The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR. "THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH." ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 12, NO. 7. PARIS, MAINE, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861. OLD SERIES VOLUME 28, NO. 17.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE PLOW."

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICOLA.

From the American Agriculturist.

Hints on Starting Garden Plants Early in Spring.

Various methods may be resorted to for procuring early vegetables and flowers, in all climates, and especially in the colder regions of the most Northern States, and of the British provinces, as well as for securing the growth of those plants which will not ordinarily mature where the season is very short. Green-houses, hot-beds, and cold frames, are the most desirable, and these are destined to come into more extensive use, when people generally learn how simple, cheap and valuable they are. Of these we speak from time to time; here we will only refer to one or two methods that may be adopted by all.

First, let it be remembered, that a soil deeply dug and thoroughly drained, is in a condition to receive seeds or plants much earlier than an ordinary soil, no matter how dry it may be. A free admixture of fermenting manure like that from the horse stable, also tends to warm the soil.

The smaller seeds, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, tomatoes, many of the flower seeds etc., may well be sown in cheap earthen pots, or in boxes of earth. These boxes, if water-tight, should have gimlet holes in the bottom to drain off excess of water; an over dose of water with no drainage, will often stop or greatly retard the growth. Though not indispensable, it is always preferable to water at the bottom, letting only so much soak in as will naturally rise by capillary attraction. While the weather remains cold during the day, these boxes or pots may be kept in a warm light cellar, or better still, in a room slightly warmed by fire-heat. But as soon as the out-door temperature during the day is above the freezing point, they should be left out in the sun, and only be brought in at night when there is a prospect of frost. It answers very well to leave them on the South side of a barn during the day, and remove them to the barn floor at night, covering with straw if needed to keep out the frost. By a very little care of this kind any one may have an abundant supply of plants, ready to be transferred to the open ground when danger of frost is past.

Another method which has been highly commended by some, is this: Cut turf or grass sods into square blocks, or in long pieces; if grass sods, pare off a little of the grass side. Invert the pieces and plant in them various seeds, such as cabbage, lettuce, cucumbers, melons, corn, turnips, radishes, indeed anything which is desired to grow early. These can be laid closely together on the south side of the house, or barn taking care to apply from time to time, just water enough to keep them barely moist. On cold nights they can be covered with old carpeting, or blankets, and straw, until the plants begin to appear, after which the pieces should be temporarily removed to the cellar whenever there is danger of frost. As soon as the condition of the soil and weather renders it safe, the sods or turf may be cut into small pieces, each one containing one or more growing plants, and then set them into the open ground. There is a double advantage in this process; a gain of one to three weeks in time is secured, and the sod or turf is an excellent material for promoting future growth and fertility. Any one who will try this method for a single season, will not be likely to omit it afterwards. Three or four hours of time expended in this way, will secure a considerable supply of extra early products of various kinds.

Those who have a few old baskets will find the following plan a good one: Put into the baskets a quantity of good soil, with rotten chips, with or without some well rotted manure, as may be needed by the soil used. Plant in each basket a few melon, cucumber, squash, or pumpkin seeds. The baskets can be carried in or out according to the state of the weather. After the plants are in vigorous growth, and the weather suitable, set the baskets in the soil, one in a hill without disturbing the contents. If the sides and bottoms of the baskets be not pretty open, a number of holes should be punched through. The roots will find their way out into the surrounding soil. By starting early, so as to have large vigorous plants growing in the baskets of earth by the time the weather is settled, you may have cucumbers ready for the table almost as soon as other people have plants coming up, and melons and other products proportionately early.

HOW TO RELIEVE CHOKED CATTLE. There has been considerable discussion in the Farmer, of late, about cattle choked, and the best remedy to relieve them. I have read all the remarks that have been made on that subject, but they did not agree with my views as to the best remedy.

The instant a creature becomes choked, no matter with what, the throat becomes dry, and the longer the substance remains the dryer the throat. The following is a sure remedy. Take some oil, no matter what kind, and hold the creature's head up and turn down about one gill of oil, and then let go of the head, and the creature will heave it out in two seconds! I have tried it for years, and never knew it to fail.

POLAND, Me., Feb. 9, 1861. H.

[N. E. Farmer.

Deterioration of Manure by Fermentation.

It is a prevalent impression with the majority of farmers that a complete fermentation of farm-yard manure should take place before it is applied to the land; and a most common practice is to suffer it to ferment until the fibrous texture of the vegetable matter is so completely softened as to be readily cut with the spade. Such manure has lost all its heat and may be termed cold manure. Now there are several excellent reasons why this excessive or violent fermentation should not be permitted, among which are the following.

Every observant farmer has noticed that whenever violent fermentation in the manure heap is in progress, a large amount of gaseous matter is evolved; which of course is lost. Again there is always an escape of fluids which contain a large proportion of the soluble ingredients, and the loss of which reduces the quantity and quality of the manure heap sometimes, to the extent of fifty per cent. A most conclusive experiment was made by Sir Humphrey Davy, more than fifty years ago which I will transcribe for the benefit of those who are the advocates of excessive fermentation.

The beak of a retort filled with hot fermenting manure was introduced into the soil among the roots of some grass in the border of a garden. In less than a week a very distinct effect was produced upon the grass; upon the spot exposed to the influence of the matter disengaged in fermentation, it grew with much more luxuriance than the grass in any other part of the garden.

If such effects are produced by the escape of gasses from the small quantity of manure which would be contained in a retort, what must be the loss of fertilizing matter from a large manure heap?

But there are still other arguments against it. Heat, we know is essential to the germination of seeds. When manure has undergone the process of violent fermentation, much heat is lost; but if this fermentation takes place in the soil, the important services of this otherwise lost heat are secured for the newly sown seed, or the young plant. Moreover, the chemists tell us that "in all cases of decomposition, substances combine much more readily than after they have been perfectly formed." Such being the case, it is not difficult to understand why the fermentation of manure beneath the soil, should add so much more to its efficacy, than when it takes place in the farm yard. The gaseous and fluid matter evolved are brought into direct contact with germinating seed or the growing plant, and before they enter into any new combinations, and are thus in a condition to be more efficiently appropriated.

These reasons, which are not offered as new, may not strike some of your readers as being very cogent; but a few experiments will demonstrate their correctness with them as they have done with us.

[Farmer and Gardener.

How to Dissolve Bones

The following is a copy of a private letter written by the Editor of the Southern Field and Fireside to a friend who wanted to dissolve a quantity of bones for raising root crops:

"To make a good article of superphosphate from bones, you should use about half as many pounds of sulphuric acid as of bones, (dry weight;) break the bones as fine as you can with an old axe or sledge hammer, (they ought to be ground, if practicable with you,) when they should be wet by the free use of water boiling hot, adding half as many pounds as there are of dry bones. The half of a molasses hogshead will perhaps be as convenient and cheap for operating in as any thing. To the bones and boiling water in this vessel or some other, add slowly the acid, and stir the mass constantly as the acid is poured in. A powerful boiling takes place from the escape of carbonic acid from the bones, which gradually subsides by occasionally stirring; the bones in a week or ten days become like paste, when the whole could be taken out and mixed with perfectly dry loam, or charcoal dust, to fit it for drilling with a machine. Where bones are large, or the acid weak, it may take a month to dissolve their earthy matter; and this end is promoted by covering the large tub or half-hogshead holding the bones and acid, with several loads of fermenting loose dung to increase the temperature, where heat is an important element of chemical action. I should not use over 100 lbs. to 300 lbs. of dry bones. Any bones or pieces not softened, I would compost with fermenting stable manure, whose heat and carbonic acid will slowly dissolve them."

A FARMER IN FRANKLIN COUNTY. Thos. Vose, of Kingfield, has 890 acres of land, which he commenced falling and clearing nine years ago. The crops last year were as follows; 35 tons hay, 225 bushels herdsgrass, 4 tons clover seed, 275 bushels wheat 250 do. ears sound corn, 350 do. oats, 12 do. rye, 5 do. beans, 6 do. peas, 300 do. potatoes, 200 do. turnips. For stock, he has 38 head horned cattle, 3 horses and 5 hogs.

TO PREVENT SKIPPERS IN HAMS. In a communication to the Cotton Planter, Mr. W. McWillie says he avoids the skipper by simply keeping his smoke-house dark, and the moth that deposits the egg never enters it. He has now hanging in his smoke-house, hams one, two, and three years old, and the oldest are as free from insects as when first hung up.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

Seed Corn---Early Germination.

The Bureau Co., (Ill.,) Republican says says that Dr. Chamberlin of that county has been experimenting with seed corn, in the view of hastening germination, and has made several discoveries which are made public. The Republican says:

"Last year Dr. Chamberlin of this place made some practical experiments, and demonstrated that nearly half the time may be saved in germinating the seed by the use of chloride of lime. Not satisfied with the success of last year, he is again experimenting. In his office he has four boxes; in the first is corn planted without soaking, and the seed not germinated; and in the second, the seed was soaked in warm water, which has just commenced to germinate; in the third is seed soaked in a solution of lime, and green blades are just peeping from the ground; in the fourth is seed soaked in a solution of chloride of lime and copperas, in equal parts, and the blades are three inches above the ground. All the seeds were planted at the same time, in the same quality of soil, and taken from the same ear. The boxes have all had an equal share of heat and light, neither allowed any advantage over the other.

"This experiment should attract the attention of farmers. We conclude from four to six weeks may be saved by the use of chloride of lime and copperas, which is a matter of no ordinary moment, when we reflect that a delay in the germination of the seed of two weeks, frequently places the crop within the reach of the frost in the fall. Another fact of some importance may also be mentioned. The copperas used in soaking will prevent the birds, squirrels, worms, &c., from eating the seed. Dr. Chamberlin assures us that one pound of chloride of lime, and one pound of copperas, in water, will soak enough seed for twenty acres. The cost will not be over twenty-five cents. Every farmer could afford to make the experiment, even if he should fail to derive any benefit from it."

CASE OF CRAMP, OR SPASM. I was requested, a short time ago, to visit a horse, said to be the subject of "stifle lameness." The patient, a grey gelding, aged eight years, was put up at the stable, on the evening preceding my visit, apparently in perfect health; early in the morning, ere I was called, the "feeder" observed that the horse was incapable of moving the near hind limb, and it appeared to be, as I was informed, "as stiff as a crowbar."

On making an examination of the body of the animal, he appeared to be in perfect health; yet he was unable to raise the limb, in the slightest degree, from the stable floor. The case was accordingly diagnosed as cramp of the flexors.

Treatment.—The body and lower parts of the limbs were clothed with blankets and flannel bandages, and the affected limb was diligently rubbed for half an hour with a portion of the following liniment:—Oil of Cedar, 1 ounce; Sulphuric Æther, 2 ozs.; Proof Spirit, 1 pint.

In the course of a few hours after the first application the difficulty entirely disappeared.

The owner informed me that the horse had, on the day prior to the attack, been exposed to a cold and continuous rain storm, and probably this operated as the exciting cause of the spasm.

[American Stock Journal.

DIGESTION OF THE FOOD OF CATTLE.—"Practice with Science" is the golden motto of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and this is just the kind of testimony now being received in favor of Thorley's Food for Cattle; for agriculturists and other owners of stock are, by the successful use of this condiment, beginning to experience that the value of food depends upon how it is digested. Chemically, its constituent elements may be of the highest value, but if imperfectly digested, what is its value to the animal which eats it? During the past month, four first class prizes have been awarded to Joseph Thorley, (the Inventor and Sole Proprietor of "Thorley's Food for Cattle,") for his discovery of a condiment which enables animals of all kinds to extract more nourishment from hay and straw seasoned with it than from unseasoned food, although the latter may contain a much greater amount of alimentary matter.

SOW GRASS SEED THIS MONTH. The grasses have many enemies, and it is frequently necessary to re-sow fields where the seed has not taken well, or where the roots have been eaten badly by the worms. Wherever the grass is deficient, whether in pasture or meadow, it is a good plan to sow seed at this season. As a rule, seed enough is not used when meadows are laid down to grass. After several years experimenting, we have never found seed to "take" so well as when sown upon the frozen ground, say in the morning, the latter part of March or early in April.

The alternate freezing and thawing at this early season, open crevices in the soil, and furnish the seed with that very slight covering which it needs; the heavy Spring rains also help to bury it. The use of the bush harrow and the roller would make the covering still more sure, but we have never failed of a good "catch" without resorting to them. In a few weeks the young clover and herds grass make their appearance, and yield a tolerable crop the first season. This is a great deal better than bare patches in the meadow, which will soon be grown over with sorrel or with weeds, if not occupied by grass.

What perfume is most injurious to female beauty? The essence of thyme (time).

MISCELLANY.

From the Knickerbocker.

HAHMED, THE DERVISE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

In the year 1823, Gustavus Raimbaud, after a brilliant examination, had the honor of receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Paris. He was a gay, sprightly young man, of an adventurous spirit, who had only studied the art of Hippocrates and Galen in obedience to the wishes of his father, who was one of the finest physicians of Toulouse; and no sooner was he armed with his diploma, than he left Paris and returned home, to get the permission of his father to make a tour in the East. He wished to see Constantinople, and to visit Greece; to offer up a sacrifice to Esculapius, in the places where that god of the healing art was formerly worshipped. His father granted his wishes, and Gustavus being well supplied with letters of recommendation for all our consuls, set out for Marseilles, where he embarked on board of a fast-sailing brig, and arrived without accident in the capital of the commander of the believers of Mohammed, who was reigning at that period. His first visit was to our ambassador at the Sublime Porte, who received him very kindly.

"Be careful," said his Excellency, "for there is a report that the plague is in the city."

"Oh! your Excellency," replied Gustavus, "the plague is afraid of us physicians."

"Do you expect to remain long in Constantinople?" continued the ambassador.

"About six months, with permission of your Excellency, after which I wish to go and see *campos ubi Troja fuit;* I will then visit Argos, Athens, Delos, and the island of Ithaca, where, as Homer says, 'there are no horses, but very beautiful goats.'"

After this visit to the ambassador, Gustavus took a stroll through the streets to view the city.

Dressed in the European fashion, his black coat, buttoned to the chin, he went forward, his eye on the *qui vive*, in momentary expectation of seeing the symbolical boquet of some beautiful Sultana fall at his feet. Before he had gone far, a door opened a short distance in front of him, and an old negress, half concealed by a white veil, came forth. The woman advanced toward the young man, and after an oriental salutation, said to him, "Hekim?"

Gustavus only knew one word of Turkish, and it was this word, which, being interpreted, means doctor. "Yes, my good woman," replied he, "I am Doctor of Medicine, of Paris, and a pupil of Velpeau and Dupuytren—nothing less."

