

# The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 12, NO. 23.

PARIS, MAINE.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1861.

OLD SERIES VOLUME 28, NO. 33.

## POLITICAL.

### Letter of Hon. Joseph Holt.

[The reader will ask no apology for the space occupied by the following able letter from the Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky. As one of Mr. Buchanan's Secretaries, he had opportunity to learn fully the responsibility of the government, and to see the duty of the people; and his appeal to the people of his native State sets forth the wickedness of the rebellion in forcible terms.]

#### Neutrality out of the Question.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1861.

J. F. SPERR, Esq.

My Dear Sir:—The recent overwhelming vote in favor of the Union in Kentucky has afforded unspeakable gratification to all true men throughout the country. The vote indicates that the people of that gallant State have been neither seduced by the arts, nor terrified by the menaces of the revolutionists in their midst, and that it is their fixed purpose to remain faithful to a government which, for nearly seventy years, has remained faithful to them. Still it cannot be denied that there is in the bosom of that State a band of agitators who, though few in number, are yet powerful from the public confidence they have enjoyed, and who have been, and doubtless will continue to be, unceasing in their endeavor to force Kentucky to unite her fortunes with those of the rebel confederacy of the South. In view of this, and of the well known fact that several of the seceded States have by fraud and violence been driven to occupy their present false and fatal position, I cannot, even with the encouragement of my late vote before me, look upon the political future of our native State without a painful solicitude. Never have the safety and honor of her people required the exercise of so much vigilance and of so much courage on their part. If true to themselves, the stars and stripes, which, like angel wings, have so long guarded their homes from every oppression, will still be theirs; but if, chasing the dreams of men's ambition, they shall prove false, the blackness of darkness can but faintly predict the gloom that awaits them. The Legislature, it seems, has determined, by resolution, that the State, pending the present unhappy war, shall occupy neutral ground. I must say, in all frankness, and without desiring to reflect upon the course or sentiments of any, that, in this struggle for the existence of our government, I can neither practice nor profess nor feel neutrality. I would as soon think of being neutral in a contest between an officer of justice and an incendiary arrested in an attempt to fire the dwelling over my head; for the government whose overthrow is sought, is for me the shelter, not only of home, kindred and friends, but of every earthly blessing which I can hope to enjoy on this side of the grave. If, however, from a natural horror of the fratricidal strife, or from her intimate social and business relations with the South, Kentucky shall determine to maintain the neutral attitude assumed for her by her Legislature, her position will still be an honorable one, though falling far short of that full measure of loyalty which her history has so constantly illustrated. Her executive, ignoring, as I am happy to believe, like the popular and legislative sentiments of the State, has, by proclamation, forbidden the government of the United States from marching troops across her territory. This is in no sense a neutral step, but one of aggressive hostility. The troops of the general government have as clear a constitutional right to pass over the soil of Kentucky as they have to pass along the streets of Washington; and, could this prohibition be effective, it would not only be a violation of the fundamental law, but would, in all its tendencies, be directly in advancement of the revolution, and might, in an emergency easily imagined, compromise the highest national interests. I was rejoiced that the Legislature so promptly refused to endorse this proclamation as expressive of the true policy of the State. But I turn away from even this to the ballot-box, and find an abounding consolation in the conviction it inspires, that the popular heart of Kentucky, in its devotion to the union, is far in advance alike of legislative resolve and of executive proclamation.

#### Commencement of the War.

But as it is well understood that the late popular demonstration has rather scorched than killed rebellion in Kentucky, I propose inquiring, as briefly as possible, whether, in the recent action or present declared policy of the administration, or in the history of the pending revolution, or in the objects it seeks to accomplish, or in the results which must follow from it, if successful, there can be discovered any reasons why that State should sever the ties that unite her with a confederacy in whose councils and on whose battle-fields she has won so much fame, and under whose protection she has enjoyed so much prosperity. For more than a month after the inauguration of President Lincoln, the manifestations seemed unequivocal that his administration would seek a peaceable solution of our unhappy political troubles, and would look to time and amendments to the Federal Constitution, adopted in accordance with its provisions, to bring back the revolted States to their allegiance. So marked was the effect of these manifestations in tranquillizing the border States, and in reassuring their loyalty, that the conspirators who had set this revolution on foot took the alarm. While affecting to despise these states as not sufficiently interested in their devotion to African servitude, they knew they could never succeed in their treasonable enterprise without their support. Hence it was resolved to precipitate a collision of arms with the Federal authorities, in the hope that

under the panic and exasperation incident to the commencement of a civil war, the border states, following the natural bent of their sympathies, would array themselves against the government. Fort Sumter, occupied by a feeble garrison, and girdled by powerful if not impregnable batteries, afforded convenient means for accomplishing their purpose, and for testing also their favorite theory that blood was needed to cement the new confederacy. Its provisions were exhausted, and the request made by the President in the interests of peace and humanity, for the privilege of replenishing its stores, had been refused. The confederate authorities were aware—for so the gallant commander of the fort had declared to them—that in two days a capitulation from starvation must take place. A peaceful surrender, however, would not have served their aims. They sought the clash of arms and the effusion of blood as an instrumentality for impressing the border States, and they sought, the humiliation of the government and the dishonor of its flag as a means of giving prestige to their own cause. The result is known. Without the slightest provocation, a heavy cannonade was opened upon the fort, and borne by its helpless garrison for hours without reply; and when in the progress of the bombardment the fortification became wrapped in flames, the besieging batteries, in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, instead of relaxing or suspending, redoubled their fire. A more wicked or wanton war was never commenced on any government whose history has been written. Contemporary with and following the fall of Sumter, the siege of Fort Pickens was, and still is actively pressed; the property of the United States Government continued to be seized wherever found, and its troops, by fraud or force captured in the State of Texas, in violation of a solemn compact with its authorities that they should be permitted to embark without molestation. This was the requital which the lone star State made to brave men who, through long years of peril and privation, had guarded its frontiers against the incursions of the savages. In the midst of the most active and extended warlike preparations in the South, the announcement was made by the Secretary of War of the seceded States, and echoed with taunts and insolent bravadoes by the Southern press, that Washington city was to be invaded and captured, and that the flag of the Confederate States would soon float over the dome of its capitol. Soon thereafter followed an invitation to all the world—embracing necessarily the outcasts and desperadoes of every age—to accept letters of marque and reprisal, to prey upon the rich and unprotected commerce of the United States.

#### Duty of the President.

In view of these events and threatenings, what was the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic? He might have taken counsel of the revolutionists and trembled under their menaces; he might, upon the fall of Sumter, have directed that Fort Pickens should be surrendered without firing a gun in its defense, and proceeding still further, and meeting fully the requirements of the "let us alone" policy insisted on in the South, he might have ordered that the stars and stripes should be laid in the dust in the presence of every bit of rebel bunting that might appear. But he did none of these things, nor could he have done them without forfeiting his oath, and betraying the most sublime trust that has ever been confided to the hands of man. With a heroic fidelity to his constitutional obligations, feeling justly that those obligations charged him with the protection of the Republic and its capital against the assaults alike of foreign and domestic enemies, he threw himself on the loyalty of the country for support in the struggle upon which he was about to enter; and nobly has that appeal been responded to. States containing an aggregate population of nineteen millions have answered to the appeal as with the voice of one man, offering soldiers without number, and treasure without limitation, for the service of the government. In those states fifteen hundred thousand freemen cast their votes in favor of candidates supporting the rights of the South, at the last Presidential election; and yet everywhere, alike in popular assemblies and upon the hustings, this million and a half of voters are found yielding to none in the zeal with which they rally to their country's flag. They are not less the friends of the South than before; but they realize that the question now presented is not one of administrative policy, or of the claims of the North, the South, the East or the West; but is, simply, whether nineteen millions of people shall tamely and ignominiously permit five or six millions to overthrow and destroy institutions which are the common property, and have been the common blessings and glory of all. The great thoroughfares of the North, the East, and the West are luminous with the banners and glistening with the bayonets of citizen soldiers marching to the capital, or to the points of rendezvous; but they come in no hostile spirit to the South. If called to press her soil, they will not rattle a flower of her gardens, nor a blade of grass of her fields, in unkindness. No excess will mark the footsteps of the armies of the Republic; no institution of the States will be invaded or tampered with, no rights of persons or of property will be violated. The known purposes of the Administration, and the high character of the troops employed, alike guarantee the truthfulness of this statement. When an insurrection was apprehended a few weeks since in Maryland, the Massachusetts Regiment at once offered their services to suppress it. These volunteers have been denounced by the press of the South as "knaves and va-

grants," "the dogs and offscourings of the populace," who would "rather flinch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in manly combat;" yet we know here that their discipline and bearing are most admirable; and I presume it may be safely affirmed that a larger amount of social position, culture, fortune, and elevation of character, has never been found in so large an army in any age or country. If they go to the South, it will be as friends and protectors, to relieve the Union sentiment of the seceded states from the cruel domination by which it is oppressed and silenced, to unfurl the stars and stripes in the midst of those who long to look upon them, and to restore the flag that bears them to the forts and arsenals from which disloyal hands have torn it. Their mission will be of peace, unless wicked and blood thirsty men shall unheath the sword across their pathway.

#### What Subjugation Is.

It is vain for the revolutionists to exclaim that this is "subjugation." It is so precisely in the sense in which you and I and all law-abiding citizens are subjugated. The people of the South are our brethren, and while we obey the laws enacted by our joint authority, and keep a compact to which we all are parties, we only ask that they shall be required to do the same. We believe that their safety demands this; we know that ours does. We impose no burden which we ourselves do not bear; we claim no privilege or blessing which our brethren of the South shall not equally share. Their country is our country, and ours is theirs; and that unity both of country and of government which the providence of God and the compact of men have created, we could not ourselves, without self-immolation, destroy, nor can we permit it to be destroyed by others.

