

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

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OLD SERIES VOLUME 28, NO. 26.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

From the Genesee Farmer.

Fancy Trotting Horses and Female Equestrianism.

"Are the interests of agriculture truly promoted by bestowing their highest premiums upon fancy trotting horses and female equestrianism?"

Our country is indebted for the race course I believe, to England, it being early introduced into some of the Southern States, particularly into Virginia, where it exists at the present day as a sort of an institution, adapted in many respects to the wants and tastes of a portion of her people. For wealthy planters and their sons, luxurious in their habits, and living a life of independent ease, the excitement of the fox hunt and the race course seems to them almost a thing of necessity; and although horse-racing there has usually been accompanied by betting, it finds apologists up to the present time. Gradually it has found its way into the Northern States, and in the era of wonderful improvements we find it inaugurated at nearly all our agricultural fairs, where it monopolizes not only nearly all the large premiums, but much of the time and attention of visitors also.

These societies are instituted for the improvement of agriculture, by the award of premiums for such articles as possess superior merit over those of the class to which they belong; and the classes, all will allow, should be arranged according to their relative importance to the farmer, and premiums should be awarded accordingly.

Almost the only real benefit claimed for the race or trotting course is that it improves the breed of horses, the reverse of which we think is true. The history of the English race course proves it to be so. The veterinary surgeon to the Queen, in 1847, said: "Good horses were never so scarce in England as at the present time, and within the last twenty years they have degenerated so much as not to serve the useful purposes they were accustomed to; and even our carriage horses are conspicuous for their long necks, slab sides, and spindle legs;" the very counterpart of which is often seen at our agricultural fairs. Look at Virginia and we can see the exact measure of improvement the trotting course has had during a whole century! She is to-day dependent, in a great degree upon other States for her supply of valuable horses. Look at one of the most famous horses New England has ever produced; although having the best blood in his veins and almost world-renowned for his speed, his stock, we are informed, are remarkable for unsoundness, and some at least are not of much credit to their illustrious sire."

Another objection to the exhibition of fast or fancy horses at our fairs is, they crowd out a more valuable class, those adapted to general use, among which are found those possessing many of the qualities of the Justin Morgan—docility, strength, style, action, with fair speed, and what is really worth more to the farmer than great speed, a fast walk.

Still another objection is, they draw off the attention of people, particularly our young men, from more useful occupations. Many a farmer has already found to his disappointment and regret, that the attractions and excitements of the trotting match have given him some a distaste to the common duties of the farm, and to own or drive the fastest horse and to get the highest premium at the State or County fair, is the highest object of their ambition. Exhibitors also complain that their valuable articles and improvements, although highly commended by committees, command but little attention, and do not receive premiums that pay the cost of exhibiting them.

Yet another objection to the trotting course is, its cruelty. For weeks before and after the "grand trotting match" we see boys and fast young men, some of them with rickety, raw-boned nags, "putting them over the course" or through the streets, and the cruel lash is applied by merciless drivers, with the forlorn hope of getting theaching bones of half-starved animals up to a 2-40 speed! It is no less cruel to whip and spur the noble horse, than it is to overload or otherwise abuse him.

One more objection to their exhibition is, a very large class of our most respectable citizens question the morality of the race course, and will, perhaps, silently but surely, withhold their patronage and attendance from our fairs if connected with it. This fact alone should induce the managers of these societies to hesitate in bestowing their largest premiums in this way. Very much to the credit of the agricultural press, some of its ablest and best conductors forbear to report the doings and results of this department of our horse-trotting agricultural fairs.

Our last objection is, our farmers do not own them, and in fancy horses have no personal interest whatever. A mowing machine, an effective ditching machine or potato digger is of more practical importance to them than all the fast horses upon the continent. Roving, plundering Arabs have them; chivalrous sons of the South and fast young men of the North will have them; fugitives from justice and wild Indians would like them; but a vast majority of the farmers of the country never have had and never will have a particle more of interest in them than in raising grey hounds or reindeer, and therefore should not be

obliged to pay their money at the gates of our fairs to encourage or support them.

Fancy horses will have their owners and admirers; and fairs expressly for their exhibition are, in every respect, the places for them; but at our agricultural fairs no premium should be offered or awarded to them. The presence of ladies and their contributions add much to the attractions and influence of our fairs, and no one should wish to withhold either commendations or premiums for anything really meritorious they may offer; and the question should be well considered whether premiums might not be better given them for essays upon things which give beauty and comfort to our homes.

Female equestrianism, at proper times and proper places, can be no too boldly commended. A more healthful and invigorating exercise can hardly be found. But, young ladies ambitious for public applause would do well to remember that along with the huzzas of the crowd are heard also the low jests of the vulgar; and that laurels won in the midst of a gazing multitude are not more unfading than those which may be obtained in the quietude of their own homes, and that it would be better for them that their equestrianism, should not command a premium than that delicacy of character should be at a discount.

From the Maine Farmer.

Prepare for the War.