The negress did not understand him, for he spoke in the French language; but for her, as well as the people of Constantinople, generally, every Frank is a physician. She made a sign to Gustavus to follow her; and the young doctor, remembering all at once the words of the ambassador, said to himself, "The plague is at Constantinople; but pshaw! I am an anti-contagionist; besides, it is my business; moreover, whatever is to be, will be;" and following in the footsteps of the negress, he entered the house which she had just quitted.

It was a palace. The interior court was spacious, and paved with slabs of many colored marble; it was likewise surrounded with flower-beds, enamelled with beautiful flowers, and magnificent galleries, supported by delicate colonnades. At each angle of the house arose a rich *kiosk*—a kind of turret—adorned with arabesques and maxims from the Koran, in letters of gold. The negress conducted Gustavus into one of these kiosks, where he found the master of the house stretched upon a divan, with a pipe in his mouth, awaiting the Frank doctor. "Al Hekim!" said the negress, who retired. The Turk arose.

"You are a Frenchman, Sir?" said he, with as pure an accent as if he had been born in the Rue St. Dominique, and brought up in the lap of a nurse from Touraine.

"And you also," boldly said Gustavus.

The Turk replied with evident signs of displeasure: "I am from Damascus, the holy city," and pointing to the green turban which covered his wrinkled forehead, "a descendant of the Prophet."

"Well, sir, what do you desire?" said Gustavus, without being the least disconcerted.

"If you are equally skillful and bold," said the Turk, "you are the man of whom I am in want. My daughter is sick, and must be cured."

"I will try," said Gustavus, with *nonchalance*, and then added, "You Turks have singular ideas; you think a physician can always cure his patient, as if death was not sometimes inevitable, and superior to all human powers. When your wives or daughters are sick, you want us to cure them without allowing us to approach them, or even to look at them, and——" The Turk's lip curled with a disdainful smile.

"Come," said he interrupting the young physician; "come, follow me."

He raised a curtain, and introduced Gustavus into a room lighted by enormous windows, in the centre of which, upon a small bed, reclined a young girl, suffering with a raging fever. Her snowy arms were marbled over with purple spots, and the silken tresses of raven hair surrounded a face of perfect loveliness, but which was bathed in an unhealthy perspiration. The fire of her dark eyes was dimmed by disease, and she had scarcely sufficient strength left to raise her transparent eye-lids. Her beauty was of the Grecian type, in all its purity; and upon beholding her, you might imagine the statue of Diana to be animated but animated to suffer, so visible was the expression of pain upon every feature of this beautiful young girl. Gustavus' acquaintance among women had heretofore been confined to the *grisettes* of Paris, who have their merits, but merits of a different kind. He was dazzled, charmed; his heart was seized with one of those violent passions which strike like a thunder-bolt, and which are so rare that they are thought to be apocryphal. Forgetful of the plague and regardless of the jealous customs of the country where he was, he advanced toward the young girl and examined her pulse.

"She can speak to you in French," said the Turk. "Mariam speaks it with difficulty, but she understands it very well."

Gustavus availed himself of this information to interrogate the patient; and after a thorough examination, he turned toward the Turk and said: "You will have all the windows closed so as to exclude the air; the room must be darkened, for the light is too bright for her eyes; you will then have your daughter covered up well with blankets, and administer to her a potion which I will give to you, and I think she will soon recover."

"I see it all," said the Turk, with a hypocritical air; "it is Eblis, the demon of evil, who wishes to take possession of my daughter, and who is struggling with the angel Gabriel."

"Oh! no!" replied Gustavus; "it is the measles."

The Turk led the young physician out of Mariam's chamber, placed in his hand a purse full of sequins, and resigning him to the care of the old negress, who suddenly presented herself, said to him, "May Allah bless you, sir; return to morrow."

The negress took Gustavus by the hand and led him rapidly through the marble court and vestibule, and finally put him out of the door before he had recovered from his surprise. He suddenly found himself in the street, gazing with astonishment upon the low door, studded with iron bolts, and the dark wall; and if it had not been for the purse of gold, which he held in his hand, he would have thought he had been dreaming. When he turned his gaze from the wall, he perceived a man clothed in a white robe, with a shaven beard, who made a sign for him to follow. It was a Dervise, a privileged class in Turkey, who accosted the Grand Sultan himself to give him secret advice, with as little ceremony as they do the beggar, to partake of his *pilau*.

"Another patient," thought Gustavus, and he followed the dervise. After passing through several streets, the dervise stopped in a dark alley.

"Christian," said he, in the *lingua Franca*, "is the child sick?"

"Yes," replied Gustavus.

"Dangerously?"

"No; she will be well in a week."

"Praise be to Allah! and the *Cumacan-Miri-Alay!*"

"The Turk?" asked Gustavus.

"Yes," replied the dervise; "has he not shown you the child; have you not touched her with your hands, and gazed upon her person?"

"Certainly," replied Gustavus.

"May the head of the miscreant be cursed!" said the dervise, grinding his teeth. Then his face became immovable, and his countenance almost serene.

"It is the will of Allah!" added he; "hold, take this purse and be discreet. Do not mention the name of the dervise, Hahmed-Abdalah, or thy head will pay the forfeit, and—and cure the child."

Gustavus refused the proffered gold; and whether from a natural disinterestedness, or for the purpose of a little display, he took the purse given him by the father of Mariam, and scattered its contents upon the pavement.

"Allah be praised!" said the dervise; "thou art a man," and he departed.

Gustavus remained silent respecting the dervise, but he was desirous of ascertaining something about the father of Mariam. He learned that his name was Abou-Abdalah; that he was a descendant of the Prophet; that he was Cameracan-Miri-Alay, or colonel and aid-de-camp to Mahmoud. Being a man of intelligence, and learning, the Sultan made him a kind of private secretary, whose ready pen composed, or at least copied, all the principal dispatches of the divan. Abou-Abdalah was therefore a superior officer, and a favorite, whose influence was a source of uneasiness to the viziers. He had come from Damascus to Constantinople when his daughter was an infant, and, thanks to the influence of the Governor of Damascus, had advanced himself at Gustavus, after becoming possessed of this information, returned to see his patient.

He was much astonished at being always freely admitted into the young girl's chamber, whether her father was at home or abroad; the absence of Abou-Abdalah was frequent; for the duties of his position constantly called him to the divan, or near the person of Mahmoud. Gustavus availed himself of the liberty allowed him to impart to the beautiful Mariam the sentiments of his heart. His love increased at each visit, and he soon discovered that it was returned. The only witness to their meetings was the old negress, who did not understand French, and who, moreover, had so great an attachment for Mariam that she was incapable of betraying her. Far from being a troublesome Argus, the old woman would shut her eyes when they were together, and this real or feigned sleep favored still more the sweet intimacy of the two lovers.

"People are greatly deceived in France with regard to the customs of the East," thought Gustavus. "It is easier to gain admission into the chamber of a young lady in Constantinople than into the boudoir of one of our coquettes; providing, however, one is a physician." But the singular conduct of Abou-Abdalah must have had a motive; and, even suppose it was caused by an absence of those prejudices which characterize his countrymen, the mutual love of Gustavus and Mariam could only result in a fatal issue.

"As soon as the Caimacan-Miri Alay discovers me," thought Gustavus, "he will have me decapitated, and will perhaps sew Mariam up in a bag and cast her into the Bosphorus. Oh! what a sad fate!"

But an occurrence equally sad could not fail to happen. Mariam was cured, for the measles is frequently a trifling disease, easily relieved by a skillful physician, and Abou-Abdalah said to Gustavus:

"You have preserved the life of my child, Sir; therefore, accept this diamond ring, which she asks you to wear in remembrance of her, and receive the thanks of her father."

The door of Mahmoud's favorite closed upon the young physician, no more to reopen to him. As he was leaving the street with a sad heart, and almost in despair, the Dervise Hahmed suddenly appeared before him. The day was about declining, and in a few moments more the streets would be surrendered to those troops of wandering dogs, which are one of the scourges of Constantinople. "May Heaven bless thee, Christian!" said the dervise, "thou hast cured the child, and thou hast not breathed the name of Hahmed. Now listen to me: thou lovest Mariam, and she has allowed herself to be taken with the honey of your gilded words, and the softness of your blue eyes. Do not deny it. I know all; for the angel Gabriel has told me. Thou dost not hope to re-behold her, but thou shalt see her again very soon; yes even before the sun, whose last rays gild yonder minaret, which thou mayst behold to the left, shall return to-morrow to re gild it again. But hark! I hear a noise."

Gustavus inclined his head to listen.

"It is a messenger from the Sultan," continued the dervise, "with an order to Abou-Abdalah to go to his master, who is in need of his advice, or of his pen."

A janizary passed before them, stopped a moment before Abou-Abdalah's door, and then continued on his way. Some moments afterward Abou-Abdalah came out of his house wrapped up in a furred cloak. The dervise made a bound, struck the Caimacan-Miri-Alay with his yatagan, and stretched him dead at his feet; then, seating himself upon the still quivering body, said to the young man, who stood mute with fear and astonishment: "Thou thinkest I have killed the father of her whom thou lovest; undeceive thyself; I have killed the murderer of Mariam's father. Listen to me. Eighteen years ago, when I was but a child, I lived at Damascus, with my brother Abou-Abdalah. We were under the protection of the vizier, who governed that province in the name of the Sultan, and we were happy. His highness, God bless him! sent an order to my brother, Abou-Abdalah, to come to him; for he had need of his services at court, and in the army. The Sultan had never seen my brother, but he knew him to be a good soldier, and skilled in tracing our Turkish and Arabic characters, as well as speaking several European languages. He was obliged to obey. Beside, it was a fortune to our family. The vizier of Damascus wished me to remain with him, and my brother departed, with his daughter, Mariam, who was then scarcely a year old, and a negress to take charge of the infant. The people of Damascus remembered afterward that a Russian by the name of Alexis Nisicoff, had left the city at the same time. Now this is what took place at Constantinople. Abou-Abdalah had scarcely entered this house before Nisicoff, that Northern wolf, clothed in the skin of a fox, entered likewise, and, putting my brother to death, buried his body under the slabs of the marble court which you have seen; he then assumed his name, took possession of his papers, his daughter and his fortune; and, clothing himself in his garments, went and presented himself to the Sultan as the true Abou-Abdalah. He spared the life of the negress, because she had a brother who was a eunuch, and employed in the seraglio; but he bribed her to keep the secret, and made her swear on the Koran that she would reveal nothing. He likewise threatened to kill Mariam, whom the negress tenderly loved, if she betrayed him. The Sultan was the dupe of the murderer, and for ten or twelve years he has intrusted him with the secrets of the empire, which the infidel has been in the habit of selling to his sovereign of the north. I grew up in Damascus," added the dervise, with a fierce look, as he struck the body of his enemy with the yatagan. "I was ever desirous of rejoining my brother, but the vizier detained me near him, for I was his *Aga*. At length I joined the order of the dervises for the purpose of freeing myself from the vizier and becoming more the master of my own actions. I have been at Constantinople for three months, and Cora, the old negress—Cora, whom my fortune threw in my way on my arrival, and who, through fear or affection, wished to keep me away from the house—Cora, whom I threatened with my yatagan, revealed to me every thing. Congratulate me, Christian, for I am revenged. The Sultan knows all; and it is he who sent the janizary, and thus delivered up the victim to my sword. But the affair is not yet terminated. Behold those men who are approaching us; they are the gardeners of Mahmoud; they are coming to raise the slabs in the court of marble; and if the body of my brother is not found buried underneath them, as the old negress stated, if the wily spy of the Russian emperor has removed the body elsewhere, I will forfeit my head. That which is written is written."

The dervise hereupon arose, and, spurning the body with his foot, entered the house, with a careless air, at the head of Mahmoud's workmen.

"The sixth slab, behind the fountain," said the negress, Cora, with a shrill voice.

The slabs were raised, and, digging down about a foot, they found the skeleton of Abou-Abdalah. The dervise kissed the precious relics, then, turning toward Gustavus, his eyes bathed in tears, said:

"Christian, Mariam is thine. The Sultan bestows upon her the fortune of her father's murderer, and she is richer now than all the daughters of the East. The child is a Christian; for she is the daughter of a Grecian lady, who, in dying, asked my brother to have the infant baptized. Abou-Abdalah promised that it should be done, and he fulfilled his promise, for the children of the Prophet keep their word. Take her, with all her wealth, for the Sultan desires that nothing may remain to remind him of the Russian spy; even this house will be razed to the ground and the value thereof paid to you."

Gustavus did not hear the conclusion of this speech, for he was in the arms of Mariam. The next day the young man went to call upon the ambassador.

"I have come to take leave of your excellency," said he.

"Oh! oh! my young countryman, are you going already? You were to remain six months at Constantinople. Is it the plague which drives you away?"

"No, sir, it is love."

"I hope you are not going to elope with a Sultana?"

"No, sir; but the Commander of the Faithful himself, his highness, Mahmoud, wishes me to marry."

"You do well to depart, my young frend; for, although you are a Frenchman, which is some guarantee, the town is not safe. Last evening an officer of the Sultan's household was assassinated in the street, and this morning two Russian dragoons were found strangled in their beds."

"That makes three Russians, Sir?"

"How three Russians?"

Gustavus recounted to the ambassador the history we have just narrated.

The Dervise, Hahmed, became the favorite of Mahmoud, and he was of great use to him the following year, at the time of the destruction of the janizaries. Gustavus Raimbaud returned to Toulouse, with Mariam, where they were married.

For many years afterward, in Toulouse, Madame Raimbaud went by the name of the beautiful Greek; and at the present time, although her face has lost somewhat of its beautiful oval, and her raven locks are besprinkled with silvery hairs, she still shows the marks of her former beauty.

IN THE WRONG BOX. An unmarried lady, a perfect specimen of an old maid, being on a visit to a friend who lived in a manufacturing town, went one Sunday to church alone, and was shown into a large square pew, in which half a dozen females were seated. The prayers were drawing to a conclusion, when the officiating minister deviated from the afternoon service into another with which she was unacquainted. This was a novelty to Miss P——, who was in the habit of attending public worship at a fashionable chapel in London. When this interpolated service began her co-pewers stood up; she, as a matter of course, followed their example, and, on doing so, was surprised to see all the congregation except herself either sitting or kneeling. Her companions presently knelt down, she again followed their lead, and, by paying great attention to the succeeding prayer, she discovered that it was a thanksgiving for the safe deliverance from the great pain and peril of childbirth. The usual afternoon service being over, she rose from her knees with crimson cheeks and in an agitated state of mind, which was not lessened by the clerk coming into the pew, and asking her, "Have you a child to be christened, Ma'am?" Pushing him aside, she rushed out of the churching pew, into which she had inadvertently been put, and made the best of her way out of the church. On entering her friend's drawing-room she looked so excited and alarmed that Mrs. M. exclaimed, "My dear Charlotte, what has happened to you? Have you been robbed or assaulted?" "Worse, worse—much worse," hysterically sobbed the old maid, "I've been churched!"