#### Want "To be let Alone."

Equally vain is it for them to declare that they only wish "to be let alone," and that in establishing the independence of the seceded states, they do those which remain in the old Confederacy no harm. The free states, it allowed the opportunity of doing so, will undoubtedly concede every guarantee needed to afford complete protection to the institutions of the South, and to furnish assurances of her perfect equality in the Union; but all such guarantees and assurances are now openly spurned, and the only Southern right now insisted on is that of dismembering the republic. It is perfectly certain that in the attempted exercise of this right neither state nor statesman will be "let alone." Should a ruffian meet me in the streets, and seek with his axe to hew an arm and a leg from my body, I would not the less resist him, because, as a dishonored and helpless trunk, I might perchance survive the mutilation. It is easy to perceive what fatal results to the old Confederacy would follow should the blow now struck at its integrity ultimately triumph. We can well understand what degradation it would bring to it abroad, and what weakness at home; what exhaustion from incessant war and standing armies, and from the erection of fortifications along the thousands of miles of new frontier; embarrassments to commerce from having its natural channels encumbered or cut off; what elements of disintegration and revolution would be introduced from the pernicious example; and above all, what humiliation would cover the whole American people for having failed in their great mission to demonstrate before the world the capacity of our race for self-government.

#### The Responsibility of the President.

While a far more fearful responsibility has fallen upon President Lincoln than upon any of his predecessors, it must be admitted that he has met it with promptitude and fearlessness. Cicerone, in one of his orations against Cataline, speaking of the credulity due himself for having suppressed the conspiracy of that arch-traitor, said, "If the glory of him who founded Rome was great, how much greater should be that of him who had saved it from overthrow, after it had grown to be mistress of the world?" So may it be said of the glory of that statesman or chief who shall snatch this republic from the vortex of revolution, now that it has expanded from ocean to ocean, has become the admiration of the world, and has rendered the fountains of the lives of thirty millions of people fountains of happiness.

#### Safety of Washington.

The vigorous measures adopted for the safety of Washington, and the government itself, may seem open to criticism, in some of their details, to those who have yet to learn that not only has war, like peace, its laws, but that it has also its privileges and its duties. Whatever of severity, or even of irregularity, may have arisen, will find its justification in the pressure of the terrible necessity under which the Administration has been called to act. When a man feels the point of the dagger at his throat, he is not likely to consult the law books as to the mode or measure of his rights of self-defense. What is true of individuals is in this respect equally true of governments. The man who thinks he has become disloyal because of what the Administration has done, will probably discover, after a close examination, that he was disloyal before. But for what has been done, Washington might ere this have been a smoldering heap of ruins.

#### Real Cause of the Outbreak.

They have noted the course of public affairs to little advantage who suppose the election of Lincoln was the real ground of the revolutionary outbreak that has occurred. The roots of the revolution may be traced back for more than a quarter of a century, and an unholy lust for power was the soil out of which it sprang. A promi-

nent member of the band of agitators declared in one of his speeches at Charleston, last November or December, that they had been occupied for thirty years in the work of severing South Carolina from the Union. When General Jackson crushed nullification he said it would revive again under the form of the slavery agitation, and we have lived to see his prediction verified. Indeed, that agitation during the last fifteen or twenty years, has been almost the entire stock in trade of Southern people, known to be as generous in their impulses as they are chivalric, were not wrought into a frenzy of passion by the intemperate words of a few fanatical abolitionists; for these words, it left to themselves, would have fallen to the ground as pebbles to the sea, and would have been heard of no more. But it was the echo of those words, repeated with exaggerations for the thousandth time by Southern politicians in the halls of Congress and in the deliberative and popular assemblies, and through the press of the South, that produced the exasperation which has proved so potent a lever in the hands of the conspirators. The cloud was fully charged, and the juggling revolutionists who held the wires, and could at will direct its lightning, appeared at Charleston, broke up the Democratic Convention assembled to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and thus secured the election of Mr. Lincoln. Having thus rendered this certain, they at once set to work to bring the popular mind of the South to the point of determining in advance that the election of a republican President would be *per se* cause for a dissolution of the Union. They were but too successful, and to this result the inaction and indecision of the border states deplorably contributed. When the election of Mr. Lincoln was announced there was rejoicing in the streets in Charleston, and doubtless at other points in the South; for it was believed by the conspirators that this had brought a tide in the current of their machinations which would bear them on to victory. The drama of secession was now open, and state after state rapidly rushed out of the Union, and their members withdrew from Congress. The revolution was pressed on with this hot haste in order that no time should be allowed for reaction in the Northern mind, or for any adjustment of the slavery issues by the action of Congress or of the state legislatures. Had the southern members continued in their seats, a satisfactory compromise would, no doubt have been arranged and passed before the adjournment of Congress. As it was, after their retirement and after Congress had become republican, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted by a two-thirds vote, declaring that Congress should never interfere with slavery in the states, and declaring, further, that this amendment should be irrevocable. Thus was falsified the clamor so long and so insidiously rung in the ears of the Southern people, that the abolition of slavery in the states was the ultimate aim of the republican party. But even this amendment, and all others which may be needed to furnish the guarantees demanded are now defeated by the secession of eleven states, which, claiming to be out of the Union, will refuse to vote upon, and in effect will vote against, any proposition to modify the Federal Constitution. There are now thirty-four states in the confederacy, three-fourths of which, being twenty-six, must concur in the adoption of any amendment before it can become a part of the Constitution; but the secession of eleven states leaves but twenty-three whose vote can possibly be secured, which is less than the constitutional number.

#### Outrages on the Government.

Thus we have the extraordinary and discreditable spectacle of a revolution made by certain states professing on the ground that guarantees for the safety of their institutions are denied them, and at the same time, instead of co-operating with their sister states in obtaining these guarantees, they designedly assume a hostile attitude, and thereby render it constitutionally impossible to secure them. This profound dissimulation shows that it was not the safety of the south but its servitude from the Confederacy, which was sought from the beginning. Contemporary with, and in some cases preceding these acts of secession, the greatest outrages were committed upon the Government of the United States by the states engaged in them. Its forts, arsenals, arms, barracks, custom houses, post-offices, moneys, and, indeed, every species of its property within the limits of these states, were seized and appropriated, down to the very hospital stores for the sick soldiers. More than half a million of dollars was plundered from the mint at New Orleans. United States vessels were received from the defiled hands of their officers in command, and, as if in the hope of consecrating official treachery as one of the public virtues of the age, the surrender of an entire military department by a general to the keeping of whose honor it been confided, was deemed worthy of the commendation and thanks of the conventions of several states. All these lawless proceedings were well understood to have been prompted and directed by men occupying seats in the capitol, some of whom were frank enough to declare that they could not and would not, though in a minority, live under a government which they could not control. In this declaration is found the key which unlocks the whole of the complicated machinery of this revolution. The prodigious ambition of public men, in all ages and in all lands, has been the rock on which republics have been split.

Such men have arisen in our midst—men who, because unable permanently to govern the helm of the ship, are willing to destroy it in the hope to command some of the rafts that may float away from the wreck. The effect is to degrade us to a level with the military bandits of Mexico and South America, who, when beaten at an election, fly to arms, and seek to master by the sword what they have been unable to control by the ballot-box. The atrocious acts enumerated were acts of war, and might all have been treated as such by the late Administration; but the President patriotically cultivated peace—low anxiously and how patiently the country well knows. While, however, the revolutionary leaders greeted him with all hail to his face, they did not the less diligently continue to whet their swords behind his back. Immense military preparations were made, so that when the moment for striking at the government of the United States arrived, the revolutionary States leaped into the contest clad in full armor.

Is Kentucky willing to link her name in history with the excesses and crimes which have sullied this revolution at every step of its progress? Can she soil her pure hands with its booty? She possesses the noblest heritage that God has granted to his children; is she prepared to barter it away for that miserable morsel of pottage which the gratification of the unholy ambition of her public men would bring to her lips? Can she, without laying her face in the dust for shame, become a participant in the spoliation of the commerce of her neighbors and friends, by contributing her star, hitherto so stainless in its glory, to light the corsair on his way? Has the warwhop, which used to startle the sleep of our frontiers, so died away in her ears that she is willing to take the red-handed savage to her bosom as the champion of her rights and the representative of her spirit? Must she first forget her own heroic sons who perished, butchered and scalped, upon the disastrous field of Rains?

#### Appeal to Kentucky.

Is Kentucky willing to link her name in history with the excesses and crimes which have sullied this revolution at every step of its progress? Can she soil her pure hands with its booty? She possesses the noblest heritage that God has granted to his children; is she prepared to barter it away for that miserable morsel of pottage which the gratification of the unholy ambition of her public men would bring to her lips? Can she, without laying her face in the dust for shame, become a participant in the spoliation of the commerce of her neighbors and friends, by contributing her star, hitherto so stainless in its glory, to light the corsair on his way? Has the warwhop, which used to startle the sleep of our frontiers, so died away in her ears that she is willing to take the red-handed savage to her bosom as the champion of her rights and the representative of her spirit? Must she first forget her own heroic sons who perished, butchered and scalped, upon the disastrous field of Rains?

#### Object of the Revolution.

The object of the revolution, as avowed by all who are pressing it forward, is the permanent dismemberment of the Confederacy. The dream of reconstruction—used during the last winter as a lure to draw the hesitating or the hopeful into the movement—has been formally abandoned. If Kentucky separates herself from the Union, it must be upon the basis that the separation is to be final and eternal. Is there aught in the organization or administration of the Government of the United States to justify, on her part, an act so solemn and so perilous? Could the wisest of her lawyers, if called upon, find material for an indictment in any, or in all, the pages of the history of the Republic? Could the most leoprous lip of its calumniators point to a single State or territory, or community or citizen, that it has wronged or oppressed? It would be impossible. So far as the slave States are concerned, their protection has been complete, and if it has not been, it has been the fault of their statesmen, who have had the control of the government since its foundation. The census returns show that during the year 1860, the Fugitive Slave Law was executed more faithfully and successfully than it had been during the preceding ten years. Since the installation of President Lincoln, not a case has arisen in which the fugitive has not been returned, and that, too, without any opposition from the people. Indeed, the fidelity with which it was understood to be the policy of the administration to enforce the provisions of this law, has caused a perfect panic among the runaway slaves in the free States, and they have been escaping in multitudes to Canada, unpursued and unrelieved by their masters. Is there found in this, reason for a dissolution of the Union?

