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"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

From the New England Farmer.

Farm Work for April.

April brings a revivification of nature, and this inspires us all with new life, hope and ambition. The opening flower, springing grass, the lowing herds, and other cheerful voices of animal nature, all serve to kindle in us a new class of emotions of the most agreeable kind. The labor of the farmer leads him into the midst of these kindly influences, where he may meditate upon their connection with his labor, and, with his springing plants, rise rapidly towards heaven himself. In this pleasant field of labor, then, let us see what is to be done.

Clean Surroundings.—Nothing is more important than to make some pleasant and attractive, and the first step towards this is to make its approaches clean. As soon as the snow is off, the frost out, and the surface settled, put the hoe and rake in use to gather up whatever rubbish may have accumulated about the buildings during the winter. In this work you will need a short trowel. When this is done, sweep the lawn, and issue a decree, that whosoever defiles it with chips, sticks, bits of paper, old rags, bones or egg shells, shall not only remove them instantly, but be fined a dime for each offence, or be posted on the walls of the house, as a sinner.

Who ever approached a farm-house and found around the buildings a neat little lawn, with its velvet carpet of richest green, and not a thistle upon it, without thinking, if not saying, "This is the abode of neatness and tranquillity—the grass is here, let us enter and enjoy them?"

The Wood Pile.—Do not allow this to remain unheeded till midsummer. It is money at interest, under cover, where it can receive a daily airing. Out of doors, it is a blotch in the surroundings, unless neatly piled and covered with boards.

Dropings in Mowing Fields.—Where cattle feed on mowing grounds, last autumn, little heaps will be found, and unless scattered and broken to pieces, will be uncomfortable in hay-making time. Broken, and dissolved by rains, they become valuable fertilizers. Close fall feeding, by the way, is a wretched policy—scarcely anything is more fatal to the grass; it is much like continually stripping a plant of its foliage, and expecting it to flourish. After grass is cut to be made into hay, the roots have sufficient strength left to throw out new leaves, and these, in turn, are wanted to regenerate the roots, and when the leaves are cut off, the roots are weakened, and they cannot withstand the drought of autumn or the cold of winter, and the grass "runs out," as it is called. Close fall feeding of mowing lands, is more costly than feeding the stock on hay and grain.

Overhaul Manures.—If manure is to be spread upon the sward and plowed under, no matter how green and crude it is, and all overhauling will only impair its value for such purpose. But if it is to be spread on sward land after it is plowed, it should be overhauled once or twice and made as fine as possible, and then plowed under only two or three inches. If fine, it can be more evenly distributed over the field, and more conveniently and certainly get under the surface. The rains penetrate it more readily, and wash out its fertilizing properties and convey them to the roots of the plants. If fine, it comes in contact with a larger portion of the surrounding minerals, bringing them to act together, and thus furnish sustenance for the growing crops.

On the other hand, if it is coarse, it requires nearly double the labor to get it under the soil, and a considerable portion will be left on the surface, in the way of the hoe, and drying up so as to supply little to the plants that need it. The action alluded to in the preceding paragraph is also lost, which is an essential loss.

If, however, manure can be applied to stubble land in the fall, and plowed under six or eight inches, it may be put on in a crude state, and we think there is no other way in which it can be applied with so much advantage.

There is a little loss in overhauling manure heaps, in the escape of the ammonia, undoubtedly, but that loss is unimportant, compared with that of using it in a coarse condition, so that it cannot be intimately mingled with the soil.

Fences.—So soon as the absence of frost will permit, make new, or repair old, fences, and do the work so thoroughly that no animal will be tempted to commit a "breach of the peace." Animals may be educated to become unruly as well as humans, but with good fences and a reasonable pasturage, few will become "unruly." Such as are found to inherit the "original sin" should go to steaks and sirloins as soon as possible.

Poaching.—It used to be practiced—perhaps it is now with some farmers—to allow cattle to run over the mowing fields and through the orchards as soon as the snow left the ground. Was it a good practice? Why not? Will some one tell us?

The Out Crop.—On lands that are sufficiently dry, it is advisable to get in oats as early as possible, so that the work of seeding may be out of the way, and that the crop may be taken off the ground, and give the young grass opportunity to get thoroughly established before freezing weather.

Draining.—August and September are

pre-eminently the months for this work, but it can be found to drain that disagreeable and unprofitable piece of land that lies so near the house, it would be a great comfort to the women to have it done. Besides, that is the best acre of grass land on the farm, and drained and top-dressed a little annually, it would yield two tons per acre, for twenty years in succession.

Of course, there are many other things to be done on the farm in April, which will suggest themselves to him who has the responsibility of attending to them. He must remember that a good start generally accomplishes about one half the thing to be done, and that it is the laggard who is forever grumbling and puffing and blowing and trying to catch up with the world, but never does it. It is an exceedingly disagreeable state of mind, always to feel in a hurry. Let us, then, be up with the season in our work, be contented and cheerful, and full of well-founded hope of progress and profit through the growing months.

"The crocuses put up their little heads,"
While it rains, it rains, it rains;
And the pink spires spring from their chilly beds,
While it rains, it rains, it rains;
The peach blossoms whisper within their cells,
While it rains, it rains, it rains;
We will peep our eyes and peep from our bells,
While it rains, it rains, it rains."

EXPERIMENT IN GRASS CULTURE. An old agriculturist writes in the *Mark Lane Express*, (Eng.) the following account of an experiment in grass culture. In laying down land to permanent grass, he found the first year's growth invariably the best; and that afterward the coarser grasses choked out the finer sorts. Many years ago his hired man mistook orders, and accidentally plowed nearly half an acre in the wrong field. This was in the fall, and the land remained with the roots of the grasses thoroughly exposed to the atmosphere through the winter. In the spring it was carefully turned back and rolled. By this means the quality and quantity of grass was greatly improved, that the exact line, where the plow had gone, might be seen for years afterward.

PRESERVING BUTTER. A patent has been secured by W. Clark, of London, for the following method of preserving butter:

"The butter is first well-beaten in the usual manner after churning, then placed between linen cloths and submitted to severe pressure for removing whey and water. It is now completely enveloped or covered with clean white paper, which is coated on both sides with a preparation of the white of eggs, in which fifteen grains of salt is used for each egg. This prepared paper is first dried, then heated before a fire, or with a hot iron, just prior to wrapping it round the butter. It is stated that butter may be kept perfectly sweet without any salt for two months, when thus treated, if placed in a cool, dry cellar. The substituting of butter, as described, is a good plan, and one which we recommend to all our farmers. They can easily practice it with a small cheese press." [Scientific American.]

CONCRETE FLOORS. The lower floors of cellars of houses should be composed of a bed of concrete about three inches thick. This would tend to render them dry and more healthy, and at the same time prevent rats from burrowing under the walls from the outside and coming up under the floors—the method pursued by these vermin where houses are erected on a sandy soil. This concrete should be made of washed gravel and hydraulic cement. Common mortar mixed with pounded brick and washed gravel, makes a concrete for floors nearly as good as that formed with hydraulic cement. Such floors become very hard, and are much cheaper than those of brick or flag stone. [Boston Cultivator.]

SWEET CORN. Mr. Paige Twiss, of Dunbarton, who received the premium for the best sweet corn, at the late State Fair, thus writes to the *Laconia Democrat* relative to his method of preparing and planting it. He says:

"I soak corn that is shriveled, in warm water at nearly blood heat a few hours. Last year I let one of my neighbors have some of my sweet corn. He planted it dry the first of May, when the ground was cold. But very little of it vegetated. I soaked some of the same seed a few hours, and planted it on the 12th of May, and it came up as well, and grew as vigorously as any variety of corn I planted. My neighbor got more seed, and planted over after soaking a few hours, and it came well."

As the earliest corn in the market always commands a higher price than that which comes later, our agricultural friends may find profit in trying experiments.

VEGETABLE MATTER TO THE SOIL. In Dr. C. S. Jackson's Geological Survey of Rhode Island, he received a statement from Mr. Pinney, that in the middle of May he collected and weighed the plants in a single cubic foot of sward, and found that the amount of vegetable matter was no less than thirteen tons per acre! Turning in such a quantity, which supplies humus to the soil, is an advantage as a fertilizer may be estimated.

ANOTHER GOOD COW. Mr. Joseph P. Butterfield, of East Dixfield, has a cow from which he has made the past season, 312 pounds of butter, and sold four dollars worth of new milk, besides furnishing the cheese and milk for the family.

Some queer fellow who has tried "em says: "There are two sorts of wine in Sturgis; to drink one is like swallowing an angry cat; the other like pulling the animal back again by the tail?"

From Secretary Goodale's Report.

Horses.

It is gratifying to know that in the matter of rearing horses there is an increasing and more enlightened interest manifesting itself in the introduction of valuable stock for propagation, and not only is this true of stock, but of dams also.

