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"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

PARIS, MAINE.

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OLD SERIES, VOLUME 29, NO. 27.

## Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

### Birds.

BY PROF. J. A. NASH.

The most mischievous birds are not wholly without some redeeming quality. The Hawk predares our poultry yards, like certain mean earth worms of our own species, who would rob a hen-roost; but he drives the smaller birds from the forest to our own dwellings, where we enjoy their songs and their aid in destroying insects. Whether the good or evil he does us be greater, is perhaps doubtful; but probably the good predominates.

The Crow pulls our corn for a short time in spring, not more than ten or twelve days, but is easily satisfied with a few hills planted especially for him, half a pint or so in a place, and covered shallow, to come quickly and draw his attention before the regular planting is up. Or, if you are unwilling to give him a sump of corn to the acre, by way of compromise, he will suspect evil and keep at a safe distance, if you string a few strips of bark over the field. There is little difficulty with him, if you begin in time. At all other seasons he is a useful scavenger, besides which, he often flanks the enemies of the poultry yard on their way to mischief; and perhaps aids somewhat in bringing the smaller birds, with their sweet songs and loving influence, around your premises. Let the crows live; we have none too many of them. A Greek scholar once, on hearing that the crows live two hundred years, confined one, to ascertain the truth of the statement. History does not inform us whether the crow or the keeper died first. But crows are probably long lived; and as long as they live they contribute, as faithful scavengers, to the health of the region that tolerates them. Moreover, the crow is an elegant bird, pre-judice notwithstanding, beautifully glossy, and not at all amenable to the slur of an African chief upon a European traveller in his country—white as the Devil.

The Kingbird catches bees. So it is charged, and the charge could be proved before a court. But he devours hosts of hurtful insects. He is a valiant king, not to drive others into danger, as some kings are wont, but to take the front of the battle in person, to set up a fight with the approaching hawk, that will give the hens warning to hide their young in time. The balance is in his favor. Let him live.

Let the Wren live also, and encourage him with a choice from a dozen houses, two inches by three, entrance one inch square, to live near you; for he is a most inquisitive, sharp sighted hunter of the bee moth, and will preserve from its ravages almost as many swarms as the king bird destroys of single bees. Don't kill the wren. He may seem to have evil designs upon the soft milky kernels of wheat; but if you kill him and examine his little maw, you will find that it contains fifty wheat flies to one wheat kernel, and that you have destroyed your best friend.

The Robin and the Cherry bird steal fruit. Perhaps they know there would have been less fruit, but for their services among the fruit destroying insects, and so think themselves entitled to a part, and take it, on the ground of taking care of No. 1. Charity should make us slow to think them thieves to steal. No, no; those birds are not thieves; they help us to grow fruit, which we could not grow without them; the labor is worthy of a reward; and, since they ask no other wages, we can afford to board them a few weeks in August, especially as they live on our worst enemies the rest of the season, and do not warm themselves by our fire in winter. The birds, herein before named, are our friends after all, and if our friends have some faults, we must bear with them, not "cut" them, much less, kill them. A friend that does you three times more good than harm, is to be tolerated, cherished, loved, or soon you will have no friends.

But what shall we say for the harmless birds, those that were never accused of wrong; that enrich our homes by their presence, and cheer us by their songs; that respect our power and have come to enjoy our protection; that teach us lessons of wisdom and goodness, such as the father bird and the mother, who build their nest by united labor, and no shirking; incubate alternately and seek food, maintain their young by mutual labors, one at home to watch the little cares, the other of for edibles, in kindly alternation, feeding themselves and offspring on the very insects that would destroy us but for them? We say, God made them for our good, and we ought to have demeaned ourselves towards them in past years, in a way to have made them tamer and more numerous. We have not half birds enough.

Our plea is a special, but truthful pleading for the heavenly visitants, as, from their origin and objects, we might call them. If longer than was indicated in the outset, it is because the subject has grown upon us, as it will on any one, who considers it in its various bearings. Blasted with scorn, shame, contempt, be the man, who practices guile on the beautiful, spring coming birds. May he have no friend till he reforms. If you see a hoodless boy stoning birds, or nobbing them, shame him out of it; for, if he has a heart, which is more probable, than in the case of a full grown man, who does worse, the task will not be difficult to shame him for the past and amend him for the future; the mothers and sisters, if he has them, will help, for wo-

man's heart admires the heroism with which parent birds defend their young, and pitie their cries of distress when bereft.

[Exchange.]

### Alsike Clover.

*Trifolium Hybericum*, or Alsike Clover, is a species which appears, to a certain extent, to combine the properties of the red and white clovers. It was considered by Linnaeus to be a hybrid, and is cultivated to a considerable extent in the district of Alsike, in Sweden, from whence it derives its name; and was, we believe, first introduced into this country about 1834 or 1835.

It has for the last few years engaged the attention of agriculturists in Scotland and various parts of England to a considerable extent; and its reputation is now so firmly established, that we think it is likely to become much more extensively sown this season than it ever has before. Its chief advantage consists in its succeeding on land which, from repeated sowings of red and white clovers, has become cloverless.

The treatment required for it, appears to be very much the same for other clovers. Our practice and that of our neighbors, on clay land, has been to drill about 8 or 9 lbs. of seed per acre, on barley or wheat, about the first week in April, care being taken that the seed is not deposited too deep in the soil. After harvest, if it has been a growing season, we let our sheep occasionally run over it, for a month or two, if the weather is fine, our opinion being that the treading of the sheep consolidates the land, and is of great advantage to the Alsike, giving it firm root hold. About the middle of October, it should be dressed with about six or eight loads of farmyard dung, as short as can fairly be got. In the spring, it will require the usual bush harrowing; and when it has made a fair growth, the sheep may again be put on to it, and allowed to remain until the first week in May, if intended for seed; if not, it can be depastured, as other clovers.

We are decidedly of opinion that it should be sown later than the first week in May, if for seed. Still, we have seen it fed until June; but the advantage appears doubtful, as it throws the harvesting of the seed too late in the season, and if dry weather sets in there is some difficulty in getting to make a good start. Last harvest a considerable quantity was left for seed, and the yield is said to be good, the quality fine, and the price moderate, than it ever has been before. It generally plants well; but last season was an exception, a large breadth of the land sown having missed plant altogether. It has been ploughed up for beans, mainly owing, we consider, to the inferiority of last year's seed. In ordinary seasons, even when thin in the spring, it tilers very much, and fills up in a remarkable manner.

When required for mowing, it is left in the same way as red clover, and on land of good fair condition will cut two tons of hay an acre. The feeding qualities of the hay are considerable, but we have seen no analysis of its value compared with ordinary clover hay.

Some difference of opinion is entertained as to the comparative merits of this variety and red clover for the depasturing of sheep; it being affirmed by many growers that sheep will leave any other kind of grass or clover to feed on the Alsike, while others consider that its principal merit consists in its succeeding so well on clover-sick soils, its perennial habit and fibrous root being so dissimilar to the red or white clover. Where it has been grown, it has invariably been found an excellent preparation for wheat; and we have no doubt it will shortly become sown quite as extensively as either red or white clover, and prove a most valuable acquisition to our artificial grasses. The more it becomes known, the greater will be its cultivation; the high price that the seed has previously borne, and its scarcity, have hitherto prevented its more extended use.

[Mark Lane (London) Express.]

**SPARE THE SPROUTS.** The grafts are set, and the sprouts are starting just below them—the effort of nature to restore the balance between top and roots, that have been destroyed by the grafting process. This balance is of much more importance than most people imagine. In a healthy tree it is always maintained. If important branches are lopped off, sprouts start immediately below to repair the loss. If small branches die, it is an indication of more wood than the roots can support.

In grafting trees of good size, ten years or more from the seed, not more than a third of the top should be taken off at once. The grafts will do much better if the lower limbs are left whole. Buds from new sprouts will start soon after the buds upon the cions, and there is a strong temptation to rub them off upon the supposition that more of the sap will be thrown into the graft. But this philosophy is wrong. Every leaf acts as a pump, and the sap drawn up, other things being equal, will be according to the number and vigor of the leaves. These sprouts should be left until the middle of the growing season at least, and then removed gradually, leaving two or three sprouts in the case of the most vigorous trees to the second season. If the seasons do not grow it is still more important that the sprouts should remain.