#### Kentucky's Course.

Before proceeding further, Kentucky should measure well the depth of the gulf she is approaching, and look well to the feet of her guides. Before forsaking a Union in which her people have enjoyed such uninterrupted and such boundless prosperity, she should ask herself, not once, but many times, Why do I go, and where am I going? In view of what has been said, it would be difficult to answer the first branch of the inquiry; but to answer the second part is patent to all, as are the consequences which would follow the movement. In giving her great material and moral resources to the support of the Southern Confederacy, Kentucky might prolong the desolating struggle that rebellious States are making to overthrow a government which they have only known in its blessings; but the triumph of the government would, nevertheless, be certain in the end. She would abandon a government strong and able to protect her for one that is weak, and that contains, in the very elements of its life, the seeds of distraction and early dissolution. She would adopt, as the laws of her existence, the right of secession—a right which has no foundation in jurisprudence, or logic, or in our political history; which Madison, the father of the Federal Constitution, denounced; which has been denounced by most of the States and prominent statesmen now insisting upon its exercise; which, in introducing a principle of indefinite disintegration, cuts up all confederate governments by the roots, and gives them over a prey to the caprices and passions, and transient interests of their members, as autumnal leaves are given to the winds which blow upon them.

eral Government, to say that its citizens are bound to follow it in this career of crime, and discard the supreme allegiance they owe to the government assailed, is one of the shallowest and most dangerous fallacies that has ever gained credence among men.

#### Let Her Adhere to the Union.

Kentucky, occupying a central position in the Union, is now protected from the scourge of foreign war, however much its ravages may waste the towns and cities upon our coast, or the commerce upon our seas; but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, she would be a frontier State, and necessarily the victim of those border feuds and conflicts which have proved proverbial in history alike for their fierceness and frequency. The people of the South now sleep quietly in their beds, while there is not a home in infatuated or misguided Virginia that is not filled with the alarms and oppressed by the terrors of war. In the fate of the ancient Commonwealth, dragged to the altar of sacrifice by those who should have stood between her bosom and every foe, Kentucky may read her own. No wonder, therefore, that she has been so coaxingly brought to unite her fortunes with those of the South, and to lay down the bodies of her chivalric sons as a breastwork, behind which the southern people may be sheltered. Even as attached to the Southern Confederacy, she would be weak for all the purposes of self-protection, as compared with her present position. But amid the mutations incident to such a helpless and disintegrating league, Kentucky would probably soon find herself adhering to a mere fragment of the Confederacy, or it may be standing entirely alone, in the presence of tiers of free States, with populations exceeding, by many millions, her own. Feeble States, thus separated from powerful and warlike neighbors by ideal boundaries, or by leas as easily traversed as rivulets, are as insects that feed upon the lion's lip—liable at every moment to be crushed. The recorded doom of multitudes of such has left us warning to solemn and impressive to be disregarded. Kentucky now scarcely feels the contribution she makes to support the government of the United States, but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, of whose policy free trade will be a cardinal principle, she will be burdened with direct taxation to the amount of double, or, it may be, triple or quadruple that which she now pays into her own treasury. Superadded to this will be required from her her share of those vast outlays necessary for the creation of a navy, the erection of forts and custom-houses along a frontier of several thousand miles, and for the maintenance of that large standing army which will be indispensable at once for her safety, and for imparting to the new government that strong military character which, it has been openly avowed, the peculiar institution of the South will inexorably demand. Kentucky now enjoys for her peculiar institution the protection of the Fugitive Slave Law, loyally enforced by the government; and it is this law, effective in its power of recapture, but infinitely more potent in its moral agency in preventing the escape of slaves, that alone saves that institution in the border states from utter extinction. She cannot carry this law with her into the new Confederacy. She will, virtually, have Canada brought to her doors in the form of free States, whose population, relieved of all moral and constitutional obligations to deliver up fugitive slaves, will open arms, inviting and welcoming them, and defending them, it need be, at the point of the bayonet. Under such influences, slavery will perish rapidly away in Kentucky, as a ball of snow would melt in a summer's sun.

#### Popular Clamor.

The clamor that is insisting upon the South's obeying the laws, the great principle that all popular governments rest upon the consent of the governed is violated, should not receive a moment's consideration. Popular government does, indeed, rest upon the consent of the governed, but it is upon the consent, not of all, but of a majority of the governed. Criminals are every day punished and made to obey the laws, certainly against their will, and no man supposes that the principle referred to is thereby invalidated. A bill passed by the Legislature, by the majority of a single vote only, though the constituents of all who voted against it should be in fact, as they are held to be in theory, opposed to its provisions, still is not the less operative as a law, and no right of self-government is thereby trampled upon. The clamor alluded to assumes that the States are separate and independent governments, and the laws enacted under the authority of all may be resisted and repealed at the pleasure of each. The people of the United States, so far as the powers of the General Government are concerned, are a unit, and laws passed by a majority of all are binding upon all. The laws and Constitution, however, which the South now resists, have been adopted by her sanction, and the right she now claims is that of a feeble minority to repeal what a majority has adopted. Nothing could be more fallacious.

#### Civil War.

Civil war, under all circumstances is a terrible calamity, and yet, from the selfish ambition and wickedness of men, the best governments have not been able to escape it. In regarding that which has been forced upon the government of the United States, Kentucky should not look so much at the means which may be necessarily employed in its prosecution, as at the machinations by which this national tragedy has been brought upon us. When I look upon this bright land, a few months since so prosperous, so tranquil and so free, and now behold it desolated by war, and the fires of

its thirty millions of people darkened, and their bosoms rung with anguish, and know, as I do, that all this is the work of a score or two men, who, over all this national ruin and despair, are preparing to carve with the sword their way to seats of permanent power; I cannot but feel that they are accumulating upon their soil an amount of guilt hardly equalled in all the atrocities of treason and of homicide that have degraded the annals of our race from the foundation of the world. Kentucky may rest well assured that this conflict, which is one of self-defense, will be pursued on the part of the government in the paternal spirit in which a father seeks to reclaim his erring offspring. No conquest, no effusion of blood, is sought. In sorrow, not in anger, the prayer of all is that the end may be reached without loss of life or waste of property. Among the most powerful instrumentalities relied on for re-establishing the authority of the Government, is that of the Union sentiment of the South, sustained by a liberated press. It is now trodden to the earth under a reign of terrorism which has no parallel but in the worst days of the French Revolution. The presence of the government will enable it to rebound and look its oppressors in the face. At the present we are assured that in the seceded States no man expresses an opinion opposed to the revolution but at the hazard of his life and property. The only light which is admitted into political discussion is that which flashes from the sword or gleams from the glistening bayonets. A few days since, one of the United States Senators from Virginia published a manifesto, in which he announces, with oracular solemnity and severity, that all citizens who would not vote for secession, but were in favor of the Union—not should, or ought to—but "must leave the State." These words have in them decidedly the crack of the overseer's whip. The Senator evidently treats Virginia as a great negro quarter, in which the lash is the appropriate emblem of authority, and the only argument he will condescend to use. However the freedom of other parts of the State may abate themselves under the exercise of this insolent and prescriptive tyranny, should the Senator, with his scourge of slaves, endeavor to drive the people of Western Virginia from their homes, I will only say, in the language of the narrative of Gilpin's ride, "May I lie there to see."

It would certainly prove a deeply interesting spectacle.

It is true that before this deliverance of the popular mind of the South from the threatening and alarm which have subsided it can be accomplished, the remorseless agitators who have made this revolution, and now hold its reins, must be discarded alike from the public confidence and the public service. The country in its agony is feeling their power, and we well understand how difficult will be the task of overthrowing the ascendancy they have secured. But the Union men of the South—believed to be the majority in every seceded State except, perhaps, South Carolina—aided by the presence of the government, will be fully equal to the emergency.

#### Union.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heartstrings, and looking upon our homes and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve that come weal or woe, we will, in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes. They have floated over our cradles, let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves. They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezumas, and amid the solitudes of every sea; and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistance and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands, and amid the gloom of a oriental despotism, and right well do I know, by contrast, how bright are its stars and how sublime are its inspirations? If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is grand in human history, and of all that is transporting in human hope, is to be sacrificed on the altars of a Satanic ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall estimate the desolation of that feeling?—that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sky of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with naught but the bread of penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despairing bondage. May God in his infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation.

#### The End.

No contest so momentous as this has arisen in human history, for amid all the conflicts of men and of nations, the life of no such government as ours has ever been at stake. Our fathers won our independence by the blood and sacrifice of a seven years' war, and we have maintained it against the assaults of the greatest power upon the earth; and the question now is whether we are to perish by our own hands, and have the epitaph written upon our tomb? The ordeal through which we are passing must involve immense suffering and losses for us all, but the expenditure of not merely hundreds of millions but of billions of treasure will be well made, if the result shall be the preservation of our institutions. Could my voice reach every dwelling in Kentucky, I would implore its inmates—if they would not have the rivers of their prosperity shrink away, as do unfed streams beneath the summer heats—to rouse themselves from their



lethargy, and fly to the rescue of their country, before it is everlastingly late. Man should appeal to man, and neighborhood to neighborhood, until the electric fire of patriotism shall flash from heart to heart in an unbroken current throughout the land. It is a time in which the work-shop, the office, the counting-house, and the field, may well be abandoned for the solemn duty that is upon us, for all these tools will but bring treasure, not for ourselves, but for the spoiler, if this revolution is not arrested. We are all, with our every earthly interest, embarked in mid-ocean on the same common deck. The howl of the storm is in our ears, and the lightning's red glare is painting hell on the sky; and while the noble ship pitches and rolls under the lash of the waves, the cry is heard that she is sprung a leak at many points, and that the rushing waters are mounting rapidly in the hold. The man who, in such an hour, will not work at the pumps, is either a maniac or a monster.