As has already been remarked in regard to neat stock, we have horses enough already among us, so far as numbers go, and among them by no means and inconsiderable proportion of valuable animals; yet so long as it will cost no more to rear one than will readily command a round price, than one which would be dear at any sum, however small, it is unquestionably the better policy to endeavor to bring up the whole stock of the State to a much higher standard.

Our suggestion as to the means by which this is to be effected, is this. In the first place let far more care be taken in respect of breeding mares. Let none be bred from which are too old, or of feeble constitution, or the subjects of hereditary disease. No greater mistake can be made than to suppose that a mare fit for nothing else, is worthy to be bred from. If fit for this, she is good for much else—gentle, courageous, of good action, durable and good looking; outward form is perhaps of less value than in the male, but serious defect in this greatly lessens her value. She should be racy, that is the pelvis should be such that she can well develop and easily carry and deliver the foal.

Youatt says, "it may, perhaps, be justly affirmed that there is more difficulty in selecting a good mare to breed from, than a good horse, because she should possess somewhat opposite qualities. Her carcass should be long to give room for the growth of the fetus, yet with this there should be compactness of form and shortness of leg."

The next point is the selection of a stallion. It is easy enough to say that he should be compactly built, "having as good goodness and strength as possible condensed in a little space," and rather smaller relatively than the mare, that he should be of approved descent and possess the forms, properties and characteristics which are desired to be perpetuated. It is not very difficult to specify with tolerable accuracy what forms are best adapted for certain purposes, as an oblique shoulder and depth rather than width of chest are indispensable for trotting; that in a draft horse this obliquity of shoulder is not wanted, one more upright being preferable, and so forth; but after all, a main point to secure success is relative adaptation of the parents to each other, and here written directions are necessarily insufficient and cannot supply the place of skill and judgment to be obtained only by careful study and practical experience, nor is it always easy, even if fully aware of the necessary requirements, to find them in the best combination in the horse nearest at hand. A stallion may be all which can be desired for one dam and yet very unsuitable for another. In this aspect we can perceive what valuable results to the horse stock of the State may accrue from such an establishment as that of T. S. Lang, Esq., of North Vassalboro', where not a single stallion only is kept, but many, and where no pains nor expense are spared to secure the presence of superior specimens of the most approved breeds, and choice strains of blood in various combinations; so that the necessary requirements in a sire are no longer fairly apprehended than they are fully met. On this point, therefore, my suggestion is that this relative adaptation of parents to one another be made the subject of more careful study than heretofore; and a word of caution is offered lest in the decisions made, too great importance be attached to speed alone. That speed is an element of value is not to be doubted, nor would I intimate that he who breeds horses to sell, may not aim to adapt his wares to the market as much as a man who breeds neat cattle and sheep, or raises potatoes for sale. I only say that speed may be sought at too dear a rate, and that bottom, courage, docility and action are equally elements of money value and equally worthy of being sought for in progeny. It is not unlikely that an attempt to breed for these last named qualities would result in the production of as many fast horses as we now get, and in addition to this a much higher average degree of merit in the whole number reared.

Another suggestion may not be out of place. Hitherto (if we except fast trotting) there has been little attempt to breed for special purposes, as for draft horses—for carriage horses, etc., and the majority of people at the present time undoubtedly prefer horses of all work. This is well enough so long as it is a fact that the wants of the masses are thus best met, but it is equally true that as population increases in density and as division of labor, and to breed with reference to different uses; just as it is good policy for one man to be a carpenter, another a blacksmith, and another a shoemaker. The same principle holds in other cases.

HORSES' FEET REQUIRE MOISTURE. Nine-tenths of the diseases which happen to the hoofs and ankles of the horse, are occasioned by standing on the dry plank floors of the stable. Many persons seem to think, from the way they keep their horses, that the foot of the horse was never made for moisture, and that, if possible, it would be beneficial if they had cowhide boots to put on every time they went out. Nature designed the foot for moist ground—the earth of the woods and valleys; at the same time that a covering was given to protect it from stones or stumps. [Ohio Farmer.]

MISCELLANY.

KISSED BY MISTAKE.

"Will you be at home to night, Hetty?" and the speaker, a tall, muscular, well-looking farmer, reddened to the roots of his hair, as though he had committed some very wicked act, instead of asking a simple question.

He was bashful, extremely so, was Josiah Hawley; at least in the presence of young ladies, most of all in the presence of the girl he loved. No young farmer in all the country possessed a better kept farm, or talked with more confidence among his compeers of stock and crop, and on kindred subjects. But the glimpse of some pretty face or foot coming in his direction, affected him like a flash of lightning. On such occasions he never knew what to do with his hands and eyes, and he always felt like screwing himself into a mouse hole. How he ever contrived to approach Hester Thomas on the subject of his preference for her, probably remains as much a mystery to himself as it is to others.

But the young lady had quite an amount of tact and cleverness stored away somewhere in her pretty little head, albeit it was set on the dimpled inexperienced shoulders of a seventeen. Josiah was worth, in a worldly way more than any of her suitors; good looking and intelligent enough to satisfy any one but an over fastidious; unexceptionable in short, barring his extreme bashfulness, which was a fruitful source of merriment to the young people in their little circle. And so, when Josiah, in his awkward, blundering way, began to exhibit his preference for her in various little ways, such as waiting on her to and from singing school, constituting himself her especial escort when she rode on horseback to the solitary church in the woods, and singling her out at quilting parties, Hetty took it all in the easiest pleasant manner possible. The girls laughed, and the young men cracked sly jokes at the expense of her timid suit; but Hetty stood up for him very independently—encouraged him out of his shyness—never noticed any unfortunate blunder—very likely helped him along considerably when his feelings reached "the culminating point," one moonlight autumn evening, as they were walking home together from prayer-meeting.

That was a week ago. Hetty had said "Yes," and agreed to "bring father and mother round on the subject." Josiah had not been to the house since—likely feeling very much like a dog venturing upon the premises of a person whose sheepfold he has plundered. As yet neither had had the courage to speak to the "reigning powers" on the subject; and Hetty, feeling as if she wished to put the ordeal off as long as possible, at any rate to have one more confidential talk on the subject, with him, said: "Mother is going over to Aunt Ruth's to spend the evening, and wants me to go—But I guess I won't. I've been working on father's shirts all day, besides doing the dairy work, and I am as tired as I can be—so I guess they will have to go without me. Don't come until eight o'clock. I shall be through putting things to rights then, and will tell you in."

Of course Josiah was not too obtuse to understand that, and so far forgot his bashfulness as to petition for a good-by kiss, which was peremptorily refused.

"No, I shan't. Do take yourself off. Think I didn't see you fidgetting round Sarah Jones at Deacon Banger's yesterday evening? I've not forgotten that, sir!"

"Now, Hetty—"

But the appeal was broken off by a tantalizing little laugh; and as he sprang forward to take a pleasant revenge on his tormentress, she slipped away and ran up the path to the house, where he saw her wave her hand as she disappeared within the kitchen porch; and then he turned from the gate and took the road homeward.

The tea things had been carried out, the table set back against the wall, the crumbs brushed off from the clean, house-made carpet, and Hetty's workstand drawn up in front of the blazing fire. A beautiful pile of plate of great red apples and a plate of cracked walnuts were on it, in close proximity to Hetty's work-basket.

On one side of the fire sat Mrs. Thomas, fat and fair, at peace with all the world, rocking and knitting, and refreshing herself at sundry intervals with a bite from a half-eaten apple that lay on the corner of the table, and touching now and then, in a caressing manner, with her foot, a sleek, lazy looking cat that purled and worked on the other side. Hetty was sewing, and thinking how she should tell her mother she expected a visitor. She would have given the world to be able to say, in an off-hand manner, that she expected Mr. Hawley to drop in about eight. But she recoiled with a twinge of conscience, how hard she had tried to get the old lady to accompany her husband to Aunt Ruth's, spite her warnings of a spell of neuralgia; how she had also pleaded headache as an excuse for not going herself. And she knew her mother was quite sharp enough to draw her own inference from these facts, and from her being dressed with unusual care to spend an evening at home.

"I shall not dare to tell her now. She'll be sure to think I wished to get her out of the way, so I might have Josiah all to myself, and I should never hear the last of it." And like a wise little puss she was silent. "I'll venture my word on it, you would not have wondered at our young farmer's enthrallment if you could have seen Hetty Thomas as she sat by the fireside that cold November evening."

Under pretext of being ready to go to her

uncle's (a thing she had no idea of doing), she had indulged in an indiscriminate "fixing up." A neatly fitting dark calico, with the store look still on it, a fresh linen collar and tasteful black silk apron—these were the chief items of Hetty's toilet; but she looked sweet and dainty in her plain dress, as if hours had been spent in donning lace and jewels. Her rich hair, of the darkest tinge, fell in shining folds close to her warm red cheek and was caught up in a cunning net behind.

