

# The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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## Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

From the Country Gentleman.

### Summer Drouth.

The present state of a considerable portion of the Northern States, suggests some remarks on summer drouths, their effects on different soils, the remedies and preventives within our reach, and their advantages in regard to the destruction of weeds and the amelioration of the soil. There are two sides to the picture—we may, after dwelling on the glare of the darker, turn to the more genial phases of the former, and find some consolation.

Seasons of drouth of more or less severity, are of frequent occurrence in our climate. Weeks and even months pass with little or no rain; the scorching glare of the sun dries up our summer brooks, and turns the fields to dust or brick-like clods, beneath its influence. The growing crops are shrivelled and dwarfed by the heat—it is scarce early, as this year—late planted crops find insufficient moisture for germination. The meadows yield a light product, and under the continued want of rain, pastures are as brown and bare as in the earliest spring-time.

But drouth affects not every soil alike. There are some luxuriant crops, when many fields cry visibly for help from heaven. These invariably occupy the porous friable soil, that has been deeply cultivated and highly manured, or if a hard crop, one which is frequently and closely cultivated. It is well known that one of the most effectual preventives, (if not the only preventive) of the effects of drouth on crops, is a fresh and mellow state of the soil upon which they are growing. This can be attained perfectly but in one way—by thorough and frequent stirring and cultivation—though it can be greatly promoted by a proper preparation of the ground before seeding. If land is deeply ploughed and thoroughly pulverized, and at the same time prepared either by the nature of the subsoil or artificial drainage, for the ready passing off of all surplus water, it will remain for a long time in a moist and mellow state. But shallow tilled land, with a retentive subsoil, is always found to become comparatively sterile under the influence of excessive dry weather. A heavy rain falls, completely saturating the mellow portion of the soil; the surplus water cannot sink rapidly away into drains or a porous subsoil, but must pass away by evaporation, and the surface soil is sure to become baked and hard under this slow process. Or a like soil and treatment without rain, soon dries down to the hard-pan, and furnishes its crop little resource for moisture under a drouth.

What, then, is the best method of guarding against the effects of drouth? If the above reasoning is correct, deep culture and frequent stirring of the soil is our best resource. It is true that the evaporation of moisture is the greatest from a light soil, but it is also true that it receives moisture more readily and largely from all the sources which supply it. We find little or no dew upon the beaten path, when the grass at its side sparkles with dew drops in the morning sun. The fresh turned earth receives a much larger supply than that upon which a hard crust has formed; it penetrates much farther; is more perfectly absorbed, and hence passes off with less rapidity. This is true both of light and heavy soils.

To "keep the land free from weeds," is the panacea of the farmer, as it long has been of the gardener. The best product of corn and roots, of fruit and vines, are invariably those who receive frequent, clean and thorough culture. We have observed this fact, particularly in all reports of large corn crops, in every mention of thrifty and productive orchards, in accounts of the best and most profitable vegetable gardens—all were grown on a mellow, clean, deep soil. The want of rain seemed scarcely felt, while the products of shallow and weedy soils were much reduced in consequence. It is a matter of much importance to a growing plant whether it has its appropriate breadth of soil to itself, or whether weeds surround it, robbing it of the moisture and nourishment which should go to its support. Its roots and leaves should have room—should possess a monopoly of all the beneficial influences of nature. A rich, clean and mellow soil is the best prevention of the effects of drouth, as well as the best security for good crops, whatever the character of the weather and season.

On fertile soils the crops suffer less from drouth for another reason. They start early and vigorously, and spread wide and deep their roots, and send up broad and strong their stems and leaves, so as to take up a much larger supply of moisture, and from more extended sources. A plant with scanty rootlets, only a few inches in length, has far less power to sustain itself without rain than one with numerous roots extending several feet on every side, as is the case with most grains and plants in fertile mellow soils. We often see this illustrated—no farmer can have failed here.

A dry season presents a highly favorable opportunity for destroying weeds of all kinds, either in cultivated fields or pastures. Many of these "pests of the farm" die hard—though pulled or hoed up, they readily take root again in moist weather; indeed we have seen corn thoroughly hoed, as weedy as ever a week later from this cause, when with dry weather it might have been "laid by" with one hoeing. So, too, of cutting thistles, bushes, &c. A season

of drouth will well exterminate them if properly improved, with but slight labor. Gardeners prefer a dry season to a wet one for most of their products, as well for their better quality as for the greater ease in working and tending.