[American Agriculturist.]

A country parson says: "Very great dunces are often endowed by nature with very loud voices, and are quite competent to practice a howling sudorific oratory, which goes down amazingly with the ignorant." If a man rebels against the laws and takes the side of evil, that the vulgar can comprehend; but rebellion on the side of virtue is revolutionary, destroys all the old landmarks, and must be crucified.

### Manuring during Growth of Crops.

All practical men know the difficulty of applying barn-yard manure during the growth of crops. It is impossible to disturb the soil sufficiently to receive the manure so applied, without disturbing the crop itself to an injurious extent. Sometimes we find a crop in one portion of a field materially in advance of other portions; in such cases manures should be used, of such kinds as are of easy application. Thus the drainages of our manure heaps, if proper arrangements are made to save it, may in a dilute form, be applied to the surface, and will find its way in, rendering the crops even. Occasionally we find single rows inferior; to these we may apply either liquid manures or those which are in a putrid condition, and capable of being worked into the immediate surface by the use of the carrot weeder, horse hoe, sub-soil lifter, etc.

On the 20th of July last, Prof. Cyrus Mason found that a field of beets which had been originally treated with barn-yard manure, was somewhat backward, and he therefore applied to each alternate row through-out the field, nitrogenous super-phosphate of lime. A few days since he brought us average specimens of the beets taken from each. The plants from those rows which had received the phosphate, were eighteen inches high, while those which had not been so manured, were but three inches high, and his states (in a letter published in our September number,) to have been the case throughout the field.

This clearly proves that manures may be applied after the crop is up, provided they be of kinds susceptible of being worked into the soil, and of being there divided by dew and rains. Before disturbing the soil with the small horse tools, all portions of a field showing sluggish growth, should receive a top-dressing of some divisible manure, even to the manuring of a single corn hill, then the running of the horse tools will mix the manure so applied with the surface-soil, and enable the farmer to have an even, and therefore a more profitable crop. A top-dressing of grass and grain crops in late fall and early spring, enables the rains of those seasons to carry in materials capable of feeding the crops at the proper time; that applied in the fall becomes evenly disseminated throughout the soil before the growth is arrested by winter, while that applied in early spring, from the greater warmth is rendered suddenly energetic, pushing forward the plants at so early a season, that they are unable to withstand the sun, etc.

[Working Farmer.]

### The Age of our Earth.

We extract the following from Agassiz's article on the "Methods of Study in Natural History," in the May number of the Atlantic Monthly:

Among the astounding discoveries of modern science is that of the immense periods which have passed in the gradual formation of our earth. So vast were the cycles of time preceding even the appearance of man on the surface of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposits of rocks heaped above each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the long and slow maturing of God's work on the earth, but when we add to these the successive populations of whose life this world has been the theater, and whose remains are hidden in the rocks into which the mud or sand or soil of whatever kind on which they lived has hardened in the course of time—or the enormous chains of mountains whose upheaval divided these periods of quiet accumulation by great convulsions—or the changes of a different nature in the configuration of our globe, as the sinking of lands beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of continents and islands above it—or the wearing of great river beds, or the filling of extensive water basins, till marshes first and then dry land succeeded to inland seas—or the slow growth of coral reefs, those wonderful sea-walls raised by the little ocean architects whose own bodies furnish both the building stones and the cement that binds them together, and who have worked busily during the long centuries, that there are extensive countries, mountain chains, islands, and long lines of coast consisting solely of their remains—or the countless forests that must have grown up, flourished, died and decayed, to fill the storehouses of coal—that feed the fires of the human race to-day—if we consider all these records of the past, the intellect fails to grasp a chronology for which our experience furnishes no data, and the time that lies behind us seems as much an eternity to our conception as the future that stretches indefinitely before us.

**ASHES &c. ON CORN.** We have been in the practice, for some years past, of applying a mixture of ashes and plaster to each hill of corn immediately after planting it. Take eight bushels of ashes and two bushels of plaster, and mix them together. This will suffice for an acre.

Now place a handful of this mixture on each hill as soon as an acre has been planted and covered. The print of the hoe will show where the corn is covered. By dropping the ashes and plaster at this time you will save one half the labor compared with waiting till after the corn is up. You will keep the worms at a distance and start the corn earlier. And as weeds are not ready to start up through ashes, you will find the labor of hoeing much less than where weeds are found in the hills.

[Massachusetts Ploughman.]

A man with a long head is not very apt to be headlong.

### MISCELLANY.

#### THE TRUE HERO.

Not many years since the good ship *Ponto* sailed from Boston, bound to Sumatra. She was commanded by Captain Isaac Jacobs, a good seaman, and a naturally good-hearted man; but in his long career beneath the trident of Neptune he had imbibed many of those false ideas prevalent among seamen, and he had come to look upon the sailor's life as one which necessarily did away with those warmer and finer traits of character that mark the humane and generous landman. In this wise Isaac Jacobs sometimes lost sight of true merit where it actually existed.

Among the crew of the *Ponto*, on her present voyage was a young man named Caleb Baker. He had shipped only three days before the ship sailed. He was a slender framed man, with a fair, prepossessing countenance, light blue eyes, and light brown hair. Though light in his build he was yet well stocked with muscle, and his motions were quick and energetic. His appearance was calculated to predispose beholders in his favor.

One day, shortly after the ship had left port, as Baker was busy about some matters of his own in one of the gangways, one of the men, a rough, uncouth fellow, by the name of Bunkton, came along and gave the clothes bag of Baker a kick out of his way, thereby scattering a number of things about the deck.

"I wish you'd be careful," said Baker, as he moved to gather up his things.

"Then keep your things out o' my way," gruffly returned Bunkton.

"They were not in your way."

"Do you mean to tell me I lie?"

"I said my things were not in your way."

"And I say they were. Now don't you dispute me again."

"Very well, have it your own way," calmly replied Baker, as he drew his bag in toward the bulwarks.

"And don't you be impudent, neither," provokingly added Bunkton.

"Look ye, Bunkton, if you've any business of your own, you'd better mind it."

"Oh, lubber? I'll show ye my business. Take that."

As Bunkton spoke, he struck the young man upon the face. The crew had most of them gathered about the place, and arrangements were quickly made for a fight.

"Just come forward—come forward, and I'll show ye my business," cried Bunkton, bristling about with his fists doubled up.

"A fight! a fight!" cried half-a-dozen of the men. "Don't stand that, Baker."

The young man's eyes had flashed as he received the blow and there was a quick quivering of the muscles in his hands, but he made no motion to strike.

"Ain't you agoin' to take it up?" said Bunkton.

"No, I want nothing to do with you," returned Caleb.

"Then you are a coward!" uttered Bunkton, with a contemptuous tone and look.

Young Baker calmly replied to the taunt, and Bunkton became still more savage. Those who know anything about the ocean life, will at once understand the sentiments of the rough crew upon such matters as the present. They could comprehend but one kind of courage, and the moment that Baker refused to fight they set him down as an arrant coward. At first they had been prepossessed in his favor, for Bunkton was a quarrelsome fellow, and they hoped Caleb would fling him; but when they saw him quietly turn away and resume his work, they, too, began to taunt him.

"What's all this?" asked Captain Jacobs, who was attracted to the spot.

The matter was explained to him.

"Didn't resent it?" uttered the captain, looking with mingled surprise and a contempt upon Caleb. "Why didn't you knock him down, Baker?"

"Because I don't want to fight any man, sir."

"And will you allow yourself to be struck, and not resent it?"

"I will defend myself in case of danger, but I will not so abuse myself as to engage in a brutal fight when it can be possibly avoided. I have as yet done wrong to no man; but were I to fight one of my shipmates, I should wrong him and myself both."

"Then you will have yourself looked upon as one who may be struck with impunity?"

A quick flush passed over the young man's face as the captain thus spoke, but he was soon calm.

"I mean, sir," he returned, "to give no one occasion to strike me; yet Bunkton struck me, and you can see that he already suffers more from the effect of it than I do."

Bunkton gave Caleb the lie, and again tried to urge him into a fight, but the captain interfered, and quiet was restored.