[Court Journal.

GOOD. In one of the Hon. Mr. Vinton's speeches in New York, that gentleman said the threats of secession reminded him of a man in Buffalo, who attached his old scow to the stern of a lake steamer to be towed up the lake. After the boat had got under headway, the wheels of the steamer threw water into the old scow, and she was in danger of sinking. The owner cried out to the captain of the steamer, "Hold on there, if you don't stop throwing water in my craft, I'll make you." "Well," says the captain, "what will you do?" "Do!" shouted the enraged man, "*I'll cut the rope here, and let your old steamer go to thunder!*"

PITHY VALEDICTORY. Henry Winter Davis made a striking reflection on the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration. "We are at the end, said he, "of the insane revel of partisan license, which for so many years has worn the mask of government."

—"Friend, imitate the example of a locomotive. He runs along, whistles over his work, and yet never takes anything but water to wet his whistle with."

"The dear little thing," said the affectionate old sea captain with a tear in his eye—"I hope she'll grow up till that little hand is as large as my own."

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, MARCH 15, 1861.

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PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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

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The Policy of the New Administration.

The Administration which has just terminated its constitutional existence will long be remembered in this country—not for its honor, ability and patriotism, but for attributes of a very opposite character. It will be remembered as one deserting its post in the hour of peril, and quietly permitting a reign of anarchy and revolution. It will also be remembered as one which for extravagance and robbery or waste of the public funds, was never before equalled in this nation Its action and policy has resulted in a bankrupt Treasury, a divided and almost ruined country. At least $80,000,000 of public money have been abstracted or lost to the Treasury; while at least $25 000,000 of public property has been seized in the disaffected States, or transferred from adhering States by orders from members of the Cabinet, in the interest and communion of revolutionists. Aaron Burr will go down to posterity, like Arnold, as a traitor to his country. Jefferson Davis, with Floyd, Cobb and Thompson—the master spirits of the late Administration—must occupy a similar position. The Administration, therefore, which has just ended, must be pronounced false to its trust, and a lamentable failure.

Mr. Lincoln's administration, it is to be hoped and expected, will be of a very different character. His brief career thus far, has satisfied all the leading minds of the country that we have a government, and that it must and shall be preserved. Even Mr. Douglas is prompt to come forward and give his acquiescence to the proposed policy of the new administration. This is the harbinger of safety to the Union and of perpetuity to the government. If Mr. Douglas and his friends will but unite in a firm determination to act the part of patriots, regardless of party, the country will be safe, and the Government of the United States will continue to be respected at home and honored abroad.

Of one thing the country may rest assured, Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet has been made up of the ablest statesmen and the most illustrious citizens of the United States. Every man, from Seward and Chase to Blair and Welles, is a man of honor, dignity and talent. Each will do his duty, though secessionists may swarm like locusts or betray like Judas. If all the officers of the country could be filled with men like these, the people might well rejoice. But it is greatly to be feared that such may not be the case.

The restoration and preservation of the Union will, under present circumstances, be the ruling idea in the policy of this Administration. To call back the seceded States to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws, and their own political obligations, will be the great aim as well as the highest honor of the government and people. To do this, it will be necessary to give time for thought and reflection, so that a Union party may yet be organized in these States, which will sweep secession from its present usurped position. There cannot be a doubt, if a proper policy is pursued—one that is consistent, firm and conciliatory, one that shall follow in the steps of the early fathers of the Republic—that the great majority of the disaffected will yet turn back to the Union as the ark of refuge, as the home of patriotic devotion, and as the glory of a great and noble race.

Should Mr. Lincoln's administration adopt those measures necessary for restoring the country to its former integrity; should his Cabinet prove faithful as we feel sure it will, they should be cheerfully sustained by every patriotic heart. Democrats and Republicans should lay aside the habliments of party and unite together in fair and judicious measures to effect this great end. The success of this Administration like every other in a Republic depends upon the people. If the people are patriots instead of partizans, the government must succeed. Now, if ever, the voice of the people should, on all occasions, be heard on the side of patriotism and Union, and all will yet be well.

MISSOURI. The Convention, which has a large Union majority, is still in session. The Committee on Federal relations, have agreed to report against secession or military coercion. It will declare strongly for the Union, recommending the Crittenden resolutions as the basis of compromise.

TENNESSEE. Two of the Members of Congress from Tennessee, had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, Saturday. The conversation was highly satisfactory to them. They received the assurance from Mr. Lincoln that the National troubles should be peacably settled.

NORTH CAROLINA. It has been ascertained that this State has voted against a Convention, by 1000 majority. Had the vote been for a Convention, the delegates elected, who were voted for at the same time, were two to one for the Union.

An election for a Justice of the Supreme Court, and for supervisors and other town officers, occurs in Michigan this week.

Town Officers Elected.

MEXICO. Moderator, Henry W. Park, Rep.; Clerk, Arad Farwell, Rep.; Selectmen, Charles A. Scott, Rep., H. L. Austin, Dem., John Larrabee, Dem.; Treasurer, P. M. Edmunds, Dem.; Supervisor, Henry W. Park, Rep.

There was a "split" among the Republicans, many of them supporting the two Democrats; in fact, Mr. Larrabee was the choice and candidate of Republicans in opposition to a Republican.

ROXBURY. Selectmen, William, Porter, Dem., S. M. Locke, Rep., Stilman A. Reed, Dem.; Supervisor, S. M. Locke, Rep.

DIXFIELD. Moderator, Silas Barnard, Dem.; Clerk, Geo. S Holman, Dem.; Selectmen, John J. Holman, Dem., Calvin Stanley, Rep., Sewall Durn, Dem.; Treasurer, Walter S. Chase, Rep.; S Sch. Com., Luther H. Ludden, Dem

HIRAM. Moderator, S D Wadsworth, rep.; Clerk, Noah B. Hubbard, dem.; Selectmen, Jacob Thompson, rep., John Rankins, dem., Thomas O. Spring, dem.; Overseers of the Poor, John A. Warren, W G. Spring, P. C. Wadsworth, all republicans; Agent and Supervisor, S. D. Wadsworth, rep.; Treasurer and Collector, John A. Warren, rep.; Constable, A. R. Bucknell, rep.

All elected without party division.

The statement in the Argus that this is the first time that democrats have been represented in town office, for four years is false. In each of these years the town elections have been made without regard to party, and democrats have in each year, held a fair proportion of the offices. The Republicans of Hiram, desire to say to the Argus, that if its party wishes to force an issue with them, in town elections, they will be ready to meet them, in 1862.

MASON. Moderator, Elisha Mitchell; Clerk, Geo. H. Brown; Selectmen and Assessors, Geo. H Brown, Hezekiah G. Mason, Joseph Wheeler, jr.; Treasurer, G. H. Brown; Town Agent, John P. Lowell; Constable, Amos A. Grover; Supervisor, Geo. H. Brown.

The above are all Republicans, with sound spines. Their motto is "the Constitution as it is,"—no compromise with traitors,—the popular voice shall be obeyed.

PERU. Moderator, Capt. Sam'l. Holmes; Clerk, Wm. Woodsum, jr.; Selectmen, Benj Lovejoy, John Knight, Chas. F. Deshon; Treasurer, Wm. H. Walker; School Com., S. R. Newell. Republicans and Democrats, elected without party division.

CANTON. Moderator, Ira L. Delano, dem.; Clerk, Nathaniel Whittemore, Rep; Selectmen, John McAllister, Rep., Jacob Ludden, dem., Granville Child, dem.; Supervisor John P. Swasey, Rep.

Supreme Judicial Court.

The March Term, for Oxford County, commenced its session, on Tuesday last. Hon. Daniel Goodenow is the Justice present. The following Jurymen are in attendance:

GRAND JURORS.

Cyrus Ingalls, Denmark, Foreman.
John Bachelder, Fryeburg
Kingman Churchill, Paris.
Granville Child, Canton,—excused.
Lemuel Cole, Hartford.
Henry Decoster, Buckfield.
John Farrington, Lovell.
Arthur D. Holt, Bethel.
Asa Johnson, Brownfield.
Levi Soule, jr., Porter.
Joel A. Marble, Dixfield.
Geo. W. Plummer, Waterford.
Geo. A. Ray, Rumford.
Solon Rawson, Oxford.
E. C. Shackley, Norway.
Levi Whittemore, Hebron.
Z. B. Whitman, Woodstock.

FIRST JURY.

Joshua Barrows, jr., Hartford.
Wm. M. Brooks, Woodstock.
Daniel Billings, Waterford.
Benj. E. Blake, Brownfield.
James S. Buck, Buckfield
Ebenezer Cutting, Andover.
E. R. Cole, Hiram.
D. W. Day, Fryeburg.
S. H. Faunce, Oxford.
Geo. French, Albany.
Lorenzo D. Hobbs, Norway.
Solomon Stetson, Sumner.

SECOND JURY.

Henry Howe, Paris, Foreman.
Jonathan Haskell, Peru.
Geo. P. Hooper, Paris.
Timothy Hastings, Bethel.
Jacob Holt, Bethel.
Wm. F. Randall, Greenwood.
Amos E. McAllister, Stoneham.
Lorenzo Merrill, Hebron.
John Morrison, Sweden.
Dean McDaniels, Lovell.
A. H. Mason, Porter.
Jarvis W. Richards, Mexico.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

Joseph G. Swan, Denmark.
Charles E. Virgin, Rumford.
John H. Waite, Dixfield.
Hiram A. Ellis, Canton, discharged first day.

No. 3. Samuel P. Benson vs. Ephraim Low. This is one of six similar actions against individual stockholders in the Buckfield B. B. R. Co. for money loaned to the Company. The actions were entered in this court in 1851, have been in the law court, and ordered back to this court for trial. Nonsuit ordered, because Plaintiff does not make out a case.

O'Donnell & Howard for Piffs. Woodman & Ludden for Defts.

No. 129. Sally H. Whitehouse vs. Thos. H. Andrews. This is an action of Trespass, cutting and hauling a certain amount of timber from land owned by Piff. Not disposed of at the time of going to press. N. S. & T. J. Littlefield for Piff. Hammons and Hastings for Deft.

A GOOD THING. The Legislature of Delaware adjourned on the 7th of March. The body signalized the session, by refusing to renew the present lottery licences, which expire very soon; and also refused to license any new companies. This pest is becoming the most facile engine for swindling in existence in this country. Most of the circulars flooding the nation, purport to issue from within the borders of Delaware and Maryland, from whence, if they can be cleared out, many an honest and hard laboring man will be saved a five or ten dollar note, risked in the hope of future affluence. We especially commend any act of legislation looking to the extinction of the curse.

The Cabinet.

The New York World gives the following brief sketch of President Lincoln's Cabinet.

Mr. Lincoln complimented the nation by informing all its citizens, at the same moment, whom he had chosen for his cabinet officers. With an unequaled genius for silence, he has kept the names of the proposed members of his cabinet from the knowledge of his most intimate friends until they were offered in the constitutional way to the Senate to be confirmed. With slight exceptions they were all confirmed unanimously, and the cabinet now stands as follows:

Secretary of State—WILLIAM H. SEWARD of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—SALMON P. CHASE of Ohio.

Secretary of War—SIMON CAMERON of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Navy—GIDEON WELLES of Connecticut.

Postmaster General—MONTGOMERY BLAIR of Maryland.

Secretary of the Interior—CALEB B. SMITH of Indiana.

Attorney General—EDWARD BATES of Missouri.

WM. H. SEWARD succeeds to almost the only high office in this government which has not, at one time or another, fallen into the hands of inferior or unworthy men. Jefferson, Marshall, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Everett, Marcy and Cass are his predecessors. The country has reason to rejoice that an untried administration has a statesman of such capacity as its premier, the President so sagacious and patriotic a principal adviser, and that our intercourse with foreign nations which possible events may render of so much importance, will be under such wise direction.

Mr. SEWARD is in the prime of his life and vigor, just turning his sixtieth year. His history is too well known in the State whose "favorite son" he has been called, to need recapitulation here.

SALMON P CHASE succeeds to a chair which was never disgraced till it was filled by a COBB. He will need in it all the business knowledge which, as a first-class lawyer, he must have acquired, added to the peculiar training and experience of a financier.

Mr. CHASE was born in New Hampshire in 1808, was graduated at Dartmouth college, studied law in WILLIAM WIRT's office, and has practiced his profession in Cincinnatti since 1830. He has been twice elected governor of Ohio, and United States senator.

SIMON CAMERON succeeds to the Department of War, the duties of which in times of peace are mainly clerical and of routine, but in war or troublesome times are of the first importance. Mr. CAMERON has carved out his own fortune in the State, where, in 1799, he was born. Orphaned when a boy, he began life as a journeyman printer but soon became an editor, and entered public life and the service of the State almost as early as he was of eligible age. He has been at the head or in the direction of numberless railroads, insurance, manufacturing and banking companies for the greater part of his life, and, besides numerous offices in his own State, has twice been United States senator from Pennsylvania.

GIDEON WELLES, succeeds to the office whose last incumbent received the censure of the House of Representatives. He has for thirty years been a leading politician in Connecticut, wielding an able pen in the press of that State, and sometimes holding federal offices there. He takes charge of a department whose efficiency is capable of improvement, and he brings to the work energy and large acquaintance with affairs.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, has received the Postmaster Generalship. Like Mr. Bates he comes from a slave State but his Republicanism has not suffered by its atmosphere. His father, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, and his brother of the same name, a Representative from Missouri, are each better known than he, but he is said to inherit and share something of the characteristics of each. Mr. BLAIR graduated at West Point, practiced law in St. Louis, and reached the bench of that State; was made a Judge of the Court of Claims by President PIERCE, and removed by Mr. BUCHANAN.

CALEB B. SMITH, the Secretary of the Interior, was born in Boston, but moved West when young, and has since lived in Indiana. Like Mr. CAMERON, he was for a while an editor, but ever since 1833 has been in the practice of the law, though also occupied in, for the most part, public life, as member of and Speaker in the State legislature, member of Congress, presidential elector, &c.

EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, who succeeds to the Attorney Generalship, was born and has always lived in a slave State. A volunteer in the war of 1812, he was admitted to the bar in 1816, and, with the exception of a short period, during which he served as the judge of the Land court of St. Louis county, has continuously been engaged in a large and lucrative practic. He acted as president of the River and Harbor convention, of Chicago, and of the Baltimore Whig convention in 1852. In 1850 he was appointed by President FILLMORE Secretary of war, but declined to take the office.