We cannot urge too strongly or persistently upon the farmers of Maine the duty, in their own sphere of action, of timely and adequate preparation for the emergencies of the war which has been forced upon us. Success in such a contest will depend not less upon the practical forethought and well directed labor of the tillers of the soil, than upon the devotion and bravery of the soldiers who fight our battles. Fighters must be fed, and those who remain at home to work will perform quite as patriotic a duty as those who march forth to the martial music of life and drum. There will be a great and remunerative demand for all that can be raised upon the farm, beef, pork, mutton, cheese, hay, oats, roots of all kinds, and especially breadstuffs. And there will be no lack of help to do this work. Notwithstanding the heavy draft of men into the military service of the country, more than enough will be thrown out of employment in our large cities and manufacturing villages, to make their places good. These will have no other resource for the present than the cultivation of the soil—and to all who have a desire for work should be given the opportunity. We hope our farmers will be thoroughly aroused to the duties and responsibilities which now devolve upon them. The following suggestions, pertinent to the subject, we extract from the Hartford Homestead:

"Who is wise enough to tell what proportions this war shall assume, and how long the struggle will continue? True, modern wars are much shorter than those of ancient times, when kings and emperors were the contestants, and their will alone made peace. But this is a war of the people, of Anglo-Saxon people, resolute, dogged and persistent to the last degree. The great question at issue is not likely to be decided by one battle, nor by ten. The passions are inflamed upon both sides, and the voice of reason is still less likely to be heard in the future than it has been in the past. Multitudes of men will be drawn from the pursuits of peace to the tented field. Large armies will have to be fed and clothed. Immense numbers of horses will be needed for them. Almost everything that the farm produces will be in brisk demand. Hay, oats, corn, wheat, flour, pork, beef, butter, cheese, will be likely to advance in price if the war is prolonged beyond the present summer. It is among the contingencies, that we are just entering upon a conflict more bloody and prolonged than that which gave birth to the nation. It is the part of patriotism as well as of private interest, to keep the country full of provisions."

The following from the Boston Journal presents a practical and patriotic view of the duty of all citizens in the crisis:—"We cannot all go to the war, in fact, but a very small proportion of the community can go, or will be needed. But every citizen now goes on a 'war footing,' and those who stay at home have just as urgent, indispensable tasks to perform as those who take the tented field. Let us see in what position the sudden emergency places us, and how we are to meet its requirements most effectively."

From 100,000 to 200,000 men in the prime of life will soon be withdrawn from the business classes of the free States, and the business absorbed in military service. The effect on all our industrial relations must be more vast than we can now fully conceive of. The most obvious consequence will be the reduction of the number of producers of food, while consumption will be enhanced. We must, then, fill up the gap. The utmost quantity of seed, at the West and throughout the North, must be put into the ground that can be taken care of. Happily, the progress of inventions has been such that machinery can now supply the loss of manual labor, to an extent never before dreamed of. If, therefore, our farmers everywhere will redouble their energies, our harvests may still be made to equal or exceed any of former years. The duty of stock raisers of all kinds is equally apparent, for war calls for meats and for horses with even more urgency than for breadstuffs.

The withdrawal of men from mercantile and mechanical pursuits will probably about balance the general diminution of business in those pursuits occasioned by the war—

although the depression of some branches, and the immense increase of others, will work great internal changes. In this respect it becomes the duty of all to keep cool, adjust themselves to changed circumstances, be economical, and yet "live and let live" in a liberal, confident spirit. No one should hoard his money and cut off all his expenses, as if panic-stricken by the crisis—that is a cowardice worthy of punishment. The community should be kept steadily employed, and all the currents of business open and steadily moving. Our resources are enormous, our soil cannot be invaded, our interests are as multifarious as our industry is versatile, and if we only enter upon the crisis with individual patriotism and energy, we can crush this rebellion and restore the enduring supremacy of the laws with one hand, while with the other we are pushing on our prosperity as if nothing had happened."

From the New England Farmer.

The Season and the Crops.

Some complaints are made of "cold, wet, unseasonable weather." We are sorry to hear them—there is no good ground for them in this region, nor do we find in our exchanges that there is reason for such complaints anywhere. "O, ye of little faith!"

For a week past, the weather has been cool, to be sure, but it is just what is needed to establish the grass and grain crops. The wheat and rye crops appear finely, and the cool weather and timely showers are setting the grass thick and strong. If the weather were as moist as it now is, and accompanied by unclouded sun, these crops would push forward into tall, spindling stems, without sufficient hold of the soil by their roots, and would perish under the first pinch of dry weather. Better as it is, a thousand times. Let us be contented with it.

Fruit trees promise a fair blossom—the peach buds are not killed. The deep snows of the winter preserved many of the half hardy shrubs and small fruits, so that we may confidently expect a fine crop of them.

Everything promises well to the skillful and industrious. All the surplus we can raise will be wanted at once, and the cash will be ready for it at good prices. Throw doubt and dismal dolings to the winds! Man every implement of the field in the most efficient manner, and see that every one does yeoman's service! This is the plain duty of every true patriot now. Our glorious stars are to be lost in number, or lustre, by the wicked and imbecile attacks upon them. Order will soon be restored, and they will shine on in future brilliancy over the spot sacred to free institutions, and where the oppressed of all nations may find protection and a home.

Up, then, brother farmers, to the good work, more precious to us than ever now, that our sons need and while fighting the battle of the country. Be active with the glowing sun, and with moderate, but well-directed labor, and God's blessing upon it, make the earth groan with her abundance of crops.

From the American Agriculturist.

A Thousand Weeds at One Pull.