Sincerely yours,  
J. H. LOTT.

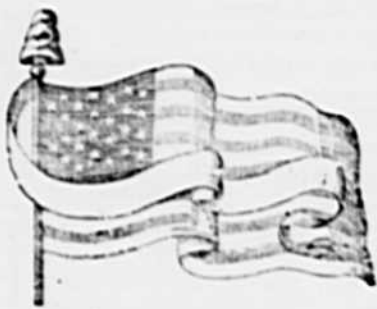
## The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 5, 1861.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY  
WM. A. PIDGIN & Co.,  
PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per year, in advance. Two Dollars, at the end of the year.  
Clubbing. We would respectfully call the attention of such as are disposed to lend their aid in extending the circulation of a house paper to the following offer:  
We will send  
10 Copies, for one year, for 12.50  
20 Copies, for one year, for 20.00  
And one copy to the person getting up the club.  
The money must accompany the order.  
PERRY, M. Pottingill & Co., 10 State Street Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, are our authorized agents.  
JOB PRINTING neatly executed.



### Compromise.

In the Congress, just assembled, an effort will undoubtedly be made to get up a disgraceful back down on the part of the North, which will go forth to the country dubbed a compromise. Woe to the man from the free States who shall be found voting for any such thing, either directly or indirectly. What have we to compromise about? What wrong have we committed against the South? Not a thing, not an act, nothing about which they have any reason to complain.

This war has been forced upon us—we have been compelled to fight or surrender the very capital of the nation to a set of armed rebels. No proposition for a compromise ever ought to be entertained for a single moment, until this unholy rebellion is put down,—until treason has been blotted out in every State in the Union.

The venerable Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and others who have been elected to the next House from the border States, ought to know that the game they undertook in the last Congress has been about played out. Their persistent efforts to get some miserable scheme through Congress, compromising Northern honor and Northern rights, did very much to bring on the present state of things. It directly encouraged the secessionists in all the border States in their efforts at treason.

Neither Kentucky, or Maryland, or Tennessee, or Virginia, can become half way houses in this war. They are not for us as we are against us. These States may just as well understand now as at any future time, that they must range themselves squarely on the side of the Union, or against it. Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee are taking exactly the right ground. They go in for the Union, to sustain the government without any qualification.

This is sensible as well as right, because it puts it in the power of the General Government to sustain them, and protect them in their constitutional rights. This the Administration is doing. The people who do the voting, and are doing the fighting in this war, are opposed to all compromises, so long as the rebels are in arms against the Government. Their voice is potent and must be respected, and that public functionary who disregards it, will be ground to powder between the "upper and nether millstone."

GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF MAINE. We learn, says the Boston Journal, that Chas. H. Hitchcock, of Amherst, son of Prof. Hitchcock, has been appointed State Geologist for Maine. Mr. Hitchcock, though a young man, is well read in geological science, and bids fair to rank with the first geologists of the age. Dr. Holmes, editor of the Maine Farmer, has been appointed State Naturalist. The gentlemen with their assistants will commence their labors in June. In August they propose to make an exploration of the northern section of the State through the uninhabited section. They will be accompanied by a party of gentlemen who intend to try the mountains and forests and camp life as a means for recovering health. It is intended that the survey shall be most thorough, that the mineral resources of the State may be more fully developed.

### Traitors showing their Hands in Maine.

Notwithstanding the fact that the great mass of Northern democrats have gone in for the support of the Government, and for a vigorous prosecution of the war, we occasionally hear the yelping of a traitor. The last issue of the Bangor Democrat comes out squarely for treason. It begins its leader with the following significant blast of the disunion bugle in Maine:

"WHAT SHALL DEMOCRATS DO? Hardly a day passes but we are met with the inquiry, over and over again, both by letter and by word of mouth: 'What are the Democrats going to do in the coming September election?' The masses of the party want to take a firm and decided stand in opposition to the unconstitutional and despotic warfare waged by Abraham Lincoln on Sovereign States. There are to-day in the State of Maine FORTY THOUSAND DEMOCRATS who are totally and unalterably OPPOSED TO THIS DESTRUCTIVE CIVIL WAR."

Such language will do much better for the latitude of South Carolina than Maine. The editor of the Democrat makes one grand mistake in the above article. To say that the "masses" in the Democratic party are ready to denounce the present war as "unconstitutional" and "despotic," is a base libel upon honest patriots here. If the Democrat had said the *demagogues* and *dirt eaters* in the democratic party were opposed to the war, and Tories at heart, he would have come much nearer the mark. He goes on to calculate how many traitors can be found in York, Oxford, Washington, Waldo, Hancock and Penobscot counties, and he figures up "forty thousand."

If the Tories in Maine have any desire to count noses, and take a census, giving the number of traitors in the State, let them go to work and get up a second edition of the Hartford Convention; pass their treasonable resolutions, nominate a negro-catching standard-bearer, and go to the people. That will tell the story. We repeat, let them come out and hoist their miserable Palmetto rag, and unfurl to the breeze the pirate's flag.

Let them do this, and we will warrant every mother's son of them to carry upon their foreheads the letter T just as prominent as ever Cain did the mark of his Maker, until their dying day. The great mass of the Democratic party are honest men—patriots, who never can be dragged down by traitors to take sides against their country.

After all, we have no objection to lifting the curtain. Everybody knows we have Tories among us. Let them come out from behind the screen and show their hydra heads. They have laid low long enough. Let the pimps and spies of Jeff. Davis, and Beauregard, and Floyd, and Twiggs, marshal their forces, unfurl their black pirate's flag, and proudly march—to the traitor's perdition.

### Southern Chivalry in War.

The prosecution of the present war, on the part of the South, for meanness, brutality, and barbarism, has no parallel in the history of civilized nations. Indian warfare, with all its barbarity, is refined christianity in comparison. One day a drunken mob kill peaceable citizens passing through a Southern city. The next day perhaps they burn a train of railway cars, destroy the bridges and depots.

What they cannot steal they burn and blow up. Harper's Ferry is a case in point. Under the cover of night they send out their pickets, and shoot down loyal citizens. They build their masked batteries and then deny our men into their range. Thus far they have done nearly all their fighting in ambush. Their treatment of northern men in their localities, and of loyal citizens residing in the rebel States, can never be painted or described, even by Charles Sumner himself. Heaven only knows how many have been hung, murdered, whipped, tarred and feathered, and imprisoned; how many have had their property—the hard earnings of a whole life forcibly taken from them and confiscated by a slave despotism. There is not a savage or heathen nation or people under the whole heaven as in Jeff. Davis' kingdom. Southern men have come into Northern cities, purchased our goods and merchandise, and promised to pay, but instead of fulfilling their contracts, or honestly paying their debts, repudiate them, and then boast of their superlative meanness. Their Governors and commanding generals issue their proclamations from time to time, commanding the citizens of rebel States to cheat all northern creditors, and refuse to fulfill honest contracts. Thus publishing themselves by word and deed the most atrocious scoundrels living. They are carrying on a war to subjugate the General Government under the sham that they have been wronged and injured, and deprived of their constitutional rights.

Henry S. Wakefield, of Brownfield, while engaged in falling trees on the 22d ult., received such an injury by the falling of a tree as to cause his death in about 24 hours. Having cut a tree and lodging it against another, he proceeded to cut away to let the first down; and before he had time to get away the tree fell, striking him in the back, and crushed his body between the trunk of the tree and a small stump. Mr. H. was a married man, and leaves a widow and three small children.

S. D. Weeks has been appointed Postmaster at Paris; and Eli B. Bean, at Brownfield. They will assume their duties as soon as commissioned.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT. An adjourned session of the Court of County Commissioners for Oxford County, will be held at the Treasurer's Office, Paris, next Monday, July 8th.

Gen. Arthur Plummer, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Gardiner, died in that city, on Tuesday, aged 70.

### Arrest of Kane.

One of the best acts, which have been performed since the United States troops have occupied Baltimore, was the arrest, last Thursday, of Marshal Kane. He has used his position, as head of the police force at Baltimore, to further the interests of the South, in every possible manner, at the same time annoying Union men to the extent of his power. No one has felt that the city was safe for a single instant. It was evident that the fire had been touched for a general eruption of all the vile and treasonable material kept in subjection by the batteries of Fort Mifflin. The arrest of Kane has proved that the worst suspicions were true. On his person was found a commission as a Brigadier General in the Confederate army; and in his office any amount of treasonable correspondence, arms, ammunition, etc., have been discovered. A foundry, working under his direction, was casting cannon, and had already finished up quite a number. The next day the Marshal was to leave for the South. A body of troops attempted to get away, but were stopped. The city is now under a provost marshal, who will continue to enforce the laws, until the proper authorities appoint loyal men, to supersede them. Kane is at Fort Mifflin.

A dispatch from Baltimore, dated July 1, says:—Since 2 o'clock this morning startling proceedings have been going on here. Detachments of artillery and infantry have been sent to various sections in this city, and are now posted at Monument square, Exchange place, and 5th ward, Broadway, and other points. Before daylight all the members of the Board of Police Commissioners, except the Mayor, had been arrested and sent to Fort Mifflin. There are a multitude of rumors as to the cause of this sudden movement, but there is nothing definite. It is said a plot was discovered of an intended outbreak.

### Fourth of July!

The Democrat will reach a portion of its readers before the glorious Fourth. All these will go somewhere or do something, and we give all the information we can collect for their benefit.