As a whole, the cabinet is one of the ablest which could have been selected from the leaders of the Republican party. There are in it, however, representatives of the most divergent schools of Republicanism, and it is a problem yet to be solved whether its conflicting elements will be so harmonized, or the functions of its members left so purely executive, as to keep the Cabinet a unit, and together.

Temperance Lectures.

Dr. B. Colby agent of the State Temperance association and of the Grand Division of the State, will lecture in Oxford County as follows. Will the friends of temperance in each of the places see that arrangements are made and due notice given:

So. Waterford, Friday Eve., March 15.
Sweden, Saturday Eve., March 16.
Lovell, Sunday Eve., March 17.
Fryeburg, Monday Eve., March 18.
Brownfield, Tuesday Eve., March 19.
Porter, Wednesday Eve., March 20.
Cornish, Thursday Eve., March 21.

For The Oxford Democrat.

What is Patriotism?

It is a matter of very slight importance what Justitia or Rusticus is personally, in relation to the controversy now agitating the United States. Whether one is a farmer, a mechanic, or a lawyer, or a minister, is not of the least possible concern. Things, not persons, claim the attention of every lover of his country. If a man is a man, and has a patriotic heart, I know not why he ought not to be respected, if in any walk of life.

There are, undoubtedly, two opinions at this time, about what is Republican, as well as what is patriotism. There is an ultra-Tribune view of the matters now in agitation. This view is scarcely less obnoxious and unpatriotic than that of Wendell Phillips, who considers the Constitution a "covenant with death and a league with hell." This view considers the Union a humbug and glories in a separation of the United States. It claps its hands over secession, and shouts peans at the prospect of a civil war. It is willing to see murder commenced on a magnificent scale if its ideas cannot be realized. Its great measures are: "No more slave States; no more nore slave territory; no communion with the slaveholders; no adjustment inconsistent with the foregoing." This view is deemed, in certain quarters, the height of patriotism; and every other which does not come fully up to it, is scouted as a yielding of the Republican Platform, as promoting the objects of slaveholders, as abandoning liberty for slavery. Those who sympathize with this view are greatly disturbed at the possible prospect that an adjustment may be effected by re-establishing the old Missouri Compromise line, or by allowing New Mexico and the territory South of the Missouri line to form a State with or without slavery; or what is about the same thing to prohibit slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., with the understanding or guaranty that the territory south of that line shall be admitted with or without slavery, when having a requisite population.

There is another class of men who find Republicanism as well as patriotism in another view. This class are willing to look at the history of this nation as well as to abstract opinions in settling the line of policy to be pursued. In view of the fact that Washington signed the bills for the admission of two slave States; in view of the fact that Jefferson signed the admission of a slave State; in view of the fact that Madison, Monroe, and Jackson did the same thing, this class of Republicans believe that a Republican can do the same thing and still be a patriot. Those who take this view believe it right and just that slaveholders in this country should have the peaceable means of expansion. These Republicans believe farther, that unless this right is conceded, as it always has been, there must be a flagrant violation of the Republican Platform, which promises that the Government shall, when in Republican hands, be administered "*according to the fathers.*" While I believe that slaveholding communities are responsible to God for their conduct in government and civilization; while I know that the Constitution I support is one of freedom, except the two compromises of fugitives and Representatives, (which I did not make), while I know it was the practice of the best Republican fathers to purchase and incorporate slave territory and admit slave States, I still believe a man may be a patriot who thinks and acts as they did. This may not be fashionable or lucrative Republicanism; but it is the Republicanism and the patriotism which has been voted for and will be voted for again.

To compromise with slavery or freedom, is now deemed a great sin. To admit a slave State is considered a moral wrong. To make any attempt to adjust and settle the difficulties now being suffered, according to the judgment of fair and conservative men is looked upon as unwise, if not execrable. To admit ten slave States in the course of the next century, when thirty free States are admitted in the same time, is thought to be such an encroachment on the rights of freedom as cannot be tolerated. As a sufficient answer to all this it is only necessary to say, that if the Union is perpetuated its future patriotism must be guided by the past. To ignore the rights, the principles, and the practices of a large section is neither wise or politic. Such a course will be followed by digrace and disaster. A Wendell Phillipic is no better than a Davis Phillipic.

The Republican party has found an existence and come to power by the breaking up of a compromise. That fracture stove up up the democratic party. But for that the Democratic party would have been in power to day, unless perchance its extravagance and corruption might have displaced it. Its principles, prior to 1852-3, would have honored any party or any country, and would have stood the test of time. But in an evil hour its principles were violated and shamefully abandoned by a President and a Presidential aspirant. What now ought to be done? Restore the country to its former habits—its former condition, and the practices of the fathers. Give the two sections of the country—the two civilizations, the rights they once enjoyed, and let them go on their way rejoicing. This is, or ought to be the office of the Republican party. Such a course would show a patriotic devotion to the interests of the whole country and would be worthy of statesmen. It would promote the peace and prosperity of the farmer, the mechanic, the professional man and the merchant. It would put an end to the breaking of solemn compromises, and the practice of punic faith on the part of ambition and selfishness. JUSTITIA.

SHANGHAE CREEPERS. C. N. Bennett writes the American Agriculturalist, that he has succeeded, in obtaining a brood of creeper Shanghae hens. He first crossed a a Shanghae with a creeper hen. This cross produced a brood, part of which had short legs. By continuing this cross with the short legged pullets, he has now a flock of creeper Shanghaes, within 1-128 of full blood. The creepers are quiet, being kept securely with a fence 38 inches high, are of better flesh, and acquire a great weight.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Cotton! Cotton!

"Cotton has proved a failure in the British Dominions," so state learned gentlemen in our midst. "When Sir Oracle opes his mouth, let no dog bark," is a rule that one's better judgment would induce him to follow; but in this instance it is a question whether the breach should be more honored than the observance, and when such an assertion is so confidently and *dog*matically made we *must* growl a little. Why not assert that the Potato cannot be grown in Peru and Chili, or Coffee in Southern Abyssinia, and that Tobacco has proved a failure in Cuba, when these are the countries of their nativity, as well as to state Cotton is a failure in India, where it is indigenous to the soil, and it is "but comparatively a few years since the whole world was supplied from her inexhaustible fields."

T. B. Thorpe of Louisiana, that has written so ably of cotton and its culture, says; "It is true that certain known experiments upon the land of India to raise cotton have not been successful. Mississippi river planters and unacclimated seed have failed, and the fact has been announced without qualification or explanation, yet it is true that 'interior India,' beyond the profitable exportation to commerce, annually manures its soil with unappropriated and almost spontaneously grown cotton that would, if gathered and brought to market, crowd the warehouses of Liverpool and clog the mills of Manchester."

He states, "there cannot be a doubt, strong as it may appear, that India produces even now (1854) *more cotton annually than the Southern States.*"

Great Britain has ever encouraged the growth of cotton in her dependencies, in order to relieve herself from her dependence upon us, and to India she looks with the greatest hope.

In the reports of the juries of the Exhibition of the works of industry of all nations at London, 1851, is the following statement: "On comparing together the average total quantity of cotton imported into Great Britain in the years 1830, 1840, 1850, from the United States and from India, it will be found, that while the former, during those three periods has increased in about the ratio 500,000 bales, 950,000 bales, and 1,200,000 bales, the latter has increased in the ratio of 67,000 bales, 163,000 bales, and 300,000 bales; showing therefore, that large as the annual increased importation of American cotton into England has been, the increased consumption of East Indian cotton has, in proportion, augmented even more rapidly." And in 1857 India sends to England 270,000,000 lbs., yet my neighbor asserts that cotton there is a failure. If my friend wants a little tangible proof that there is such a thing as *India cotton*, I would advise him to go some twenty miles to the nearest cotton factory where they have received recently about 200,000 lbs. from Calcutta. This is the fruits of the *failure*, I suppose.

The United States Consul General at British India estimates the number of lbs. used in India for domestic purposes, alone, to be 750,000,000. In the year 1855 the exports from Calcutta, Bombay and Nadras were 164,000,000 lbs. The greater part of this was exported to China. In 1857 England received 270,000,000 lbs. Does this indicate a failure?

The writer states that he finds "cotton in cultivation in every part of India—on the borders of her rivers—far into the interior of the land—on mountain elevations of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet—and on level plains." To stimulate production here, England is building railroads and crowding every navigable river with steamboats to facilitate the transportation of cotton from the interior. "The doom of American slavery is written in the stupendous effort England is making to emancipate herself from her present bondage to the South."

"The increase of shipments to England for the term of fourteen years, from 1843 to 1857, is as follows:

United States,	15 per cent.
Egypt,	140 "
Brazil,	54 "
East Indies,	288 "
Africa and other	360 "

Perhaps it might be well for my friend to take these figures in his pocket the next time he rides his hobby.

In 1850, England imported 669,576,000 lbs., and in 1857, 969,318,000, an increase of nearly 300,000,000 lbs., in seven years. This increase was furnished by the following countries:

United States,	161,6054,906 lbs.
Egypt,	5,910,730 lbs.
West Indies,	1,184,667 lbs.
East Indies,	131,466,402 lbs.
Africa and others,	5,895,462 lbs.

Please put these figures in your hat, my dear sir, and then proclaim to the "groundlings" cotton is a failure——where? Do not even hint that any but bondmen can pick the cotton boll,—keep these figures in your *pocket*, and then assert *positively*, that the head quarters of modern Democracy is the only spot on earth that has the least capacity for raising cotton.

RUSTICUS.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday, in a long and carefully worded leading editorial on the Inaugural, says that Mr. Lincoln has spoken words which, while they evidently attest the sincerity of strong convictions, make it manifest that he purposes to pursue a policy which shall promote the prosperity and preserve the peace of the country.

The article concludes by asking for Mr. Lincoln, from his countrymen in all parts of the land, a candid hearing and a fair trial.

The Democratic paper at Madison the capital of Wisconsin, avows its purpose, since reading President Lincoln's Inaugural address, to support his Administration.

The Reception of Mrs. Governor Washburn, at the Capitol on Tuesday evening last was a grand affair. The number of gentlemen and ladies present was about one thousand. There was a goodly number from nearly all the counties in the State besides the members of the Legislature with their ladies.

For the Democrat.

Paris Hill Normal School and Academy.

Owing to the contemplated change of the law by this Legislature in relation to the Normal appropriation, the full announcement of the Spring Term could not be made in all respects, as early as desirable. Both the Normal and Academic Departments have, however, commenced under favorable auspices. Mr. Pierce, heretofore announced as the Principal of the Academy, will prove highly acceptable in his position. The Normal Department, under the patronage of the State, is under the direction of E. S. Bates, of Holyoke, Mass.; and he is a graduate of the Westfield Normal School of that State. He comes highly recommended as a faithful and competent teacher in his department,—one thoroughly acquainted with the most recent methods of Normal Instruction. Every young lady in this region, who intends to teach a public school the coming season, should, if possible, attend this Normal School. Young gentlemen should do the same; for this opportunity should be most eagerly embraced to partake of the benefits offered by the State. The teachers of this County are not fully aware of the advantages here offered. It is not too late to improve the present opportunity; and as there is still room for a few more teachers, they should not fail to give their aid and attendance.

VIATOR.

For The Oxford Democrat.

I notice in your last week's issue, a model school report; the like of which are rather interesting documents. I make an extract from a return just received, which I think is worthy of notice.

Town of Hiram, district No. 13; Teacher, Miss Sarah P. Robinson. Length of school, fifty-five days.

	Absent.	Whispered.		
Chas. W. Benton	0	0	Deportment	good.
Jesse S. Benton	0	0	"	"
C. F. Wadsworth	0	0	"	"
Mary E. Chaney	0	0	"	"
Sarah E. Benton	0	0	"	"
Nancy J. Gray	0	0	"	"
Emerson Benton	0	0	"	"

Lessons perfect. Improvement great.

Text Books, Smith's Algebra, Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetic, Weld and Quackenboss' Grammar, Cornell's Series of Geography, Town and Holbrook's Progressive Series of Readers, Worcester's Dictionary.

Whole number of scholars present, 13; Average number, 12 1-2.

When I receive a better return than this I will give you notice thereof.

S. D. WADSWORTH, *Supervisor.*

The Oxford Democrat makes us say that severe spring freshets *never* occur after heavy snow. We said "*rarely* ever occur," which we still hold to be true.

As a general rule, when we have heavy snows, they are slowly melted by the sun, till the atmosphere and snow is saturated with moisture when the wind sets in and blows the moisture off to sea and dries out the snow, leaving the air and snow in a condition to be saturated again. Much of the snow that falls never finds its way into our rivers. In the latter part of the spring after the cessation of the cold winds, we often have powerful rains and a freshet before the snow is entirely melted out of the mountain forests. Still, there are exceptions to all these rules pertaining to the meteorology of our latitude. [Bethel Courier.

RE-DISTRICTING OF THE STATE. Under the new census Maine is entitled to but five Representatives to Congress. The Legislature in arranging the new districts have agreed as follows:

First District—York and Cumberland.

Second District—Oxford, Franklin, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc.

Third District—Somerset, Kennebec, Lincoln and Knox.

Fourth Eistrict—Penobscot, Piscataquis and Aroostook.

Fifth District—Washington, Hancock and Waldo.

EXPELLING TRAITORS. The following preamble and resolve, introduced by Senator Foster, will receive every Republican vote in the Senate. As it will require three or four democratic votes to make the necessary two thirds, it may not pass:

Whereas, Mr. Wigfall, now Senator of the United States from Texas, has declared in debate, that he is a foreigner, and owes no allegiance to this Government, but to a State and foreign Government, therefore

Resolved, That Louis G. Wigfall be expelled from this body.

EASTERN FARMER. This is the title of an Eastern Maine journal, that has reached our table, at the opening of the second volume. It is published at Ellsworth, by Messrs. Wasson and Moor. Its design is to attend wholly to the agricultural interest of the State.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. The Criminal term of this Court opened yesterday morning, Judge Davis on the bench.

A petition for habeas corpus to be directed to Thomas Pennell, Esq., Sheriff and Jailor, commanding him to bring into Court the body of Alonzo Dimmick *alias* Lewis Small held by him on a charge of forgery, was presented by Moses M. Butler, Esq., County Attorney. The petition requests that the prisoner may be delivered to a Sheriff of Oxford County, to be taken to Penobscot County, where indictments against him for forgery are pending. The prisoner had been arrested in Oxford County and had escaped. Subsequently he was arrested for forgery here. The Court granted the prayer of the petition and ordered a writ to be issued. [Portland Argus.

SECRETARY SEWARD. The long and bitter personal warfare of Mr. Greeley against Mr. Seward, is continued in the Tribune since the organization of the government. It is high time that the persistent efforts to weaken his influence in the government, upon mistaken pretenses, should be discouraged. The public services of Mr. Seward entitle him to the confidence of the country, which is insulted by the continued assaults upon his motives and his policy.