A single pigweed (*Chenopodium album*) if left undisturbed, will ripen more than 10,000 seeds, each capable of producing a successor. The seeds of the dock, sometimes number over 13,000 on a single plant, and the seed flax (*Linaria vulgaris*) leaves provision for more than 45,000 plants the following year. Burdock will multiply 21,000 fold, and the common stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) ripens 100,000 seeds. Scarcely a weed comes to maturity without scattering from 1,000 to 10,000 or more seeds, to injure crops and annoy the cultivator. This is not mere guess work, for painstaking investigators have actually counted and calculated the increase. A single pull at the commencement of the season, will destroy the whole progeny.

It should be remembered that seeds mature sufficiently to vegetate before they are perfectly dry; and again, that the seeds are ripe on one part of a plant while there are flowers on another. Hence it is not safe to wait till the flowers are gone, before pulling up weeds. Attack them before they blossom. Pull them up, or, if annuals, cut them off when quite green; and spread them in the sun to die. He who allows the weeds to grow in his potato field until he harvests the crop, is quite sure to sow many millions of seeds for next year's trouble.

This much for annual and biennial weeds. Perennials, like the dock, daisy and thistle, should be treated with greater vigor. Cutting off the tops once will not suffice. Digging them up one by one, root and branch, is the only effectual remedy. Where they have invaded a whole field, plow up the land in the Fall, leaving many of the roots exposed to the action of the winter's frost. Plow again in the Spring, taking pains to pick out and carry off every root that appears. Devote the soil to some good crop, and let it be repeatedly and thoroughly cultivated through the Summer, waging war upon the pests without any relenting. If they are cut off below ground several times in the Summer, they will grow weak, or at every decapitation. The leaves being the lungs of plants, are essential to their breathing, and if this important operation be stopped, they must soon give up the ghost. Remember, every extermination of a weed this year is the death of a thousand of the future crop.

TO DESTROY ANTS. Hot water, in which flower of sulphur is steeped and poured over, will cause a speedy departure, with no disposition on their part, to return. [Gardener's Monthly.]

MISCELLANY.

War Incidents.

[The times are rich in incidents of great public interest, and we appropriate the miscellaneous department, this week, to this matter, to gratify the demand for such reading.]

How FORT PICKENS WAS REINFORCED. The steam transport Atlantic, from Pensacola, arrived at New York, on Wednesday morning, and her Purser furnished the press the following statement of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens:

"The steamship Atlantic, A. G. Gray, Esq., commanding, left New York, Sunday, April 7th, under sealed orders from the government. At 8 A. M., she discharged pilot, and at 10 A. M., shaped her course in compliance with orders. On Monday, the 8th, at 4 P. M., the wind suddenly shifted, and blew fresh from south-east. After the gale had abated, we proceeded on our course for Key West, having laid for six hours.

We arrived and dropped anchor in the outer roads at Key West, three miles from Fort Taylor, at 2 P. M., on the 13th, when one boat was sent to Fort Taylor, conveying Col. Brown and his staff, who had prolonged interviews with the United States officers, both military and civil. At 7 P. M., we commenced receiving additional troops, ordnance, ordnance stores, shells, &c., &c., which were placed on lighters, and towed out to the Atlantic by the United States steamer Crusader, Capt. Craven. The labor was continued without cessation until 4 A. M., of the 14th, and at 6 A. M., we weighed anchor and steered for Tortugas, where we anchored close to Fort Jefferson, at 2 P. M., the same day. At this point we took on board more officers, troops, laborers, howitzers, gun carriages, materials, &c., and at 9 P. M., we were under way for our final destination, which was now known only to Col. Brown and Capt. Meigs of the Army, and to Capt. Gray of the Atlantic. During the night and the next day, great curiosity was manifested, and although the ship's course seemed to indicate Fort Pickens, yet it was not until the evening of Monday, the 15th, that the secret was disclosed, and the reinforcement of Fort Pickens openly announced. Up to this time all on board beamed with the knowledge of an approaching event. Activity and preparation took the place of supineness and uncertainty, and the fact that Fort Pickens could be, and should be reinforced was settled that night.

On the 16th, at 6 1/4 P. M., we anchored off Santa Rosa Island, (Fort Pickens being on its western extremity), four miles from shore, close by the frigate Sabine, the flag ship of the squadron, Capt. Adams. After communicating with the commander and the naval captains present, we took in tow the boats of the fleet, some twenty in number, and after dark weighed anchor and stood in shore, all lights being extinguished. We came to anchor within a mile of Fort Pickens and in direct range of the guns of Fort McRae and the water batteries, and three quarters of a mile from the beach, in four fathoms of water. At a quarter past 9 P. M., the first boat pushed off from the beach, with Col. Brown and Capt. Meigs, who were the first to meet and surprise the intrepid Slemmer and his command.

During the embarkation of the troops in the boats, the signal of an apprehended attack was made by the sending up of rockets. This signal was repeated, and hastened the operations. Col. Vodge and other officers in the fort were astonished at the rapidity of the reinforcement. Before midnight the majority of officers and soldiers were safely in the fort and although a heavy surf was running during the night, no accident of any kind occurred.

This successful landing took place three days after the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, a fact well known to the main land, but not known at Fort Pickens nor by the forces. Early on the morning of the 17th, the remaining troops were landed, excepting the artillery men of Capt. Berry's company, who remained to land with their horses. At 8 A. M., we again weighed anchor and stood to the eastward, and anchored about three and a half miles from Fort Pickens, and half a mile from the beach. This point was selected as the best place for landing the horses. This difficult work was commenced in the afternoon continued during the night, and finished on the morning of the 18th.