Eight o'clock and past! Mrs. Thomas was doing in her chair—her shadow on the opposite wall hobbling about in grotesque mimicry as she nodded to and fro—now crushing the voluminous white satin bows on her spruce cap against the back of her chair; now almost falling forward, and her fat hands lay listlessly in her lap, and her ball of yarn had rolled out upon the hearth, and pass was busy converting it into Gordian knots. And just then came a double rap at the door—so loud, so sudden, and self-assured, that Hetty started up with a little shriek, and set her foot on the cat's tail, who in turn gave voice to her amazement and displeasure.

The combined noise aroused Mrs. Thomas, and starting into an erect position, she rubbed her eyes, settled her cap-border, and exclaimed:

"Hiss my soul, Hetty, what was that? Somebody at the door? Who can be coming at this time of night?"

"It is not late, mother—only a little past eight. I'll go and see who it is," said Hetty, demurely, taking the candle from the table.

"No. You wind up my ball and sweep up the hearth, while I go to the door," said the old lady, whose feet were struggling in the meshes of the unravelled yarn. "Drat that cat!"

And all this time Josiah was standing on one foot on the old porch, with his hands in his overcoat pockets, wondering if Hetty had fallen asleep, and every now and then giving the door a smart rap by way of variation.

In her hurry, Mrs. Thomas forgot to take the candle, and as she stepped out, into the little front entry, the sitting room door slammed after her. She had her hand on the handle of the hall door at the moment, and opening it, she found herself in the embrace of a stout pair of arms, a whiskered face in close proximity to her own, and before she could think about the strangeness of her situation, she received a prolonged kiss—a hearty smack—full upon her virtuous matrimonial lips.

"O, murder! 'Taint Obadiah, nether!"

She had, by this time divested herself of the impression that it was her usually sober spouse who must have come home in an unusually sober spouse who must have come home in an unusually excited condition thus to indulge in such unwonted expressions of action.

"Get out! get out, I say! Who are you anyhow? Murder, thieves! Hetty, come here! Here's a man kissing me like mad!"

But the intruder had by this time discovered his mistake—it did not need the indignant pummeling and scratching of the old lady's vigorous fists to cause him to relinquish his hold and fly as if pursued by some indignant ghost.

Hetty, nearly choking with smothered laughter in spite of her trepidation, came to the rescue.

"I never was so frightened in all my life! The mean scamp! Who could it be? Hetty have you any idea?"

But that dutiful daughter was, to all appearance, innocent as a sucking dove. She sought the old lady by representing that it might have been one of the neighbors, who, having drunk too much, had mistaken the house and the housewife. She scratched the entry for the missing spectacle, dropped in the scuffle; rearranged the rumpled cap, border; wound up the tangled yarn; stirred the fire—all in the most amiable manner possible—and at length had the satisfaction of seeing her mother subside into her chair with her accustomed tranquility.

Mrs. Thomas was fully awake now. She had a new idea in her head, and instead of settling her head for another nap, she pursued the train of thought, and her knitting both at the same time with wonderful rapidity. At length, stopping and looking keenly at Hetty—

"I suppose it's a queer notion of mine, Hetty, but I've a notion that man was 'Siah Hawley.'"

"My! but if Hetty's face did not fire up then! You might have lit a candle by it. Those incipient symptoms did not escape the wary inquirer."

"Pears so to me. 'Cause those big whiskers were so much like his, and the awkward way he gripped me with his great paws!"

Hetty was wonderfully busy. She bent over her work, and drew the needle through so quickly that the thread snapped, and then she was so engaged in threading her needle again she didn't have time to answer.

"I don't think that kiss was intended for me, after all. Wonder who it was intended for, and wonder if you don't know something about it, Hetty?"

"And would 'give father a talk about it, and bring him all round.'"

"But, Hetty, I want you to tell 'Siah I'd rather he wouldn't make such a mistake again. I don't like the feel of his big whiskers about my face, I don't approve of promiscuous kissing."

"Siah never heard the last of that blunder. Old Squire Thomas used to delight in rehearsing the story whenever all the parties interested happened to be present. He would shake his fat sides at Josiah's discomfort, and his wife's tart replies, and Hetty would join him, and both would laugh until the tears ran down their cheeks."

"Never mind, 'Siah," Mrs. Thomas would say, consolingly. "Let him laugh. He'd have been twenty years glad to have been in your place twenty years ago. He had hard work to get a kiss from me, then. And I hope it will be a lesson to you and Hetty again the impolicy of concealment and underhand doings of all sorts."

The Spider.

"A spider! oh, I hate spiders!"

Do not say so. Spiders, I am sure, have their good side. The Bible, you know, says, "The spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in king's palaces." "The spider taketh hold with her hands"—that is a lesson of industry I hope you are not too proud to learn, even from the most humble of God's creatures. The spider loves to work. As soon as it begins to live, it begins to work. Every spider is a weaver and a rigger, and the youngest spider knows how to do these things just as well as the oldest. The spider never has to go to school to learn; it knows how by instinct. Instinct is the knowledge which God gives to those of his creatures who have not reason to guide them. Men have reason and learn themselves. The bee builds its neat honey comb, the bird its dear little nest, the ant its three storey house, and the spider its web, without any help from others. They know how far better than we could tell them; indeed, they know the best way, for God is their teacher.

Not all the riggers, spinners, and weavers in the country can beat a spider in his work. Its web is a wonder of strength and lightness. See how regular and straight the threads are, and how beautifully they are fastened to the cross pieces. They never come undone. A puff of wind, you might suppose, would blow it away. No, no. The breeze sweeps through it, and over it, and there it hangs, not harmed at all. It is not careless or hurried work, I am sure. The spider takes time to do its work well. It is also a persevering little creature. It does not get easily discouraged. Children try to do a thing once or twice, perhaps three times, and if they do not succeed, they say it is no use, and give it up. Not so the spider. If you sweep its web away again and again, it goes to work and weaves another.

You remember the story of the poor Scottish king who again and again was defeated in battle, until he was well nigh ready to give up his kingdom for lost, when, as he lay in bed one day, he saw a spider trying to fasten its thread on the wall. The spider tried and tried again; something prevented the thread sticking; but the little weaver did not give it up; some say it tried twenty times. Bruce got amazingly interested in the spider's pluck. He watched and watched its efforts, and when, at last, succeeded, the young man jumped up with new life running through his veins.

"I won't give up," he cried; and from that time he dates the success which afterwards crowned his efforts. The king won his kingdom; and what does the spider gain? "She is in king's palaces," the verse says. That is, it gains an honorable position; and so industry and perseverance in our calling win for us an honorable place among men.

THE KING AND THE CORPORAL. A corporal of the Life Guard of Frederick the Great, who had a great deal of vanity, but at the same time a brave fellow, wore a watch chain to which he affixed a musket bullet instead of a watch, which he was unable to buy. The King, being inclined to rally him, said:

"Approach, corporal, you must have been very frugal to buy a watch; it is six o'clock by mine; tell me what o'clock it is by yours?"

The soldier, who guessed the King's intention, instantly drew out the bullet from his fob, and said, "My watch marks neither five or six o'clock; but it tells me every minute that it is my duty to die for your majesty."

"Here my friend," said the King quite affected, "take this watch, that you may be able to tell the hour also." And he gave him his watch, adorned with diamonds. It was not often that Frederick was taken in that way.

PRECOXITY. We have a little friend by the name of Freddy, who is less than four years old. His sister, who is not quite a year old was sitting in her father's lap one day, crying and fretting for her mother who had gone away, when Freddy turned to her and said, in the most earnest manner possible:

"There, Alice, you've cried enough; there's no use fretting any more; mother's gone away, and father don't keep the article you want." [Harper's Magazine.]

An actor, with a very homely phiz, was acting Mithridates, when a beautiful captive said to him, "Ah my lord, you change countenance." Hook, who was in the pit exclaimed, "Don't stop him—don't stop him! For heaven's sake, let him!"

The following is told of Horace Vernet, the celebrated French artist. The artist was coming from Versailles to Paris in the cars. In the same compartment with him were two ladies whom he had never seen before, but who were evidently acquainted with him. They examined him very minutely, and commented upon him quite freely—upon his martial bearing, his hale old age, his military pantaloons, etc., etc. The painter was annoyed and determined to put an end to the persecution. As the train passed under the tunnel of St. Cloud, the three travellers were wrapped in complete darkness. Vernet raised the back of his hand to his mouth and kissed it twice violently. On emerging from the obscurity, he found that the ladies had withdrawn their attention from him and were accusing each other of having been kissed by a man in the dark. Presently they arrived at Paris; and Vernet, on leaving them, said, "Ladies, I shall be pained all my life by the inquiry, which of these two ladies was it that kissed me?"