[Worcester Spy.

New Hampshire Election!

The Granite State held an election on Tuesday, for the choice of Governor, Councillors, Legislature, Members of Congress, and Railroad Commissioner. The result shows that Hon. Nathaniel S. Berry, Republican, for Governor, has a majority of about 4000. The Republicans have four, if not all five of the Councillors; all the members of Congress, the Railroad Commissioner, 107 Representative to 26 opposition and 9 of the 12 Senators. This is the first response to Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, and a right noble one, too. The election of Member of Congress, in the Second District was hotly contested, the whole opposition being concentrated upon a Union ticket.

The Supreme Court on the Personal Liberty Law.

The opinions of all the Judges have been presented to the Legislature. The following abstract has been given:

By chapter 80, section 37, the keepers of the jails in this State are prohibited from receiving into their custody "persons claimed as fugitive slaves." The Court are unanimously of the opinion that this section is constitutional.

By chapter 79, section 20, whenever a person is claimed and arrested as a fugitive slave, it is the duty of the County Attorney for the county in which such person is arrested, to summon all necessary witnesses, and defend him at the expense of the State. This is also unanimously declared to be constitutional.

By the statute of 1855, justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, and other officers were prohibited from "aiding and abetting any person, *in their official capacity*, in arresting or detaining any other person claimed as a fugitive slave." This all the Judges believe to have been constitutional.

But when our statutes were revised by Joseph Baker and his associates in 1857, and by Judge Shepley in 1856, the words "*in their official capacity*," were left out of this provision.

Judges Tenney, Rice, Cutting, May and Goodenow, hold that this alteration rendered this provision unconstitutional—on the ground that the prohibition is no longer an *official*, but a *personal* prohibition. The fugitive slave law has been held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States; and as that Act commands "all good citizens" to aid in its enforcement, the prohibition of our statute is held to be in conflict with it. Judges May and Goodenow, while coming to this conclusion, condemn the fugitive slave law in strong terms, and doubt its constitutionality, except as settled by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judges Appleton, Davis and Kent, hold that the meaning of our statute was not was not changed by the revision; that the prohibition of the officers is *official*, and not *personal*, and that, admitting that the fugitive slave law must be regarded as constitutional and binding until it is repealed or the decisions of the United States Supreme Court are reversed, the statute of this State is not in conflict with it.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM TEXAS. The following despatches were forwarded from Washington on Saturday:

"Capt. Chandler arrived here this morning, direct from San Antonio, with important dispatches to this Government. Col. Waite, who is in command of the Department, had endeavored to reorganize and concentrate the troops, but found it impossible to do it, and is compelled to carry out the orders issued by General Twiggs. The conduct of Gen. Twiggs had completely demoralized the entire force. Capt. Chandler represents affairs to be in a most deplorable condition throughout Texas. Notwithstanding there has been a large and valuable amount of government property seized by the State authorities, it would not prove to be of much value, as large quantities of the stores, supplies, and mules, had already been stolen and carried off by various parties."

Col. Waite was at San Antonio, waiting instructions from the War Department. The troops would shortly be in a destitute condition, scarcely having supplies to last them until they could reach the Atlantic coast.

The War Department have just received intelligence from Capt. Hill, commanding the forces on the Brazos. He was at Fort Brown, and at the time of writing it was anticipated there would be a collission between the United States troops under his command and those belonging to the State authories. He had been restrained from making an attack by the interposition of friends.

It is believed that nearly every post in Texas is by this time in possession of the State authorities."

Sylvanus Caldwell jr., Republican, was elected Mayor of Augusta, Monday. The Republicans elected their officers in five wards; the democrats in one, and in one there was no choice.

At the Muncipal election, in Bangor, Monday, Isaiah Stetson, Republican, was elected Mayor by 750 majority.

A house was burned at Fort Kent, Aroostook County, a few weeks since; and a woman with two children perished in the flames.

THE FLOATING BATTERY. Accounts from the South say that the floating battery designed to attack Sumter, is a failure. It is nearly impossible to ballast it upright without the armament, which being upon the heaviest side increases the trouble. The company especially assigned to this battery have disbanded. It will undoubtedly prove the coffin of every man who embarks, if it is ever set off.

Rev. J. S. Kalloch has accepted the call of a Baptist Church in New York city to become its pastor.

Washington correspondents predict the call of an extra session of Congress, with the view of making provision relating to the collection of the revenue in the seceding States.

Maine Legislature.

FRIDAY, March 8.

SENATE. After a lengthy debate, the bill repealing the Personal Liberty Laws was passed; yeas 17, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Benson, Blunt, Goodenow, Granger, Gross, Hubbard, Kaler, Kennedy, Lyford, Miller, Noyes, Pitcher, Rider, Sylvester, True, Warren—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bicknell, Bridges, Donnell, Hammatt, Harlow, Pease, Pierce, Tolman, Vinton, Vaughan—10.

Passed to be enacted—Bill in aid of the construction of the Aroostook Railroad; bill relating to the claim of the State upon the sureties of B. D. Peck and his bondsmen.

HOUSE. The bill, an act to aid the Aroostook Railroad Company, came up on its passage to be engrossed. Carried 76 to 47. Subsequently the same bill passed to be enacted 76 to 45.

SATURDAY, March 9.

SENATE. Bill relative to mortgages of personal property came from the House amended, and as amended was passed to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to incorporate the Livermore Falls Paper Manufacturing Company.

Finally passed—Resolve appropriating public lands to Watervile College.

HOUSE. *Passed to be enacted*—An act for the registration of births, deaths and marriages; an act additional to Chapter 76 Revised Statutes, on title of real estate by levy on execution.

Passed finally—Resolve making a grant of land to Waterville College.

On motion of Mr. Fox of Portland, bill an act relating to Forest Avenue Horse railroad was considered and amended, and passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. Bill exempting printing presses from attachment, was referred to next Legislature.

Bill for raising 1000 volunteers was indefinitely postponed.

Passed finally—Resolve in favor of Waterville College.

MONDAY, March 11.

SENATE. The Militia bill came from the House amended; and as amended was passed to be engrossed.

The Volunteer Militia bill was indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

The petition of the city of Biddeford for abatement of Taxes was referred to a joint select committee.

A bill to incorporate the stockholders of several railroad corporations was referred to next Legislature.

HOUSE. The apportionment bill came up by assignment, and was discussed until hour of adjournment.

Bill to incorporate Maine Mining and Manufacturing company passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Kimball, an act to incorporate the Magalloway Dam company was passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, March 12.

SENATE. An attempt to reduce the number of Representatives from Oxford County, under the apportionment was lost.

Bill providing for registration of births marriages and deaths; and incorporating the city of Lewiston, passed to be engrossed.

Committee on Judiciary, a bill for incorporation of Agricultural bank at Canton, reported that it ought not to pass. Accepted.

Resolve relating to Normal Schools passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. The militia bill came from the Senate for concurrence, which was refused, 54 to 63.

The apportionment bill was considered. A motion to amend by taking one member from Oxford, and adding same to Somerset was negatived. The bill then passed to be engrossed, 88 to 26.

The People's Pamphlet, which may be had (gratis) of dealers in Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, abounds in certificates of the most reliable character, and such as will convince the most incredulous that it is invaluable as a family medicine.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

More goods are selling within a fortnight than were anticipated. The new tariff is producing a marked influence in some manufacturing branches. Men are going to work who a month ago were entirely idle. The iron men are in excellent spirits and speak of unmistakeable evidences of revival, which, when it fairly sets in, they are satisfied must be permanent. This reacts on the vast coal interest, which cannot fail to be a better business than even last year, when it was known to pay a good round profit. Various manufactories here have received large orders for work and goods. The shoe business is also becoming more active, and idle journeyman are again being employed. The same revival is visible in the manufacturing towns in New Jersey. All these evidences of improvement came from the tariff, aided, no doubt by the usual stir of opening Spring. This activity must continue during the year, in spite of political disturbances, for the sustaining power of public industry will be found more effectual in neutralizing the effect of disturbances than timid people believe possible. Give profitable employments to the North, and the military follies of the South will be shorn of their greatest power to injure us.

The most complete nuisance we know of is the recent law of Congress, requiring the agents of the Post-Office Department to act as mailing clerks for metropolitan newspapers.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Hon. N. B. Judd of Illinois has been appointed Minister to Berlin; Hon. Thomas Corwin Minister to Mexico; Hon. Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Spain; Lieut. Gov. Goodrich, Collector, of Boston, and Hon. Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire, Navy Agent; Willard Phillips, Collector at Salem; Archibald Williams, District Judge of Kansas; Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It is strongly hoped at Washington that Senator Crittenden may be nominated to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court. The friends of J. G. Palfrey are making a strong effort to place him in the Boston Post office.

The Age states that the Legislature will adjourn finally, on Monday next.

WASHINGTON, March 13. The Herald correspondent says Secretary Seward has declined to see the Southern Commissioners, who will now address a formal official communication to him setting forth the character and purpose of their mission.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 13. David Wilmot was nominated for Senator at the Republican Legislative caucus to-night.

THE BODUGGER.

This wonderful article, just patented, is something *entirely* new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Particulars sent free. Address, SHAW & CLARK,
1y6 Biddeford, Maine.

Davis's Pain Killer.

I have used the medicine known as Perry Davis's Pain Killer in my family for the last twelve months, and have great pleasure in testifying in favor of its very valuable properties. I would not on any account be without it. During the existance of the cholera last year, I used no medicine but the Pain Killer, although myself and several members of my family were attacked by it severely, and I am happy to say that the Pain Killer, was equal to every emergency—it was both a preventive and a certain cure. I consider that I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the cholera to-day the Pain Killer should be the only remedy I would use. I have thoroughly tested it and know it can be relied upon.

F. E. BERGINCUND, Galena, Ill.

DIPTHERIA.

For the cure of that dreaded disease, Davis' Pain Killer is a specific, if resorted to in time. It should be used, mixed with water, as a gargle, and the throat bathed with PAIN KILLER freely. Read what DR WALTON writes us under date of Nov. 28, 1860, from Coshocton county, Ohio:

"I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, *Diptheria or Sore Throat*, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes county they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact you may make known to the world.

Headache! Headache!

Thousands of persons suffer from headaches to the serious detriment of their comfort, business and health, who might easily be cured by simply using *Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics*. The Headache Pill, Taken in the morning, and the Bilious Pill taken at night, rarely fail to cure the most severe and obstinate case. Thousands having tried them have been entirely freed of this bane of their lives Go and do likewise. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1.

Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address,

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

☞COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of *Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

A GOLD DOLLAR FOUND.

A NOVEL CIRCUMSTANCE. In 1858, Dr. Herrick ordered his foreman to enclose in a box of his Sugar Coated Pills a new gold dollar—also a short letter, requesting the finder of the *dollar*, or rather the *purchaser* of the box of pills containing it, to address Dr. Herrick, naming his residence, date, etc. It now appears that the box was purchased by Mr. Amos Stephenson, of Houston, Texas,—who, in a letter to Dr. Herrick, dated May 16th 1860, says:—"On opening a box of your Pills, purchased this day judge of my surprise on finding a *gold dollar*. On examining the directions, your note of request was also found. My little daughter claims the dollar, through which I have made a hole, and as I write, 'tis suspended from her neck, with a *ribbon*." The druggist in Houston purchased his supply of Pills in New York, and the New York druggist, direct from Mr. Herrick.

☞See advertisement on fourth page.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is probably no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the PERUVIAN SYRUP as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens proves.

LITTLETON, MASS., Jan. 1860.

To the Proprietors of the Peruvian Syrup.

Gentlemen: I have for several years suffered severely with Dyspepsia accompanied by weakness and nervous irritability which made life a burden to me. Nothing but the simplest nutriment could remain in the stomach without pain. Sourness and windy evacuations, uncomfortable feelings in the head, bad taste in the mouth, catarral symptoms, inactivity of the liver and bowels, piles, general debility, and a nervous state of extreme susceptibility, made up a diseased condition rebellious to ordinary medical treatment. By the advice of an eminent physician of Boston I commenced taking PERUVIAN SYRUP; at once I began to experience benefit. After taking three bottles, all these bad feelings have left. My health is restored and I enjoy life as well as ever.

Most cheerfully do I recommend Peruvian Syrup.

ABRAM MEAD.

The Universal Cough Remedy in cases of Whooping Cough. There are probably more cases of Whooping Cough continued a great length of time by the use of remedies containing expectorants, which not only aggravate the cough, but run down the system, making the cough fatal, or producing consumption, than by any other cause. This is completely obviated in the universal Cough Remedy, which contains nothing to produce nausea or prostration! and the Cough yields naturally while the system is sustained. Results justify the declaration, and all are asked to satisfy themselves by trial.

MARRIED.

In Fryeburg, March 7th, by Rev. D. B. Sewall, assisted by Rev. P. C. Richmond, Mr. Frank F. Shirley, of the firm of E. & F. F. Shirley to Miss Emily, only daughter of Albion Page, Esq., all of Fryeburg.

In Norway, 11th inst., by Rev. J. C. Snow, Mr. Geo. W. Parsons to Miss Ellen A. Gorham, both of Norway.

DIED.

In Paris, 7th inst., Mr. Phineas Stearns, aged 68 years.

In Paris, Friday 8th inst., Mrs. Betsey, wife of Jonas Cummings, aged 80 years.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR OXFORD COUNTY.
PARIS HILL ACADEMY!

THE Second Term of the Normal School at Paris Hill, under the patronage of the State will commence on **Monday, March 11, 1861**, and continue eleven weeks, under the care of

L. M. PIERCE, A. B.,

with competent assistants.

BERNHARD GSCHRŒFL, Teacher of Music.

By an Act of the Legislature, the Normal Department will be open to fifty scholars, who shall have satisfied the committee that in two terms they will have qualified themselves to take charge of a public school.

But in order that the advantages of the school may be available to all, during both terms, it will be free of extra charge, to all the Academical 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.

The Academical department will receive its usual attention, from the Principal and competent assistants.

There will be an examination of applicants for the Normal School, on Saturday and Monday, March 9th, and 11th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Academy, to which time applications will be received.

Accommodations can be secured by students for boarding themselves.

Board in good families can be obtained for $1,75 to $2,00 per week.

TUITION—Common English,		$3 00
	Higher "	3 50
	Languages,	4 00
	Music, on piano,	8 00

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

SAM'L R. CARTER, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION!

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of Woodman, Phelps & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment of the same to Woodman, Brother & Co., by whom all the business of the late firm will be settled. All notes and accounts of long standing must be settled immediately.

WOODMAN, TRUE & CO.
GEORGE G. PHELPS.