From that time Caleb Baker was looked upon by the crew as a coward.

At first they taunted him, but his uniform kindness soon put a stop to these outward manifestations, and the feelings of the crew were expressed by their looks. Bunkton took every occasion he could find to annoy the young man, for he had taken his oath that he would have a fight out of the coward yet. The rest of the crew might have let the matter pass, had not Bunkton's continued behavior kept alive the idea of Baker's cowardice.

None, save himself, knew the great struggle that went on in the young man's bosom; but he had resolved that he would not fight, except in actual and necessary self defense, and he adhered to his principle. He performed his duties faithfully, and Captain Jacobs was forced to admit that though Baker was a coward he was a good sailor.

Thus matters passed until the ship had doubled the Cape of Good Hope and entered the Indian Ocean. It was toward the close of a day that had been sultry and oppressive, that a stiff breeze sprang up from the southward. It came in quick cool gusts, and the canvas only flapped before it.

"We are likely to have a blow," remarked the mate.

"Not much, I think," returned the captain, as he took a survey of the horizon. "This spitting will soon die away, and I think the wind will then come from the westward. However, it may be well enough to shorten sail. You may take in the t'gal-lants'le and close reef the tops'le."

The order was quickly obeyed, and, as the captain had predicted, the spitting gusts died away, but there was no wind came out from the westward. It grew dark, but no wind had come. About ten o'clock those on deck were startled by a sudden darkening of the stars, and they saw a great black cloud rolling up from the southward. It soon hung over the ship like a black pall, and the men began to be frightened. The captain was called, but before he came on deck, there came a crash as though the very heavens had been rent asunder. The old ship trembled in every joint, and a huge ball of fire rolled down the mainmast. Another and another crashing of the lightning came, and at length the electric light began to play about the ship in wild, fantastic streams.

"The mainmast is struck," shouted one of the men. "See where its head is shivered!"

All eyes were turned to the spot, and by the next wild flash the men could see that a dangerous havoc had been made with the mainmast. The cap was stripped, the star-board cheek was nearly shivered off, and the trestlebeams were quivering. Of course, the heavy topmast was only held in its place by the dubious trestlebeams, and the mainmast threatened every instant to come thundering to the deck, with the long topmast and top gallantmast in its company. Such a catastrophe would prove fatal to the ship and all were aware of it.

But while all minds were gazing at this another danger arose. The low, rumbling sound that had been muttering in the southward had escaped the notice of the crew, and ere they knew it, the rushing, howling wind was upon them. The ship leaped like a frightened steed before the gale. The mate cut the maintop-sail sheets, and the sail was snapped into ribbons. The foretop-sail was cleaved up, and the ship got before the wind. The lightning cloud was swept away, and it was dark as Erebus. The wind howled fearfully but there was a sound more fearful than that. It was the creaking of the shattered trestlebeams, as the fid of the topmast bore down upon them.

"O God!" ejaculated Captain Jacobs, "if the trestlebeams give way we are lost. Hark! hear them labor!"

Away aloft, in the impenetrable darkness, stood the giant topmast and all felt that it could not stand there long. The men crowded aft, and with painful beating hearts they heard the mast labor.

"If we could bring the ship broadside to," said the mate, "the weather rigging might be cut, and the mast would go overboard."

"True, true," returned the captain; "but who'll go aloft and do the job? That will be no fool's errand in the top, for that will go with a crash. The trestlebeams are already shattered."

"If you will port the helm I will make the trial," cried a clear, strong voice, which was at once recognized as Caleb Baker's.

"It will be sure death," said Jacobs.

"Then let it be so," returned Caleb. "If I succeed, the rest of you may be saved; but now we are all in great danger. Port the helm, and I will go."

Caleb took the axe from the mizenmast, soon his form was lost in the darkness, as he moved toward the starboard rigging. The helm was put a port, and the ship gradually gave her starboard side to the gale. Soon the blow of an axe was heard. There was a fearful straining and cracking—and then came the crash. The heavy topmast had gone clear over the side. Fragments of trestle and cross trees came rattling upon the deck, but all eyes were strained painfully toward the masthead. The dim outlines of the heroic man could be seen safely hanging by the mizen topmast.

The ship was once more got before the wind, and ere long Baker came safely to the deck. He staggered aft to the binnacle, and there he sank, fainting and bruised, upon the deck; but he was quickly conveyed to the cabin, and his wants were all met.

Caleb's bruises were none of them bad, and in a few days he was again at his duty. The men eyed him anxiously, and seemed uneasy as they met his smiles. The captain, too, changed color when he met the kind, noble look of the young man, but he soon overcame the false pride that actuated him, and stepping to the noble fellow's side, he took him by the hand.

"Caleb," said he, "if I have done wrong I freely ask you to forgive me. I have called you a coward, but I did not know you."

"Think no more of it," said Caleb, with a beaming eye. "I once promised to one whom I loved better than life—my mother—that I would never do a deed of which I might afterward be ashamed."

Bunkton pressed forward. "Caleb," he said, seizing the hand of the young man in his hard fist, "you must forgive me for what's past. We'll be friends after this."

"Bless you, Bunkton, and friends we will be," returned Caleb.

"Yes," added Bunkton, "an' if you won't fight for yourself I'll fight for you, if ever you stand in need of it."

"I tell you, my men," said the captain, "there is certainly two kinds of courage; and after all, I don't know but Caleb Baker's kind is the best. It takes a stronger and bigger heart to hold it, at all events."

**Loyalty and Fidelity of the Negroes.**

There have been very few instances of deceptions practiced upon our commanders by escaped slaves who have come into the camps, while the white men and pretended refugees have often given false information. Mr. Forney says in one of his letters to the Philadelphia Press:

"They (the escaped negroes) have repeatedly shown, and are repeatedly showing how entirely they may be confided in. There is not a general officer in the Union service who will not testify that his best intelligence of the movements of the enemy, and of the topography of the seeded country, has come from the blacks. These poor people seem everywhere to feel that it is their duty to show their gratitude to the soldiers of the republic. A very distinguished officer who has been stationed far beyond Mt. Vernon, on the Lower Potomac, in Maryland, and who, until he took to the field, was an uncompromising friend of the South, and of the Southern school of leaders, gives some thrilling accounts of the fidelity and bravery of the slaves in the neighborhood of his command. He says he was never once deceived by them. They know the forests around them as the seamen know the sea." Most of them are the slaves of rich and educated secessionists, and more than one had the blood of the white aristocracy in their veins. They would cross the Potomac at night, from the Virginia side, detail their narrative, and recross before morning; and in every instance they seemed to be fully aware that if detected their lives would be forfeited. It is stated of one of the most intelligent, that some time before, his master, whom he had served with great devotion from boyhood, had him severely horsewhipped, which was a sure preparation for a change of feeling in the latter, and he seized the first opportunity to escape. After getting into our camps, he hired himself as a body servant to Gen. —, and soon displayed all the qualities which had made him so valuable to his owner. One dark night he was missing, and just before daybreak he was seen coming to the river side in a boat containing his wife and four children. It was well known that the intelligence of the retreat of the rebels from Manassas, so much discussed and doubted, was derived from fugitive slaves. Every item of their information was found to be correct. They came into Washington at the imminent hazard of their lives, and if, instead of being black, they had been white men, they would at once have been honored by appointments in the army. How completely such self sacrifice and fidelity as this put to shame the sneers and falsehoods of those who know no better than that of declaring these poor outcasts not only incapable, but unworthy of their liberty."

**STRONG CHARACTERS.** Strength of character consists of two things: power of will, and power of self-restraint. It requires two things therefore for its existence: strong feelings and strong command over them. Now it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake,—because he has his will obeyed and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues him, and hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult and only grow a little pale and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He, who with strong passions remained chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with manly power of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself and forgive,—these are the strong men, the spiritual heroes. [Rev. F. W. Robertson.]