An amusing incident took place in one of the large dry goods stores in New York, a short time since. A good-looking, honest-faced country girl came to town with her "fellow" to do a little trade of shopping. The magnitude of the store, the piles of goods, the dazzling array of articles, the flitting cash-boys, quite overpowered our good friend, who scarcely knew what to do. Her "fellow" obstinately refused to go in, but lusted towards the door. The clerks being all busy just then, the young lady was obliged to remain standing for a few minutes. At length a gaily dressed little fellow came bowing and smiling up to his blushing customer with—"Anybody waiting upon you madam?" The color deepened in her cheeks as she pointed to the door and faltered out: "Yes, sir, he is." The clerk withdrew.

THE SIMPLICITY OF GREATNESS. Many years ago the licentiate of Princeton Seminary were in the habit of preaching at a station some distance from that place. Among their habitual hearers was a sincere and humble, but uneducated christian slave called Uncle Sam, who, on his return home would try to tell his mistress what he could remember of the sermon, but he would always complain that the students were too deep and learned for him. One day, however, he came home in great good humor, saying that a poor unlearned old man, just like himself, had preached that day, who he hardly supposed, was fit to preach to the white people; but he was glad he came for his sake, for he could remember everything he said. On inquiry, it was found that Uncle Sam's "unlearned" old man was Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, who, when he heard the criticism, said it was the highest compliment ever paid to his preaching.

WISE SAYS. Evil men speak as they wish rather than what they know.

He that would enjoy the fruit must not gather the flower.

Never open the door to a little vice, lest a great one should enter also.

An hour in the morning is worth two in the afternoon.

All things are soon prepared in a well-ordered house.

However little we may have to do, let us do that little well.

Nothing begets confidence sooner than punctuality.

Fair dealing is the bond and cement of society.

Money is a useful servant, but a tyrannical master.

It is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it.

That virtue which parleys is near a surrender.

A decent looking Irishman, stepping at a hotel to warm himself, inquired of the landlord, "What was the news?"

The landlord, disposed to run a rig on Paddy, replied:

"They say that the devil is dead!"

"An' sure," quoth Pat, "that's news indeed."

Shortly after, Pat stalks up to the bar, and, depositing some coppers, resumed his seat.

The landlord, always ready for a customer, asked him what he would take.

"Nothing at all," said Pat.

"Why did you put down this money?" asked the host.

"Och an' sure, sir," said Pat, "it's the custom in my own country, when a chap like you loses his ducky, to give him a few coppers to help him pay for the wake."

The landlord stood treat all round.

An old lady who was in the habit of declaring, after the occurrence of an unusual event, that she had predicted it, was one day very nicely sold by her worthy spouse, who, like many others who have heard of, had got tired of her eternal "I told you so!" Rushing into the house breathless with excitement, he dropped into his chair, elevated his hands, and exclaimed, "O, wife! wife! what—what—what do you think? The old

The Oxford Democrat

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per
annum, in advance; Two Dollars, at the end of the
year.Clipping. We would respectfully call the
attention of such as are disposed to lend their aid
to the circulation of a home paper to the following
offer:We will send
100 Copies, for one year, for 12.50
200 Copies, for one year, for 20.00
And one copy to the person getting up the club.
The names must accompany the order.J. S. M. Patten & Co., 10 State Street,
Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, are
our authorized agents.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed.

The "Irrepressible Conflict."—It has
come and must be settled.

White men are anxiously inquiring where
we stand, and what is to be done. It is
well occasionally to throw off the extreme
caution with which we ordinarily speak
when referring to our national troubles, and
look the whole question squarely and fairly
in the face. That there is a "conflict"
between the two labor systems of slavery and
freedom, no one can successfully deny.
They are inevitable logical results growing
out of the two systems. It is the effect of
immutable causes. Free labor and slave
labor are antagonistic. They never can
harmonize. The very elements that com-
pose them are in hostility with each other.
Slavery is heathenish, despotic, cruel, ty-
rannical and barbarous. Freedom is the
reverse of all these. The two systems may
for a time exist under one form of govern-
ment; but they cannot always co-exist.
The whole system of slavery is a continual
encroachment upon the inalienable rights of
man; hence the God-given right must yield
to its despotic sway, or a conflict must
come. Slavery is a foul blot upon civilization,
and its whole tendency is to drag
down to degradation and darkness. Freedom
young and vigorous, stands in the way of
its minions; hence collisions between con-
tending and enduring forces must come.
For these reasons and others equally pos-
itive, this conflict is "irrepressible."

It is true that slave States and free States
have lived together in this confederacy for
more than eighty years; yet the history of
our government shows that they have sel-
dom been at peace with each other. Look
at the conflict in 1820, at the time of the
admission of Missouri into the Union, and
the prohibition of slavery north of 36 deg.
30 min. Upon that field slavery and free-
dom met and grappled, each for the mastery.
What was then called a "settlement" was
made by the two contending elements; yet
subsequent events have demonstrated that
it was no settlement at all. Slavery, perfect-
ly consistent with itself, repudiated its own
agreements and showed its hypocrisy so far
as the Missouri Compromise was concerned.
This compact turned out to be just no set-
tlement at all, but was a mere armistice—
a suspension of the hostilities for a season.
The two questions of freedom and slavery
again took the field in open warfare in the
violent pro-slavery agitation which follow-
ed the Mexican war, and the acquisition of
new territory from that government. The
violence of the second general war between
the two sections, from 1846 to 1850, is still
fresh in the recollection of every reading
man. A "settlement" was again made
by the adoption of the so-called compromise
measures of 1850. Slavery, true to its in-
stincts, and gathering courage from its suc-
cessful attacks and the advantages gained
in 1850, remained peaceful only about the
brief period of four years. It then most
audaciously demanded the Territories of
Kansas and Nebraska, shamefully repudi-
ated its own contracts, and led on by a north-
ern traitor, commenced an attack upon
freedom which shook the whole republic to
its very centre. Freedom, like a rock in the
billowy ocean, received the shock, but re-
fused to retreat another step. The conflict
in 1854 was terrible, and for the time being
slavery declared itself victor. But its tri-
umph was brief. The hosts of freedom rai-
sied, and in the long bloody fight upon the
fields of Kansas, settled that question against
slavery. Many of the scenes connected with
that conflict, will hereafter make up an im-
portant chapter in the historian's page.
The brilliant and impetuous charge made
upon the ranks of slavery, and the terrible
Leavenworth struggle which followed, are
events full of significance, foreshadowing
what was then coming.

The Presidential fight of 1860 was the
first substantial victory won by freedom
since the formation and adoption of the fed-
eral constitution. Slavery, notwithstanding
it has been for years and years in the
minority, has always claimed to rule, not
only itself, but freedom. It never has been
satisfied with confining its despotism to the
plantation, but has extended it over every
free State and territory in the Union. Pass-
ing events prove that its past allegiance to
the Constitution and the Union has been
for years contingent upon its ability to bear
rule in the general government. It has had
no patriotism only as it could exercise its
despotism. Rule or ruin has been its watch-
word for years. The dissolution of the
Union, unless the negro power could be
gratified in all its despotic encroachments,
has been threatened.

In the late Presidential election, the
people, in a legal, constitutional manner,
elected a President for four years. It was
a fair, open fight. The issues between free-
dom and slavery were already presented and
understandingly met. Victory fairly won
perched upon the banner of freedom. In-
stead of abiding by its constitutional oaths
and obligations; instead of manifesting loy-
alty to the Union and the Government,
slavery proclaimed open rebellion, and under
the previous plea of secession, consummated
the historic treason.

How stands the case today? Seven
States, so far as they can, have gone out of
the Union and formed a new confederacy,
making slavery the chief corner stone of the
new government. The border States stand
in an attitude of menace, threatening that
unless certain concessions are made to slave-
ry, they too will secede and join the Mon-
rovia government. And now it is well to
inquire what is demanded. The new guar-
antee demanded are nothing less than a re-
construction of the constitution, placing
it squarely upon the basis of African slave-
ry, so changing everything that we shall be
hereafter a great slave despotism. It is de-
manded that the neck of every free man shall
be brought under the yoke of slavery; that
the vile and iniquitous institution shall be
established by the organic law of the land
in every territory and every State in the
Union. They demand that the constitution
shall be so amended that slavery shall be
made perpetual over every inch of territory
in the Union. Virginia, and the border
States stand snarling at twenty million free
men in the free States, insolently demand-
ing a total surrender of northern manhood
and northern independence, or they will
follow the seven cotton States out of the
Union. The "irrepressible conflict" is upon
us with all its fury and fanaticism.