Having purchased the interest of George G. Phelps, of the late firm of Woodman, Phelps & Co., we shall continue to carry on the business as heretofore under the style of

WOODMAN, BROTHER & CO.,

Where we shall keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware and Carpenter's Tools,

and every variety of goods usually kept in a country store, all of which are purchased at the very lowest market prices, and are offered very cheap for cash or ready pay. Don't fail to give us a call before purchasing. We would invite the particular attention of our friends to our

Flouring Establishment,

where we are manufacturing and constantly keep on hand at

Wholesale and Retail,

a large assortment, of all grades, from four dollars per barrel to the best article manufactured anywhere. Our XX and XXX is manufactured from pure Canada and Southern White Wheat, and all grades from pure selected stock, every barrel of which is warranted to be up to the brand.

The universal satisfaction our flour has given, with the increasing demand for it, is of itself a sufficient gurrantee that it is equal to any in the country. Our mill is new, constructed on the most modern and approved plan. Its capacity and quality have been thoroughly tested and found to be interior to none in the country. We have on hand 2000 bushels prime Yellow Corn which we offer for sale at Portland prices; also 20 tons

SHORTS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
AT
$1,00 PER CWT.

It is hardly necessary that we should make any comment on our custom grinding, for every one knows that "Uncle Eben" does it up with dispatch and in the best possible manner.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

WOODMAN, BROTHER & CO.

To the honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Auburn, within and for the County of Androscoggin, on the fourth Tuesday of April, A. D. 1861.

MARY H. SMITH, of Auburn in said County of Androscoggin, wife of John Smith, Jr., formerly of Readfield in the County of Kennebec, and now of San Francisco, in the State of California, respectfully libels and gives this honorable Court to be informed that she was lawfully married to the said John Smith, Jr., at Alna, in this State, on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and has had by him three children two of whom are minors: that your libellant since their intermarriage has always behaved herself as a faithful, chaste, and affectionate wife towards the said John Smith, Jr.; but that the said John Smith, Jr., wholly regardless of his marriage covenant and duty, by excessive drinking, gambling and idleness, spent most of his large estate, and exposed his wife and children to want: that in the month of March, A. D. 1856, he, the said John Smith, Jr., abandoned his said wife and children and went to the State of California, where he has ever since remained, and where, as your libellant is informed and believes, he still lives an abandoned life; that since he went to California he has never furnished your libellant with any means of support; that by reason of the said intermarriage the said John Smith, Jr. has received personal estate to the amount or value of three thousand dollars which he spent before leaving the State as aforesaid; that the said John Smith, Jr. is seized in fee in his own right of a valuable real estate, situate within this State, and owns and has a large and valuable personal estate, to wit, of the value of thousand dollars. Wherefore your libellant prays right and justice, and that she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony between her and her said husband, believing that it would be reasonable and proper, conducive to domestic harmony, and consistant with the peace and morality of society; that a sum of money equal in value to the whole of the personal estate which the said John Smith, Jr. received by said intermarriage, may be assigned to her, for her own use, and that reasonable alimony out of his estate may also be granted to her; and that the custody and education of the two minor children aforesaid, namely, Ellen F. Smith and John W. Smith, on account of their tender years, may be committed and intrusted to her; and as in duty bound will ever pray. MARY H. SMITH.

Auburn, March 9, 1861.
RECORD & LUCE, Attorneys.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At the Supreme Judicial Court begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of March A. D. 1861.

Upon the foregoing libel it is *Ordered*, that the said Mary H. Smith cause the said John Smith, Jr., to be notified of the pendency of this libel, by publishing an attested copy of said libel and this order of court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the next term of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Auburn, in our County of Androscoggin, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, that he may then, and there, in said Court appear, and shew cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said libel should not be granted.

Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

A true copy of Libel and Order of Court thereon.
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Miller & Brown, was dissolved the 11th day of February, by mutual consent, the books and accounts are in the hands of R. G. Brown, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

SAM'L A. MILLER.
R. G. BROWN.

SOUTH WATERFORD, March 7, 1861.

Clocks! Clocks! Clocks!

The subscriber has just received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

NEW GOODS.

which can be bought at bargains,

A Better Stock of Clocks

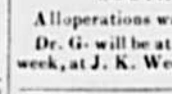
than ever offered to the public.

All kinds and prices. Call and see. Examination free at

No. 1. Noyes' Block, Norway, Me.

C. C. COLE.

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D.



DENTIST,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

All operations warranted. 42

Dr. G. will be at Paris Hill on Monday of each week, at J. K. Week's.

S. RICHARDS, Jr.
Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver & Plated Ware,

SPECTACLES AND FANCY GOODS,

Opposite Methodist Church,

SOUTH PARIS.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted. 48

MANNING & BROWN,
Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FRUITS, &C

Brown's Block, Union Street,
PORTLAND.

CHA'S F. MANNING. CHA'S D. BROWN

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!

BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT.

is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one weeks use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders shou'd be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &C.,
24 William Street, New York.

HUNNEWELL'S
UNIVERSAL
COUGH REMEDY.

THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION, freed of all the common components, such as Opiates, or Expectorants, which not only run down the system, but destroy all chance of cure, will be found on trial to possess the following properties, and to which the most valuable testimonials may be found in the pamphlets.

For Whooping Cough, and as a Soothing Syrup, it meets every want, and by early use will save the largest proportion of ruptures in children which can be traced to Whooping Cough.

In ordinary Coughs and Bronchial Complaints, the forerunners of Consumption, its splendid tonic properties make it not only the most perfect enemy to disease, but builds up and sustains the system against a recurrence of the Complaint. No nursery should be without it, nor should parents fail to get a pamphlet, to be found with all dealers, as the only way to do justice to its value.

HUNNEWELL'S
CELEBRATED
TOLU ANODYNE.

This great Neuralgic Remedy and Natural Opiate calls for special attention and interest, being free of Opium, or preparations of Opium, or of any but its strictly vegetable or medical properties. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Tooth Ache and Ear Ache, Spinal Complaints, Bleeding at Lungs or Stomach, Rose Hay Fever, Catarrh, and all minor Nervous Complaints.

For Loss of Sleep, Chronic or Nervous Headache, it has no equal, and to which we offer testimonials from undoubted sources.

For Delirium Tremens it is a Sure Remedy.

For Bowel Complaints, including Cholera Morbus, it is splendidly adapted, in not only removing the pains but acting as physic, a great contrast with Opium, which not only constipates and drugs the system, but makes the remedy worse than the disease.

From Physicians we ask attention, and on demand Formulas or Trial Bottles will be sent, developing in the Anodyne an Opiate which has long been wanted, and in the Cough Remedy such as rest entirely on one central principle.

From invalids we ask correspondence for Pamphlets or explanation, without "postage-stamps."

Prices—Large Cough Remedy,	50 cts.	per bottle.
Small "	25 "	"
Tolu Anodyne,	50 "	"

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,
CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,
No. 9, Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere.

B. F. Bates & Co., Paris; Dr. W. A. Rust, South Paris; A. Oscar Noyes & Bro., Norway, Agents. W. F. Phillips, Portland; W. L. Allen & Co., Bangor, Wholesale agents. 7

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, Lewis Record, Jr, then of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, conveyed to me, in mortgage, on the 22d day of January, 1857, a certain parcel of land, situated in said Buckfield, being the same premises conveyed by me to said Lewis Record, Jr., by deed dated August 21, 1853, subject to the same rights, privileges, and reservations, which mortgage deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 109, page 445, to which deed reference may be had. The conditions of said deed of mortgage having been broken, I claim to foreclose the same, according to the statutes in such cases made and provided.

LEWIS RECORD.

BUCKFIELD, March 11, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Pursuant to license from the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell, by public or private sale, on Wednesday, April 17th, 1861, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the real estate of which Bowdoin Wood, late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, died seized and possessed, to pay the debts of said deceased, with cost of administration.

GEORGE W. WOOD, Administrator.

MARCH 13, 1861.

CAUTION. Wm. Reuel Kneeland, a minor son of mine, has run away from me; and I hereby forbid all persons from trusting or harboring him, as I shall pay no bills of his contracting after this date. WM. H. KNEELAND.

Sweden, March 4, 1861. 6

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at West Paris, Feb. 28, 1861.

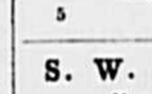
Mr. E. Washburn, Mr. B. Richardson. Mr. N. Robinson, Mr. Samuel Chapman, S. Andrie, Mr. S. H. Chapman, Mr. E. W. Ford, Mrs. Harriet Tyler. B. BACON, 3d, Postmaster.

A. OSCAR NOYES & BRO,
Successors to D. F. Noyes,

Booksellers and Stationers,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
No. 3 Noyes' Block,

A. Oscar Noyes, }
L. H. Noyes, } NORWAY, Me.

DR. A. THOMPSON,



DENTIST,

No. 2, Beal's Block,
5 NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

S. W. BUTERFIELD,
Manufacturer and Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

Jig Sawing and turning of all kinds,
DONE WITH NEATNESS.

Manufactory at
4 BETHEL, MAINE.

To Hawkers & Peddlers.

AT a Court of County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January, 1861,

Ordered, That the Clerk of County Commissioners give public notice, through the Oxford Democrat, to all persons travelling in this county in violation of the law relating to Hawkers and Peddlers, that said law will hereafter be strictly enforced in this County.

Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

A true copy—
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

WHERE
CAN YOU BUY
Milliner's and Dry GOODS!

Cheaper than at

H. ROSENBERG'S,
SOUTH PARIS.

Please Read his Price Current and be convinced!

The best Calicoes for 7 and 9 cents per yard.			
Good DeLaines, at	12 1-2	"	"
Extra do.	17 and 18	"	"
All Wool do.	25 and 33	"	"
Valentia Plaids,	18 and 20	"	"
Victoria Stripes,	25 and 33	"	"
Lyonese,	20 and 25	"	"
Thibets,	75 and 87	"	"
Fancy Silks,	33 and 75	"	"
Black Silks,	75 and 1,00	"	"

Let those who doubt bring this Price Current and see for themselves whether goods are not sold accordingly.

The above are only specimens of leading articles. Every

FANCY ARTICLE
WILL BE SOLD
IN PROPORTION.

All he asks is a call, after you have looked into all the stores in this, or any other, place, and if you are not satisfied that his goods, of the same quality are really from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere, he is perfectly willing to compensate you for your trouble.

Please call and judge for yourselves.

H. ROSENBERG.

HAVE YOU CALLED
—AT—
HOLMES & CLARK'S

IF NOT,

JUST CALL

AND EXAMINE THEIR

STOCK OF GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID LOT OF

DeLaines, Prints, &c. &c.

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS!

Good Prints, from 6 to 11 cents.
DeLaines, 10 to 20 cents.
Good Broadcloth, $1,50 to $3,50—all wool.

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOESKINS AND KERSEYS,

Which we will sell Cheap

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

If you will just give us a call, we shall be happy to show you our goods.

WANTED,
IN EXCHANGE
FOR GOODS,

100 Bushels Marrowfat BEANS.
100 " Pea "
25 " Good PEAS.
1000 " OATS.
100 " CORN.
5 Tons DRIED APPLE.
2 Tons GOOD BUTTER.

—FOR WHICH—

THE HIGHEST PRICE
WILL BE PAID.

J. A. HOLMES,
H. C. CLARK.

So. Paris, Feb. 18, 1860. 46

County of Oxford.

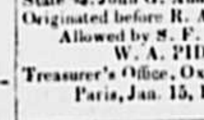
STATEMENT of costs in Criminal Prosecutions, allowed by the Court of County Commissioners, December Adjourned Term, 1860, as certified to me by the Clerk of said Court.

State vs Kilbon Perham, Originated before and allowed by N. S. Lofkin, Esq.	52 74
State vs Samuel Gilman, Originated before and allowed by F. C. Farington, Esq.	4 79
State vs Erastus Stover, Originated before and allowed by M. K. Mabry, Esq.	7 24
State vs Clark Clement, Originated before and allowed by E. B. Bean, Esq.	9 61
State vs. O. H. Watson, Originated before F. C. Farington, Esq. Allowed by C. E. Holt, Esq.	6 28
State vs Wm McLaughlin, Originated before and allowed by A. L. Burbank, Esq.	7 33
State vs. John G. Annis Originated before and allowed by S. F. Gibson, Esq.	24 90
State vs. John G. Annis, Originated before R. A. Frye, Esq. Allowed by S. F. Gibson.	4 42

W. A. PIDGIN, *County Treasurer*.

Treasurer's Office, Oxford Co., }
Paris, Jan. 15, 1861. }

Farm for Sale.



SAID farm is situated in Paris, on the old Rumford road, 1 1-2 miles from South Paris Depot, 2 miles from Norway Village. It contains about 70 acres of land; is well wooded and watered, and suitably divided into pasturage, mowing and tillage. The soil is good. There is a good orchard on the premises. There is upon the place a good house, barn and outbuildings, pleasantly situated. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES P. FULLER.

Paris, March 4, 1861. 6

HIRAM, Feb. 28, 1861. This certifies that I have this day sold and released unto my son, Isaac S. Gould, the remaining years of his his minority, to act and trade for himself. Therefore I shall, hereafter, claim none of his wages, or pay any debts of his contracting.

DANIEL GOULD.

Witness: ISAAC MASON, Jr. 6

Dr. I. P. HURD,

DENTIST,

Rooms in Patten's Block, Peperell Square,

SACO, ME.

Dr. H. will visit Paris Hill, in April, and remain one week to fulfill some professional engagements made before he left Norway. Due notice of his visit will be given in the Democrat.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscribers having bought the stock in trade of D. F. NOYES, will continue the business at the old stand,

No. 3 Noyes' Block,
NORWAY VILLAGE,
Where a choice stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES
OF ALL KINDS,

May be found, at fair prices. Among which may found

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Pain Killers,
Liniments for the cure of Rheumatism,
Cough Syrups and Cough Remedies.

Everybody's Pills ever heard of.

Homeopathic & Thomsonian Medicines,

ALL SORTS OF HAIR DYES,

RESTORATIVES & PRESERVATIVES,

Cologne, Perfumery, Essences, Essential Oils and *Choice Extracts* for Cooking purposes.

Fine Toilet, Castile and Bar Soaps.

Condition Powders, Horse Liniments, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Rubber Syringes, Breast Pumps, &c.

Choice Tobacco, Cigars & Snuff.

FANCY GOODS, GLOVES,

Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Neck Ties, &c.

School Books of all kinds,

With a good stock of Miscellaneous Books, and a good assortment of Books

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Particularly a stock for the LITTLE FOLKS.

Also a good assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Borders, Curtains, and Curtain Papers.

Blank Books of every description. Diaries, Memorandums, Writing Books, Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Penholders and Pencils, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Combs, Brushes, Violin and Guitar Strings, Toys, &c.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. A. OSCAR NOYES & BRO.