Dry weather, in bringing up moisture from the subsoil—a circulation of water the reverse of that which takes place in wet weather—brings up not only moisture, but all that it holds in solution. There are salts of lime and magnesia, of potash and soda, or indeed, whatever the subsoil may contain. The water on reaching the surface is evaporated, but these mineral constituents remain for the use of future crops. They restore to the surface that which has been used in former years, and thus the drouth serves to restore and keep up the fertility of the cultivated soil, as far as derived from this source, and is not an unimportant one.

From the New England Farmer.

### A Word about Colts.

An impression, and I think an erroneous one, prevails with many that colts are injured by early training. That some colts are injured, and their constitutions broken, by cruel and rough treatment, before they have acquired their strength, cannot be doubted; but careful, judicious training, is as important with colts, as with steers, or with children, even. In fact, I believe it true of all young animals intended for domestic use, as of a child, "Train them in the way they should go, and when they are old they will depart from it."

I have two colts, one eight months old, and the other one year and eight months. They are both accustomed to the harness. The oldest I have frequently used in the sleigh. On one occasion this winter, when the sleighing was good, it has taken me, together with my little son, to Portsmouth and back, a distance of nine miles, each way, with no inconvenience or injury whatever. Some persons who know the age of the colt, and the distance it travelled, remarked to me, "You will kill that colt." This remark induced me to write this short article. Without knowing the circumstances, the reader, perhaps, would form a similar judgment—but the colt is large of its age, in good condition as to flesh, and high-spirited; and I required it to walk at least two-thirds the distance each way. It was well fed in the city, taken through the streets where it could hear various sounds, and witness all sorts of objects—still it was not soiled or soiled, or soiled to sweat at all, and to every appearance was as lively and bright when I reached home as when I started. To have forced it beyond its strength that distance, would have been injurious—but careful training is always beneficial, and we rarely begin too young with anything.

Lambert Maynard, Esq., of Bradford, Mass., the owner of one of the finest stallions in New England, (Trouting Children), who has had much experience in raising and training colts, and who has sold some fine colts of his own raising at a high figure, informs me that his colts are all broken to the harness before they are a year old, or as he more properly expressed it, educated. He rarely, if ever, uses a whip. As to its injuring them, to use them so young, he remarked that he never exercised them so hard as they exercise themselves when alone.

So much for early training—and now one word about feeding and exercise. Colts should never be forced with provender, nor stunted for want of nourishing food. My method is to give them as much good, sweet clover hay as they will eat clean, with a few little potatoes; and with this feed I get a much growth in the winter as, with a good pasture, I get in the summer. On pleasant days, when there is no ice to injure them, they should always have their liberty to exercise out of doors. It is as cruel to confine a high spirited colt constantly by his halter, as to confine a high-spirited, ambitious child to the house.

Farmers, raise good colts, from the best of stock; keep them constantly growing, without pampering; give them judicious training when young; allow them every favorable opportunity for free exercise, and we shall have what every sensible man or woman admires, good horses.

J. F. FRENCH.

North Hampton, March, 1862.

TO IMPROVE SANDY SOILS. The defect in such soils is chiefly of this sort: They are mechanically defective, being so light and porous that they cannot retain moisture, or manure, if applied. Besides, they are generally wanting in various important elements of plant growth. Therefore, to improve them, we must endeavor to apply these radical defects. The first point can be gained by spreading a coat of clay over the surface and dragging it in. This will improve its texture, and will also impart fertility. Adhesiveness and strength having been gained, manure from the barn-yard may be applied as fast as it can be procured.

Another method is to dress such lands with rough compost. Prepare the heaps at leisure, in the barn-yard. The ingredients may be such as these: ten loads of stable dung mixed with five loads of clayey soil, twenty bushels of ashes, and the same amount of lime. After these articles have been well incorporated, let the mass lie for a month or two; then it will be ready for use. Such a compost, it is easy to see, will be more enduring, and better in all respects than the same bulk of barn-yard manure. It will improve the quality of the land permanently, and will enrich it with a fertility which will be very lasting. On every farm of the kind here supposed, there should be one or more compost heaps of some sort constantly building.

[American Agriculturist.

From the Working Farmer.

### Spare the Birds.

Some years ago, the Legislature of New Jersey were induced to pass a law for the protection of small birds, and since that date many of the other States have made similar laws.