In South Paris there will be Sabbath School Picnics by the Universalists, and the Congregationalists and Baptists. As has already been announced, the former will meet in the grove between Norway and So. Paris. The Congregational Society will meet at the church, in the morning; and will march thence to a fine grove near the river. There is at that point a beautiful ground, which is being fitted for the purpose. The remaining members of the band will furnish music for the march. The Sabbath Schools at Bryant's Pond, North Paris, Norway, Paris Hill, Sumner, Buckfield, Oxford, and Mechanic Falls have been invited to join in the celebration.

In the morning the "Soedologers" will parade at an early hour.  
At Bathed, the military companies of the town will parade on the common, and will be furnished with a soldier's dinner. The Sabbath School children are to have a picnic celebration.

D. D. W. Abbott, Esq., is making arrangements for a celebration at the Mt. Zion House. There will be an oration at 10. After dinner the company will meet in the grove to listen to sentiments, etc. There will be a ball in the evening.

We learn that the people of Canton will have a grand celebration; but have not been able to learn what arrangements have been made.  
We have already given particulars of the celebration at North Turner. It is sufficient to add that the efficient committee who have the matter in hand, will see that nothing is lacking for the comfort and entertainment of all who attend.

Over to Cornish there is to be a rousing Union celebration. Hon. E. W. Wedgwood has been engaged to deliver an address. The people in all the region will unite in an old-fashioned oration.

With all these entertainments provided, most of the people will spend a pleasant day; and all, whether at home or abroad, will reflect with satisfaction upon the glorious history of our nation, renewing their pledges of "lives, fortunes and sacred honor," for its defense.

SEASONABLE HINTS. "A Farmer" sends us the following suggestions, which are of value at the present season:

HAYING. As the time for haying is approaching, it would be well for farmers to have more regard than they are wont, to the different qualities of hay which may be necessary for different kinds of stock. Especially would we suggest that some of the best clover should be cut very early and laid aside for its bloom in winter. Clover cut just as it blossoms, and well cured, is the best food for cows in winter that has ever been discovered. The flow of milk from a farrow cow is often but little less than in summer. Sweet clover is admirable for this purpose. For working cattle well cured hay and clover is as acceptable as anything; while young cattle may be cheaply and profitably kept on meadow hay. A little attention to these things will render the avails of your stock much more satisfactory than an uncertain and indefinite course.

THE BORER. Watch carefully your apple trees for the borer. If you have young trees, and a borer gets in near the ground, they will be spoiled. Wash the trunks near the ground with strong soap suds, a weak solution of caustic soda or quicklime will prevent their ravages.

### Appointments of Mr. Greene.

Mr. R. G. Greene will speak upon following matters, during the next week, as follows:  
Oxford, July 7th, 6 o'clock P. M.  
Orfield, " 8th, " "  
Bolster's Mills, July 9th, 6 o'clock P. M.  
Harrison, " 10th, " "  
Waterford Flat, " 11th, " "  
Norway Village, July 12th, 7-12 o'clock P. M.

It is reported that an assistant surgeon in one of the Maine regiments has demonstrated his bravery by facing a ten pounder without flinching. [Bangor Courier.]

### The Administration and the War.

A writer in the Philadelphia Press, makes the following comments in reference to the Administration, the war and its effects:

The rebel troops in Virginia, thoroughly armed by the hands of treason in high places, are now offered well. Geographically they have every advantage. Now consider how such a body of men, who hover on every ridge, dash from every ambush, advancing, retreating, now in guerrilla squads, now behind mask-d batteries, are to be overcome by an equal force only, frequently commanded by inexperienced civilians. It is not to be done. The Government, which sees the whole question with discriminating, judicious and truly patriotic eyes, comprehends everything. The people cannot be too lavish of their confidence. In times like these we cannot pause to argue over legal niceties, nor stop to count pennies. We must trust to the integrity, zeal, and ability of these men whom the nation has chosen to direct us through the crisis. Observing them here—that too not as a partisan—I am bound to say that for prudence and energy, for magnanimity and firmness, I have never seen such a display. The Administration wields the broad, national sceptre with a bold brave wisdom, which awes the foe, and will shield the friend. Its foreign policy, its campaign programme, its financial arrangements, all flourish. The end will crown them with triumph. But that conquest may be through expenses which, compared with the lay items of peace, shall, perchance, seem prodigal, and loss of life which cannot but adulterate the heart of the nation. Such are the trophies of war. We shall all be the better, doubtless, when it is over. It is a war of purification. It certainly can not leave the wheels of State so rusty with corruption as when it found them. So far, so good. It will, however, firmly knit, the framework of our great system, forever and ever. It will test and prove our metal, it will establish our institutions, and it will free us from the intolerant and intolerable pest of Secession, which has for years clogged and crept round our pillar of the Constitution in Congress, like a cobweb over a living branch of bright oak leaves.

DEATH OF HON. NATHAN CUTLER. The Farmington Patriot announces the death of Hon. Nathan Cutler, on the 8th inst., at the age of 86. He was born at Western (now Warren) Worcester Co., Mass. June 29, 1775; graduated at Dartmouth in 1798; and admitted to the bar in 1803. In public life, Mr. Cutler stood deservedly high. He represented the town in the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the years 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1819. He was appointed Judge of the Massachusetts Court of Common Pleas, in 1812, but did not accept the commission. He was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State of Maine, in 1819. He was chosen to the Senate in 1828, and in 1829, by virtue of his position as President of that body, he became Governor of the State for the unexpired term, left vacant by the death of Gov. Lincoln.

Those of our exchanges best posted in the matter predict that the contest for the Speakership of the House will lie between Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Ohio, and Mr. Crittenden, Mr. C. will have the vote of all opposed to the administration. The Clerkship has been generally accorded to Hon. J. W. Forney, an entirely unexceptionable candidate.

The Maine Sixth regiment is now in camp in Portland. In view of the call for more troops from this State the Governor and Council have decided to raise a Seventh, to encamp at Augusta. Twenty-five companies have been offered. One, from Houlton will go into camp Saturday. One of the regiments for the regular army, it is thought will be enlisted in Portland, and rendezvous at Fort Preble.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT. This regiment left Portland, on Wednesday last week. They were received in Boston, by a military company, and escorted to the common, where lunch was provided. In New York, a beautiful banner was presented. In Philadelphia the soldiers were well cared for. They are now in Washington, encamped, as we hear on Pennsylvania avenue. Forney's Press says the men are tough and hardy looking, and compare well with any regiment that has yet gone forward.

Our third and fourth regiments are said to have the best camp equipage in the field.

The dead body of a female was found in Yarmouth, Saturday. The person had evidently been dead for some time, as decomposition was far advanced. Name and residence unknown.

OFFICERS OF THE SIXTH. An election of officers of the sixth regiment was held at Portland, Monday. Henry Prince, of Eastport, was elected Colonel; Hiram Barnham, of Cherryfield, Lieut. Col.; Frank Pierce, of Bucksport, Major. Col. Prince is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service in Mexico and Florida.

Thirty-three horses for the State, were purchased at South Paris, Monday. They sold at about the same rates, as on the Monday previous.

GOVERNMENT STEAMER CAPTURED. The steamer St. Nicholas, from Baltimore for Washington, was seized by rebels, Friday. A body of secessionists took passage, for the Potomac, on the Maryland side of the Potomac. After leaving Point Lookout the party threw off their disguise, seized the steamer, and ran her across to Virginia. Capt. Hollins, late of the Susquehanna, was the leader. He came on board disguised by female dress, remaining in a state room until the proper time. She was taken into the Rappahannock river.

Advice from the South announce the capture of the pirate steamer, W. H. Webb, and a ship from Europe, bound for Charleston, with 40,000 stand of arms. The latter prize is valued at \$600,000.

### For The Oxford Democrat.

CAMP OF 1ST MAINE REGIMENT, CO. G, MERIDIAN HILL, D. C., June 23d, {  
MR. EDITOR:—It is Sabbath morning—one of the clear, balmy mornings of which we have had many, so ethereal and devoid of mists that the distant hills seem as if pencilled upon the horizon in distinct outlines by some master hand; with just dew enough to moisten the clover fields, and freshen the emerald hues of the forest,—mornings so cool and lovely that we must needs forgive them for the hot, blazing days they usher in.

No less beautiful than this was last Sabbath morning, the 16th, which was certainly more interesting to us of the N. E. L., for it was our fifth anniversary. It cannot be supposed that we "celebrated," as has been customary on these occasions, but I doubt not that this anniversary will be remembered by us quite as long as those so pleasantly celebrated in our amateur experience of the past. Feeling that the day should not be suffered to pass entirely unnoticed, we formed a line, when every man was served with a cool, refreshing, *civil* glass of lemonade, which was drunk to our first Captain in a toast proposed by Lieut. Rust, viz:

"The first Captain of the Norway Light Infantry, may the Blessed Virgin smile upon her namesake, prosper his endeavors, and give us the pleasure of a reunion with him on the occasion of our next anniversary."

Our Sabbath exercises are, regimental inspection at 9 A. M., after which the Adjutant reads the "Articles of War," (severe articles, whether of paper or steel,) then we march to one of the beautiful groves, of which there are many herabouts, and spend an hour in divine service. The sermons of our chaplain, Mr. Knox, are necessarily brief, but always eloquent and interesting. They, as well as all his acts in our behalf, breathe of the true christian spirit. Last Sabbath he took his text from First Cor., 12th, 16th: "For now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face," &c. The text to-day may be found in Proverbs, 11th, 13th: "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold or pictures of silver." His remarks are always aptly and beautifully turned to meet the peculiar condition and circumstances of his hearers. Besides the romantic novelty of camp worship, apparent to a man-of-the-world, there is a holy grandeur and sublimity in it, which can be inspired in no "temple made with hands." Prayer and hymn seem to be repeated by whispering zephyrs that play in the leafy arches of our heads, and thus borne heavenward.