**WINE MORE DEADLY THAN CANNON.** Wendell Phillips, in his address at the Music Hall, said: "I know a soldier in the army of the Potomac, who was picked up in the streets of Philadelphia one year ago, a complete wreck, a confirmed inebriate, who was by the love of a sister and the charity of a B at home, placed once more on his feet. He was at Bull's Bluff, and three times with unloaded musket charged upon the enemy. He was one of the six who heroically defended and brought away the body of the fallen leader of that bloody fight. The captain of the company to which he belonged died in his arms, receiving the last words of consolation from his lips. He was afterwards conspicuous in the conflict, until the orders were given for each to seek his own safety. Removing some of his apparel he plunged into the inextinguishable river, and after great exertion landed on the opposite bank, seven miles below the encampment. Nearly exhausted, half clad, half starved, he finally reached the camp. The captain of the next company to which he belonged, kindly said to him, pouring out a glass of wine 'Let me give you this; you will perish without it.' 'I thank you, sir,' said the soldier, 'but I would sooner face all the cannon of the enemy than that glass of wine.'"

[Boston Transcript.]

The stocks most in demand in war times are gun stocks.

**RELIC HUNTER'S MISTAKE.** An English clergyman, beautifully got up, and the pink of propriety, visited Antwerp with a friend. At Antwerp they went to see the castle, and at the castle they were shown the apartments of Gen. Chassé, who was then just dead, and was the hero of the place. Their guide went off to receive another party, and they were left alone. In the late general's bed room they found a pair of military trousers, and a discussion arose as to whether they would or would not be so small for the clergyman. He himself insisted that he could wear them. He took off his black trousers, and was well into the leathers, when the noise of an advancing party of eight seers scared him. He and his friend retired to an inner chamber, and the friend peeped out to see what had happened. The party turned out to be composed of ladies only, led by a fierce and domineering old maid. She saw black trousers, and at once announced that they were "relics of Gen. Chassé." Further, she was not going to let such interesting relics escape her; so she pulled out a pair of scissors and cut out a patch as a keepsake. The others were influenced by the example and by the greatness of the prize. First one and then another petitioned for a souvenir. One wanted to make a pen-wiper, another a pouch. The arch thief herself wanted to get leggings out of those droll garments. At last all was cut away, except a few straps and buttons, and the ladies departed. Out came the clergyman and found what had happened. He was overwhelmed at the horror of his situation, and sat shivering till nightfall enabled him to get back to his inn, and there dashed into bed, and forgot his griefs till morning.

**A SHREWED IRISHMAN.** A priest was standing at the corner of one of the squares in London, about the hour of dinner. One of his countrymen observing the worthy father in perplexity, addressed him—

"Oh! Father O'Leary, how is your rivin'?"

"Nightly put out, Pat," was the reply.

"Put out! who'd put out your rivin'?"

"Ah! you don't understand; this is just it—I am invited to dine at one of the houses in this square, and I have forgotten the name, and I never looked at the number, and now it's seven o'clock."

"Oh, is that all?" was the cry; "just now be easy, your rivin', I'll settle that for you."

So saying, away flew the good natured Irishman round the square, glancing at the numbers, and when he discovered a fire that denoted hospitality, he thundered at the door and inquired, "Is Father O'Leary here?"

At night he expected, angry and again he was repulsed. At length an angry footman exclaimed—

"No; neither on Father O'Leary, he is not here, but he was to dine here to-day, and the cook is in a rage, and says the dinner will be spoilt. All is waiting for Father O'Leary."

Paddy, leaping from the door as if the steps had been on fire, rushed up to the astonished priest—

"All right, your honor's rivin'; you dine at forty-three, and a mighty good dinner you'll get."

"Oh, Pat," said the grateful pastor, "the blessings of a hungry man be upon you."

"Long life and happiness to your rivin'; I have got your malady, I only wish I had your remedy."

**A REVETIC PHILOSOPHY.** A rustic—James by name—whose appreciation of things sacred was anything but nice, was one day driving a load of wood to market. Just opposite the Rev. Mr. R's "enters" got stuck in a deep mud hole, whereat James grew excessively profane, inasmuch that his oath brought out the priest, who determined if possible to save the brand from the burning, began—</



## The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 23, 1862.

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per  
year, in advance; Two Dollars, at the end of the  
year.Circulation. We would respectfully call the  
attention of such as are disposed to lend their aid  
to the circulation of a home paper to the following offer:We will send  
10 Copies, for one year, for 12.50  
20 Copies, for one year, for 20.00And one copy to the person getting up the club.  
The money must accompany the order.  
Orders, M. P. F. & Co., 10 State Street,  
Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, are  
not authorized agents.  
JOHN PRINTING neatly executed.

## State Convention!

The Republicans and all other citizens of Maine,  
who support the State and National Administration,  
will meet in Convention in City Hall, Portland,  
on THURSDAY, the 24th day of June next,  
at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for  
Governor, and to transact any other business that  
may properly come before the convention.The basis of representation will be as follows:  
Each Town or Plantation shall be entitled to one  
delegate. Each City, Town or Plantation that  
has seventy-five votes for the Republican candi-  
date for Governor in 1861, shall be entitled to an  
additional delegate, and one delegate for every  
one hundred votes for said candidate in 1861 above  
seventy-five.JAMES G. BLAINE,  
LEONARD ANDREWS,  
SAMUEL E. SPRING,  
NELSON BINGLEY, JR.,  
R. S. STEVENS,  
WALTON HUBBARD,  
JACOB S. SMITH,  
N. A. FAIRWELL,  
T. HARMON,  
S. P. STRICKLAND,  
EUGENE HALE,  
W. B. SNELL,  
R. B. FULLER,  
C. H. E. WOODBURY,  
J. M. LIVERMORE,  
E. W. DUBRY.May 23, 1862.  
The State Convention will be in session at the  
Frisbie House, the evening before the Convention.NOTE. The Delegates are requested to leave  
their credentials with the State Committee, before  
the hour of the meeting of the Convention.The State Committee have appointed the fol-  
lowing Congressional Committee for the Second  
District:  
J. B. How of Lewiston; S. Oakes of Auburn;  
A. Lincoln of Jay; Nelson Perkins of Paris; E.  
W. Woodbury of Bangor; A. C. Hovey of Bath;  
J. M. Merriam of Bangor.

