting to come from high sources, that James Buchanan is insane. His friends may well throw some veil over the imbecility that has marked his conduct for the last three weeks.

MAINE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of this body will be held at Augusta on the 15th of next month. It is very desirable there should be a full attendance of the friends of Temperance. Petitions to the Legislature are in circulation, asking for amendments to the liquor law, and there will be discussed at the meeting.

LOVELL CENTRE, Dec. 15th, 1860.

THE LARGEST HOG YET. Messrs. Jeremiah and Henry Gary, of Lovell, killed, on Wednesday the 12th inst., a hog about eighteen months old that weighed, after being dressed off, and draining more than 24 hours, 685 lbs.

Yours &c.

E. BARKER.

THE SABBATH. Illustrating its four grand designs, and proving its obligation; showing that the Seventh Day Sabbath is in the first day of the week, and what hour Sabbath time should begin. Portland.

BAILEY & NOTES. The comprehensive title of this work leaves little to be said, further than that the subject is well presented in form, both for reference and instruction. Much information in relation to the subject may be gained from its pages.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. The November Number contains the following table of contents: Modern Thought, its Progress and Consumption; The Disturbances in Syria; Leigh Hunt; The Spanish Republics of South America; Province of Logic and reason in English Literature; American Humour; Revivals; The Martyrdom of Galileo; The Sicilian Game.

Published by L. Scott & Co., New York.

PISCATAQUIS STATE. Two school houses recently dedicated in Bangor, have large slabs of Piscataquis slate in place of blackboards. The roofs of the buildings are also covered with slate from the same quarry.

MAINE FARMER. The Farmer comes to us this week considerably enlarged, and printed on new type, very much improving the body of the paper. It has also a new fangled concern for a head, that looks as though a whole regiment of flashy papers had marched down to the Kennebec and taken formal possession. Nevertheless, the Farmer is a capital paper, and is obtaining a commanding influence by means of its great circulation, and the ability of Doctor Holmes, who still presides over its agricultural columns.

The Cattle Disease seems to have disappeared in Massachusetts. The commissioners appeal to officers of agricultural Societies, to petition the Legislature for quarantine laws to be applied to vessels bringing cattle to this country.

DEDICATION. The new Congregational Church at North Waterford was to have been dedicated on Thursday. We have not seen the order of exercises.

In view of the present panic, the editor of the Lewiston Journal has made careful inquiries as to the position of the manufacturers carried on at that place. He says:

"The general result of our inquiries seemed to sum up as follows: Our mills have a six months' supply of cotton purchased at low prices; they are running and intend to run as usual; their sales of manufactured goods are encouraging; their stock notwithstanding the panic, still stands above or about at par; the new mills in process of construction are being pressed forward with vigor; and nothing has thus far appeared to seriously interfere with their operations."

We learn that the Methodist Society at South Paris are making an addition to their Meeting House, sufficient for sixteen slips, to be completed in April next. The work is done by Messrs. Hall & Small.

REV. MESSRS. Marsh & Lindsay, missionaries from Turkey and South Africa addressed large audiences at the Congregational Church at So. Paris, on Thursday last, day and evening. Many persons from the neighboring towns were in attendance.

The quotation for Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad stock in London on the 28th was 75 to 77, with sales at 76; Grand Trunk 23 to 24.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Cobb, resigned. He has already entered upon the duties of his office.

HARD TIMES. On Monday they had the small pox and a heavy fog at Columbia, S. C. The members looked pretty blue, and no outsiders were present. A speedy adjournment was effected to Charleston, where the hall didn't please them. This was remedied; and at last accounts the subject of an ordinance for dissolution had been referred to a Committee. The Convention is still in session.

SLEIGH RIDE. The "Old Folks," of Norway, took advantage of the good sleighing and bright moonlight, of Tuesday evening, to make a visit to Mechanic Falls. Thirty-five couples, occupying as many sleighs, were in the turnout. They made a call upon Mr. A. C. Dennison, who has lately removed from Norway to that place, where his extensive paper mills are located.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19. The Times' Washington correspondent says that Mr. James R. Marks reports that the Louisiana Legislature refused almost unanimously to appoint Commissioners to our State.

Mr. Hamlin, the Vice-President elect, has had an interview with Gen. Scott on the state of the country, during which the latter expressed hopes that quiet would be restored.

Mr. Hamlin had also an interview with Mr. Cass who adheres to his original policy.

The Dover Observer publishes a petition to the Legislature from Chas. E. Kimball and others, for a railroad charter from some point in Bangor or Oldtown, to Brownville, with the right to construct branches to the Katahdin Iron Works, to Moosehead Lake, and up the valley of the Piscataquis to Dover and Foxcroft.