The U. S. steam frigate Powhatan, commanded by Capt. David D. Porter, arrived on the afternoon of the 17th, and after communicating with the flag ship, took position just ahead of us, in order to cover the future landing. In this movement she was followed by the Brooklyn, Capt. Poor, which was anchored under our stern. The Wyandotte was cruising about. The Sabine, St. Louis and Supply were outside, about three miles distant.

The boats of all the ships of the squadron were actively engaged in landing troops and stores,—from the night of the 16th until the morning of the 23d. The Illinois, with four regiments, arrived at midnight on the 19th, and her troops were landed next morning.

Seven of the horses were lost; four died on the passage, one was drowned alongside, one had his neck broken in the surf, and one died from exhaustion on reaching the shore. The forage and light artillery were landed simultaneously with the horses. On the 18th, the landing of the general cargo of heavy and light ordnance, ammunition, provisions, &c., was fairly commenced and continued with but partial interruption until the forenoon of the 23d, when she was

finally discharged, to the great gratification of all concerned.

The position of the Powhatan and Brooklyn was such that their guns could sweep Santa Rosa Island, and prevent a landing from the main land, and at the same time shielded the hull of the Atlantic. At no time was our steam allowed to go down, so that in case of an attack of gale, or any emergency, we were ready to go off shore. On Monday, Col. Brown, commander of the U. S. forces in Florida, gave to Capt. Gray, in Fort Pickens, the necessary certificates and orders and despatches for Key West. On Tuesday, Capt. Meigs, the indefatigable engineer of the expedition, came on board, and at noon we were passing through the fleet, saluting and saluted on our way to Key West for coal. We arrived at Key West at 6 A. M. of the 25th—making the run in 42 hours.

We were here disappointed in procuring coal, as Mr. Telf, the only private owner of coal, refused to sell coal to this or any other steamer employed by the government, he being, of course, a secessionist. As the Mohawk and Crusader were ahead of us to coal at the government wharf, and as to have waited would have caused great delay, we weighed anchor; at 11 A. M., we passed Sandy Key light, and at sundown passed Moro Castle, and into Havana harbor, making the run across in 7 1/2 hours.

Having completed coaling at 11 1/4 A. M., on Saturday 27th, we got under weigh and shaped our course for New York, and after a pleasant passage, arrived off Sandy Hook this (Wednesday) morning, making the run in 3 days and 18 1/2 hours.

MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A. This gallant and distinguished officer, who occupied the important position of Commander of Fort Sumter, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in September, 1805. On the first day of July, 1821, he entered the military Academy at West Point, where he graduated July the first, 1825, composing a high position in large class, composed of such men as Alexander Dallas Bache, Col. Benjamin Huger, Col. Francis Taylor, Col. Charles F. Smith, and others, who have been distinguished as well in civil life as in the line of their profession. His first position was that of Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Second Artillery, July 1st, 1825, and he was subsequently promoted to Second Lieutenant in the 2d Regiment, dating from the same day.

From May to October, 1832, he was acting Inspector General of the Illinois volunteers, in the Black Hawk war; and it is here worthy of note that the President, Mr. Lincoln, was one of the Captains of those troops. In June, 1833, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and between 1835 and 1837 was Assistant Inspector and Inspector of the United States Academy. In 1838, he became Aide-de-camp to Major General Scott; in the following year, he published "Instruction for Field Artillery, Horse and Foot, arranged for the service of the United States." For gallantry, and successful conduct against the Florida Indians, he received the brevet of Captain, bearing date April 2, 1838.

July 7, 1838, he became Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, which he relinquished subsequent to being promoted to a Captaincy in his regiment, October, 1841. In March, 1847, he was with the Third Regiment of Artillery, in the Army of General Scott, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz,—being one of the officers to whom was entrusted, by Gen. Bankhead, the command of the batteries. This duty he performed with signal skill and gallantry, and he continued with the army until its triumphant entry into the city of Mexico, in September following. During the operations in the valley of Mexico, he was attached to a brigade which formed a part of Worth's division.

In the attack of El Molino del Rey, on the 8th of September, where he was wounded severely, his conduct was the theme of especial praise on the part of his superior officers. Captain Burke, his immediate commander, in his despatches of September 9, says: Captain Robert Anderson (attending field officer) behaved with great heroism on this occasion. Even after he had received a severe and painful wound, he stood at the head of the column, regardless of pain and self-preservation, and setting a handsome example before his men, for coolness, energy, and courage.

General Garland speaks of him as being, with "some few others, the very first to enter the strong position of El Molino," and adds that "Brevet Major Buchanan, Fourth Infantry, Captain Anderson, Third Artillery, and Lieutenant Selwitz, Second Artillery, appeared to have been particularly distinguished for their gallant defence of the captured works." In addition to this testimony of his bearing on this occasion, we have that of Gen. Worth, who particularly directed the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the part he had taken in the action. "For gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Melino del Rey," he was promoted to the brevet rank of Major, dating from September 8, 1847. October 5, 1857, he was promoted to the position of Major of the First Artillery. He has now been awarded a Colonel's commission.

General Pillow of Tennessee, having offered entering the service of Jeff. Davis, offered the chaplaincy of his command to Parson Brownlow. The Parson wasted but little either of ink or paper in his reply, simply stating to Gen. P., that when he got ready to go to hell he would cut his throat like a man, and go direct, and not sneak around by the way of the Southern Confederacy.