## Foreign Interference.

Since the settlement of the Trent affair,  
but few indications have come to us from  
the other side of the waters, of a desire on  
the part of the European powers to interfere  
in the settlement of the domestic war now  
raging in this country. Recently, however,  
the place of things have undergone a partial  
change, and it now looks as if France  
was making a movement in that direction.The masterpiece of the bottom, is an growing  
want of cotton. Undoubtedly an effort will  
be made to unite Great Britain with France,  
and enlist one or two other European Courts  
in the same interest. The effort will be to  
drive us into some kind of a settlement, a  
compromise, by which peace will be restored,  
and Southern ports again opened to Foreign  
trade. However desirous our government  
may be to avoid any collision with Foreign  
powers, we cannot perceive how it can now  
for a moment listen to any proposition of  
peace from other powers.Our blockade is now about as perfect as  
it can be made, and is growing more and  
more effective. We are fast gaining posses-  
sion of their best ports and harbors,  
thereby closing up the avenues through  
which they have had the means of occa-  
sionally running our blockade. This takes  
away the cause of complaint that our block-  
ade was imperfect, and therefore ought not  
to be respected by foreign governments.There is another strong and powerful  
reason why the governments of the Old  
World should mind their own business and  
not interfere in our affairs. We shall have  
in a few weeks upon our ports at New Orleans,  
Port Royal, and Norfolk, and some of the  
other best harbors in the South, the country.  
To these ports Foreign vessels can come and  
trade. If the rebels, instead of bringing  
their cotton to market, or allowing it to be  
sold, burn it up and destroy it, it will not  
be our fault, neither can our government  
in any sense be held accountable or respon-  
sible for such a result.There is still another reason why foreign  
governments should just at this particular  
juncture, keep hands off. Our government  
has been for weeks demonstrating to the  
world that we are able to make an end of  
this rebellion, and bring the traitors to  
terms. Our army operations have been a  
succession of Union victories. The back of  
this unholy rebellion is evidently broken.  
We have only to follow up our victories  
with determined, vigorous action, to make  
an end of the war in a few short months.It needs no prophetic eye to see that For-  
eign intervention would tend to prolong the  
struggle, and embarrass all our operations.  
For these reasons we can but consider an  
official interference, on the part of either  
England or France, with our domestic affairs,  
an insult to the government, which ought  
to be indignantly repelled. We are in bet-  
ter condition now to talk to England than  
we were at the time of the Mason and Sil-  
dell controversy. Then, we were smarting  
under defeat; now, we are flushed with a  
long list of brilliant victories. Our Navy  
is now upon the waters, the mistress of the  
world; our army is efficient and well disci-  
plined, and a portion of it can soon be spared  
for other operations if a country shall require  
it. We are now in very fair condition to  
"open conversation" with any Foreign  
court. Therefore, the Administration, if  
approached upon the question of a settle-  
ment between the government and the rebels  
by a foreign power, should very politely  
give but one answer, viz: "Mind your own  
business, and we will take care of the re-  
bellion."A MAMMOTH MONITOR. Capt. Ericsson  
has planned a large sailing Monitor with a  
single turret, plated with iron 24 inches  
thick, armed with two guns, carrying a ball  
1,000 pounds in weight.The "Van Wyck Committee."—Thad.  
Stevens, Roscoe Conkling, and E.  
B. Washburn.At the extra session of the present Con-  
gress, on motion of Col. Van Wyck, of New  
York, a committee was raised to investigate  
the frauds practiced on the government,  
since the commencement of the war. Al-  
though Mr. Van Wyck stands as the nomi-  
nal chairman of the committee, it appears  
the Hon. E. B. Washburn, a native son of  
Old Oxford, now representing the Galena  
District, in Illinois, has been its acting  
head.Some months since we gave extracts from  
its first report, showing the infernal frauds  
that certain contractors and government  
agents had practiced upon the government.  
We believe, from all the information we can  
gather, this committee has acted with faith-  
fulness, and labored hard to expose the army  
of public plunderers that have hung around  
the Treasury, greedily for spoils and plunder.  
We will understand that the committee, if  
it did its duty, would be made the subject  
of abuse and scandal from all the thieves  
and robbers in the land. To reform financial  
abuses is no easy task, and the man or men  
who stand up boldly upon the floor of Con-  
gress and expose fraud, is sure to bring upon  
his devoted head the hate and venom of all  
villains engaged in fraudulent schemes  
against the government. We have had  
some personal experience in those matters,  
and know something of the treatment a  
man receives for efforts put forth in this  
direction. It is a fact that cannot success-  
fully be denied—that vile and infamous as  
are the men whose business is stealing and  
plundering from the public treasury, they  
have their friends in Congress. We have  
seen this very thing demonstrated more than  
once, when a member of the House in the  
34th and 36th Congress. It is so now. The  
proof is seen in the bitter acrimonious at-  
tacks made upon the Van Wyck committee.  
The country was undoubtedly surprised to  
find the able head of the Committee of Ways  
and Means in the House—Thad. Stevens,  
of Pennsylvania,—engaged in this doubtful  
business. The sarcasm and bitterness of  
"Old Thad" is terrible whenever he  
chooses to make it so. For some reason or  
other he pitched into this Committee, and  
charged upon their doings without stint or  
mercy. He was followed by Roscoe  
Conkling of the Utica District, in New  
York, in a bombastic philippic against the  
Committee. Conkling is a man of some  
talent, but has very excited views of himself,  
which sometimes operates to place him in a  
bad fit. We have seen his vanity and his  
pompous notions of his own importance and  
dignity bring him down more than once on  
the floor of the House.These remarks have been suggested by  
reading the speech of Mr. Washburn, in re-  
sponse to Stevens and Conkling. Mr. Wash-  
burn always speaks well and to the point,  
and never engages in bombastic harangues.  
This speech is one of his best efforts. He  
charges down on his traitors in gallant  
style, scattering their sophistry and denun-  
ciations to the four winds. It is a triumph-  
ant vindication of the committee, in which  
he places his two principal adversaries in no  
very enviable position before the country.  
He charges that Stevens thought highly of  
the committee and its doings until it step-  
ped in between a fat government contract  
and Stevens' own brother. Ever since then,  
says Mr. W., Old Thad has been after the  
Committee. He further charges that Con-  
kling was an early applicant for govern-  
ment contracts for particular friends, and lays  
the failure to secure them to the action of the  
committee.We have no doubt the action of this com-  
mittee has saved the government its millions,  
and the country owes it a debt of everlasting  
gratitude for its promptness in exposing the  
rascality of thieves and robbers whose only  
aim was plunder. The country was exceed-  
ingly fortunate in securing the services of  
two such men as E. B. Washburn and  
Henry L. Dawes of Mass., on this Commit-  
tee. They have been the leading spirits in  
making the investigations that have brought  
to light the enormous and horrible frauds  
that have been practiced upon the govern-  
ment by such well known scoundrels and  
speculators. In this work they have traveled  
extensively and labored hard, with nothing for pay  
but their actual expenses. In this great work  
of reform they will be sustained by the in-  
corruptible masses throughout the whole  
country, and the wholesome influence which  
will follow their labors will be felt long  
after their traducers have passed into obli-  
vion.

## Death of Two Soldiers from Oxford.

Charles H. French, son of Joseph French,  
Esq., of Oxford, a non-commissioned officer  
in Capt. Cheney's company, in the 14th  
Regiment, died of diphtheria, at Ship Island,  
the 11th of April. He was an active, en-  
terprising young man, and greatly respect-  
ed by a large circle of friends both at home  
and in the army. He left the home of his father  
to engage in the defense of his country from  
a sense of duty. He was sick but a brief  
period, and his early and sudden demise is  
a great affliction, not only to his parents,  
brother and sister, but a long list of friends.  
He was a dutiful son, a warm-hearted friend,  
and a vigilant, faithful soldier. He died  
manfully at his post of duty. Peace to his  
ashes.Silas Crowell, a citizen of Oxford, in the  
same Regiment, died at the same place about  
the middle of April. He leaves a wife and  
three small children to mourn his death.  
Mr. Crowell was a quiet, well disposed citi-  
zen, exemplary in life, and leaves many  
friends, who deeply sympathize with his  
heart-stricken widow and helpless children.Thus one after another of the country's  
brave defenders are passing away. God  
bless their memories, and long will a grate-  
ful people remember the sincere and exalted  
patriotism that drew them away from the  
endearments of home and friends to lay down  
their lives for their country.Intelligence was received, Monday, of the  
death of George Robinson, of Sumner, a  
private in Capt. Biase's company, 9th  
Maine Regiment. He had obtained a dis-  
charge, on account of ill health, and his  
father had gone to meet the stage, expecting  
to find his son, when a letter was received  
announcing his death.TOMATOES. Mr. Amos T. Holt, of Nor-  
way, offered for sale, this week, some very  
nice tomato plants. Persons who neglected  
to start plants early in the spring, can re-  
cover the loss by purchasing now.Rev. Mr. Morse, of Auburn, has been ap-  
pointed to fill the vacancy in the board of  
instruction at Kent's Hill, caused by the  
death of A. A. Scott.