How and in what way shall the arrogant
demands of slavery be met? That is the
great question before the American people.
In reviewing the past and looking over
what has been, is there a man of intelligence
so stupid as to suppose for a moment that
any final settlement can be made with the
slave power that does not involve a total
surrender, on the part of the north, of every
right, however sacred or dear, which in the
last manner stands in the way of slavery?
He who imagines any such thing hugs a
phantom to his bosom. All settlements
with slavery upon any other basis are not
written; the parchment on which they are
written. This "irrepressible conflict" will
rage in all its fury and never cease until
either one or the other of the contending
parties obtain the permanent mastery. It
is all folly to talk of any other permanent
settlement. All compromises upon any
other basis in the future will be like all
compromises in the past—made by the slave
power to be broken at pleasure. We lay
down this proposition, that just so long as
slavery remains in the Union it will be a
disturbing element. There is not a single
interest, however important to the happi-
ness, prosperity and good of the American
people, that is not now suffering more or
less from this very element. Commerce and
trade are paralyzed, business destroyed to a
greater or less extent all over the Union.
It is now unsettling the foundation of all
our national prosperity; producing alarms
and panic, demoralizing and demoralizing
the public mind, and sowing the seeds of
ruin, anarchy and civil war. All this is
because we have had slavery in the Union.
It is the veins of slavery that has crept
through the whole system of our federal
republic and poisoned every portion of
the body politic. It is the miasma of death
poisoning every green thing upon our fair
inherents.

The great, all absorbing question, which
is now presented to the freedom of this
country, when stripped of its sophistry and
ambiguity, is simply this: Will we stand
by the Constitution as our fathers made it,
and the Union as they ordained it, and con-
sequently take care of themselves, or will
we comply with the demands of slavery—
make a new constitution forever ordaining
slavery as an institution of God and the
Bible, upon every foot of territory over
which it operates?

As we view the matter, the conflict can
never be prolonged beyond the period which
marks its close. The cotton States declare
their determination never to come back into
the Union unless the North makes a total
surrender; and the border slave States re-
iterate the same sentiment. Shall we make
this surrender to bring back the cotton
States, or even to save the border States
from following them to destruction? Most
emphatically we answer, No, never! The
secession of the border States would operate
in the end the final destruction of slavery
within their limits, and if we should be
driven by their madness into a civil war, the
end would be thereby greatly hastened. A
government based upon oppression and
slavery would be the scorn and derision of
the whole christian world. Such a govern-
ment, no matter by what name it goes,
can never exist only for a brief period of
time. Therefore it is, that we say, let us
stand by the Union and the Constitution as
it is; give to all the States and to every
section all their rights under the constitu-
tion; stand by the old flag, and, if neces-
sary, give our lives fighting for freedom and
equal rights under its folds. This conflict
between freedom and slavery may as well
be terminated now as to be left to our chil-
dren to be settled upon the bloody battle-
field. It is criminal, ay, it is cowardly for
the men of the present age to shrink from
the responsibilities which have been placed
upon them by the stern decree of destiny.
Let us be actuated by the holy impulses
that animated the hearts of our illustrious
forefathers; like them, let us send up the
battle cry, "give me liberty or give me
death;" and above all, let us never disgrace
their memories by an ignominious and cow-
ardly surrender of those inalienable rights
for which they toiled, suffered and died.

The Post asserts that a movement is being
made in New York to follow out Fernando
Wood's advice, and declare the city a part
of Jeff. Davis' confederacy.

We are pleased to learn, as we do from
the Journal, that Hon. Timothy Walker
has removed from Lewiston to Rumford.

The new law relating to County Officers
is comprised in one section, and is as fol-
lows:

"No person shall be eligible to, or hold
any County office, unless he be a resident in
said County."

That relative to County Commissioners
provides that they shall not draw pay for
travel to the capital, and services, in relation
to County estimates.

The State Conference of Congregational
Churches will be held at Brunswick on the
last week in June, in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church.

The Way It Works.

We learn from a reliable source that dur-
ing three days of week before last, in March,
eighteen thousand bales of cotton passed
through Buffalo en route to Boston. This
cotton came from the South. The cost of
transportation from Memphis, Tennessee, to
Boston is but \$4.40. This is cheaper than
it can be shipped by way of New Orleans,
and goes into the market about thirty days
earlier. Quantities are also carried over
the Grand Trunk.

This is the way the thing has been work-
ing ever since secession began. The cotton-
growers will never send their cotton to the
ports of New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, or
Charleston to be shipped, and then run the
hazard of its being seized as contraband
and confiscated. The effort of the seces-
sion movement will be to send cotton and
southern freight to northern ports for shipment.
These freights will come to Boston and New
York, and if the border States remain in the
Union, a portion will go to Baltimore and
Norfolk. Commerce will be driven from
the ports of the Montgomery Confederacy.

If Cotton is "king," it can never reduce
the laws of trade and commerce into sub-
jection as its subjects. These will bid defiance
to his mandates and mock at his puny au-
thority. It is a fact that can be demon-
strated with as much certainty as that two
and two make four, that the commerce of
New York City has more than tripled since
the beginning of the secession movement.
And this is only the beginning of the end.
Secession and rebellion has its troubles, dif-
ficulties and embarrassments now; yet,
with the people of the Negro Confederacy
it is only the beginning of sorrows. Every
day is teaching them some valuable lesson
—demonstrating to them with a more and
more unerring certainty the folly, the mad-
ness of the fanatic who have plunged them
into the vortex of misery and ruin.

The Late Elections.

Full returns indicate that the regular Re-
publican candidates in Rhode Island are
defeated; and we have lost two Members in
Connecticut. But the case is not so bad as
a first glance indicates. The following ex-
tracts from reliable journals in these States
shed much light upon the subject. The
Providence Journal thus speaks of the elec-
tion in Rhode Island:

"The coalition formed against the regu-
lar Republican ticket has been triumphant.
Governor Sprague has been re-elected by
1028 majority, and the rest of the candidates
upon his ticket by about the same majority.
His supporters have a majority in both
branches of the Great Assembly."

"In the Eastern Congressional District
William P. Sheffield has a plurality of 342
over Christopher Robinson, and a clear ma-
jority of 320. In the Western Congressional
District George H. Brown has a majority
of 555 over William D. Brayton. The town
of New Shorefield is yet to be heard from.
Mr. Sheffield has heretofore acted with
the Republican party, and Mr. Brown with
the Democratic. The coalition candidates,
as well as the Republican, were pledged to
the support of the administration."

Of the Connecticut election the Hartford
Press says:

"The sham democracy have been well
united, with honorable exceptions. The
Douglas men have passed meekly under the
Breckinridge and secession yoke. But not
all. They have more than made up in the
State at large for the timid or dissatisfied
Republicans who stayed at home or went
over to the enemy. Our opponents evi-
dently had all the money they needed.
Their candidates have contributed liberally,
and New York traders have again attempt-
ed to demoralize Connecticut."

On the whole, Connecticut has done glori-
ously. She belongs to Freedom and the
Union forever.

The work last Monday may be summed
up as follows: Gov. Buckingham is re-
elected by 2200 majority, and the other Re-
publican State candidates are not far behind.
The Senate is Republican by 13 to 8.
The House is republican 147 to 83—no
choice in two cases.

In the First Congressional District,
Dwight Loomis, rep., is re-elected by 148
majority, over A. P. Hyde.

In the Second, Jas. M. English, dem., is
elected over John Woodruff, rep., by about
1045 majority.

In the Third, Alfred A. Burnham, rep.,
is re-elected over R. L. Baker, dem., by
about 2200 majority.

In the Fourth, Geo. C. Woodruff, dem.,
is elected over Orris J. Ferry, rep., by a lit-
tle over 50 majority."

THE TRAITOR'S OATH. We find the fol-
lowing paragraph, in the report of the Fast
Day sermon of Rev. E. B. Webb, pastor of
the Shawmut Church, Boston:

"Neither the name of God, nor the provi-
dence, nor the existence of God is recognized
in the Constitution. The President, the
Senators, the Cabinet officers may swear by
anything or nothing—by the Capitol or a
Chinese cock, or a heathen deity, as they
choose. And some of them, judging from
the wholesale and unscrupulous manner in
which the Treasury has been plundered, we
submit, swore by Mercury, who was noto-
riously the god of thieves."

Mr. Barney, the new collector of New
York City, was sworn in on Friday last.

The law regulating the selection of Jurors,
requires that the meeting for drawing them
shall be called the same as town-meetings—
the notice to be given four days before the
meeting and the drawing to be six days be-
fore the session of the Court.

The Lewiston Journal says that the
United Literary Society connected with the
Maine State Seminary, have invited Prof.
Smith, of Waterville College, to deliver the
Oration, and John G. Saxe, Esq., of Ver-
mont, to deliver the Poem at the next An-
niversary in July. Both of these gentle-
men have accepted.

It is noted as a significant fact that as the
enlistments of the Southern troops expire
they all leave for home. None re-enlist.
A whole regiment will be discharged thus
in a very short time.