THE ILLUSTRATION OF PATRIOTISM. The patriotic spirit which animates the whole North is illustrated in a thousand ways by the men, women and children of every city, town and hamlet. One of the most striking instances of the determined feeling which everywhere pervades the popular heart, is the following:

When the State of Maine arrived at Fort Monroe with the Massachusetts troops, the Virginia residents around the Fort, who are all secessionists, were very much surprised, enraged and mortified. They collected around the captain of the steamer, who is as cool and intrepid a specimen of a Yankee as New England contains, and told him significantly that the troops would never go back to Massachusetts. He replied that that was the last thing they thought of; that the country was so fine they intended to settle, and send for their friends, and he was going to New York to get another load. Another set, belonging to an armed school or engaged in enforcing the local laws of Virginia, insolently claimed the right of searching the State of Maine for negroes. The captain told them they should not go aboard to take out anybody, black or white. They replied that, by the laws of Virginia, they had the right of search. He retorted that he knew nothing about the laws of Virginia, but sailed by the laws and under the flag of the United States. He also assured them, if there were any negroes there who were desirous of a voyage to New York, he should be very happy to accommodate them; and closed the conversation by saying—"You have been preaching all your lives that the Yankees are a set of misers and cowards, who won't fight; now you will have a favorable opportunity to test the accuracy of your opinions on that point."

A WAR SPEECH FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS. Senator Douglas was publicly received by the Illinois Legislature on the 25th inst., and made a patriotic speech, urging immediate action in support of the government. He said:

"Most of you know that I am a very good fighter in times of partisan strife. I hope to show you all that I am an equally good patriot in the time of my country's danger. It is now your imperative duty to throw party and party platforms to the winds, forget that you ever differed. Give me a country where my children can live in peace, and then we can have a theatre, if we desire, for partisan controversies."

We are called upon to fold our arms and to see our capital seized, our archives carried away by those who glory in trampling the American flag in the dust. Illinois and my native State will say to day, that if I had committed an error in my political career, it has consisted in leaning a little too far towards the South. I have never pandered to the prejudices of the North against the minority section. While I will never invade the constitutional rights of the South, nor sanction their invasion by others, I want them to distinctly understand that they must not invade my constitutional rights. [Loud cheers.]

It is a prodigious crime against the freedom of the world, to blot the United States out of the map of Christendom. What do we see? Washington to be bombarded! The President of the United States and his Cabinet, elected and appointed to their places by the same authority as George Washington and his constitutional advisers, to be carried off as hostages! The very demon of destruction to be let loose in the land! How long do you think it will be before the guillotine is in operation?

Allow me to say to my former political enemies, you will not be true to your country if you seek to make political capital out of these disasters. [Applause.] And to my old friends, you will be false and unworthy of your principles if you allow political defeat to convert you into traitors to your national land! The shortest way now to peace consists in the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war. [Vociferous cheering.]

DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN THE GOVERNMENT. The amount of money already tendered the State of Massachusetts by the banks and private individuals is \$6,000,000, and it is supposed that by the end of this week it will reach \$10,000,000. There is no withholding the "sinews of war." Property—(the men who have it)—see that all its value depends upon the maintenance of government; and very much of it depends upon a speedy suppression of the Southern revolt as will prevent a financial crash, which, things remaining as they are, could not long be delayed.

It is the interest of every man who has money or business to take such measures as will crush out rebellion and restore peace. The sooner the war is over the better, even in a pecuniary point of view, for not till it close can one go on with ordinary business and hope to derive profits therefrom. Every one sees this, and hence the liberal offers of aid. Individuals, apart from the promptings of patriotism and their love of country, know that they may as well give their property to close a war, as to see it depreciate and waste away by the continuance of war.

But apart from all selfish considerations, never was such liberality as is now displayed. Not in the revolution of 1776, were they so self-sacrificing. We know of individuals in this city who keep their purse strings in their hands and will advance their thousands of dollars, if needed. So everywhere. Look at the Astors of New York, offering free gifts of millions of dollars, and the Vanderbilts offering their steamers all equipped for sea. Then turn to the towns; everywhere they are voting money with the largest liberality. And so with the States; they answer and will answer any call made upon them.

All this must be different from what the South expected. It must be exceedingly depressing to them who have little money and are without credit. But if they will have the war go on, what has been done now is but a trifle of what will come. It is the settled determination to maintain the government, and it will be done, though it should take every cent of money and every kind of property in the free States. We are determined to prove, and prove in a manner that South Carolina little dreamed of, that we have a government. The storm was long enough in coming—they had time enough to have secured safety on honorable terms; now nothing will be accepted but their submission. [Boston Transcript.]

THE BLOODY BATTALION. Wilson's Battalion is destined to be as singular a fame as the Cow Boys of the Revolution. This band of men is composed of the desperadoes and outcasts of New York. Indeed, it is said that Wilson boasts that for a week after he leaves, no thief or cut-throat can be found in the city, even by offering a reward for one. They number some two or three thousand men. They are all dressed in a coarse gray suit and felt hat. They carry each a glittering extra sized bowie knife, a revolver and a minnie rifle. They rely however on the knife and pistol for their work.