Unfortunately, old abuses, even after they are generally admitted as such, are permitted to continue from sheer good nature, and thus farmers, notwithstanding the passage of these laws for the protection of small birds, are slow to have the laws enforced. It is estimated that a pair of Thrushes will destroy 600 caterpillars in a day, and many birds have been found to have one thousand in their claws at one time. Oh! for a bird which would kill the Curculio! If such a bird could be found, it would be a greater blessing to the country than the gold regions of California.

A correspondent of the Horticulturist gives an interesting account of the address delivered by Baron von Tschudi, the celebrated Swiss Naturalist, at a late agricultural meeting at St. Gallen, in Switzerland.

"Without birds," said he, "no agriculture and vegetation are possible. They accomplish in a few months the profitable work of destruction which millions of human hands could not do half so well in as many years.

"Among the most deserving birds he counts swallows, finches, titmice, redstarts, &c. In a flower-garden of one of his neighbors, three tall rose trees had suddenly been covered with about two thousand tree-llice. At his recommendation a marsh titmouse was located in the garden, which in a few hours consumed the whole brood, and left the roses perfectly clean. A redtail in a room was observed to catch about 900 flies in an hour. A couple of night hawks have been known to destroy a whole swarm of gnats in fifteen minutes. A pair of golden-crowned wrens carry insects as food to their nestlings upon an average of thirty-six times in an hour. For the protection of orchards and woods, titmice are of invaluable service. They consume, in particular, the eggs of the dangerous pine-spiders. One single female of such spiders frequently lays from 600 to 800 eggs, twice in the summer season, while a titmouse with her young ones consume daily several thousands of them. Wrens, nuthatches, and woodpeckers often dexterously fetch from the crevices of tree-trunk numbers of insects for their nestlings.

"Tschudi considers sparrows to be very useful birds, as one single pair usually carry to their nest every day about 300 caterpillars, an advantage that amply compensates for the cherries the birds steal in the garden. Owls also consume, morning and evening, vast numbers of wood insects. Some species of birds, such as starlings, jacksnaws, rooks, jays, and speckled magpies, are famed for destroying maybugs or cockchafers. Most of the smaller birds feed, either entirely or partially, especially during the hatching season, on insects, worms, snails, spiders, &c.; so do also the hedge-sparrows, woodpeckers, thrushes, flycatchers, (Muscicapæ), wagtails, &c."

There should be no delicacy on the part of farmers to prevent the apprehension of those who destroy the insect-killing bird. They should be pursued and punished, until this custom of willfully murdering innocent and useful birds, is rendered a thing of the past.

Insects will cost the country, during the present year, half as much as the war, and tell a morbid kindness toward those who destroy our only safe-guard, the birds, prevents many a crop from perfecting. If all the birds were destroyed, we should be ruined in a single season, and, in degree, this is being done by mere inattention. We believe the killer of small birds found on our premises, for he will be sure to find his way to the nearest jail, if caught. If any wish to contest the constitutionality of the law, let him try it.

A few convictions under this law, published in the agricultural and horticultural papers, would remedy the evil.

WHAT IS HEAT LIGHTNING? The flashes of lightning often observed on a Summer evening, unaccompanied by thunder, and popularly known as "heat lightning," are merely the light from discharges of electricity from an ordinary thunder cloud beneath the horizon of the observer, reflected from clouds, or perhaps from the air itself in case of twilight. Mr. Brooks, one of the directors of the telegraph line between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, informs us that, on one occasion, to satisfy himself on this point, he asked for information from a distant operator during the appearance of flashes of this kind in the distant horizon, and learned that they proceeded from a thunder storm then raging two hundred and fifty miles eastward of his place of observation.

[Prof. Henry.

WEIGHT OF A SWARM. It is estimated that a full swarm of bees should weigh eleven to twelve pounds. Hence all excess over that is honey and comb, so that the quantity can be ascertained by weighing the hive, if the weight of that is known, as it always should be, and marked upon it when new.

[N. H. Journal of Agriculture.

The largest telescope, probably in existence, has just been finished by Mr. Alvin Clark, Cambridge, Mass., and is now for sale. The achromatic object glass measures thirteen inches in diameter. It was ordered at eleven thousand dollars by the College of Missouri, but the war has annulled the contract. Endeavors are being made in Boston to purchase it.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE INSANE FRIEND.