## Rebel Insanity.

The folly of the rebels, in many particu-  
lars, is full of madness. The leaders are  
not only desperate, but insane. All their  
reasoning in relation to their own interests,  
is intensely fanatical. They seem bent on  
their own destruction. They not only for-  
get all honorable rules of warfare recognized  
among civilized nations, but spend their  
fury upon their own heads, whenever they  
fancy it will prejudice us, or tend to give  
them favor among foreign nations. They  
profess to be fighting for their "sacred  
soil;" but they lose no opportunity, upon  
the approach of our troops, to decimate it  
to the most ruinous purposes. They say  
they are fighting for their homes and fire-  
sides; yet they apply to them the torch,  
and burn up villages and towns, just as if  
incendiarism was a holiday pastime. They  
boast of their beautiful forests, and in the  
next breath, with the ruthless hand of the  
barbarian, level to the ground the mighty  
growth of ages. They spend millions upon  
iron clad steamers, and then blow them up.  
They build their gunboats, and then apply  
the fuse which sends them to total destruc-  
tion upon railroads and railroad bridges, and  
yet it is a common every day occurrence, to de-  
stroy in a single day the work of years. The  
blockade and other incidental causes con-  
nected with the war have reduced them to  
comparative starvation; but the leaders,  
with the malicious cry for bread coming up  
from starving millions, burn up what little  
is left of the staff of life. The two great  
articles of export in the South—cotton and  
tobacco—which could now be marketed from  
the ports opened by our recent victories,  
are burned or thrown into the rivers to be  
destroyed.Thus the rebel leaders in the South are,  
by force of martial rule and the law of de-  
spoticism, aided by a reign of terror which  
has no prototype in the history of the world,  
robbing the people of all they have, and re-  
ducing them to absolute beggary. They  
destroy the men who lead the way to their  
destruction and wholesale assassin, Jeff Davis,  
are made to believe that the destruction of  
their private property will in the end be the  
loss of the government, and not of individ-  
uals. This fanatical delusion prompts them  
to the worst acts of self-destruction, they  
pile up their tales of cotton, and then apply  
the torch, with just as little apparent com-  
punction as if they were firing a heap of  
ragged, and away goes, with the puffing  
of a single breath, the only available resources  
left to save them from poverty and starva-  
tion. Instead of selling their tobacco, they  
throw it into streams, until the waters  
thereof are made muddy with its narcotic  
stains and coloring.Thus these fool hardy rebels go on de-  
stroying their own property—sending to de-  
struction the accumulations of years, and  
making their land a barren waste. They  
drink in ruin just as greedily as a thirsty  
dog drinks from the water brooks. Reason,  
among the traitors, has lost its throne, while  
perfect madness—a wanton delusion, rules  
the hour. In their diabolical efforts to de-  
stroy the federal government they are fast  
destroying themselves. In material pros-  
perity the rebel States have rolled back a  
half a century. They seem left to be con-  
trolled by a deep-seated malice—a passion  
that heretofore has been attributed only to  
devils—a fury that has no parallel this side  
the very gates of perdition.THE CENSUS. The returns of the late  
census have lately received some ventilation,  
examination showing them to be very defec-  
tive. Several States are said to be moving  
for a new enumeration. Our attention has  
been called to some glaring defects in our  
own country. A gentleman, some times  
exhibited a list of nearly two pages of names,  
in a little town, of persons who either never  
lived in the place, or were dead before the  
Census was taken. One of the finest farms  
we are acquainted with has not a figure  
noted in the returns, so far as we have dis-  
covered, after careful search.A wild rabbit was caught in the shed be-  
longing to Stevens & Shortell's store, at So.  
Paris, Wednesday forenoon. It is probable  
he had been chased from the woods by dogs.  
He was shortly released, and hopped out of  
the village at great speed.THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The  
Bath Times, the leading Union Democratic  
paper in the State, in speaking of the call  
for a State Convention of Republicans and  
all other citizens who support the State and  
National Administration says "this is lib-  
eral, and intended in good faith to embrace  
all loyal men regardless of party affilia-  
tions or political proclivities."ACCIDENT AT BROWNFIELD. On Thursday  
last, a hired boy of Dr. Jesse P. Sweet was  
drawing manure in a single cart a short  
distance to the field. When about to return,  
a little son of the doctor's got into the wagon  
with three other boys. Just then a person  
freed a gun near by, which frightened the  
horse, and he broke the breeching. The  
boy driving pulled hard at the reins, till the  
bits broke, when the beast made unchecked  
speed for the stable, and turning, struck,  
and overturned him, injuring all quite  
badly in the head, but breaking no bones.Two soldierly dressed young fellows passed  
through Fryeburg, one day last week, who,  
perhaps, might have been deserters.  
They called at a house three miles out of  
the village, on the Lovell road, and asked  
for food. On being somewhat questioned,  
they hesitatingly said their regiment was  
over full, and they were thereupon dis-  
charged; that they left Fort Monroe a  
fortnight before, and were on the way to  
Concord, N. H. Quite a round-about way,  
that, from Fort Monroe to Concord—  
through Lovell and Fryeburg!The President's Proclamation.  
By the President of the United States. A  
Proclamation.Whereas, there appears in the public  
prints what purports to be a proclamation  
of Gen. Hunter, in the words and figures,  
to wit:HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF SOUTH.  
Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862. }  
GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—The three  
States of Georgia, Florida and South Caro-  
lina, comprising the military department of  
the South, have deliberately declared them-  
selves no longer under the protection of the  
United States of America, and having taken  
up arms against the said United States, it  
becomes a military necessity to declare them  
under martial law. This was accordingly  
done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery  
and martial law in a few countries, are  
altogether incompatible. The persons in  
these three States, Georgia, Florida, and  
South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves  
are, therefore, declared forever free.(Signed) DAVID HUNTER,  
Major General Commanding.  
[Official.] EDWARD W. SMITH,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.And, whereas, the same is producing some  
excitement and misunderstanding, therefore,  
I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United  
States, having no knowledge or belief of an  
intention on the part of Gen. Hunter, to issue  
such a proclamation, nor has it yet any  
authentic information that the document is  
genuine. And further, that neither Gen.  
Hunter, nor any other commander or person,  
has been authorized by the government of  
the United States, to make proclamation  
declaring the slaves of any State free, and  
that the supposed proclamation now in  
question, whether genuine or false, is alto-  
gether void, so far as respects such declara-  
tion. I further make known, that whether  
it be competent for me, as Commander-in-  
Chief of the army and navy, to declare the  
slaves of any State or States free, and  
whether at any time or in any case, it shall  
have become a necessity, indispensable to  
the maintenance of the government to exer-  
cise such supposed power, are questions  
which under my responsibility, I reserve to  
myself, and which I cannot feel justified in  
leaving to the decision of commanders in the  
field. These are totally different questions  
from those of police regulations in armies  
under martial law. On the 6th day of March, last,  
by a special message, I recommended to Con-  
gress the adoption of a joint resolution, to  
be substantially as follows:Resolved, That the United States ought  
to cooperate with any State which may  
adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving  
to such State in its discretion to com-  
pensate for the inconsistencies, public and  
private, produced by such change of system.  
The resolution, in the language above  
quoted, was adopted by large majorities in  
both branches of Congress, and now stands  
an authentic, definite, and solemn proposi-  
tion to the nation of the United States, and  
people most immediately interested in the  
subject. To the people of these States I now  
earnestly appeal: I do not argue, I beseech  
you to make the most judicious use of your  
reason. You cannot, if you would be blind to  
the signs of the times, I beg of you a calm,  
and enlarged consideration of them, ranging  
if it may be, far above personal and parti-  
san politics. This proposal makes common  
cause for a common subject, casting no re-  
proaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee.  
The change it contemplates will be  
gentle as the dew of Heaven, not rend-  
ing or wrecking anything. Will you not  
embrace it? So much good has not been  
done by one effort in all past time, as in the  
Providence of God, it is your high privi-  
lege so to do. May the vast future not have  
to lament that you neglected it.In witness whereof, I have set my hand,  
and caused the seal of the United States  
to be affixed. Done at the City of  
Washington, this 19th day of May, in  
the year of our Lord 1862, and of the  
Independence of the United States the  
56th.(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
By the President:  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.DARING ACT OF A CONTRABAND. The Port  
Royal correspondent of the Journal gives  
the following account of the capture of a  
rebel vessel by a contraband:"Last night we had an arrival extraor-  
dinary, nothing less than a Confederate  
steamer from Charleston; Confederate once,  
now Union again. The Captain (pro tem.)  
is a most intelligent looking negro, who  
thus describes his departure: It seems the  
plan had been arranged for some time, and  
having taken on board six guns for Fort Ripley,  
between Forts Moultrie and Sumter, previ-  
ously, they started about one hour before  
the Captain and officers usually came on  
board, and ran out close under the guns at  
Sumter, giving the usual signal with the  
steam whistle as they passed, the sentry,  
merely taking a glance at her, turned on his  
customary beat, and the unobserved steam-  
er passed over the bar, hoisted the flag and  
ran down to our blockading fleet. This  
was Tuesday morning, and Tuesday night  
she anchored alongside the Wabash, having  
taken the inland passage from St. Helena  
Sound. They left on shore the Captain and  
two officers, with some of the darky crew  
not entrusted with the secret, and brought  
with them their wives and children—eight  
able bodied men, five women, and three  
children, all colored. Of the guns, one was  
a rifled 7 inch bore, two 8 inch Columbiads,  
two 32 pounders; the other I know not  
what, besides one belonging to the steamer,  
seven in all. The Captain's name is Stonell,  
but it will have a large sound to the aston-  
ished seceders as they find they have been  
caught napping by one of their living ser-  
vants."NORTH CAROLINA. Hon. Edward Stanley  
was commissioned as Military Governor, on  
Tuesday. He is invested with all necessary  
authority, including the suspension of the  
habeas corpus, in an emergency, to continue  
till a proper State government is organized.  
A curious story has been circulated, the  
past week, to the effect that Gov. Clark,  
of North Carolina, demanded the person of  
the Mayor of Washington, N. C., who was in  
Richmond, on trial for treason to Jeff Davis;  
at the same time stating that unless released  
a force would be sent to his rescue. The  
man was given up. The report also states  
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Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862. }  
GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—The three  
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becomes a military necessity to declare them  
under martial law. This was accordingly  
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and martial law in a few countries, are  
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South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves  
are, therefore, declared forever free.(Signed) DAVID HUNTER,  
Major General Commanding.  
[Official.] EDWARD W. SMITH,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.And, whereas, the same is producing some  
excitement and misunderstanding, therefore,  
I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United  
States, having no knowledge or belief of an  
intention on the part of Gen. Hunter, to issue  
such a proclamation, nor has it yet any  
authentic information that the document is  
genuine. And further, that neither Gen.  
Hunter, nor any other commander or person,  
has been authorized by the government of  
the United States, to make proclamation  
declaring the slaves of any State free, and  
that the supposed proclamation now in  
question, whether genuine or false, is alto-  
gether void, so far as respects such declara-  
tion. I further make known, that whether  
it be competent for me, as Commander-in-  
Chief of the army and navy, to declare the  
slaves of any State or States free, and  
whether at any time or in any case, it shall  
have become a necessity, indispensable to  
the maintenance of the government to exer-  
cise such supposed power, are questions  
which under my responsibility, I reserve to  
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The resolution, in the language above  
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tion to the nation of the United States, and  
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subject. To the people of these States I now  
earnestly appeal: I do not argue, I beseech  
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the signs of the times, I beg of you a calm,  
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san politics. This proposal makes common  
cause for a common subject, casting no re-  
proaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee.  
The change it contemplates will be  
gentle as the dew of Heaven, not rend-  
ing or wrecking anything. Will you not  
embrace it? So much good has not been  
done by one effort in all past time, as in the  
Providence of God, it is your high privi-  
lege so to do. May the vast future not have  
to lament that you neglected it.In witness whereof, I have set my hand,  
and caused the seal of the United States  
to be affixed. Done at the City of  
Washington, this 19th day of May, in  
the year of our Lord 1862, and of the  
Independence of the United States the  
56th.(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
By the President:  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.DARING ACT OF A CONTRABAND. The Port  
Royal correspondent of the Journal gives  
the following account of the capture of a  
rebel vessel by a contraband:"Last night we had an arrival extraor-  
dinary, nothing less than a Confederate  
steamer from Charleston; Confederate once,  
now Union again. The Captain (pro tem.)  
is a most intelligent looking negro, who  
thus describes his departure: It seems the  
plan had been arranged for some time, and  
having taken on board six guns for Fort Ripley,  
between Forts Moultrie and Sumter, previ-  
ously, they started about one hour before  
the Captain and officers usually came on  
board, and ran out close under the guns at  
Sumter, giving the usual signal with the  
steam whistle as they passed, the sentry,  
merely taking a glance at her, turned on his  
customary beat, and the unobserved steam-  
er passed over the bar, hoisted the flag and  
ran down to our blockading fleet. This  
was Tuesday morning, and Tuesday night  
she anchored alongside the Wabash, having  
taken the inland passage from St. Helena  
Sound. They left on shore the Captain and  
two officers, with some of the darky crew  
not entrusted with the secret, and brought  
with them their wives and children—eight  
able bodied men, five women, and three  
children, all colored. Of the guns, one was  
a rifled 7 inch bore, two 8 inch Columbiads,  
two 32 pounders; the other I know not  
what, besides one belonging to the steamer,  
seven in all. The Captain's name is Stonell,  
but it will have a large sound to the aston-  
ished seceders as they find they have been  
caught napping by one of their living ser-  
vants."NORTH CAROLINA. Hon. Edward Stanley  
was commissioned as Military Governor, on  
Tuesday. He is invested with all necessary  
authority, including the suspension of the  
habeas corpus, in an emergency, to continue  
till a proper State government is organized.  
A curious story has been circulated, the  
past week, to the effect that Gov. Clark,  
of North Carolina, demanded the person of  
the Mayor of Washington, N. C., who was in  
Richmond, on trial for treason to Jeff Davis;  
at the same time stating that unless released  
a force would be sent to his rescue. The  
man was given up. The report also states  
that a requisition by Davis upon Governor  
Clark was denied; and that all North Caro-  
lina troops have been ordered home, the  
Confederates have been notified that they  
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cause for a common subject, casting no re-  
proaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee.  
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## War News.