We saw a large portion of this gang of patriotic pirates "take their oath" the other day in New York. Wilson marched them in through the marble paved portico of the St. Nicholas Hotel. They crowded along its polished hall, a swarm of miscreants, who never before had seen such patriotic quarters. Standing in their midst, their leader bared his head; he called for cheers for the Union, for the President, for Gen. Wool (who was up stairs). Whatever he commanded was done. How upon howl re-echoed from the barbarians.

Then holding the flag of the Stars over his head with one hand, with the other the Captain lifted a naked sword high in the air, so that the keen blade flashed in the brilliantly lighted hall—"you swear!" he said, "my men, that in this war, you will kill every secessionist you ever see before you!" "We do!" we do!" fiercely yelled the crowd. "You swear that your motto shall be, 'We ask no quarter, and we give none!'" He pronounced this in a slow, fierce, resolute way, emphasizing each syllable. And again the answering roar shook the lofty ceilings of the St. Nicholas. "You swear that you will go through Baltimore?" Here the yelling became absolutely awful, the bystanders joining in the applause. It was like the roar of wild beasts for their prey. "And that if I fall, each of you will avenge me, by more than one death?" "Yes! yes! we do; we swear we will go through Baltimore!" they answered again and again. A variety of adjurations more or less incoherent followed, and at last, like tired tigers, their noises subsided, and Wilson, giving them the word of command, after a volley of cheers, marched them out again, and the St. Nicholas breathed in peace once more.

The New Bedford Standard publishes a letter from a lady in Washington, in which she speaks at length of the respect and esteem felt for each other by the New York Seventh and Massachusetts Eighth Regiments. She relates the following interesting incident:

"There is a story told by one of the Seventh, that no one can listen to without tears and a glow of pride in our New England soldiers. He says, 'while encamped in Maryland, I wandered off one day and came to a farm house, where I saw a party of those Massachusetts fellows—well, no, they were Rhode Island boys, but all the same—talking with a woman who was greatly frightened. They asked for food, and she cried, 'O, take all I have, take everything, but spare my sick husband!' 'O, darn it,' said one of the men, 'we ain't going to hurt you; we want something to eat.' But the woman persisted in being frightened in spite of all efforts to reassure her, and hurried whatever food she had on the table. But, said the lieutenant, when she saw this company stand about the table with bare heads, and a tall, gaunt man raise his hands and invoke God's blessings on the bounties spread before them, the poor woman broke down with a fit of sobbing and crying. She no longer had any fears, but bid them wait, and in a few moments had made them hot coffee in abundance. She emptied their canteens of the muddy water they contained, and filled them with coffee. Her astonishment increased when they insisted upon paying her.' The lieutenant tells this with great expression. Said she: 'Their asking a blessing took me by surprise, and when I saw this I felt that our country was safe with such men to fight for it.'"

The Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, has tendered his services to Gov. Andrew as a chaplain in one of the Massachusetts regiments. This veteran clergyman, in his letter, says: "If, sir, my proffer of service is accepted by your Excellency, I have only one stipulation to make in connection with it, namely, that on our way to Washington we are not to go around Baltimore."

BEGINNING MODERATELY. An Irishman left a demand with a lawyer, a friend of ours, for collection, with directions to have a letter sent before any suit commenced. "What shall I write about?" asked the lawyer. To which Pat replied: "Why your honor will place begin a little moderate in the matter, just calling him a dirl of a spalpeen and negligent puppy, and so coming on sharper till ye reach the bottom of the chapter."

In one of the first regiments of the Massachusetts Volunteers are four brothers belonging in Fryeburg—all stalwart fellows, who work in Boston, when the regiment started. They are sons of John Gray.

DEMONSTRATION AT HAMPTON CORNER. The citizens at Hampton, Lower Corner, on Saturday afternoon, raised a noble flagstaff 100 feet high, and amidst the most enthusiastic applause ran up the glorious old Stars and Stripes. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin made a thrilling speech, in which he said the present contest is between a national government of law and order, and the anarchy of treason; and that there should be no temporizing with Rebellion. He was ready to peril all, even his life if necessary, for the preservation of the federal government in its integrity. These sentiments were most heartily responded to. Songs were sung, and other speeches made.

(Jeffersonian.)

We are happy to state that John A. Washington who shaved our patriotic ladies so abominably in the sale of the bones of the great Washington, is an officer in the traitor's army. If they ever catch a man in the traitor's army stealing the bones of the dead, he will make John A. Washington (Tribune.)

HON. MR. EVERETT. This gentleman has made a very able address at Roxbury in favor of prosecuting the war with vigor, and supporting the administration. He speaks in handsome terms of the President.

Col. May, the leader of the Cavalry charged at Rosaca de la Palma, who left the service because of dislike to Jeff Davis when he was Secretary of War, has applied for service in the U. S. army during the present war.

A contemporary has discovered that when Hamlet, prince of Denmark, spoke of a "remorseless, treacherous, LUTHEROUS, kindless villain," he had his mind's eye on the Governor of the "Old Dominion."

BALTIMORE OCCUPIED. Gen. Butler has invested the city of Baltimore, and made the city the headquarters of his department. The camp is located on Federal Hill; and has been named "Federal Camp." The encampment has been arranged with care, evidently for permanent occupation. Gen. Butler has issued a proclamation announcing that the people would be protected in all their lawful business. He invites all manufacturers of military equipment to report to him, that they may be employed by the government; and invites supplies of provisions. All arms or provisions going to the rebels States will be confiscated. The arms sent from Harper's Ferry were returned on demand, and carried to Fort Mifflin. There were fifteen dry loads.