MACHINE SHOP,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop, in Norway, for the prosecution of the

MACHINE BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

And hope by faithful and prompt attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Having recently put in a steam engine, thus insuring constant power, they can with confidence assure the public that all work entrusted to their care will be executed with faithfulness and despatch.

They manufacture to order,

DANIELS' & WOODWORTH'S PLANERS; **Rolling, Turning, Bannister & Stretcher Machines; Saw and Lathe Arbers; Sash Stickers; Vice, Clamp and Press Screws, &c.,**

Also, Draper's Mill-Stone Dressing Machine.

They would also add that they are prepared to do all kinds of MILL WORK.

FORGING AND PATTERN-MAKING
Done to order.

☞Particular attention given to repairing. Machinery taken to and from the depot at So. Paris, free of charge.

N. E. LIBBY.

Norway, November, 1860. 43

FOR SALE, BY AUTHORITY,
The Best and Cheapest

SPRING BED,
YET INVENTED!
—AT THE—
FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT
—OF—
GOODWIN & MIXER,
NORWAY.
—ALSO—

Parlor & Chamber Sets,
AND
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS!

THIS IS A

Manufacturing Establishment,

And purchasers are invited to call and examine THEIR STOCK,

AND LOW PRICES!

TURNING AND JOBBING,
DONE TO ORDER.

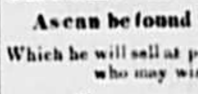
PRODUCE AND LUMBER taken in Exchange.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ready-Made Coffins!
Some of Black Walnut,
PLATES and GRAVE CLOTHES.

NORWAY, Nov. 1860. 42

CHAS. C. COLE,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.



A General Assortment of

FINE

Gold & Silver Watches!
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Together with as good an Assortment of

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

As can be found in Oxford County,

Which he will sell at prices that shall suit those who may wish to purchase.

Also, a general assortment of

Gold, Silver and Steel-Bowed SPECTACLES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

Repaired, and Perfect Satisfaction Warranted.

Office, No. 1, Noyes' Block,
42 **NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.**

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, Patrick O. Darrington, then of Lewiston, in the County of Androscoggin and State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage dated March 24, 1859, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 116, page 309, conveyed to me a certain piece of land situated in Canton in the County of Oxford, bounded as follows: on the East by the County road leading from Canton Mills to Peru: on the north by land of Salome Allen: and on the south and West as described in the deed of E. G. Harlow to said Darrington, of even date with the mortgage aforesaid, and being the same land precisely conveyed to said Darrington by E. G. Harlow, in the deed aforesaid. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I claim to foreclose the same agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

THOMAS KELLEY.

March 6, 1861. 6

CLOCKS, WATCHES,
—AND—
JEWELRY!
—AT—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

JOHN S. ABBOTT.
(FORMERLY OF BOSTON,)
Has a large stock of

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry
FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,
Plated Ware,
TOYS, STATIONERY,
AND
Patent Medicines,

All of which he offers at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
At the LOWEST CASH PRICE!

COUNTRY DEALERS will do well to call on him and save their freight from the city.

PEDDLERS will find it for their advantage to call upon him and stock up. Being in connection with

Importing Houses,

In Boston, he thinks he can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston.

He has WATCHES of American, Swiss, English and French, Hunting and Open Faced, Gold, Silver and Gilt cases.

SPECTACLES, of all kinds, and any quantity of glass to set in old Spectacle Bows, to suit all; and

YANKEE NOTIONS,

In quantities, by the dozen or single one.

Watch Glasses and materials for Watchmakers will be furnished cheaper than they can be bought in Portland. In short, people had better call on him and save money.

Everything warranted to be what it is sold for. His motto is, "Honesty is the best policy," and the most sure to succeed. Any work entrusted to him will be done according to contract, and warranted good.

He would like to see any watches that have been spoiled by inexperienced workmen, and if he don't make them perform well there will be no charge. The same with clocks.

Plain watch movements will be full jewelled when required, and good quartier or verge watches will be altered to Lever Escapements at a fair price. Chronometer balances inserted in watches that have plain balances; and finally anything that is required to be done to a watch or clock, will be done at his shop, and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Work solicited from other watchmakers, which will be done at a fair discount.

Jewelry Repaired.

Letter Engraving neatly Executed,

☞Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

BETHEL HILL, 1861. 35

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
FASHIONABLE
CLOTH & CLOTHING STORE,
OPPOSITE THE ATLANTIC HOUSE,
SOUTH PARIS.

NORWAY IRON FOUNDRY.
BROWN & BISBEE,
Proprietors, are manufacturing
Stoves, Fire-Frames,
OVEN, ASH & ARCH MOUTHS,

Cart-Hubbs and Boxes, Ox Shovels, Cultivators, Teeth, Fire Dogs, Grindstone Cranks and Rollers, Barn door Rollers and Hangers Door Scrapers, &c. Also,

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS,

Castings for the Buckeye Rotating Harrow made to order.

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

E. H. BROWN. H. E. BISBEE.

NORWAY, March, 1860

JOSEPH E. COLBY,
SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY,
50 Rumford Center, Me. tf

W. G. SPRING,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
HIRAM, Me.
All business promptly attended to. 52

Bernhard Gschrœfl,
Lehrer der Deutschen Sprache
AND
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
PARIS, ME.

REMOVAL.
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.

S. B. BEAN,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
OXFORD COUNTY.

All receipts sent to Brownfield, Oxford County tibe promptly attended to.

Jan. 6, 1861. 3m50

J. S. POWERS,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FRYEBURG, Me.
All Precepts by mail promptly attended to.
5 1

BOLSTER & LUDDEN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
DIXFIELD,
32 OXFORD COUNTY, ME.
W. W. BOLSTER, L. H. LUDDEN.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!

THE subscriber would inform his friends that he has a lot of

Very Nice Clocks on Hand
AND GOOD WATCHES.

He has also, just received a lot of

JEWELRY,

And other articles in his line, which he will sell at low prices. Please call.

SIMEON WALTON,

Paris, Jan. 12, 1861. 50

MISCELLANEOUS

—When you bury animosity, don't set a tombstone over its grave.

—Why is a kiss like a rumor? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

—A couple of sailors were recently arrested in New Orleans for throwing buckets of tar over each other. It was a pitch-battle.

—The world is a large quagmire; we can keep ourself from sinking only by jumping nimbly from bog to bog.

—Content is the mother of good digestion.

—Prentice thinks sewing girls cannot be expected to compete with sewing machines, for they haven't such iron constitutions.

—If a man could be conscious of all that is said of him in his absence, probably he would become a very modest man indeed.

—The wise carry their knowledge as they do their watches—not for display, but for their own use.

—An Eastern editor is delighted at having nearly been called 'honey' by the gal he loves, because she saluted him at their last meeting as 'Old Beeswax!'

—Pleasure, like quicksilver, is bright and shy. If we strive to grasp it, it still eludes us, and still glitters. We perhaps seize it at last, and find it rank poison.

—To married men we would strongly recommend one piece of thrift: let them get good quarters for their halves.

—An Irishman just from the sod, was eating some old cheese, when he found to his dismay that it contained living inhabitants. "Be jabers," said he, "does your chaze in this country have children?"

—A brilliant young gentleman remarked to a young lady with whom he was bowling. "I think, Miss, you would make a capital baker." "Indeed, sir, why?" "Because you make such excellent rolls."

—What a beautiful comment the following is upon a good housewife: "To hear her converse, you would suppose she did nothing but read; to have looked through the department of her household, you would suppose she never read."

—School Marm—"Thomas, what does b-e-n-c-h spell?"

Tommy—"Don't know, Ma'am."

School Marm—"Why, you little numskull, what are you sitting on?"

Tommy, (looking sheepish)—"Don't like to tell!"

—Two things well considered, would prevent many quarrels. First, to have it well ascertained whether we are not disputing about terms rather than things; and, secondly, to examine whether that on which we differ is worth contending about.

—If a seaman should put about every time he encountered a head wind, he would never make a voyage. So he who permits himself to be baffled by adverse circumstances, will never make the voyage of life.

—A contemporary describing a dance at a country village in his neighborhood, says:—

"The gorgeous strings of glass beads glistened on the heaving bosoms of the village belles, like rubies resting on the delicate surface of a warm apple dumpling."

—A schoolma'am in one of our district schools was examining a class in orthography. "Spell and define floweret," she said. "F-l-o-w-e-r-e-t, floweret, a little flower," went off a tow head in a perfect streak. "Wavelet." "W-a-v-e-l-e-t, a little wave," was the prompt return. "Bullet." "B-u-l-l-e-t, bullet, a little ball," shouted urchin number three.

—Fanny Fern lately said:—

"If one half of the girls only knew the previous life of the men they marry, the list of old maids would be wonderfully increased."

But the Boston Post asks:—

"If the men knew, Fanny, what their future lives were to be, would it not increase the list of old maids still further?"

Matters and Things Promiscuously. Historical: A mid-day sun was shining, the snow was melting fast, and the water stood in puddles. A dashing woman passed, on tip-toe from the depot, to opposite Cannon place, with dress uplifted rather high, and quite a queenly grace. She wore a splendid balmoral, and thought she showed it well, but what she *did* exhibit—is rather hard to tell. The poplin and the balmoral together stuck so tight, that when the first was lifted high, the last was out of sight. A pair of large extremities, six hoops of glittering steel, a dirty flannel hi-ho-hum, a hole in one stocking heel, made exhibition of themselves, and all the passers giggle, as onward she kept her way, with such a graceful wriggle, until a bright-eyed urchin passed, and seeing "breakers ahead," drew down his face upon one side,—half whistled and half said, 'My eyes, ain't this a jolly place, there's several things about; oh, what a pair of hitching posts, if they wasn't quite so stout." The "curtain dropped," the lightnings flash, the poplin swept the walk, the entire establishment disappeared as fast as it could stalk, around the corner. *Mem.:* Old stockings aren't so bad to see, if only neatly mended, and ankles of the bulky kind, to show were not intended.

Cure for the sore Throat.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

I PRESENT to the public the following testimonials as reliable. These persons have been attacked by the Diptheria. Some had the membranous formation; others had the white spots, together with painful swellings and great prostration. The usual symptoms are chills, as though the blood was frozen, prostration, sore throat, and sudden swelling, together with closing up of the ducts. Up to this date I know of none who have died, who have obtained and used this remedy fairly.

Directions for using. If the chills come on, take freely in sugar and hot water; gargle or use it on sugar to meet the irritation in the throat, bathe, or mix a poultice and apply closely outside.

TESTIMONIALS.

Waterville, Jan. 1st, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

This may certify that I have put up for Rev. T. Hill of Waterville, twenty-five hundred bottles of his Pain Reliever and Canker Remedy, and have furnished him with material for fifteen hundred more of the same. And I further certify that said remedy as put up by me, contains no cloroform, ether, Hartshorn, or Cayenne Pepper, and is a purely vegetable compound.

WM. DYER.

Rev. T. Hill, West Waterville, Me.

Dear Sir: The medicines which you purchase of me to use in the manufacture of your "Vegetable Remedy," are not only simple in nature and safe in their judicious application, but possess acknowledged virtues.

Respectfully Yours, H. H. HAY.

I hereby state to the that my son, Willie, 7 years old, some weeks since was taken with the canker rash. He vomited for 24 hours at intervals; his throat was swollen very bad indeed and very sore, the canker covering the most of his mouth and throat. I was advised by my kind neighbors to send for a physician, but conclude to wait until I found that Hill's remedy would not kill the canker or reduce the swelling. I continued its use, and would say that it is the best medicine I know of to drive out the rash, assist in expectoration, kill the canker, and destroy inflammation, that I ever used. I heartily recommend all to give it a fair trial in cases of canker rash and scarlet fever. I also have had the Diptheria, white spots appeared—throat much swollen and very sore. I have used nothing but Hill's Remedy and find myself in a convalescent state.

Mrs. R. E. Crommett.

Waterville, Jan. 1, 1861.

This may certify that three weeks since I was taken with the chills, and a sore throat followed. Monday morning white spots appeared and it was much swollen and very sore. I obtained a bottle of Hill's remedy Monday noon. I gargled it immediately, and found myself relieved from the sense of pain. By the use of one half of a bottle I was entirely cured.

S. C. WATSON.

I certify that I had the prevailing sore throat trouble. White spots appeared around my swallow. I obtained a bottle of Hill's remedy and used nothing else. It arrested it at once, and in two days I was entirely cured and remain so.

Mrs. J. B. LORD.

Clinton, Dec. 8, 1860.

Rev. T. Hill: Dear Sir—Your box of Remedy sent me last week is all sold and more is wanted. It goes like wild fire. It is doing wonders in the way of curing the Sore Throat complaint in this vicinity. I have had a violent attack of it, and by a free use of your remedy, in two days I was completely cured. Please send me two or three dozen more.

ZIMRI HUNTER.

W. Waterville, Dec. 3, 1860.

We are the neighbors of Rev. T. Hill; have used his invaluable Remedy in cases of sore throat, and found it efficacious in arresting the disease and destroying inflammation. We cheerfully recommend it to the attention of the afflicted.

Miss H. K. Cornforth, Ann D. Otis,
Abner Small, Isaac Morgan,
Luther Emerson.

I also contend that if my Remedy will (as it has) arrest Diptheria, it will any other form of inflammation that can be reached by medicine.

None genuine unless my name is blown in the bottle.

Rev. T. HILL,
Sole Proprietor, West Waterville, Me.

Orders met with despatch.

Sold by Bates & Co., Paris; Dr. Rust, South Paris; Noyes & Bro., Norway.

IRA BERRY & SON,
Book, Job, Card & Fancy Printers,
No 177 Fore, corner of Exchange Street,
PORTLAND, ME.

Printing on Satin and Parchment, also in Colors and Bronze.
WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES,
Address Cards, &c., in every style.

Music of all kinds correctly and handsomely printed. Orders by mail and express promptly attended to.

Masonic Blanks constantly attended to. By-Laws neatly and correctly printed.

No 177 Fore St., cor. of Exchange, Portland.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States.

TO engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published. Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every household in the land.

☞To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing LEARY GETZ & Co., Pubs., 38 No. 224 North 2d St., Philadelphia

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D. P. STOWELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CANTON MILLS, Me.

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

CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Office with Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, opposite the Elm House. 2tf

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ALVAH BLACK,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law
(*Office, over the Post Office,*)
PARIS HILL,
1tf OXFORD COUNTY, Me.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

BAILEY & NOYES,
56 AND 58 EXCHANGE STREET,
PORTLAND.

Have constantly on hand a full supply of

ALL THE SCHOOL BOOKS,

In use in the State,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Being largely engaged in Publishing, our facilities for obtaining Books of every kind, and selling cheap,

Are equal to any house in New England.