Washington correspondents state that "coercion" begins to have many advocates. The hot haste of the South Carolinians has disgusted many who naturally sympathized with them. The secessionists are said to be much alarmed with reports from various localities, showing the development of a strong Union sentiment, as it became evident that the Republicans intended to do justice to all sections.

CHRISTMAS AT NORWAY. We are informed that the Universalist Society, at Norway, propose holding a Christmas Festival in their church, on Tuesday evening, 25th inst. The exercises will be similar in character to those of the Society in this place, Monday evening.

NOT AT ALL STRANGE. The papers profess to be astonished that South Carolina, while so nearly out of the Union, should have transmitted the vote of her Electoral College. We cannot so regard it. A principal cause of the present disaffection is the wholesome fear that some of the revenues to the treasury may be cut off. South Carolina draws from the General Government annually, in the postal service alone, \$319,068, refunding only \$107,536. Her revenue hardly pays the cost of collection, so that she is and always has been clearly a bill of expense to us.

The Farmers' Club will meet at the Treasurer's Office, Saturday evening. Subject, "Fruit Growing." Any member having a particularly fine variety of apples, has full permission to introduce a basket full for inspection. Their merits will be suitably discussed at six o'clock. We hope there will be a full attendance.

## From Washington.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.—"Mr. Wade's speech made a decided impression, and was considered on the whole temperate, but resolute, in tone. At the conclusion Mr. Wigfall complimented him upon his manliness and sincerity, but said no compromise was practicable until the Republicans substantially abandoned their free speech and free press."

Judge Black was nominated and confirmed promptly as Secretary of State, the Republicans interposing no objection whatever, upon the ground that the President had the right to select his own advisers."

From the World's correspondence: "The Pennsylvania Congressional delegation held a meeting Monday night. All were present except Stevens and Dimick. Mr. Hickman made a stirring speech, still in accordance with the views of the delegation. Hopes that the Union may yet be preserved, and all personal liberty bills be repealed were expressed by others. All were anxious that Pennsylvania should elect the olive branch, and be ready to make all reasonable concessions."

Mr. Bigler said that, from knowledge in his possession, he could give assurance that light would soon break upon the country. This information will probably be given on Thursday."

From the Times' correspondence: "It is stated on good authority, that Gen. Scott says that no fear need be entertained of the inauguration of Lincoln in a peaceable and quiet manner. He is known to be strong for the maintenance of the Union and enforcement of the laws."

Journal correspondence: "By the way, are the Northern States armed? It is rumored here that the Northern arsenals have been nearly stripped of muskets of the later models, which have been sent southward, and that the patent arms companies have all the guns that they can make for some time engaged to Southern purchasers."

Even at the Springfield Armory, where they are making some seven or eight thousand rifle muskets per month, but few remain, and large numbers of the models of 1832 and 1842 have also been sent southward by Gov. Floyd. It is from those government supplies that the illustrious Generalissimo Pickens obtains the weapons with which the "Knights of the Golden Circle" are to be armed, ere they drive the Republicans from the District of Columbia."

THEN AND NOW. In the second volume of Hill's South Carolina Reports, may be found a decision of the State Court of appeals, in the case of the State v. Hunt. The case was tried in 1835. In the decision the subject of allegiance was profoundly discussed, and it was declared by a majority of the Court that the citizens owed allegiance to the United States, and subordinately to the State under which they lived; the court held, that an oath prescribed by an act of the Legislature of December, 1833, to be taken by every militia officer, that he should be faithful, and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina, was unconstitutional and void, as being inconsistent with the allegiance of the citizens to the federal government. Contrast with this the shameful resignations of the federal officers in this same state, and the threatened resignation of Commodore Shubrick. [Advertiser.]

MR. SEWARD ON THE MESSAGE. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Post, says:

"The Message was playfully, but quite happily hit off by Mr. Seward, just after the reading, when some friends of the President asked him what he thought of it. 'I think,' said the New York Senator, 'The President has conclusively proved two things: 1st, that no State has the right to secede unless it wishes to; and 2d, that it is the duty of the President to enforce the laws unless somebody opposes him.'"

HORSE AND SLEIGH STOLEN. On Tuesday evening the horse and sleigh of Dr. Buzzell of Cape Elizabeth, while standing in Market Square, were stolen. They had not been discovered up to last evening.

[Portland Argus.]

A serious fire occurred at Limerick, Me., on Saturday. Two stores, occupied by E. Libby, and owned by H. J. Libby & Co., of Portland, in the basement of which were stored goods to the value of nearly \$600, owned by I. S. Libby & Co., were destroyed with their contents; insurance on store \$800; no insurance on goods. Store owned by G. B. Gilpatrick, insured for \$500. Shoe store owned by J. Hamilton, insured for \$400. Meat and provision store occupied by B. D. Sawyer, insured for \$150. The loss above the insurance is quite severe.