ROSS WINANS CATCHED. This old traitor who has been for months turning out shot shell and guns for the South, and investing in their bonds to the tune of half a million, has been arrested. He was caught by Butler's command. Gov. Hicks endeavored to obtain his release; but failed. He will be taken care of. His shop was closed last week.

Thos. Lang Esq. of North Vassalboro, sold on Saturday his interest in Stallion Black Hawk Telegraph for five thousand dollars.

ANDOVER. A rousing Union meeting was held at Andover, last Monday. The meeting was called by the democratic and Republican town committees, acting in concert. The citizens cordially united on a common platform, and had a stirring meeting. A committee was raised, to see that the Andover volunteers should be provided for, till ready to march.

WASHINGTON, May 14. The following is the number of Infantry Regiments to be called from each State for the total increase of seventy-five Regiments of three years volunteers: New York 11, Pennsylvania 10, Ohio 9, Illinois 6, Indiana 4, Massachusetts 5, Missouri 4, Kentucky 2, Wisconsin 2, Michigan 3, Iowa 2, New Jersey 3, Virginia 2, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia 1 each. The other regiment, viz., of Cavalry, is not assigned.

FAILURE. The Portland Courier says that Joseph Hobson, of Saco, a great lumber dealer, has failed for \$400,000.

The Legislature of Missouri has adjourned. The military bill allows the arming of the State, and in the hands of Jackson, is nearly as bad as a secession ordinance. Government will watch the movements of the traitors.

Ross Winans has been taken to Fort Monroe, and is in the guard house.

Gen. Cadwallader has command at Baltimore, and Gen. Butler at Fort Mifflin. The government, in the British Parliament, stated that the southern confederacy, in issuing letters of marque, must be considered belligerents.

WASHINGTON, May 15. An increased stimulus was today applied by a committee of prominent gentlemen from New York, who had a long interview with the Administration. The result was a consent to accept 14 more regiments from New York.

There is reason to believe that the reported removal of the remains of Washington from Mount Vernon of the eastern district of Virginia is the only judicial officer in that State who has not resigned.

The Baltimore Clipper of the 1st inst., says: Thomas Whitridge, who has been for more than thirty years one of our leading merchants, and who has a large capital invested in the city of Baltimore, has gone to the North temporarily. We have also heard of several other prominent merchants whose intention it is to withdraw their capital from the city of Baltimore in the event of secession. One we could name, who has more than \$700,000 invested in business in this city.

The suggestion that before enforcing the blockade our government is required to give sixty or ninety days' notice to certain countries with which we have treaties, to that effect is simply absurd. That stipulation relates solely to a blockade by our Government of foreign ports; our right to close our own ports is not affected thereby.

THE RODUGER.

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, 136 Biddeford, Me.

Alternative.

The subtle chemical affinities are ever at work for the cure and renovation of the tissues. The Peruvian Sarsaparilla, with its chemical element, iron, presents to the laboratory of life an agent ever active, and can never be absent without derangement of the vital functions. In this slow and alternative process, it is truly a renovating and life-giving medicine.

Boston, Dec. 1858. Gentlemen: In April last I suffered from indigestion, disordered liver, and an uncomparable LANCET which made it extremely irksome to attend to business. I resorted to the use of the Peruvian Sarsaparilla, which had a most gentle effect upon my system. I was soon restored to my usual health and spirits. I therefore recommend this as a valuable medicine to persons who are suffering from indigestion or debility, or any of the complaints incident to persons of sedentary habits, especially those who do not take sufficient outdoor exercise. JOHN R. BAZIN.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

What is it? How cured? Thousands of persons have been cured of Piles, or Hemorrhoids, by the use of a certain ointment, which is sold by Dr. F. H. Humpreys & Co., of New York. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC. A simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience has proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly in the early stages of the disease. "Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs," or lozenges, let the Cough, Congestion, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually averted off. PERCIE SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement in another column.

DIPHTHERIA CURED!

By Week's Magic Compound. I think, taking Week's Magic Compound, together, it is the best thing I ever knew. I know of several persons who have been entirely cured of several cases of Diphtheria, by using it. I have purchased over two dozen bottles for friends, who have used it with the most satisfactory results. T. J. MESERVEY, Halliwell, Me., Feb. 1, 1861.

A GOLD DOLLAR FOUND.

A NOVEL CIRCUMSTANCE. In 1858, Dr. Herrick ordered his foreman to enclose in a box of his Sugar Coat Pills 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 my surprise on finding a gold dollar. On examining the directions, I found 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.

MARRIED.

In Paris, 12th, by John Bennett, Esq., George W. Proctor to Miss Alice S. Dorr, both of Paris. In Biddeford, Me., by W. C. L. Woodstock to Miss Emma Wrennau of B.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled, The undersigned respectfully represents that by purchase, of land situated in that part of Norway, which formerly belonged to Paris, paying for said land a price greater than it was held at when within the limits of Paris. Said land by Act of the late Legislature was taken from Norway and annexed to Paris, in the preliminary inquiry of your petitioner; and whereas the Constitution of Maine, Article 1st, Section 19th, provides that—

"Every person for an injury done him in his property, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice shall be administered freely and without sale, completely and without delay, promptly and without delay."