"Will you come out with me to-night?" said Dr. Clay. "There is a serious case at Chasingdale, and I am going to have a look at her."

Dr. Clay was a college friend of mine, then about five-and-twenty. I was 'on leave' from my professional avocations in London, and had gone down to spend a few days at Chasingdale, where he had recently begun to practice, hoping to forget, if possible, the existence of a printer's devil. It was my second night there, and a wet one; I had settled myself down to a cigar to review, and therefore could enjoy, for to amuse a bad book is bearable; to a reviewer even a good book is a burden, and the better the book, not unfrequently, the heavier the burden. From such unwanted luxury I was loth to be roused even by Dr. Clay, though he was a delightful companion, as young physicians of first-rate ability usually are. So I answered indignantly:

"Nonsense! You do not mean to say that you intend to get wet through and spend half-a-crown in order to see a set of conjuring-tricks badly played. Stay here, and I will show you half a dozen, quite as good, with a pack of cards.

"I don't know," said Clay, "I always take interest in conjuring tricks till I know how they are done. Now, though I grant you that some of these clairvoyants, mesmerists, table-turners, and modern magicians of all kinds are the veriest quacks alive, and their jugglery as transparent as the liquefaction of St. Januarius' blood, I have seen things shown and done, my friend, which, if you explain or reveal, you may make a reputation and a fortune. I have seen excision of the breast performed by a mesmerist, the patient remaining perfectly unconscious the while. Not only did she not scream or speak, but she gave no sign of pain. I have known more than one case of life preserved by a mysterious warning given in dream or waking to persons with no previous notion of impending danger, and I was witness to a most extraordinary case of clairvoyant revelation, which made a lasting impression on my mind, from the perfect impossibility of any trick or collusion—which, indeed, no one could have suspected who watched the dreamer's face. And the most extraordinary part of the matter is," he added, reflectively, "that the whole story was false from beginning to end."

"That," rejoined I, "appears to me the most natural and intelligible result. It will be the same to-night. Do stay quietly by the fire."

"No, I must really go," said my friend, obstinately. "I cannot miss even a chance of getting at some fact which may help to confirm or destroy the embryo theory I have formed on the subject of clairvoyance. So I am going to get wet, and spend five shillings, and you had better come too."

So I put down my book, and went out, when the rain severely deprived me of my cigar. We got drenched, and the Seeress proved as very a quack as I in my impetuous prediction. Dr. Clay put two questions—one within his own knowledge, and one to be speedily ascertained, viz: "What is my friend's age?" and "What letters have come for me since I left home an hour ago?" Both were answered glibly, and both wrong.

The Seeress added twelve years to my age, and informed Dr. Clay that two letters had come for him—both from the ladies—whereas one or two of the audience imperceptibly, for Dr. Clay is a general favorite, but not exactly a "lady's man," still a lady's doctor. He got up and walked out, and I with him.

"Well!" I said. "This is the third mere impostor I have seen in a year," remarked Dr. Clay, quietly; "but I had rather see ten such, than miss one opportunity of witnessing a case of real clairvoyance."

"Is there such a thing?" I demanded, sceptically, "for my credulity goes no farther than a firm belief in a fiend with ink fingers, unwashed face, and incessant craving for 'copy'."

"When you have heard my first experience on the subject," replied he, "I think you will ask that question in a somewhat different tone. Will you come around for my lodgings to see if there are any messages for me? and then we will smoke a pipe at your rooms, and you shall hear the history."

There was one note for the Doctor from an old farmer, queerly spelled and oddly expressed; but my friend did not think it worth while to go eight miles into the country that night to attend an attack of the gout, so we adjourned to my rooms, where, amid exhalation of smoke, I heard the following tale:

It was (said the Doctor) about four years ago. I had just put my first examination, and one or two answers of mine had been fortunate enough to attract the attention of old Vane, among whose peculiarities is a strong penchant towards the investigation of mysteries. He took some notice of me, and I ventured to ask him some questions about a clairvoyant who just then attracted considerable curiosity. She was a young and pretty girl; the mesmerist who had discovered her power or disease, whichever it should be called, was a gentleman—whom few of them were—a man of sense, honor, and considerable reputation as a naturalist. Vane answered me and promised me an introduction to her. I asked him what his experience of her art had been—whether it was a reality or a sham, and whether it seemed capable of being applied to any practical use.