Last Thursday I visited Alexandria, Va., which has been "doomed to eternal fame" by the assassination of the gallant Colonel Ellsworth. The city is situated on the Potomac, about six miles below Washington, and hourly steamers are plying, which are usually loaded with passengers. The city has formerly been a brisk business place, having large commercial advantages in point of location and railroad connection. It formerly had a population of 12,000, but since its occupation by our troops, more than one-half of that number are said to have fled. When Virginia voted upon the acceptance or rejection of the secession ordinance, Alexandria cast but one hundred votes against it, which shows, presuming that the large residue were thrown for it, the position of this city in favor of secession to be more determined than almost any other municipality of the Old Dominion. The town, I believe, was one of the first built upon the Potomac, and the evidences of its antiquity are everywhere apparent. Three flourishing newspapers were formerly published here, all of which are now suspended. One of them, the Virginia Sentinel, has been published by the Pennsylvania 5th Regiment, and entitled "The Pennsylvania Fifth," but within a few days it has been suppressed. Proceeding to the Marshall House, I found it occupied by one or two companies of Pennsylvania troops, and thronging with visitors, as I was told had been the case every day since the tragic and lamentable scene which has made it notorious. I ascended to the stair case, or what was left of it, where Col. Ellsworth was shot while descending with the rebel flag. Here I found, as good luck would have it, Corporal Brownell, of the Zouaves, who so summarily avenged the death of his commander. He showed me where he stood, as he expressed it, "all frozen with horror," as he saw his loved Colonel fall bleeding before him; then perceiving Jackson the assassin, shot instantly and with deadly effect. These stairs have been cut away in small pieces by visitors, with nothing left but the sill, a bountiful specimen of which I was permitted to secure. Ascending to the roof where the staff, from which Col. Ellsworth pulled down the secession colors, still remains,—in virtue of its being southern pine, and very hard, rendering it difficult to cut away—from which I succeeded in getting after much prying and twisting, a piece large enough for a toothpick.

Before leaving, I visited the entrenchments a mile distant, and saw much which I have not space to relate. The encampments at this point were quaking with rumors of the rebel forces from Fairfax and Manassas Junction, their pickets were being constantly harassed and often fired upon by the enemy's scouts. The troops were ordered not to leave their quarters, but to remain with knapsacks packed, and two days' rations in their haversacks, ready to march at a moment's notice. This was thought by all strongly to indicate a "brush." But Gen. Beauregard, who was said to be marching towards the Potomac with 30,000 troops, neither arrived or sent his card, consequently the warm preparations for his reception were suffered to "cool down" to ordinary vigilance.

T. CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY. It may be as well to correct an error which seems to have gone into general circulation. The Captain Montgomery at Fort Washita, against which Col. Van Dorn, with a force of Texans, is reported to be advancing, is not Captain Montgomery of Kansas notoriety, but Captain Alexander Montgomery of the U. S. army, late quartermaster at Fort Smith, and a native of Westmoreland county, Pa.

MR. C. B. DANFORTH, of Skowhegan, has absconded from his Spanish Buck, this season, nineteen and a half pounds of wool.

### For The Oxford Democrat.

#### Effects of Lightning.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps the following description of the place where the "Lightning struck," and of the effects of this subtle agent, may not be uninteresting to your readers.

Soon after a late heavy thunder shower, the place where the bolt descended was discovered on the Western side of Mt. "Singlepole," on land owned by Mr. C. H. Durall. A white birch tree was first struck, partly stripped of its leaves, and slightly scorched. The tree grew out from between several large rocks, which were partially thrown aside, where the fluid entered the ground. It soon emerged in three places, and started off in different directions.

The first branch soon disappears. The second extends some eight or ten rods, throwing out rocks and tearing up the earth. It enters the ground in various places, generally emerging from four to eight feet from the point of entrance. It throws out several small serpentine ramifications near the point where it finally disappears.

The third branch is the largest, as here the igneous fluid flowed a serpentine furrow along the surface of the ground for a distance of seventeen rods before it made its final exit.

It first furrows a subterranean channel, the embouchure of which is eight or ten feet from the foot of the tree. Here it strikes a stone of some five hundred lbs. weight, driving it through the earth for some distance, making a channel of a foot in depth. Thence it proceeds, scattering dirt and turf on the surrounding trees, to a solid ledge, which it tears up in a terrific manner, rending off scales varying from one pound to a ton in weight, some of which it hurls some distance away. The place torn up is perhaps twelve feet long by five wide, and a foot in depth. Having thus magnificently scaled this obstruction, it apparently penetrates the solid ledge; it issues forth at length and goes tearing on through the dirt and moss, now riving a rock asunder and scattering the squamous fragments in every direction, now diving beneath a knoll or a tree, now sending off a branch right or left, until it separates into two parts, which gradually diverge and finally disappear.

D. suggested that it would be a capital thing to take down South to fight the rebels with; but his suggestion was met by the fatal objection that it might prove a dangerous weapon to handle.

Many persons have visited the spot, which is well worth seeing as showing the curious effects of this terrific agent.  
K.  
Paris, July 1st, 1861.

### For The Oxford Democrat.

MR. EDITOR:—Being at Hartford on the 24th, and North Turner on the 25th of June, I saw and heard so much that was pleasing, I should like to whisper it to many through the columns of the Oxford Democrat. At Hartford near the spot where the first Liberty Pole in that town once stood I saw a flag staff 70 feet in length raised, after an appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Stunheart. Then a military company under the command of Capt. America Bartlett of Hartford, marched to the residence of James Bicknell and escorted a company of ladies bearing a beautiful flag, a free will offering of warm hearts, and industrious hands, which was flung to the breeze amid the cheers of hundreds. This was followed by well-timed remarks from Bicknell of Hartford, McDonald, Loring and Long of Bucksfield, Swasey of Canton, Robinson & Cushman of Sumner. The audience after three times three by the company, separated with renewed zeal to crush out treason wherever found. At North Turner a military company from Livermore under the command of Col. Morse, marched upon a neighboring hill and bore from thence the main shaft for the flag staff, eighty-five feet in length, and a company from the same town, under the command of Capt. Rollins from the same place, marched with the remainder of the staff, being twenty-eight feet in length, upon which stood their Lieutenant, bearing the stars and stripes of said company. The company of North Turner under the command of Maj. Farrar, received both companies in true military style at the centre of the square amidst that music which cheers the heart of the soldier, after which the Hon. Timothy O. Howe, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, was introduced in a most happy manner, by Col. Richardson Esq. of Turner, who was received with such cheers as those only can give, that feel the influence of the spirit of '76. Mr. Howe, after a most solemn allusion of the old Liberty Pole which once stood in that town, around which he had often been to witness military parades, spoke upon a subject that now interests every one, viz. the meeting of Congress upon the 4th, stating in glowing language his views upon the state of the country, and analyzing the word compromise under the existing crisis, making it plain to every one whose heart is not enshroued by secession that no compromise can be entertained by Congress from the rebels, without a sacrifice of those principles gained by the Revolution of our fathers. Showing it was the duty of every one, of either party to battle manfully for the stars and stripes. If this is a fair specimen of Mr. Howe, Wisconsin has lost nothing by taking a son of Oxford to represent her in Congress, at the right time and in the right place. Under the command of Lieut. Kilgore of North Turner Co. the staff was raised, standing above ground one hundred and thirteen feet, which is to receive upon the morn of the glorious 4th, the red white and blue arranged by the ladies in that form (twenty by thirty-two feet) which will be respected by every one that is worthy to acclaim "I am a citizen of the United States!"  
W. B.

Columbia College has conferred on President Lincoln the honorary degree of LL. D. The statement that the vote was passed immediately after the inauguration, lends additional value to the compliment.

MORE RIFLED CANNON. The War Department, we are it stated, has made a contract with the Phoenix Iron Foundry of Pennsylvania, for the construction of 600 rifled cannon.

The Lewiston Journal says Rev. Mr. Butler has been obliged to suspend his pulpit labors, on account of ill health.

The latest advice from Missouri are to the effect that Gov. Jackson, with 2000 troops was near Springfield. The Knott's troops guarded all the inlets to Kansas and Indian territory, while regiments from this side are closing up, which will result in the capture of the whole force.

A party of 600 had gone down to take possession of a foundry, engaged in making cannon and shot for the rebels.

W. B. Stark, Superintendent of Public Schools, J. W. Hough, Superintendent of the Board of Public Works, and Wm. E. Duncumb, Clerk of the Supreme Court, have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The Lewiston Journal says Rev. Mr. Butler has been obliged to suspend his pulpit labors, on account of ill health.

Gen. McClelland denies having made any arrangement with Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, pledging the government not to march troops across that State.

Gen. Pillow, at Memphis, has issued a proclamation cutting off whiskey and tobacco, to the troops. Another proclamation confiscates all the bank stock, owned by residents of northern States.

Each of the Governors of the Western States have agreed to furnish a company of sharpshooters, for Herdan's rifle regiment. It is ascertained, on reliable authority, that it is the fixed determination of the government to fully sustain the constitutional rights of all those citizens of Tennessee, who in devotion to the Union are now struggling to wrest their State Government from the hands of usurpers, and to defend all the loyal States against parts thereof, claiming to have seceded, and afford them every protection against domestic violence, insurrection, invasion, and rebellion.

The government will furnish loyal citizens of such States with means necessary for their protection and preservation, and if believed to be unable to defend themselves against their invaders and aggressors, will speedily come to their aid with men and arms in sustaining the constituted authorities of the U. S.

### The Rebellion.

Gen. McClelland denies having made any arrangement with Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, pledging the government not to march troops across that State.

Gen. Pillow, at Memphis, has issued a proclamation cutting off whiskey and tobacco, to the troops. Another proclamation confiscates all the bank stock, owned by residents of northern States.

Each of the Governors of the Western States have agreed to furnish a company of sharpshooters, for Herdan's rifle regiment.