Therefore, the undersigned most respectfully petitions your honorable body that the right and justice referred to in the Constitution may be done him, by placing the said land within the jurisdiction of the town to which it belonged at the time when your petitioner became the possessor of it.

FRANCIS H. WHITMAN. Norway, April 16th, 1861.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, George W. Patch, of Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, did, by his deed of Mortgage, on the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1861, convey to said George W. Patch, in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford, at Paris, in said County, Book 112, Page 370, convey to certain parcels of land, situated in said Greenwood, which parcels are particularly described in and to the record of which I refer for a full description of the lands conveyed. And whereas, the condition of said mortgage is broken by the non-payment of money secured thereby, I therefore hereby give notice that I claim possession of said mortgaged premises, and to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken.

SILAS M. FULLER. Norway, May 2, 1861.

NOTICE. The subscriber will be at the School House at Bryant's Pond, on Saturday the 25th of May, at two o'clock P. M. to qualify teachers for the summer schools. The examination will be conducted in writing. Teachers will take notice that the school is held at Bryant's Pond, Maine.

MUSIC. The Rumford Centre Cornet Band is prepared to furnish music for Celebrations, Anniversaries, Picnics, and all occasions where military music is required. Terms reasonable. Address HENRY M. COLBY, Leader; C. A. DOLLOFF, Secretary. Rumford Centre, May, 1861.

Woodman, Bro. & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

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, at the old stand, 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 a

Wholesale and Retail,

a large assortment of all grades of flour, from \$4 per barrel to the best article manufactured anywhere. Our XX and XXX are manufactured from pure Canada and Northern 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 guarantee that it is equal in any to 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 inferior to none in the country. We have on hand

2000 bush. Prime Yellow Corn.

Which we offer at Portland prices; also 30 TONS SHORTS, of superior quality, at \$1 per cwt.

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

Paints and Oil.

A good assortment, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices which cannot suit purchasers.

Oxford White Lead.

We are having put up in this case the above brand of Lead, prepared for our own trade. This article we warrant to be superior to anything in the market at the same price.

Wanted.

100 CORDS Green Spruce Lumber, suitable for Fuel Barrel Stacks.

ALSO WANTED, 1000 good cash customers who like to eat good bread, and to get the full worth of their money whenever they purchase goods. WOODMAN, BROTHER & CO.

THE UNION!

It Must be Preserved!

H. ROSENBERG,

SOUTH PARIS.

Takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has arrived from NEW YORK and BOSTON, with all the latest

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

Dry Goods and Millinery.

Which, having taken advantage of the depressed state of the market, and having bought extensively for Cash, he is able to offer at

Unprecedented Low Prices for Cash.

Let a few articles speak for themselves:

25 lbs. Calico, good quality, at 6 1/4, formerly 9, 11 1/2, do. extra, 8 1/2, " 11 1/2, English prints, 10 " 12 1/2, Delaines, 12 1/2, " 15, 20, 15 lbs. Hymals, 9 " 15, 15 lbs. English Deales, 15 " 25, 15 " Grey Mohairs, 25 " 37 1/2, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Fancy and Black Silks,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Damask Linen Table Cloth, White Linens, Lin. Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Shawls, Chantilly Shawls, and Footers, Linen Bosoms, Cambric and Checked Cambric, Neckties, White Flannels of all widths, a large lot of

Embroideries of all descriptions

cheaper than ever known before, etc., etc.

250 Hoop Skirts!

Of all sizes and of the most approved make, such as WILL NOT SEAR, as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere in the New England States. The Millinery Department, is now completed with every variety of Bonnets, Hats, Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Caps, etc., all of which will be sold at

Prices that know No Competition!

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 \$2.50—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 Marrow fat BEANS.

100 " Pea

50 " Good PEAS.

1000 " OATS.

169 " 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.

NATHAN E. LIBBY,

MACHINIST,

NORWAY, ME.

WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in Norway, Me., for the prosecution of

MACHINE BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

And hopes, by faithful and prompt attention to business to receive a share of public patronage. Having recently put in a steam engine, this insuring constant power, he can with confidence assure the public that all work entrusted to his care will be executed with faithfulness and dispatch.

He manufactures to order

Daniels' and Cylinder Planers,

of every description.

PLANERS FOR FLOW BEAMS, Turning and Rolling Machines, Saw and Lathe, &c. &c. &c. Vice, Clamp and Press Screws, &c.

Mallet's Beading Attachment, For beading bedsteads, turning banisters, hoe and fork handles, or any surface desired.

Steam Engines Built and Repaired. Mill Work, Forging and Pattern Making done to order. Particular attention given to repairing. Machinery taken to and from the depot at South Paris free of charge.

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 be found

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

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Particularly a stock for the LITTLE FOLKS.

Also a good assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Borders, Curtains, and Curtain Poles.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. OSCAR NOYES & BRO.

FOR SALE, BY AUTHORITY,

The Best and Cheapest

SPRING BED,

YET INVENTED!

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.

OXFORD, 22.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1861.

MARY L. FRENCH, named executrix in the last will and testament of Nathaniel G. French, late of Norway in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

ELISHA WINTER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 22.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1861.

NATHAN W. ETHERIDGE, administrator of the estate of John S. Etheridge, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

ELISHA WINTER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

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 Norway Village, to wit:

The valuable tract of land, 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 the True, Key and one of the best tavern stands in the State.

Also, the large and convenient CABINET SHOP, occupied by Messrs. Goodwin & Mixer; the basement of