MILITARY. There has been a most extra-
ordinary activity during the week past, in
both army and naval matters. It seems
to be the culmination of a long course
of preparation. All available government ves-
sels, as well as the Atlantic, Baltic, and Il-
linois, of the merchant steamship line, with
several steamships, have left, with full stores
of provisions, guns, ammunition, shot,
shells, etc. They all sail under sealed or-
ders so that it is impossible to ascertain their
destination, or the service assigned.
Working, as we do, in the midst of traitors,
it is undoubtedly necessary that this secrecy
should be observed that important objects
may not be thwarted; and we shall only
know of their objects, by results, which can-
not be far distant.

It is conjectured that troops have been
sent to Texas, to act in conjunction with
Gov. Houston and perhaps restore him to
his office, as well as to repel the Indian and
Mexican invasions. The forts on the
Southern coast are expected to be reinforced,
and batteries built to protect fort Pickens.
There is also the glimmer of a hope that
Fort Sumter will be reinforced, and pro-
visioned. This appears to be the substan-
ce of the mass of conflicting dispatches,
which have filled the papers for a few days
past. The administration has evidently
marked out its policy, and will pursue it
with vigor; yet is determined to fire no
gun unless attacked in the discharge of its
plain duties.

DEATH OF JUDGE McLEAN. We have the
sad intelligence that Hon. John McLean,
Associate Judge of the U. S. Supreme
Court, died at Cincinnati on Thursday,
aged 77. He had been in failing health,
and his decease was not unlooked for.
Judge McLean was appointed to the Supre-
me Bench by Gen. Jackson, and entered
upon his duties in Jan. 1830, and had oc-
cupied the position thirty-one years.

A Southern planter writes to a Tennessee
paper that the policy of the secessionists is
to frame a government upon a monarchical
basis. And the Ministers of the Southern
Confederacy are instructed especially to so
represent to the foreign Courts. Republi-
can form of government is to be abolished,
and the last vestige of Democracy to be de-
stroyed under this new order of things.

The Bethel Courier announces the death
of John True, aged 75 years, 8 months,—
the father of Dr. N. T. True, editor of that
paper. He resided in Pownal, and was the
second person born in that town.

SILVER POLISH. We are indebted to Mr.
H. W. Ripley, of Peru, for a box labeled
"Silver Polish," sold by Wm. Simmons,
Canton." It is a very soft substance, finely
pulverized, and appears to be well adapted
to the purpose. It purports to be a volcanic
substance obtained in Japan.

We are pleased to notice the appointment
of Washington Long, Esq., of Aroostook,
formerly of Buckfield, to the Collectorship,
in the Passamaquoddy District.

W. P. Wingate is Collector at Bangor;
Roland Fisher at Bath; Davis Tilton at
Rockland, and I. H. Thomas at Castine.

The Argus says that Mr. Clark has re-
appointed Mr. Kimball's Deputy, Quimby.
It is a fact that no one of the seventy thou-
sand and Republicans in the State of Maine can
fill that place? If so, we would respect-
fully submit that Mr. Quimby should be
made the chief, instead of Deputy.

The publication of Life Illustrated has
been suspended. Subscribers who have paid
in advance will receive the value of the sub-
scriptions due them in either of the other
journals published by the same firm, or in
their publications; or the cash will be re-
funded, as may be preferred. Subscribers
will write them, indicating their wishes.

It will be seen that an attempt is to be
made by the new United States Judge for
Alabama, to hold his Court in the northern
part of that State. Letters from that sec-
tion state that the people in the northern
districts mean to vote for members to re-
present them in Congress, at Washington, in-
stead of Montgomery. The Providence
Journal has seen letters from several slave-
holders in Florida, earnestly expressing the
hope that they might be relieved from the
tranny to which they are subjected in the
reign of terrorism.

Perceval C. Pope, of New Hampshire, has
been appointed a second lieutenant in the
army. He is a son of Capt. John Pope, of
Augusta.

The Reporter says that "Joseph Brown
place; near North Bridgton, was burned
on Thursday evening, 28th ult. Supposed
to be the work of an incendiary. Insured
for \$1000. On the same night, a cooper
shop in Stoneham was burned."

Messrs. Lane and Pomroy, have been el-
ected U. S. Senators from the new State of
Kansas.

FOR THE UNION. Es-Mayor Delph, the
workmen's candidate, and Union man,
was elected Mayor of Louisville, Ky. by
1200 majority.

NEW YORK, April 8. A special dispatch
from Charleston to the Times to-night says
vessels have been ordered from the range of
fire between Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Is-
land. The floating battery sails to-night
to a point near fort Sumter. A house has
just been blown up near the five gun bat-
tery. Business is suspended, and there is a
fearful excitement.

Our neighbor, who laid in an unusual
stock of crustaceans, Monday, is supposed
not to have been aware that the Annual
Fast occurred this week. We are happy to
announce, however, that a local demand
for the surplus, will prevent severe loss on
the stock.

G. W. Lane, recently confirmed as Judge
for the northern and southern districts of
Alabama, will it is said, endeavor to hold
his court at Athens in the union part of
that State.

For The Oxford Democrat.

Jefferson.

Was he the Apostle of Liberty or of Slavery?

[CONCLUDED.]

It has been shown as fully as space would
admit, the opinions entertained of Jefferson
by statesmen both North and South. Still
there are some in the position of the five
brethren in the parable of Dives and Laza-
rus: "If they hear not Moses and the
prophets neither will they be persuaded,"
etc.

However, there are other letters than
those written to Holmes and Adams, from
which extracts were shrewdly made. In his
memoir is the following statement:

"In 1769 I became a member of the leg-
islature by the choice of the county in which
I live, and so continued until it was closed
by the Revolution. I made one effort in
that body for the permission of the emanci-
pation of slaves, which was rejected; and
indeed, during the regal government, no
liberal could expect success." "I have
found no mention of negroes in the colony
(Virginia) until about 1650. The first
brought here as slaves were by a Dutch
ship; after which the English commenced
the trade, and continued it until the Revo-
lutionary war. That suspended, *ipso facto*,
their further importation for the present,
and the business of the war pressing, con-
stantly on the legislature, this subject was
not acted on finally until the year '78, when
I brought in a bill to prevent their further
importation. This passed without opposi-
tion, and stopped the increase of the evil by
importation, leaving to future efforts its
final eradication."

In a letter to General Chastellux, dated
at Paris, June 7th, 1785, speaking of the
strictures of slavery and on the constitution
of Virginia, in his notes he said: "It is
possible that in my own country those strict-
ures might produce an irritating which
would dispose the people towards the two
great objects I have in view; that is, the
emancipation of their slaves, and the settle-
ment of their constitution on a firmer and
more permanent basis."

To Col. Monroe, the 17th of the same
month, he wrote: "I asked Mr. Madison
to sound this matter as far as he can," that
is, the effect of the strictures.

In a letter to Charles Thomson, dated at
Paris, June 21st, 1785, he wrote thus: "I
am desirous of preventing the reprinting
this (his Notes on Virginia) till I hear from
my friends, whether the terms in which I
have spoken of slavery and the constitution
of our State, will not, by producing an
irritation, retard that reformation which I
wish, instead of promoting it."

In a letter to Dr. Price, in August of the
same year, he writes: "In that part of
America, (northward of the Chesapeake),
there being but few slaves, they can easily
disencumber themselves of them; and em-
ancipation is put into such a train that in a
few years there will be no slaves northward
of Maryland. In Maryland I do not find
such a disposition to begin the redress of
this enormity, as in Virginia. This is the
next State to which we may turn our eyes
for the interesting spectacle of Justice in
conflict with avarice and oppression—a con-
flict wherein the sacred side is gaining daily
recruits from the influx into office of young
men grown and growing up. These have
sucked in the principles of liberty, as it
were, with their mothers' milk; and it is
to them I look with anxiety to turn the fate
of this question. Be not therefore discour-
aged."

From a letter to M. de Meunier we quote
the following: "Of the two commissioners
who had concerted the amendatory clause
for the gradual emancipation of slaves, Mr.
Wythe could not be present, he being a
member of the judiciary department, and
Mr. Jefferson on the legation to France.
But there were not wanting in that Assem-
bly men of virtue enough to propose, and
talents to vindicate this clause. But they
saw that the moment of doing it with suc-
cess was not yet arrived, and that an un-
successful effort, as too often happens, would
only rivet still closer the chains of bondage,
and retard the moment of delivery to this
oppressed description of men. What a
stupendous, what an incomprehensible ma-
chine is man! who can endure toil, fam-
ine, stripes, imprisonment, and death itself,
in vindication of his own liberty, and the
next moment, be deaf to those motives
whose power supported him through his
trial, and inflict on his fellow men a bond-
age, one hour of which is fraught with
more misery than ages of that which rose
in rebellion to oppose! But we must wait
with patience the workings of an overruling
Providence, and hope that that is preparing
the deliverance of our suffering brethren.
When the measure of their tears shall be
full, when their groans shall have in-
volved heaven itself in darkness, doubtless
a God of justice will awaken to their dis-
tress, and by diffusing light and liberality
among their oppressors, or, at length, by
his exterminating thunder, manifest his at-
tention to the things of this world, and that
they are not left to the guidance of a blind
fatality."