On the 13th, a detachment of Gen. Mitchell's division occupied Rogersville, Alabama, driving the enemy across the river, and destroying a portion of their ferry boats. The bridge at Shad Creek was also occupied.

Gen. Wool, has been nominated and confirmed a Major-General, of the regular army.

Gen. McClellan narrowly escaped capture Friday. He was making a reconnaissance, with his staff, and came in sight of the rebel cavalry before he was aware of their proximity. By hard riding he escaped, and took command of what force was at hand, and dispersed the rebels.

A reconnaissance was made Saturday by one of the gunboats with two companies of infantry under Maj. Willard, and one section of Ayre's battery, up the Pamunkey river a distance of 25 miles from White House, at a point known as Russell's Landing. They found the steamer Logan, one propeller and fifteen schooners in flames. They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded. Some contrabands on shore stated that when the rebels heard our gunboats coming they commenced putting the corn on board again so as to ensure its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed the remaining rebels in the locality, when the gunboats returned to White House.

The steamers, went up the James river, to Richmond, were repulsed Saturday, seven miles below the city. The battery causing the mischief was so high the guns of the Monitor could not be brought to bear. The Galea was riddled by the plunging shot. The Naugatuck, the only remaining iron steamer, had her 100-pounder burst on the first fire. The rebel is felt to be rather serious by military men.

## PENSACOLA DESTROYED.

On the night of the 9th inst., the enemy evacuated Pensacola, and set fire to the Forts, Navy yard, barracks, and Marine Hospital. Gen. Arnold commenced a bombardment, when the destruction of property was begun with the hope of saving a portion of the forts and public property. The steamers Bradford and Neffie were burnt. Fort McRae, the hospital and Navy yard were destroyed. The barracks were saved as were also the foundry, blacksmith shop in the Navy yard.

The city and forts had been occupied by Gen. Jones with 2000 troops. Gen. Arnold was to establish his headquarters in the city on the 12th, and occupy the city with 1200 men.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A dispatch steamer arrived at Fort Monroe, on the 20th. Gen. Butler's headquarters were at St. Charles Hotel. On conference, with the officials, Gen. Butler modified his proclamation, somewhat so as to relieve distress. He allows provisions to come in by railroad and boat. The newspapers continue to be published under censorship. Algiers has been occupied, Fort St. Phillips and Jackson, garrisoned, and we have possession of the Opelousas and Jackson railroad. Our forces also occupy Carrollton, five miles up the river. Business seems slowly reviving. A dispatch from Cairo, says Gen. Butler is recruiting in New Orleans. Also that he is distributing among the poor the beef and sugar captured. This comes from the Memphis Avalanche.

The World's Washington Despatch says that Governor Sprague states that our losses at Williamsburg, in killed, wounded and missing, will amount to about 2000, and that the rebel loss was not less.

He says that the battle at West Point, under General Franklin, was much more severe than at first reported, and that at least 500 of our men were taken prisoners; the enemy taking advantage of the landing of our troops. The gunboats arrived just in season to prevent Gen. Franklin from a severe disaster.

The Charleston Courier publishes an article of an extraordinary and most significant character, admitting the hopelessness of the rebel cause, and acknowledging that the misfortunes which have befallen the rebellious States, are not more than their iniquities deserve.