—ALSO—

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS!

A large assortment always on hand. We have a GOOD STOCK OF ROOM PAPERS, Which we sell at New York prices.

BOOK BINDING.

We would invite all persons who have BOOK BINDING to be done, to give us a call. We have Extra Facilities, and can warrant satisfaction.

P. W. Bailey, [illegible] Noyes.

W. A. PIDGIN & CO.,
Book Card and Fancy Job Printers
PARIS, MAINE.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, Barnabas Brackett and Frances J. Grant, of Denmark, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by their deed of mortgage dated the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1856, and recorded the 27th of said month, conveyed to David Hammons then of Cornish in the County of York, now of Bethel in the County of Oxford, a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Denmark, and being the Jos. Milliken stand, and bounded as follows to wit: commencing on the southerly side of the road leading to Brownfield, at a small maple tree, and thence running westwardly, on the line of said road about six rods to the end of a double stone wall; thence on said wall southerly fifteen rods to land of said Brackett; thence eastwardly at right angles with said wall six rods; thence northerly to the bound begun at; and on the 29th day of May A. D. 1858, the said David Hammons sold, transferred and assigned the foregoing described mortgage deed, the premises and note therein described, to Susan C. Watson wife of Joseph B. Watson of Denmark county and State aforesaid; and which assignment is recorded in the Oxford Records of Deeds for the Western District, Book 40, page 208,; and whereas the said Susan C. Watson, on the 13th day of June A. D. 1860, conveyed, transferred and assigned the foregoing mortgage deed, the premises and note therein described to Hannibal F. Lord of said Denmark, county of Oxford and State of Maine; Now, therefore, the condition of which mortgage is broken, he, the subscriber, claims a foreclosure of the same, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided. HANNIBAL F. LORD,

By Cyrus Ingalls his attorney.

Denmark, February 6, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Oxford, ss. Taken on execution in favor of Benj. K. Swasey vs. Erastus Holt, and will be sold at public auction, on Monday the eleventh day of March, A.D. 1861, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the store of Hayford & Chase in Canton, in said County of Oxford, all the right which Erastus Holt, late of Peru in said county, had on the fourth day of February, A.D. 1861, to redeem the right of redemption of his homestead farm, within one year from the second day of Feb. A.D. 1861, which right of redemption is now held by E. G. Harlow, Esq., for which he paid three hundred and fifty-one dollars; and it consists of a right to redeem said homestead farm of said Holt from two mortgages held by S. C. Andrews, Esq., of Buckfield, in said County, the first dated Jan'y 19th, 1859, for two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and interest, the other for one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and interest. Said farm is situated in the town of Peru, in said County of Oxford, and contains two hundred acres of land and buildings thereon.

Dated at Canton, this fourth day of February, A.D. 1861. OAKES T. BOSWORTH,
Deputy Sheriff in and for said County.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of executor of the last will and testament of

IRENE BARROWS late of Buckfield,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same.

Jan. 15, 1861. LEANDER DORMAN.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator de bonis non of the estate of

E. W. PRAY late of Fryeburg,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

Jan. 16, 1861. THOMAS DAY, Jr.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford and assumed the trust of administratrix of the estate of WALTER E. MANN late of Rumford

In said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

Jan. 15, 1861. NANCY MANN.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administratrix of the estate of

OLIVER BOWLEY late of Mexico,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Jan. 15, 1861. MIRIAM A. BOWLEY.

To the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

HUMBLY represents, Nathaniel T. Cummings, of Ridgway, county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, administrator of the estate of Foster Cummings, late of Pennsylvania, the County of Elk, deceased, duly appointed as such by and under the laws of Pennsylvania, and Rebecca C. Cummings widow of said Foster Cummings, that said Foster Cummings died intestate on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1857, seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, which ought to be administered according to law.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that administration of said estate may be granted to John Daws of Harrison, County of Cumberland and State of Maine. NATHANIEL T. CUMMINGS.
REBECCA C. CUMMINGS.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1861.

On the foregoing representation and petition,

Ordered, that the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of their petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the third Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

ELISHA WINTER, *Judge.*

A true copy of petition and order of Court thereon—attest: J. S. Hobbs, *Register.*

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

THE petition and representation of Richard Barker, guardian of John P. Barker, Mandana Barker and Abby J. Barker of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, minors, respectfully shows, that said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Fryeburg and described as follows: being three-fifths in common and undivided of the homestead farm of Phillip F. Barker, late of Fryeburg, deceased, subject to the life lease of John Barker and wife and the claim of Charles F. Barker for betterments, and the widow's dower.

That said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors, and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD BARKER.

Oxford, ss: At a Court of Probate held at Lovell, on the sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1861.

On the petition aforesaid *Ordered*, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed in Paris, that all persons interested may attend on the third Tuesday of March next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Paris, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said court.

ELISHA WINTER, Judge.

A true copy of petition and order of Court thereon. Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the town of SWEDEN, owned and occupied by BENJ. F. WHITCOMB. It contains about 70 acres; is watered by an unfailing spring and a well at the house not known to be dry for forty years. Said farm can be purchased cheap. 32

Farm for Sale.

ANY one wishing to buy a good Farm, of 75 acres of land, for NINE HUNDRED dollars, will do well to call on the subscriber.

H. H. HOBBS.

Norway, April 17, 1860 11

A. H. WALKER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law
FRYEBURG.
Office over H. C. Buswell Store. 30

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache! CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of the attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail to remove the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiment, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spaulding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPAULDING,
42 48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH

As these testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific remedy.

Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding,
Sir:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding.
Sir:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

Spruce Creek, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding.
Sir:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S. *I have used one box of your Cephalic Pills, and find them excellent.*

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spaulding, Esq.

Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte Co., O.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send me.

One of my customers who is subject to severe severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days) *was cured of an attack in one hour by the use of your Pills*, which I sent her.

Respectfully Yours,
W. B. WILKES.

Reynoldsville, Franklin Co., Ohio, January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding,
No. 49 Cedar St. New York.
Dear Sir:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, for which send box of "Cephalic Pills" Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter. Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

Ypsilanti, Mich. Jan 11, 1861.

Mr. Spalding.
Sir:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please return by mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the head ache, send for a box, [Cephalic Pills,] so that you may have them in case of attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

☞A single bottle of SPALDINGS PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES.

Economy! Dispatch!

"A Stitch in time saves Nine!"

As accidents will happen, even in the best regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and conveniant way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE"

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle.—Price, 25 cents. Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar St., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

This celebrated Female Medicine, possessing virtues unknown of any thing else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is prepared from an Indian plant used by the natives for the same purpose from time immemorial, and now for the first time offered to the public. It is designed for both *married and single ladies*, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. This may seem incredible, but a cure is guaranteed *in all cases*, or the price will be refunded. ☞**1000 bottles** have been sold in eighteen months *without a single fail* ure when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health in any case. Put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using, and sent by express, closely sealed, to all parts of the country. PRICES—Full strength, $10; Half strength, $5; Quarter strength, $3 per bottle. Remember! This medicine is designed expressly for Obstinate Cases, in which all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Beware of imitations! None warranted unless purchased directly of Dr. M. or at his office. Prepared and sold *only* at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, *for Special Diseases, No. 28 Union St., Providence, R. I.*

This *specialty* embraces all diseases of a *Private* nature both of Men and Women, by a regularly educated physician of twenty years' practice, giving his *whole attention* to them. Consultations by letter or otherwise, are *strictly confidental*, and medicines will be sent by express, secure from observation, to all parts of the country. Also, accommodations for patients from abroad, wishing for a secure and private retreat, and good care, until restored to health.

Particular Caution.

In these days of medical imposition, when men assume to be physicians without any knowledge of medicine whatever, persons cannot be too careful to whom they apply, before at least making some inquiry, and especially in relation to those who make the greatest pretensions. Advertising physicians, in nine cases out of ten, are *imposters*; and as the newspapers are full of their deceptive advertisements, without making inquiry ten to one you will be imposed upon. Dr. M. will send free, by enclosing one stamp as above, a pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN and on private diseases generally; also, circulars giving full information, with the most *undoubted references and testimonials*, without which no advertising physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

Dr. Mattison is the only educated physician in Providence, if not in New England, who advertises, making a specialty of Private Diseases; and he furnishes the very best testimonials, both of his *honesty and skill*. IF there ARE any others, LET THEM DO THE SAME.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Write your address plainly, and send to Dr. H. N. MATTISON, as above. 25

WEEKS' MAGIC COMPOUND

For the relief and cure of

Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza,

And all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

It is warranted to relieve the Croup in five minutes.

To break up a cold in a single night.

To relieve the Asthma at once, and effect a permanent cure in a short time.

To cure all Coughs and diseases of the Throat and Lungs, previous to ulceration.

A Single trial will satisfy all of the truth of the above.

Thousands of certificates from the most reliable sources, attest its truth.

Read the following from one of the best physicians in Vermont.

"I have used Week's Magic Compound in my own family with most signal success, and do not hesitate to pronounce it, in my opinion, the very best cough medicine extant. In every case, so far as my knowledge extends, where it has been used, it has given the greatest satisfaction.

L. C. MOORE, M. D.

North Troy, May, 1860.

Also the following from a clergyman of Manchester, N. H.

Manchester, N. H., May 1860.

After having used for some time, Weeks' Magic Compound, I am free to say that it has proved to be a most excellent medicine for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Lungs, &c., and can heartily recommend it as superior to any other medicine within my knowledge, for these common complaints. Rev. B. M. TILLOTSON.

TRIAL BOTTLES, GRATIS.

Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail by

E. B. MAGOON & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.,

To whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally.

General Agents.

M. S. Burr & Co., 26 Tremont Street, Boston. G. C. Goodwin & Co., 11 and 12 Marshall St., Boston. Lyman Savage & Co. Montreal.

Sold by W. A. Rust, M. D. South Paris; B. F. Bates & Co. Paris; D F Noyes, Norway; O Porter, John C. Gerry, D W Noble and John B Rand, Waterford; Mr Young, West Paris; C. P Knight, Bryant's Pond. 25

Important to Families.
PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING COMP'Y'S
SAPONIFIER,
The Ready Family Soap Maker and Universal Cleanser.

Will make hard water soft, clean paint, remove ink from type, grease from kitchen utensils, &c.

One box costs,	25 cts.
4 to 4 1-2 lbs. refuse grease, usually given away, at about 1-2 ct. per lb., say,	20
	45 cts.

Forty-five Cents, therefore, is the cost of a barrel of first rate SOFT SOAP.

Recipe for making different kinds of soap, sent free, by addressing Depot of Company,
LEWIS, JAMES & CO.
Philadelphia.

The Saponifier can be had of any respectable storekeeper in the country. 7

Sold in Paris by Hammond & Woodman.

LOOK HERE!

Ye Men who want a Farm!!

THE subscriber will sell his Farm, situated in Hebron, one mile from the Academy. Said farm contains 125 acres, suitably divided into field, tillage and pasturage, with a good wood and timber lot connected. There are two wells and a good orchard, a part of which has recently been set out. This farm is entirely fenced with stone; the buildings are a one story house, two good barns, wood shed, granary, a grand good shoe shop, and other necessary out buildings.

This farm will be sold at a *bargain*, if applied for soon. For further information inquire of the proprietor, on the premises.

FRANCIS H. PRATT.

Hebron, April 20, 1860. 14

Real Estate For Sale.

TWO FARMS IN BYRON.

ONE in that part of said town known as "Hop City," containing two hundred acres, with forty acres of good Interval—the remainder pasturage and woodland—cuts from twenty to thirty tons of hay. The place has a set of farm buildings not many times excelled in Oxford County. It is known as the George D. Austin farm.

The other—a cheap farm, with convenient buildings, about twenty acres of interval and eighty acres of pasturage and woodland, cuts ten tons of hay—known as the Gilcrease farm.

Also—the mills in Peru, known as "Wormell's Mills," including a convenient building and threshing machine, with water privilege. Also, the old Saw Mill, with the privilege—including ten acres of land. All of which I desire to sell upon liberal terms.

Inquire of William Thomas, John H. Ellis, and Reuben Richmond for farms in Byron—of Tilden J. House for mills in Peru.

E. G. HARLOW.

Canton, June 20, 1860.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Influenza, any irritation or soreness of the throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Hoarseness, Asthma and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage: that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial irritation.

Brown's Troches. "That trouble in my throat, [for which the "*Troches*" are a specific,] having made me often a mere whisperer."

N. P. WILLIS.

Brown's Troches. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

Brown's Troches. "Have proved extremely servicable for Hoarseness."

REV. HENRY W. BEECHER.

Brown's Troches. "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

Brown's Troches. "Contain no Opium, or anything injurious. DR. A. A. HAYES,
Chemist, Boston.

Brown's Troches. A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c."

DR G F BIGELOW,
Boston.

Brown's Troches. "Beneficial in Bronchitis."

DR J F W LANE,
Boston.

Brown's Troches. "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."

REV H W WARREN,
Boston.

Brown's Troches. 'Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from cold."

REV S J P ANDERSON,
St. Louis.

Brown's Troches. 'Effectual in removing hoarseness and irritation of the throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."

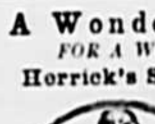
Prof. M STACY JOHNSON
LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

Brown's Troches. 'Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.'

Rev E HOWLEY, A M
Pres. of Athens College, Tenn.

Brown's Troches. Sold by all Druggists, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Portland & Boston Line.



The splendid new sea-going steamers **Forest City, Lewiston and Montreal,** will until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; and Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Fare, in cabin,	$1,25
on deck,	1,00

N. B. Each boat is furnished with a large number of state rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families, and travelers are reminded that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season for passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The company are not responsible for baggage exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

☞Freight taken as usual.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.

SAPONIFIER!

THE CHEAPEST and BEST article to be found for making Hard or Soft Soap, and Cleaning Paint. Just received and for sale by HAMMOND & WOODMAN.

A Wonderful Remedy
FOR A WONDERFUL AGE!
Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills.

The best Family cathartic in the World; used 20 years, by five millions of Persons annually; always gives satisfaction; contains nothing injurious; patronized by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons in the Union; elegantly coated with sugar. Large boxes 25 cents; 5 boxes One Dollar. Full directions with each box. Warranted superior to any Pill before the public.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plasters, cure in five hours, pains and weakness of the breast, side and back, and rheumatic complaints in equally short period of time. Spread on beautiful white lamb skin, their use subjects their wearer to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months. Price, 18 3-4 cents.

Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills and Kid Plasters are sold by druggists and merchants in all parts of the United States, Canadas, and South America, and may be obtained by calling for them in their full name.

Dr. L. R. HERRICK & Co.
Albany, N. Y.

E. Blashfield, travelling agent.

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