The John Holmes letter,—is it the pro-
slavery document that the quotation pub-
lished two weeks since, would lead us to
suppose? He said in that same letter: "I
can say, with conscious truth, that there is
not a man on earth who would sacrifice
more than I would to relieve us from this
heavy reproach, in any practicable way. The
cession of that kind of property (for so it is
misnamed), is a bagatelle which would not
cost me a second thought, if, in that way,
a general emancipation and *expatriation*
could be effected; and, gradually and with
due sacrifices, I should think it might be.
But, as it is, we have the wolf by the ears,
and we can neither hold him nor safely let
him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-
preservation in the other." And even the
said quotation which argues so strongly,
as some believe, for slavery expansion as an
amelioration of slavery, points to emancipa-
tion.

The Adams letter of 1821, as well as the
Holmes letter were written when he was
nearly 80 years of age, at an age as he him-
self says, when a decline of the physical
system must be accompanied by "a corres-
ponding wane of the mind. Of this I am
as yet sensibly sufficiently to be unwilling
to trust myself before the public." At this

time he had withdrawn entirely from pub-
lic life, but in the excitement of the times,
he was induced to write a couple of letters
touching on the "holy alliance." etc.
Three years later after speaking of the Col-
onizer Society, he said, "There is I think,
a way in which it can be done; that is, by
emancipating the after born, leaving them
on due compensation, with their mothers,
until their services are worth their main-
tenance, and then putting them to in-
dustrial occupations, until a proper age for
deportation. This was the result of my re-
flections on the subject five and forty years
ago, and I have never yet been able to con-
ceive any other practicable plan. It was
sketched in the Notes on Virginia, under
the fourteenth query." "I do not go into
all the details of the burdens and benefits
of this operation. And who could estimate
its blessed effects? I leave this to those who
will live to see their accomplishment, and to
enjoy a latitude forbidden to my age. But
I leave it with this admonition, to rise and
be doing."

Now can any man after looking at Jeffer-
son's whole life, to his extensive correspon-
dence, to every act, contend that he was not
for Freedom; freedom in the territories;
freedom in the States, freedom everywhere?
RUSTICUS.

From the Lewiston Falls Journal.

Col. Church's Expedition up the An-
droscoggin.

In consequence of the hostile movements
of the Indians, and particularly the tribes
residing on the Androscoggin, Col. Church
was sent from Massachusetts with a respect-
able military force, early in the autumn of
1800, to punish the savages. His expedi-
tion was successful, he having followed the
river up to the place where the Indian fort
stood, and destroyed it. Williamson Drake
and some other state that Church went up
as far as Canton Point; but Dr. True of
Bethel, Hon. Wm. Willis of Portland, and
others who have examined the matters closely,
are of the opinion that Lewiston Falls
was the highest point which Church reach-
ed, and where he found and destroyed the
Indian fort. Dr. True has communicated
to the Brunswick Telegraph the facts in the
case and the reasons for his conclusion, and
as they are interesting to every reader, es-
pecially to such as live near the scene of
the events to which the article refers, we
copy it:

"From Col. Church's own journal of
that Expedition which I believe, has never
been published in book form, but which was
transcribed from the Hinckley Papers, some
twenty-five or thirty years ago, by Rev. A.
Greely, of Turner, and published in the Pe-
jepscot Journal at Brunswick about this
time, we learn that he set sail from Ports-
mouth, Sep. 10th, 1690 with about three
hundred men, (Mather says three hundred
and fifty) and arrived in the night of the
11th, at Chebeague Island, in Casco Bay
where they ranged about but found no
Indians. In the evening of the 12th day,
they set sail for Maquoit, at which place
they arrived at 2 o'clock in the morning of
the 13th, landed and marched up to Pe-
chebecott fort, where they divided into three
companies, surrounded the fort and waited
till daylight, but found no Indians. This
fort must have been at Brunswick Falls and
not at Lewiston Falls, as Williamson would
have it; nor could they have marched
they have marched through the swamp by
night. No one on reading the journal can
doubt a moment where Pechebecott fort was
situated. He says:

"The same day we advanced up the riv-
er towards the Amosoggin on the South-
west side of the river, (through Durham)
although the way was extremely difficult;
yet was a more obscure way, the enemy
using to march on the North east side. We
marched that day above the Middle Falls
(Little river Falls) about twenty miles.
I would remark here that there is some am-
biguity in this passage. If he meant that
he marched about twenty miles above these
falls, he must have marched with an army
that had been without sleep the night pre-
vious, and through swamps and thickets a
distance of nearly or quite thirty-five miles
from Maquoit in one day besides building
tents for the next night. My own opinion
is, that he made about twenty miles, which,
as all know who have studied the early
history of Explorations, could not have
been more than fifteen miles from Ma-
quoit, which would be above Little River
Falls toward South-west Bend and this is
as far as they could have gone in one day.
He continues: "It began to rain hard and
we encamped and built fifty tents and lay
there that night and at break of

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The monetary article in the London Times of March 16th thus refers to the finances of the Southern Confederacy:

It appears that the Congress of the seceded American States have resolved to raise an eight per cent. loan of \$2,000,000, redeemable in ten years. As the new Confederacy includes in its total population of 5,100,000 no less than 1,050,000 who are pledged to repudiation, it is difficult to understand the possibility of such an amount being raised, either in home or foreign markets. This feeling is increased by the fact that indirectly, the entire population may be considered to have signified their approval of repudiation as a principle, by having selected Col. Jefferson Davis as their first President. This person has long been regarded as the apostle of repudiation, and the holders of Mississippi Bonds have reason to remember his celebrated speech, delivered within the legislative hall built by British money, in which he ridiculed the "crocodile tears" of the dupes who had ventured to petition for payment of their claims.

THE GRAND TRUNK. In the Canadian Parliament last week, in answer to a question by Mr. Smeaton, Hon. Mr. Cartier replied that the Government had not, up to the present time, come to the conclusion that aid was to be given to the Grand Trunk. It was not the intention of the Government to bring before Parliament, this session, any measure of relief for the Grand Trunk. [Advertiser.]

The telegraphic despatches say that forty-two Wisconsin banks have been thrown out, at Chicago. Their circulation is based upon Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee stocks. The banks refuse to deposit additional stocks to cover the depreciation they have suffered, hence attempts to discredit them.

The Duchess of Kent, the news of whose death was received by the steamer Africa, was married to the Duke of Kent in 1818. Queen Victoria was the only offspring of this union. The late Duchess was the youngest daughter of the Duke of Saxo-Coburg; her name was Victoria Marie Louise. Her first husband was the hereditary prince of Leiningen. She survived the Duke of Kent more than forty years. As the mother of the sovereign of Great Britain, she has been an object of special regard to the English people.

DR. BELLINGHAM'S OINTMENT. The American agency of this universally famous article for stimulating the growth of beard, whiskers, or scalp hair, is now confined exclusively to the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, thus giving the American purchaser a double guarantee of its usual recommendation. The announcement of the New York agency is a welcome feature in our advertising columns.

The barque Shannon, of Boston, for Havana with ice, put into Charleston, on account of stormy weather. On displaying a signal for a pilot, she was fired into from the island batteries. She left the port, with only a hole through her main wall.

SEEDS. We would acknowledge the receipt from the editor of the American Agriculturist, of a package of valuable garden and flower seeds. It is his practice, to distribute, gratuitously, every year, a quantity of valuable seeds to the subscribers of the Agriculturist, and full directions for their cultivation are given in the journal. This is a most valuable feature. We have no need to say to our readers that there is no monthly journal in the country that excels the Agriculturist, in ability, energy, and skillful making up. Now is the season to subscribe. We furnish the Oxford Democrat and Agriculturist for \$2.00.

CHARLESTON, April 10. The floating battery has been mounted and manned, and anchored in a cove near Sullivan's Island. About 7000 troops are now in the fortifications. The beginning of the end is prophesied. Wigfall and Chesnut are on the staff of Gen. Beauregard.

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COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN.

In the cases of fast-growing and scrofulous children, predisposed to eruptions and other derangements, it is also desirable to give a tonic without stimulants, and an alternative without irritation. For such it would be impossible to select a preparation containing so many of the above advantages as the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

NEW YORK, May 15th, 1859.

To the Proprietors of the Peruvian Syrup.