The advance guard under Gen. Stoneman reached the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy Monday. It is a long trestle bridge, two spans only of which have been burned, and they will be built in a short time.

General Burnside has issued the following order, brief and to the point—

Whereas, after the issue of this order, shall within these limits utter one word against the Government of the United States, will be at once arrested and closely confined. It must be distinctly understood that this Department is under martial law, and treason, expressed or implied, will meet with speedy punishment.

Suffolk was occupied by our troops on the 18th. The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad was found in good condition to Suffolk. Rolling stock will be immediately placed on the road.

Business at Norfolk is being resumed slowly. The stores opened one after another. The inhabitants adjust their condition better than under the Davis rule, declaring the conduct of our troops to be very commendable.

Gen. Porter's mortar fleet was at last accounts 50 miles above Baton Rouge. It will probably be heard from at Memphis very soon.

Parson Brownlow was expected to visit Boston this week.

The Courier learns that the Maine Cavalry has been ordered to the advance of Gen. Banks division, and left for Warrenton last Friday.

The following Brigadier Generals from Maine have been confirmed by the Senate: Hiram G. Berry, Neal Dow, Oliver O. Howard, Henry Prince, James H. Carleton, John C. Caldwell, Currier Grover, Charles D. Jameson, Seth Williams.

After several trials, a telegraphic cable has been laid across Chesapeake bay, so that Fort Monroe is placed in communication with the War Department. The last cable is made very strong, and it is expected will prove durable.

The renewed activity of the rebels in central and western Virginia, leading to the belief that the rebels are endeavoring to secure possession of lost ground. The ad-

vance of Gen. Fremont has been considerably annoyed by guerrillas, and has had one skirmish with a considerable force under Marshall. It appears also that Floyd has been made a Major-General, with power to raise 20,000 troops for Western Virginia. The rebel force before Banks increases in numbers and grows more audacious. Jeff recently stated to the Virginia authorities that he was prepared to wage a twenty years war on Virginia soil even though Richmond should be lost.

**CACUS.** The Republicans and all other persons who sustain the State and National Administrations, are hereby notified to meet at the town house, in Paris, on Saturday May 31, 1862, to select delegates to the State Convention, and transact any other business necessary.

Per order, of Town Committee.

**CACUS.** The Republicans of Woodcock, and all others who sustain the National and State Administrations, are requested to meet at the Post Office, Bryant Pond, on Saturday May 31st, four o'clock in the afternoon, to select delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at Portland, June 4th. Per order.

## IN DAYS OF OLD.

There was a time—in days of old, When health was prized above fine gold, That day has passed—all now neglect That precious boon—all should protect. Of sense and reason, all are bereft, Or it would appear there's but little left, Apply it then to cure your ills, By the immediate use of Herick's Pills.

These remarkable Pills startle whole communities by their wonderful cures. Adapted to infirm, young, married and old age. Put up with English, Spanish, French and German directions. Elegantly coated with sugar, purely vegetable, and sell in large family boxes for 25 cents.

See advertisement on third page.

## MARRIED.

At West Paris, 18th, by Rev A. Hill, Samuel C. Irish to Miss Angeline Turner, both of Sumner; Jared Whitman to Miss Mary M. Glone, both of Woodcock.

At Randolph, Mass., May 11th, M. C. Allen of Boston, to Miss George Newcomb, of Quincy.

## DIED.

In Stow, 16th, W. C. Walker, aged about 32. In Paris, 17th inst., Charles H. Shaw, son of Charles H. Shaw, and daughter of Calvin and Typhonia Millet, aged 19 years, 11 months, 22 days. (Portland papers please copy.)

## Strayed or Stolen!

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, on Wednesday last, a light bay mare, with a white blaze on her face, and a white star on her forehead, and in good flesh. She has a long tail and shortish mane—both nearly black. Any person giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

Paris, May 19th, 1862. J. H. RAWSON.

## BYRON D. VERRILL,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

NORWAY.

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

## NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Whereas, A. Joseph R. Ames, of Norway, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, is the holder of mortgage dated November 12th, 1853, and recorded in Oxford Registry, book 103, page 303, conveyed to Clara A. Hayden, of Norway, certain pieces or parcels of land, together with the buildings thereon, situated in said County, and being the land which said R. Ames, Anna R. Bennett, and Edmund Ames conveyed to said Joseph R. Ames, by their deed dated May 10th, 1853, and recorded with said Ames, in said County of Oxford, Registry, book 101, page 196. Reference may be had to said deed for a more full description. And whereas, the said Clara A. Hayden, on the 3rd day of February, 1877, duly assigned and transferred to me, the subscriber, all her right and interest in said mortgage, premises, which assignment is duly recorded in Oxford Registry, book 127, pages 199 and 200. I claim payment of the same for conditions broken in non payment of the money secured by the same, and foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, pursuant to statute of the State of Maine in such cases made and provided.

EBEN C. SHACKLEY.

Norway, May 1, 1862.

## STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Adjusted session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber in Augusta, on Monday the twentieth day of June next.

Attest: JOSEPH B. HALL, Secretary of State.

L O S T, between the fourth and twelfth days of May, instant, a sheep skin Pocket Book, containing the following notes, viz: one note against Elisha Barker for \$80 or \$100, with two endorsements; one note against Amos Andrews for \$100, with two endorsements; one note against Mason H. Andrews for \$200—all in favor of the subscriber. Also one \$200 bank bill, and other papers, no value in said person but the owner. Whoever has found the same will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the owner. The payment of the notes has been stopped.

Center Lovell, May 29, 1862.

## LAND WARRANT LOST.

Having received information from the Commissioner of Penitents that a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 50, 920, for 160 acres was issued under act of March 1861, on the 28th day of December, 1856, in my name and forwarded to Moses Mason of Bethel, Maine, about the first of January, 1857. I hereby give notice that said Warrant has not been received to my knowledge and that I intend to make application for a duplicate for the same.

WILLIAM BRACKETT, Westbrook.

May 18, 1862.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Joseph Robinson & Co., at Oxford, in the manufacturing of Wood Goods, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John Hall is the retiring partner from said firm, and Joseph Robinson will continue the business, who assumes and will pay all liabilities due from said firm and to whom all debts due to said firm are to be paid.

Dated at Oxford, this 3rd day of April, A. D. 1862.

JOHN HALL.

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

BRADLEY V. MASON late of Buckfield,

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

May 20, 1862. REBECCA J. MASON.

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

SAMUEL CROCKETT late of Oxford,

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

May 20, 1862. SEBASTIAN S. SMITH.

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

CHARLES H. FROST late of Peru,

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

May 20, 1862. BENJAMIN LOVEJOY.

Cards, Tags and Bill-heads

printed at the Democrat Office

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

Moses Abbott late of Stow,

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

May 20, 1862. MOSES W. ABBOTT.

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

SARAH J. WOLCOTT late of Oxford,

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

May 20, 1862. JOSEPH E. LINNELL.

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

JOSEPH KENDALL late of Albany,

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

May 20, 1862. JACOB H. LOVEJOY.

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

HIRAM MILLET late of Norway,

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

May 20, 1862. RHODA A. MILLET.

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

SIMEON WALTON late of Paris,

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

May 20, 1862. BENJ. WALTON.

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

DANIEL BLANCHARD late of Fryeburg,

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

May 20, 1862. JACOB S. POWERS.

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

JAMES MCKEN late of Sweden,

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

May 20, 1862. ALVIN MCKEN.

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

ELEAZER CARVER late of Canton,

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

May 20, 1862. SARAH A. CARVER.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Lovell within and for the County of Oxford on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1862.

JOSEPH C. HOBBS, named executor in the last will and testament of Stephen F. Halla late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1862.

EDWARD SHIRLEY, executor of the last will and testament of Dorothy Mansfield, late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lovell in said County, on the 18th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1862.

HANNAH FRENCH, administratrix on the last will and testament of Stephen F. Halla late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lovell in said County, on the 18th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1862.

JOSEPH C. HOBBS, named executor in the last will and testament of Stephen F. Halla late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lovell in said County, on the 18th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

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Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lovell in said County, on the 18th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

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