It is ascertained, on reliable authority, that it is the fixed determination of the government to fully sustain the constitutional rights of all those citizens of Tennessee, who in devotion to the Union are now struggling to wrest their State Government from the hands of usurpers, and to defend all the loyal States against parts thereof, claiming to have seceded, and afford them every protection against domestic violence, insurrection, invasion, and rebellion.

The government will furnish loyal citizens of such States with means necessary for their protection and preservation, and if believed to be unable to defend themselves against their invaders and aggressors, will speedily come to their aid with men and arms in sustaining the constituted authorities of the U. S.

The Post Office Department, in consideration of the loyalty of the citizens of East Tennessee, has made arrangements for furnishing them with increased postal facilities.

The steamer Vanderbilt passed Fort Taylor with Billy Wilson's regiment on the evening of the 21st.

Letters to the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, from our forces in Western Virginia, give interesting accounts of the progress of the campaign. One of the volunteers thus describes the panic of the rebels:

"The scenes about Fairmont were exceedingly ludicrous when the first hint of the approach of the soldiers got to the ears of the secessionists. The Union men had been living for some time in hourly dread, and under a system of threats and intimidation, and when they saw the secessionists running to and fro, and gathering in eager little knots on the street corners, they supposed some new stroke of the enemy was to be the result, and were in a tangle of trouble about the impending crisis. Well, the impending crisis arrived, and they got good news. Then the secessionists made tracks in all directions, and with the most laughable speed—taking whatever means of conveyance they could get—some of them taking their neighbor's even. Nobody knows where they went, and it is doubtful if they knew where they would go. The terrible and all absorbing idea that an immense army who would just slaughter them like bees, was right after them, was all they could think of—and it has been sufficient to rid this section of them for a while, at least. The Hon. Z. Kidwell, valiant though he has heretofore been, was seized, like the rest, with the panic. He rushed to the stable, got out a horse and buggy, and, fearful of being seen, drove out a back way, and fled most ignominiously.



The following article from the Western Chronicle is so appropriate, that we give it an insertion in our column:

**WARNING AND ADVICE. Citizens Soldiers:** As you prepare to go forth to battle, by all means provide yourself with a good supply of Perry Davis' Pain Killer—it may be the means of saving your life from many a dangerous illness to camp life—it has saved many—but be sure you get the pure Perry Davis Pain Killer, it is the only reliable preparation of the kind in all cases.

**FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER.** Let me say to you in brotherly kindness, put a bottle in one end of the soldier's kit and a bottle of genuine Perry Davis Pain Killer in the other, and it may be the means of insuring his safe return—trust to no other preparation.

**FARMERS.** Provide yourself with Perry Davis' Pain Killer at this season of the year when Cholera, Malaria, Dysentery, Diarrhea, &c. may disturb your hands—use it in every case of the kind, and my ears for it, if it does not effect a speedy cure—but be sure you trust to no other remedy but the old tried Perry Davis Pain Killer which has never failed to give relief.

**PARENTS,** and especially mothers who have the more immediate cares of children, permit me to say with candid earnestness, never lay down to rest at night with the health and happiness of your children at heart, without having the Perry Davis Pain Killer at hand—trust to no other Pain Preparation or panacea—they may, and often do fail in critical cases—but the Perry Davis, never—no, never. If you heed not this timely warning, the fault is your own, as Perry Davis' Pain Killer is in nearly every store throughout the length and breadth of our land, and all over the civilized world.

**PRAYER IN THE ARMY.** On that Sabbath morning when the battle of Lake Champlain was fought, when Commodore Downie of the British squadron was sailing down the American, as they lay in the Bay of Plattsburg, he sent a man to the main-deck, to see what they were doing on Commodore McDonough's ship, the flag-ship of the little American squadron. "He" aloft, said Downie, "what are they doing on that ship?" "Sir," answered the lookout, "they are gathered about the main mast, and they seem to be at prayer." "Ah!" said Commodore Downie, "that looks well for them, but bad for us." It was bad for the British Commodore. For the very first shot from the American ship, was a chain shot which cut poor Downie in two, and killed him in a moment. McDonough was a simple, humble Christian, and a man of prayer, but brave as a lion in the hour of battle. He died as he lived—a simple-hearted, earnest Christian.

**OUR FOREIGN COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.** Improved with the necessity of some active measures on the part of our Government to extend our commercial relations with other countries, which have been too much neglected by previous administrations, a number of influential bankers and merchants in this city, have held several meetings for the purpose of advancing our foreign trade, modifying our existing commercial treaties and aiding the Secretary of the Treasury. An association has, in consequence, been duly organized to-day to carry out these views. James Gallatin has accepted the office of President of the Association. The Government has thus far received the most substantial aid from the patriotic merchants of New York. [N. Y. Post.

**GRATTON, June 30.** There was a skirmish at Bowmer's, twelve miles from Cheat river bridge, yesterday, between portions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Ohio and First Virginia regiments, and a company of rebel cavalry; the former were sent to protect the polls, and the latter, mistaking their number, attacked them and were routed with the loss of several men; among them a lieutenant of a company and several horses. The only loss on our side was N. O. Smith of the Ohio regiment, who was buried here to-day.

It is rumored that the Legislature of Maryland has passed a secession ordinance in secret session. This comes from Richmond. A dispatch a few days since stated that the Legislature had adjourned.

**FRANK BLAIR OF MISSOURI,** was serenaded in New York, Saturday evening. In his speech acknowledging the compliment, he alluded to National matters. He denounced a compromise policy as suicidal. The only peace that will be lasting is one the enemy will have no power to disturb. He believed the heart of the people was strongly opposed to treating with armed rebels.

**HAGERSTOWN, July 2.** Between 3 and 7 o'clock this morning, the troops which had been concentrated at Hagerstown and Williamsport, crossed the ford at the latter place, and the Patterson regiment, which they fired past him. The morning was bright and beautiful.

Scouting parties of Capt. McMullen's Rangers, and others were selected from the 1st Wisconsin regiment, and were sent out at midnight, and frequently during the night being heard between the proper forces having been ascertained, the advance took place before daylight, the post of honor being assigned to McMullen's Rangers, and the 1st Wisconsin and 11th Pennsylvania regiments.

The advancing column consisted of the Brigades of Generals Abernethy, Thomas and Noyes. The rangers behaved remarkably well, getting close up to the enemy within a distance of 75 yards only. Gen. Abernethy's Brigade led.

The advance and the casualties of the conflict were most exclusively the 1st Wisconsin and 11th Pennsylvania regiments. Col. Jarrett and Lieut. Coulter led the skirmishers, opening on our side at 400 yards and several wounded. Several dead and wounded rebels were left on the field in their hasty retreat. One or two were buried by our men. The loss of life by the rebels is stated to be very heavy.

The first stand was made at Potsdam Farm, on the turnpike near Hagerstown, where it was necessary to destroy the carriage house to make a charge upon the rebels. Here the conflict was fiercest, the rebels standing well up to their work and finally slowly retreating. Knapsacks and canteens were hastily thrown aside as encumbrances to a retreat, and they left behind numbers of blankets and other articles of value indicating a heavy loss.

**For Sore Throat.** Humer's Universal Cough Remedy has proved itself a perfect remedy for this troublesome complaint, a remedy every one might expect, and every one will experience by trial. It is so pleasant in application, and so soothing to the inflamed throat, that its effect is almost instantaneous. There is probably no greater or more common cause of death than sore throat, being the result of colds, and attending to the complaints of this kind in early stages of attack, as probably more cases of consumption are produced by the neglect of Throat Complaints than any other. Being free from all compromise in fact, the most delicate constitutions, we ask, in confidence, a trial. As the Universal Cough Remedy and its astonishing results are by new developments in medicine, may we ask all to be sure and get the genuine to insure success. Sold by all respectable dealers. See advertisement.

**Female Health! Female Health!** Thousands of females suffer from derangements peculiar to the sex. First and most common among them is, Female weakness or Whites, or Leucorrhoea, with its constant attendants, Lassitude, Prostration, Lame or Weak Back, and General Debility. No one can be entirely well, who thus suffers, and in hundreds of cases health is injured. Old-School drugs and medicines do but little good—often much injury. But Humphrey's Specific Hemorrhagic Female Pills are just the thing, relieving promptly and curing permanently. A dollar will do more good than ten quarts of nostrums, or six months attendance on a doctor. Six boxes for \$1. Single boxes 25 cents.

Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Dr. F. HUMPHREY & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York. See advertisement in another column.

**COUGHS.** The sudden changes of our climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or lozenges, let the Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, or any other such ailment, be brought under a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PERSISTENT SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

**A GOLD DOLLAR FOUND.** A NOVEL CIRCUMSTANCE. In 1858, Dr. Herrick, ordered his foreman to enclose in a box of his Sugar Cured 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 Housatonic, Texas—who, in a letter to Dr. Herrick, dated May 18th 1860, says:—"On opening a box of your Pills, I purchased this gold dollar of my surprise on finding a gold dollar. On examining the directions, your note of request was found. My little daughter claims the dollar, through which I have made a hole, and as I write, 'it is suspended from her neck, with a ribbon.' The drugist in Houston purchased my supply of Pills in New York, and the New York druggist, direct from Mr. Herrick."

See advertisement on fourth page.

**MARRIED.** In Cape Elizabeth, 28th ult., Mr. Ethel B. Stevens of Greenwood, to Miss Susan Gurney of Portland.

**DIED.** In Backfield, June 23, Jane, wife of Eliza Townsend, and third daughter of Adah and Betsey Gilmore of Turner, aged 35.  
In Backfield, June 25, Mrs. Susan Mansfield, widow of the late Asa Mansfield, aged 79.

**COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.** We, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of John Kealey, late of Mexico, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented as insolvent, give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us, on the last Thursday of July and January next, from one to five o'clock, P. M.