STATE OF THE TREASURY. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"The condition of the Treasury is far worse than is understood by the public, or disclosed in the weekly statements. It has not been so bad at any time since 1814, when treasury notes were sold at 25 per cent discount. Over drafts amounting to \$250,000 have been made on New York, and orders have been despatched to St. Louis to transfer \$300,000 sent there to pay army and other demands, to New York, to satisfy these drafts. There are only a few hundred thousand dollars in all the depositories, scattered in small sums, and thus rendered unavailable at any particular point. Any other purpose, is exhausted, and there are warrants amounting to \$2,000,000 on the Secretary's table, which are not signed because they cannot be paid. Mr. Thomas will take immediate steps to secure the payment of interest on the public debt, due on the first of January, if all other demands have to be temporarily postponed."

"Soon after Mr. Cobb came into office he redeemed the government loan at a premium of 16 per cent., to relieve the plethoric treasury, and the day he went out it was sold at 15 per cent. discount. So much for Democratic ability and economy."

NOR TRUE. Col. Forney contradicts the report that the trouble between himself and "Old Pub. Func," have been settled.

AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR. A few days since, the directors of a bank in State St., were assembled in their parlor more as a matter of habit than for the purpose of considering the credit of any applicants for discount, as their books had not been opened for some time. The financial flurry gave a subdued tone to their conversation, and they wore rather a melancholy appearance. While looking into their minds for a "gleam of sunshine," a gentleman with white neckcloth entered and took his seat. The directors looked at the unbidden guest, who closed his eyes and folded his hands. Not a word was said. Two minutes passed in silence. The guest opened his eyes, looked around, and finding himself the object of attention, said in a mild voice: "Perhaps I have made a mistake. Isn't this where the prayer meeting is held?"

[Boston Gazette.]

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR IN SO. CAROLINA. The Legislature have succeeded in electing Mr. Pickens to be Governor of the State. This is regarded as something of a conservative or anti-war triumph. Mr. Pickens was a Union man until the election of Lincoln became certain; and it is now thought that he represents a class of men who will exhaust all possible means of settlement before consenting to a rupture with the Federal Government. On the other hand, it is urged that each candidate before the ballot was pledged not to allow any reinforcements to land at either of the forts, regarding such an attempt, on the part of the general government, as an "overt act."

Sam Houston has written a strong letter in favor of the Union. He says so long as the Constitution is maintained, he goes for the Union as it is. He deprecates the rash haste with which many are ready to sever their connection with our government for, they know not what.

COUNTERFEIT LOGIC. Mr. Lincoln in his Springfield speech, in 1858, said: "I protest against the counterfeit logic which concludes that because I do not want a black woman for a slave, I must necessarily want her for a wife. I need not have her for either. I can just let her alone. In some respects she certainly is not my equal; but in her natural right to eat the bread she earns with her own hands, without asking leave of any one, she is my equal and the equal of all others."

The Boston Traveller, speaking of the "ups and downs" of business life, says: "A merchant of this city, whose net profits during the Crimean war amounted to at least \$150,000, passed safely through the crisis of 1857, and who was reported a year or two since to be worth \$250,000, failed a few days ago with liabilities to the extent of \$200,000, of which it is estimated he will be able to pay only about fifty per cent. A few weeks since, a business man of Boston, who heretofore has been very lucky in all his operations, made purchases of sugar to a very large amount, upon which his losses, it is estimated, will reach at least \$50,000."

THE EXPORT TRADE OF JAPAN. The average export trade of Japan for the ten months ending July 11, 1860, amounts to £5,000,000. Four vessels with cargoes have cleared for the United States, but this does not represent all the American trade, as much of it finds employment with the trade in China, and at Kanagawa. American citizens are more than half the foreign population. The exports consist chiefly of silk, tea, and lacquered ware. It is believed that in many respects the Japanese tea is fully equal to that of China.

It is not a little remarkable that the members of the British Peerage who have died since the year commenced, twenty-four in number, have exactly completed, on the average, the full measure of the allotted span of human life, the "three score years and ten." The total of the united ages is 1680, which being divided by 24, gives exactly 70 years to each.

THE TIMES ON THE UNION. The London Times declares that it has no fears for the safety of the American Union.



*Dr. Ross, Sept., 8, 1858.*  
Gentlemen: For more than thirty years I have been frequently under medical treatment, and have used every medicine recommended to me, but received no permanent relief. In January last I commenced taking the "Green Leaf" and after using it for a few weeks, all my troubles and all my enemies, in the shape of hostiles of all kinds, were perfectly cured of the dyspepsia and piles, and my general health is now all that I can desire it to be.  
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, 12 Essex St.