My daughter, Caroline, two and a half years of age, suffered since her birth, from scrofula, biliousness, of the stomach, and loss of appetite. As you know, I have tried your "Peruvian Syrup," and I am very happy to confess she is restored to good health. The same was the case with my youngest boy, Rudolph, eight months old. He suffered from scrofula. His case was more, and he had on different parts of his body, scabs of a dangerous character. I gave him your Peruvian Syrup during two weeks, a teaspoonful at a time, and my pretty boy is perfectly well, and his entire body is free from scabs.

Yours, with respect,

DR. R. WIECZOREK,

Pastor of the German Evangelical Church.

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

U. C. R. & T. A.—For all cases of whooping cough, common cough, inflammatory or consumptive, loss of voice, and bronchial complaints, we ask the use of the "UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY." With such perfect freedom may it be used that it should be the traveling companion of public speakers, and in every nursery. We ask that no restraint may be placed on its use from infancy to old age, and with most delicate constitutions. All children like it.

For that terror of all climates, Neuralgia, and for Rheumatism, Gout, Arterial and Partial Paralysis, Bowel complaints, Tooth and Ear Ache, Chronic and Nervous Headache, and all other ailments, Delirium Tremens, and that chief of all cases of disease, "Laziness of Sleep," use the justly celebrated "TOLL ANODYNE," the great natural substitute for all preparations of Opium. In the place of sleeping draughts, let this mean nothing, if our friends will make us strong by fair trials, being cautious to buy only of such persons as can be relied upon, and calling us to account for the first derivation from perfect confidence or date, we shall be glad to wait their decision. See Advertisement and read Pamphlets.

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,

156 Biddeford, Me.

A GOLD DOLLAR FOUND.

A NOBLE CIRCUMSTANCE. In 1838, Dr. Herrick ordered his foreman to enclose in a box of his Sugar Cane Press a new gold dollar—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, I found a gold dollar, which I enclose herewith. On examining the box, I found a request for a reward. 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.

FROM THE PRESS.

Mr. John Jackson, publisher of the Maine Advertiser, writes: "I know of no all it is recommended; having used it in my family for six or seven years."

Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases, Davis' Pain Killer is an indispensable article. In diarrhea it has been used with effect. For cuts and bruises it is invaluable. [N. Y. Examiner.]

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. This medicine has become an article of commerce—a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every household of goods as country merchants, as tea, coffee, or sugar. This speaks volumes in its favor.

[Glen Falls Messenger.]

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. Notwithstanding the many imitations of this article, no violent imitations in the market pretending to answer the same purpose, yet the sale of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is more than the whole of them put together. It is the few articles that are just what they pretend to be. Try it. [Branston Telegraph.]

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WILLIAM C. WHITNEY'S ESTATE.

THE subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of William C. Whitney, Esq., late of Norway, offer for sale the following described real estate, situated in the Norway Village, to wit: The valuable tavern stand, known as the ELM HOUSE, consisting of a spacious, convenient and well finished house, with outbuildings, and about 2 acres of very valuable land—the same having been occupied for several years past by this Town, and is one of the best tavern stands in the State.

Also, the large and convenient CABINET SHOP, occupied by Messrs. Goodwin & Mixer; the basement of which is occupied by Mr. Libby, as a machine shop, with sufficient water power to carry the machinery.

Also, the DWELLING-HOUSE and Blacksmith Shop, formerly owned and occupied by Foster Foster.

Also, about four acres of valuable Tillage Land, situated in the town of Norway, on the road leading to South Paris.

Also, about sixteen acres of Meadow land, in said Norway, on the "Old Road" road.

Also, the following described real estate situated in the town of Paris, to wit:

About thirty-two acres of Wood and Timber land, situated in the town of Paris, on the road leading to South Paris.

Also, about 145 acres of valuable Wood and Timber land, within a few rods of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad.

Also, the following described real estate, situated in the town of Oxford, to wit:

The farm occupied by George W. Thomas, Esq., containing about 120 acres.

Also, about 120 acres of valuable Wood and Timber land adjoining the same.

Also, fifty acres of Wood and Timber land, near the railroad.

Also, 20 acres of Pasture, near Ichabod M. Thomas, Esq.

Also, 10 acres of Wood and Timber land, near Leonard Caldwell, Esq.

Also, the Brick House and one and one-half acres of land, known as the "Nelson stand" at Craigie's Mills.

Also, the store and lot, at Bryant's Pond, in the town of Woodstock, formerly occupied by Erna Jewell, Esq.

Also, about 200 acres of wild land, situated in the town of Mason.

Also, a tract of wild land, situated in the town of Blanchard in the County of Piscataquis.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1861.

LEVI WHITMAN,

GEORGE P. WHITNEY, Esq.,

GUARDIAN'S SALE. Pursuant to license

from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, guardian of John P. Barker et al., minor children and heirs of Philip P. Barker, deceased, will sell by public or private sale, on Monday, the third day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, certain real estate situated in Freeburg in the County of Oxford, and being three-fifths in common and undivided of the homestead farm of Philip P. Barker, deceased, a line parcel with and adjacent to the above described premises, certain real estate situated in Freeburg in the County of Oxford, and being three-fifths in common and undivided of the homestead farm of Philip P. Barker, deceased, a line parcel with and adjacent to the above described premises, certain real estate situated in Freeburg in the County of Oxford, and being three-fifths in common and undivided of the homestead farm of Philip P. Barker, deceased, a line parcel with and adjacent to the above described premises.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, guardian of said premises, at his residence in Freeburg, April 9, 1861.

RICHAED PARKER, Guardian.

Freeburg, April 9, 1861.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas,

George A. Hill of Northampton, county of Hampshire and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, conveyed to me, the subscriber, by his deed of mortgage dated the 6th day of September A.D. 1858, and recorded with the Oxford Register, 122, page 249, a certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Dixfield, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and described as follows: one parcel at the mouth of White's river, with a wooden dam and other buildings thereon, together with all the water power belonging to said Hill and the right to draw water from the upper dam; also a certain parcel of land on the northern side of the road leading from the mouth of White's river, and adjacent to the above described premises, together with all the water power belonging to said Hill and the right to draw water from the upper dam; also a certain parcel of land on the northern side of the road leading from the mouth of White's river, and adjacent to the above described premises, together with all the water power belonging to said Hill and the right to draw water from the upper dam.

The conditions of said deed of mortgage have been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

ANDREW H. WARD, Jr.,

By S. C. ANDREWS, his Attorney.

Blackfield, April 9, 1861.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I have given my son, CHARLES M. NEWTON, his due share of the remainder of my money and I have also deleted from my books all claim any of his earnings after this date.

Dated at Dixfield, this first day of April, A. D. 1861. ESTHER NEWTON.

Witness: GEORGE S. HOLMAN.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE. Whereas,

John Bates, of Greenfield, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed bearing date the twenty-second of Nov. A. D. 1856, conveyed to me, Mary S. Bates, in fee and in trust, a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in Woodstock, in said County, being one half lot numbered 86, in the Western half of said Woodstock, and described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said lot, thence following on the easterly line to the top of the ledge; thence following on said ledge as nearly as the angle of a fence can be made to a stake and stone; thence on a line parallel with and adjacent to the above described premises, certain real estate situated in Freeburg in the County of Oxford, and being three-fifths in common and undivided of the homestead farm of Philip P. Barker, deceased, a line parcel with and adjacent to the above described premises.

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John Bates, of Greenfield, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed bearing date the twenty-second of Nov. A. D. 1856, conveyed to me, Mary S. Bates, in fee and in trust, a certain tract or parcel of land, situated in Woodstock, in said County, being one half lot numbered 86, in the Western half of said Woodstock, and described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said lot, thence following on the easterly line to the top of the ledge; thence following on said ledge as nearly as the angle of a fence can be made to a stake and stone; thence on a line parallel with and adjacent to the above described premises, certain real estate situated in Freeburg in the County of Oxford, and being three-fifths in common and undivided of the homestead farm of Philip P. Barker, deceased, a line parcel with and adjacent to the above described premises.

The conditions of said deed of mortgage have been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

ANDREW H. WARD, Jr.,

By S. C. ANDREWS, his Attorney.

Blackfield, April 9, 1861.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I have given my son, CHARLES M. NEWTON, his due share of the remainder of my money and I have also deleted from my books all claim any of his earnings after this date.

Dated at Dixfield, this first day of April, A. D. 1861. ESTHER NEWTON.

Witness: GEORGE S. HOLMAN.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE. Whereas,

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Drugs, Medicines, &c.

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

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Where a choice stock of

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ALL SORTS OF HAIR DYES,

RESTORATIVES & PRESERVATIVES,

Cologne, Perfumery, Essences, Essential Oils and

Choice Toilet, Cattle and Hair Soaps.

Ceridon Powders, Horse Liniments, Trusses,

Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Rubber Syringes,

Best Choice, &c.

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS!

Good Prints, from 6 to 11 cents.

DeLaines, 10 to 20 cents.

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