**HENRY W. PARK, {**  
**DAVID F. BROWN, {** Commissioners.  
Mexico, June 29, 1861.

**GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN SWEDEN.** By virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the 27th day of September next, at nine o'clock, P. M., the farm lately owned and occupied by Samuel Brigham of Sweden. The farm is situated in the northerly part of Sweden, a few rods from a school house, and contains about six acres of land, well watered, and about thirty acres under improvement—divided into pasture and tillage. The buildings are well built. There is a large orchard upon the place, in good bearing condition. About fifteen tons of hay are annually cut upon the farm. Terms made known at time of sale.  
E. W. WOODBURY, Auctioneer.  
Sweden, June 29, 1861.

**N. B.**—The grass upon said farm will be sold July 12th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at public auction, on the premises.  
E. SANDESON.  
The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator with the will annexed of the estate of  
CHARLES B. HALL, late of Backfield, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to June 15, 1861.  
MERRITT FAIRBANK.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of executor of the last will and testament of  
WILLIAM F. HALEY, late of Bowfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to June 23, 1861.  
ALPHEUS R. EATON.

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.** Notice is hereby given that Richard C. Davis, of Maine, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage dated the sixth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, conveyed to George Gilman, of said County, a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated at Bryant's Pond village in Woodstock in said county, being the same premises formerly occupied by said Davis, and being returned to him by the Register of Deeds, book 129, page 154, which said mortgage was duly assigned to the undersigned by deed dated the seventh day of January, A. D. 1861, by Charles J. Morris and Clement Pliny, members of the firm of George Gilman and Company; and the condition of said mortgage being broken, by reason whereof the undersigned claims a foreclosure of the same.  
GEORGE GILMAN.  
Portland, June 19, 1861.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.** By virtue of a license from the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the 27th day of September next, at nine o'clock, P. M., the farm lately owned and occupied by Samuel Brigham of Sweden. The farm is situated in the northerly part of Sweden, a few rods from a school house, and contains about six acres of land, well watered, and about thirty acres under improvement—divided into pasture and tillage. The buildings are well built. There is a large orchard upon the place, in good bearing condition. About fifteen tons of hay are annually cut upon the farm. Terms made known at time of sale.  
E. W. WOODBURY, Auctioneer.  
Sweden, June 29, 1861.

**S. W. BUTTERFIELD,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,**  
**WINDOW FRAMES, &c.**  
Jig Sawing and turning of all kinds.  
DONE WITH NEATNESS.  
Manufactory at  
4 BETHEL, MAINE.

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

**MUSIC.** The Boston 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. DICKSON, Secretary.  
Rumford Centre, May, 1861.

**S. B. BEAN,**  
**DEPUTY SHERIFF,**  
OXFORD COUNTY.  
All persons indebted to Brownfield, Oxford County will promptly attend to.  
Jan 6, 1861.

**A. OSCAR NOYES & BRO.,**  
SUCCESSORS TO D. F. NOYES,  
**Booksellers and Stationers,**  
**DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,**  
No. 3 Noyes' Block,  
L. H. NOYES, &c. NORWAY, ME.

**LOST.** On Saturday last, between Paris Hill and Norway Village, a Diary for 1861, containing several accounts, and in the pocket was a note of hand for \$100, signed by George L. Perry, payable to me. Persons are cautioned against purchasing said note, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be given to one who will return the book with its contents to me.  
J. C. PERRY.  
West Paris, June 19, 1861.

**Lumber for Sale.**  
S. W. BROWN & SONS,  
AND  
SPENCE CLARKE & SONS,  
on hand and for sale by  
Bryant's Pond, June 24, 1861.

**LOST.** On Saturday last, between Paris Hill and Norway Village, a Diary for 1861, containing several accounts, and in the pocket was a note of hand for \$100, signed by George L. Perry, payable to me. Persons are cautioned against purchasing said note, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be given to one who will return the book with its contents to me.  
J. C. PERRY.  
West Paris, June 19, 1861.

**Dr. COLPY'S**  
**ANTI-COSTIVE & TONIC**  
**PILLS.**

**A Canadian Remedy**  
For Constipation, Irregularity and Debility of the Digestive Organs, including Headache, Languor, Nervousness, General Prostration of the Mind and Body, Paralysis, &c.

A MOMENT'S reflection ought to convince a sensible man of the folly and danger of constantly dosing with cathartic medicines. The practice is pernicious and suicidal. An experience of forty years has taught that the constantly increasing evils of indigestion are fearfully aggravated by the too free use of Cathartics. The American people are fast becoming a nation of dyspeptics by their artificial modes of life. Dr. Colpy's Remedy increases the irritability, and prostrates the strength of the digestive organs. The pills now offered are especially designed to allay this irritability, and at the same time to invigorate and strengthen all the functions of the system, which they are gently laxative. They are anodyne, tonic and laxative. They are so mild and invigorating that one is not reminded by any disagreeable effects that he has taken medicine.

Business men, Students, Professional men, Females, and all Persons leading a confined or sedentary life, should try them.

The undersigned Physicians, cheerfully certify to the high professional standing of Dr. Colpy of Montreal, one of the oldest and best physicians, and to the excellent qualities of his "Anti-Costive and Tonic Pills," which we have used in our practice and highly approve.

J. B. GIBSON, M. D., Durham, C. E.  
C. E. COTTON, M. D., Cornwallville.  
CHARLES BROWN, M. D., Boston.  
S. S. FOSTER, M. D., Boston.  
NORMAN CLEVELAND, M. D., Barnston.  
N. JENKS, M. D.,  
C. W. COWLES, M. D., St. Albans.

JOSEPH BREADON, M. D., Surgeon R. N.  
BENJAMIN DAMON, M. D., Coaticook.  
LEWIS RICHMOND, M. D., Derby Line.  
G. G. GLIN, M. D., St. Albans.  
G. O. SOMERS, M. D., Magog, C. E.  
J. RUTHERFORD, M. D., Newport, Vt.

Prepared by Dr. M. F. COLPY, St. James, C. E., and Derby Line, Vermont.  
Sold by Dr. Ross, St. Albans; Bates & Co., Paris; A. G. Noyes, Norway; D. F. Fetter, J. C. Gerry, D. W. Noble and John B. Rand, Waterbury; Mr. Young, West Paris; C. P. Knight, Bryant's Pond.

**P. O. S.**  
Peruvian Syrup,  
THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE.

It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints:—Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhea, General Debility, Nervousness, Chlorosis, Fits, Rheumatism, Puerperal Fevers, Neuralgia, Liver Complaints, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.

Get our new pamphlet and receive a copy of the P. O. S. for sale by all druggists.

**JOSEPH T. & COMPANY,**  
No. 29 Summer Street, Boston.

**OXFORD, ss.**—At a Court of Probate held at Loxley, within and for the County of Oxford on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1861.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

**OXFORD, ss.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1861.

**JOEL A. MARBLE,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOEL A. MARBLE,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

**OXFORD, ss.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1861.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

**OXFORD, ss.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1861.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

**OXFORD, ss.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1861.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**THE** petition and representation of ELIZA A. PATRICK, guardian of Sarah M., Frank H. and William A. Patrick of Denmark, in the County of Oxford, respectfully shew, that the said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situated in said Denmark and described as follows: the reversion of dower in the real estate of Levi B. Patrick late of Denmark, in said County, as heretofore assigned to Eliza A. Patrick, widow of said Levi B. Patrick, in common and undivided among said minor heirs.

That said estate is improvidently and to the benefit of said minors that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. She therefore prays your honor that she may be authorized to sell the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All of which is respectfully submitted.

**ELIZA A. PATRICK.**  
OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1861.

On the petition aforesaid ordered, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, that all persons interested in the said real estate of said Levi B. Patrick late of Denmark, in said County, should appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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

To the Honorable Eliza Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**JOEL A. MARBLE,** administrator of the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

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

To the Honorable Eliza Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy of petition and order of Court thereon. Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

To the Hon. Eliza Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

To the Hon. Eliza Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

To the Hon. Eliza Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

To the Hon. Eliza Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

To the Hon. Eliza Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

To the Hon. Eliza Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

To the Hon. Eliza Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

To the Hon. Eliza Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.  
**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,** administrator on the estate of said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey as much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

**JOSEPH T. HAMMOND,**  
Administrator.  
A true copy—attested: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

**FOR SALE, BY AUTHORITY,**  
The Best and Cheapest  
**SPRING BED,**  
YET INVENTED!  
—AT THE—  
**FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT**  
OF  
**GOODWIN & MIXER,**  
**NORWAY.**

—ALSO—  
**Parlor & Chamber Sets,**  
AND  
**FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS!**

THIS IS A  
**Manufacturing Establishment,**  
And purchasers are invited to call and examine  
THEIR STOCK.  
AND LOW PRICES!

**TURNING AND JOBBING,**  
DONE TO ORDER.  
**PRODUCE AND RUBBER taken**  
in Exchange

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**Ready-Made Coffins!**  
Some of Black Walnut,  
**PLATES and GRAVE CLOTHES.**  
NORWAY, No. 1860.

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

A General Assortment of  
**Gold & Silver Watches!**  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Together with as good an Assortment of  
**CLOCKS and JEWELRY,**  
As can be found in Oxford County,  
Which he will sell at prices that suit those who may wish to purchase.

Also, a general assortment of  
**Gold, Silver and Steel-Bowed**  
**SPECTACLES.**

**WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY**  
Repairs, and Perfect Satisfaction Warranted.  
**Office, No. 1, Noyes' Block,**  
**42 NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.**

**TO THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY**  
**DRUGS,**  
—OR—  
**PATENT MEDICINES,**  
OF ANY KIND,

Homoeopathic or Thompsonian,  
We would respectfully announce that these articles can be had at  
**A. OSCAR NOYES'**  
**Drug and Medicine, Book**  
**and Stationery Store,**  
As cheap as at any other place in Oxford County, and of the best quality.