"It is no sham," he said. "The girl herself does not know that she possesses those powers. Arnold never allows clairvoyance to be named in her presence when she is awake. He himself is above suspicion. As

to any practical result, I am very doubtful. Hitherto Ellen has never told us anything previously unknown. She answers correctly regarding things certainly unknown to her, and places she has never seen; but she does not answer except reluctantly and uncertainly, any questions concerning which no one else has any knowledge. She has told me the exact place of every article in my study, and even the contents of my table-drawers, though she never entered my house—nor did Arnold—and we were six miles away from it at the time. But she broke down entirely in trying to tell us what was at that moment going on in the house of Commons, in the Times printing office, and in Windsor Park—all three easier to guess, and at least as easy to know, one would think. But you shall see her yourself."

A few days after this, a friend of my brother, Cleveland by name, returned from a tour he had taken for the benefit of his health, in Edward's company. We had not heard from Edward for some ten days, or more; and it happened that I wished to write to him on special business. So, hearing that Cleveland had returned so unexpectedly, I sought him out, and inquired where my brother was. He started, and seemed uncomfortable, and then answered:

"We did not agree very well; I was in a hurry, and he preferred to travel slowly; so he left me at the Algischorn, and I came home at once through France."

The answer, and Cleveland's manner, were a little peculiar. Why did Edward "leave him," rather than the Edward; seeing that it was he who wished to travel fast? And why did he seem agitated on seeing me? But I was not much surprised or disturbed. Probably Cleveland had been ill, and driven Edward to leave him in disgust, and was now ashamed of himself. For he had the reputation of being quarrelsome in the extreme, and was certainly shy, nervous, restless, and uncomfortable to an extraordinary degree. Edward, than whom no more kindly and patient friend ever lived, had always taken his part: had affirmed that Cleveland was a man of genius, and thoroughly good at heart, and had chosen him, much to my surprise, as his companion, in the hope that travel, change of scene, rest from anxiety and over study might bring him better health and spirits. Certainly the experiment had been a complete failure. Cleveland was pale, thin, sallow, and careworn; his habitual restlessness greater than ever; the unmistakable expression of nervous suffering on his face more marked than I had yet seen it. His eyes moved incessantly, never steady for an instant in their gaze, but never meeting mine. His left hand continued trembling. He was occupied with a paper knife; his right finger continually at the handle of his table-drawer, which he did not open. I was touched by his evident illness, and turned from a subject which seemed painful to him. I talked about the college examinations; told him of my success; and finally of the clairvoyant, for whose favor of that evening I had received two cards of admission.

"Let me go with you," he said sharply and suddenly.

"With pleasure," said I. "Only we have little time to lose; I must be there by seven. It is now twenty minutes after six, and you have your toilet to make."

For, though dressed with faultless neatness when he appeared out of doors, Cleveland always spent his days in his room in a pair of worked slippers, his arms and throat bare, his short curled hair covered with a Turkish fez, and his upper garments consisting of a sort of sack of red flannel, falling to the knees, and with two holes cut in it for free play of his muscular arms. It certainly seemed as if some time would be needed to transform this strange figure into a London dandy. But it was done in five minutes. He turned the key in the table-drawer, laid down the paper-knife, passed into his bedroom, and returned in an incredibly short time, in plain black evening dress, his small hands nervously drawing on a pair of white kid gloves. I who never wear a "tail-coat," if I can help it, was almost ashamed of my own attire. We started, however, arm in arm; he walking at a pace with which I could scarcely keep up. The scene had not begun when we arrived; and the room into which we were ushered was a dark one.

"Bring a light, please," said Cleveland abruptly, giving half a crown to the servant. And he remained in the entrance-hall till the light was brought, and we entered the room together.

"I hate darkness," he observed, impatiently. "I always think of death."

Other visitors arrived; we were admitted to the operating room, where we sat, in a semicircle, some twelve or so, surrounding the couch on which the patient sat, already in a deep mesmeric sleep. Mr. Arnold stood behind her. She looked exceedingly beautiful, I must say; and what you would call extremely fragile. I felt sure, as I saw her, that she was doomed; and I was inclined to accuse the mesmerist of her murder. He did not think, of course, that he was injuring her; I did; and I think so still. A few passes, and she was roused into that undefined and uncomprehended state of the nervous system which is peculiar to the subjects of mesmerism, and which I can neither describe nor explain. Mr. Arnold gave permission to us each in turn to put a question to her. Several were asked; I only remember the three last. After all the others had been answered to the satisfaction of the querists, Vane inquired:

"What is there on the table in my study to-day?"