**LEVER WATCHES,**  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
**S. RICHARDS, JR.**

Portland, Nov. 5, 1860.

South Paris, July 26, 1860. 26

Andover, Sept. 1st, 1860. 46

Woodstock, November 26th, 1890. 43



## MISCELLANEOUS

—An envious man repines as much at the manner in which his neighbors live, as if he maintained them.

—Every man cherishes in his heart some shrine at which his adoration is paid, unknown to his fellow mortals.

—There is a young lady in Boston so refined in her language that she never uses the word "blackguard," but substitutes "African servant."

—Tom, do you know why they call that a weepers' willow?

—Pub, yes; it all grows near school houses.

—Some sensible chap says, truly, that a person who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others, might just as well undertake to sit down on a wheelbarrow and wheel himself.

—Patrick, said a judge, "what do you say to the charge, are you guilty or not guilty?" "Faith, that is difficult for your honor to tell, let alone myself. Wait till I hear the verdict."

—If a ship is of the feminine gender, why are not fighting vessels called women-of-war, instead of men-of-war.

—A person, inquiring at one of our railway stations what time the 7.45 train would start, was answered, "At a quarter to 8."

—A lady being asked the place of her nativity, replied, "I am so unfortunate as to have no native place. I was the daughter of a Methodist clergyman."

—Happiness and sorrow are the measure of our mortal life; we willingly record the moments of gladness, and sorrow's hours make their own privacy.

—At the Woman's Rights National Convention, Mrs. J. E. Jones presented a declaration declaring "that woman's sphere cannot be bounded"—a self-evident proposition to all who live in this age of enlightenment.

—In New York they have sent a woman to the lunatic asylum because she talked diminution. What would become of the Christians, if the New York rule ran in Charleston? It would have been a delicate compliment to have sent the lady to the Palmetto city.

—People who are always talking sentiment have, usually, no very deep feeling. The less water you have in your kettle, the sooner it begins to make a noise and smoke.

—An eccentric party, of which Jerrald was one, agreed to have a supper of sheep's heads. One gentleman present was particularly enthusiastic on the civility of the dish; and as he threw down his knife and fork, exclaimed, "well, sheep's heads for ever, say I!"

Jerrald:—There's nothing!

—The Rev. Dr. Armstrong—The post mortem examination of the remains of the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, minister of the Sandwich Islands, who died recently from internal hemorrhage produced by a fall from a horse, shows the curious fact that a portion of the lungs had been destroyed by consumption, and the parts healed over. Some twenty years ago he had symptoms of consumption, and cured himself by bathing and horseback riding, since which he had experienced no symptoms of the disease.

—Two SNAKE MEN. Bro. Johnson of Middlebury University was one day lecturing before the students on Mineralogy. He had before him quite a number of specimens of various sorts to illustrate the subject. A roguish student, for sport, slyly slipped a piece of brick among the stones. The Professor was taking up the stones one after the other and naming them. "This," said he, "is a piece of granite, this is a piece of diorite," etc. Presently he came to the brick. Without betraying any surprise, or even changing his tone, he said, holding it up, "This is a piece of igneous!" There was a shout of laughter, and the student continued he had made it by that trick.

## The Independent.

AMONG the attractive features of "The Independent" for the present year, by which its contents will be greatly enriched for general reading, will be the contributions from

HENRY W. REEHER, JOHN S. WHITE, MRS. HARRIET REEHER STONE, REV. DR. GEORGE L. CHEEVER, and a column from Mrs. Henry W. Beecher each week, revised by the author.

Every number of the paper will contain a complete monthly history of affairs, both foreign and domestic, monthly foreign and domestic, with columns of news, and a weekly digest of the latest intelligence from all religious denominations, including the latest intelligence from the United States, and from Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

Among the editorial departments is a Commercial and Financial Analyst, prepared with great care every week, an interesting popular family reading, with columns of news, and a weekly digest of the latest intelligence from all religious denominations, including the latest intelligence from the United States, and from Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

It is a fact, that the paper is published by mail, payable in advance.

Regular numbers sent gratis.

Subscribers, New and Old, will please remit at once to the publishers, when paying an Agent, to avoid any loss of their subscription.

Advertisements, of all kinds, will be received at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week.

Advertisements, of all kinds, will be received at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week.

Advertisements, of all kinds, will be received at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week.

Advertisements, of all kinds, will be received at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week.

Advertisements, of all kinds, will be received at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week.

Advertisements, of all kinds, will be received at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week.

Advertisements, of all kinds, will be received at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week.

Advertisements, of all kinds, will be received at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week.

Advertisements, of all kinds, will be received at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week.

## PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

## KENNEDY'S

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

## AMERICAN &amp; FOREIGN PATENTS.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.

For a list of the names of the public speakers and singers, see the list on page 10.