The girl paused a moment—then said:

"I have been there before—Oh! with a

shudder of disgust; 'it is a hand—a woman's hand—oh, horrible, horrible!'

Vane whispered across to Cleveland, who sat between us:

"She never was there; but she described it all perfectly last time I saw her. To-day I bro't a specimen, preserved in spirits, of frightful disease of the hand. She would not, if she saw it, know it for a woman's."

Cleveland's turn was next. He was very pale, and his ungloved right hand was clasped on his heart. The glove had fallen to the ground, and he was absently crushing it with the restless motion of his foot.

"How shall I die?" was his question, in a deep, tremulous, husky tone, that made us all start with sudden horror.

Its effect on the Seeress was still more marked. She sprang into a sitting posture, and trembled from head to foot, seeming unable to speak. The question was repeated.

"I—don't—know," she slowly replied; then suddenly, "Oh! no! no! no!" the last word rising to a shriek.

Cleveland's face was ghastly beyond description or conception. There was a pause; Mr. Arnold exerted himself to calm the girl, and presently called on me for a final question.

"What has become of my brother?"

A moment's hesitating silence; a strange look of surprise, information, horror, unexpressed, succeeding one another on her pale, delicate face; and then a fearful, unearthly scream, which froze the very blood in our veins. I never knew before what "spiritual terror" meant. Assuredly, I would rather meet any bodily danger than hear that scream, and see that face again. Even Arnold was appalled, or I think he would have interposed before the answer came in words, at first low, tremulous, uncertain; then clear, rapid, agitated, while the girl's whole frame quivered with terrible excitement.

"I see—a mountain of snow, a precipice on one side, a narrow road winding along the edge. Down—down—at the bottom of that precipice, in a dry bed of a stream—there is a body, covered with blood—oh, horrible! I cannot bear to look! It has been thrown there—thrown down from the road. Wait a moment, and I will tell you, how. There are two men—they come out of a house, and they are walking up the snow mountain along the road, close to the edge of the precipice. One of them turns—he will not go on—he will go back. The other laughs at him; he speaks—I do not hear what they say—he speaks kindly to him. But the pale man is angry, he strikes his friend—oh, God! he has flung him over the precipice—he has murdered him!"

I was horror-struck; I could not rouse myself to think or speak. The girl's look and tone carried conviction, as strong as if the scene she described in these broken sentences had been actually passing before her eyes. Vane's voice it was I heard next:

"What is the murderer like?"

"He is tall, strong, pale—" She sprang suddenly from her seat. "He is HERE!" she screamed and laying her hand on Cleveland's shoulder, she exclaimed, with a shriek that rang through the room, "THOU ART THE MAN!"

I need not attempt to portray the scene that followed. Indeed, I could scarcely see or hear. I only knew that Cleveland had sprung from his seat, dashed aside the arms that were stretched out to seize him, and was gone. The girl had fallen back upon her couch in violent convulsions; and the mesmerist, himself trembling in every limb, was trying to awaken her from the unnatural sleep which had been visited with so fearful a vision.

Vane got me out of the room, I do not recollect how; and when I became fully conscious of what was passing we were on our way to Cleveland's lodgings. Arrived there, Vane inquired if he was in, and was answered, "Yes, sir; he has just gone up stairs. We were quite frightened about him, he looked so ill." We ran up to the sitting room, which was on the first floor. The table-drawer was open; in it my eye caught sight of some papers tied in a bundle, and directed in Cleveland's bold but irregular hand to me. Besides these was the silver-mounted ivory butt of a small pistol. Cleveland's hat and gloves lay on the table! The owner was not there! My hand was on the latch of the bedroom door, and I had just become aware that it was locked, when the report of a pistol rang in my ear. I felt as if it had been fired close to my head. In another moment Vane sprang at the door, burst it open with his weight, and we entered the bedroom.

Cleveland lay on the bed—his white shirt front soaked with blood. The still smoking pistol—follow to that left in the drawer—had fallen from his right hand, which hung by his side. Vane tore open his dress, and we saw a small hole, just above his heart, in the scorched vest and shirt, from which the blood had sprung over the clothes. Life was already extinct of course.

The papers directed to me were produced at the inquest. They contained an account, incoherent but circumstantial, of the murder of my unhappy brother, committed, said the writer, in a moment of passion, utterly unpremeditated, and bitterly repented. The paper closed with some strange and incomprehensible passages, expressive of gratitude and affection for the murdered man. Vane's evidence induced the jury to return a verdict of insanity, and Cleveland's remains received Christian burial.

It was not till the third night after his death that I was able to sleep. Then my slumber was deep and profound; and it was with difficulty that my landlady roused me at nine the next morning to receive "a foreign letter, which she thought might—"

might be of consequence." I jumped out of bed mechanically, and received it at the door.

Good heaven! it was Edward's handwriting—bore, too, a postmark only five days old. It must have been posted after his death by some one who had taken possession of his papers. I tore it open. More astonished still, it bore date the same day on which it was posted. A passage in which Cleveland's name appeared, at once attracted my eye. It ran as follows:

"My unlucky *compagnon de voyage* has left me. I was forced to let him go; for he quarrelled with me, and would have struck me on a precipitous path, with a sheer descent of a hundred feet on one side, and an equally steep ascent on the other, where one false step would have cost one or both of us our lives. He had been moody and restless all the morning, and, finally, as we reached the most dangerous part of the road, stopped, refused to go any farther, and declared that he must immediately return to England. I was surprised, and when I noticed the expression of his eyes, a little alarmed. I tried, however, to laugh him out of his sudden fancy, but had no success; he grew angry, and, when I persisted, struck at me with his alpenstock. I warned the blow; and he instantly turned, and ran down the hill, as if the fiends pursued him. I waited till he was out of sight, and then retraced my steps hoping to find him at the hotel. But he had been too rapid in his movements; had paid his bill, and was gone, an hour before I arrived, nor could I follow him, for no vehicle or horse was left in the place. If he gets safe back to England, my dear fellow, pray look after him; for—though you must keep it to yourself, or only hint to Dr. Vane—I am firmly convinced that Cleveland is, or soon will be insane!"

Insane! here was the solution of the terrible mystery. Edward was safe and well; and the whole story of the murder was the creation of a diseased brain, of which all who heard it had been the dupes, and of which the deluded author was the wretched victim. The vision of the *clairvoyant*, coinciding as it did with the story previously written out by the self-imagined murderer, was a mere reflection of his delusion, which hastened his end before Edward's return could dispel the horrible fancy. The event gave such a shock to Arnold, that he never returned to practice the art again.

"And has it not had the same effect on you?" I inquired. "I should have thought it would have caused you to shrink from all such mysteries and mummeries for the future."

"Far from it," returned Clay, seriously.

"It seemed to throw a certain light on a difficult and obscure part of physical science; for I need hardly say that I regard the phenomena of mesmerism and clairvoyance as purely physical, however abnormal; and I intend to follow out the clue, at least till I have learned whether or not all these phenomena may be traced to one cause—which we know to be operative in mesmerism—the influence of one human mind upon another, as metaphysicians would say; or, more properly speaking, of the brain of one human being on the nervous system of another artificially excited and peculiarly susceptible. If it be true, as I suspect, that no *clairvoyance* ever has told us or ever can tell us anything that has not already passed through the mind of some living and present mortal—that they are all mere receptive mirrors of other minds—such evidence as I shall collect will go far to establish the truth, and to set men's minds at rest about the mystery; perhaps to teach them that, while on the stage of life, we are to be indulged with no real glimpses behind the curtain. You have let your pipe go out; mine is smoked to an end; good night."

I did not sleep well that night, I confess.

SORRY. Some years ago there lived in Halifax county, Va., one Deacon A—it, a leading member of the Baptist persuasion—a man remarkable for his sterling worth and independent character. One of Deacon A—it's neighbors and brother churchman had a horse notorious for his fence-breaking propensities; so much so, that all the cattle in the neighborhood knew him, knowing that he would lead them to feed on the fat of the land.

Deacon A—it's corn-field being a favorite resort of his, the Deacon, after long endurance of his depredations and repeated warnings to his owner, concluded to rid himself of all further trouble by shooting him. The result was that the Deacon was churchered at the next meeting, and it was decided that Brother A—it should apologize to the church for committing such a wicked deed, and pay the owner fifty dollars for the horse; and upon his doing so the church would overlook the offense.

Deacon A—it arose with a good deal of humility, and laying his hand upon his heart, said:

"Brethren, I am sorry, sorry from the bottom of my heart, that I did not kill him six months sooner, and I would have saved fifty barrels of corn by doing so!"

USEFUL RECEIPT. The Scientific American advises the ladies, when they wish to wash fine and elegant colors, to boil some bran in rain water, and use the liquid cold. Nothing, it is said, can equal it for cleaning cloth and for revivifying effects upon colors. Try it, ladies.

Prentice says the rebels have immense energy, but it has all settled in their legs. He that borrows binds himself with his neighbor's rope.

He that is too good for good advice is too good for his neighbor's company.

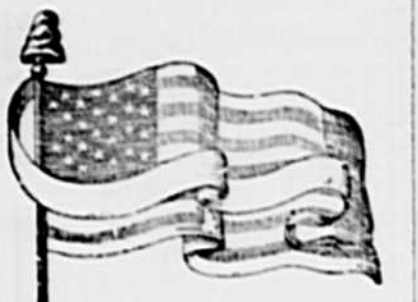


## The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 18, 1862.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY  
WM. A. FIDGIN & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per  
year, in advance; Two Dollars, at the end of the  
year.Cubbing. We would respectfully call the  
attention of such as are disposed to lend their aid  
to the following effect:We will send  
10 Copies, for one year, for  
20 Copies, for one year, for  
50 Copies, for one year, forThe money must accompany the order.  
S. M. Pettigill & Co., 10 State Street,  
Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, are  
our job printers neatly executed.

FOR GOVERNOR

ABNER COBURN.

OF FROBIDGIAN.

Oxford County Republican  
Convention.

The Republicans of Oxford County will meet in  
Convention, at Academy Hall, South Paris, on  
Wednesday, the 20th day of August, 1862, at 10  
o'clock, A. M., to nominate two candidates for the  
State Senate; two candidates for the Registry of  
Deeds, (one for Oxford County, one for Oxford  
Western Registry); County Commissioners, County  
Treasurer, Sheriff, and Judge of Probate, and  
transact any other business that may properly  
come before them.

The basis of representation will be as follows:  
Each town and plantation will be entitled to one  
delegate; to every town that cast 50 votes for the  
Republican candidate for Governor in 1860, an  
additional delegate; and for every 50 additional  
votes, an additional delegate—each and the same for  
a fraction more than 25 and less than 50, to wit—  
Albion, 2; Andover, 2; Bethel, 2; Bowdoin, 2;  
Bucksport, 2; Canton, 2; Dixfield, 2; Denmark,  
2; Fryeburg, 2; Greenwood, 2; Hartland, 2;  
Helen, 2; Hiram, 2; Lovell, 2; Madison, 2;  
Norway, 2; Oxford, 2; Paris, 2; Peru, 2; Pater-  
ham, 2; Randolph, 2; Shaw, 2; Sumner, 2; Stone-  
ham, 2; Sweden, 2; Waterford, 2; Woodstock,  
2; and all other towns and plantations in the  
county on such. FOR ORDER.

Sweden, July 15, 1862.

Congressional Convention.  
SECOND DISTRICT.

The Republicans and all other citizens of the  
Second Congressional District who support the  
State and National Administrations, are requested  
to meet in Convention by Delegates, at Auburn, on  
Friday, the 26th day of August next, at three o'clock,  
in the afternoon, for the purpose of nomi-  
nating a candidate to represent the District in the  
XXXVIII Congress.

The basis of representation will be as follows:  
Each City, Town, and Plantation shall be entitled to  
one delegate; an additional delegate for the first  
seventy-five votes cast for the Republican  
candidate for Governor in 1861; and one for each  
additional one hundred votes cast for said candi-  
date. A majority fraction of one hundred to be  
entitled to an additional delegate.

J. B. HAM, Republican  
SILVSTER OAKES, District  
JOSEPH MERRON, District  
A. C. HEWY, District  
SADNEY PERHAM, Committee.  
E. W. WOODRUCK, Committee.  
ANDREW LINSKOTT, Committee.  
July 9th, 1862.

Congressional Convention.  
SECOND DISTRICT VACANCY.

The Republicans and all other citizens of the  
Second Congressional District who support the  
former administration, who support the State  
and National Administrations, are requested to  
meet in Convention by Delegates, at Auburn, on  
Friday, the 26th day of August next, at three o'clock,  
in the afternoon, for the purpose of nomi-  
nating a candidate to represent the District for the  
remainder of the XXXVIII Congress—  
to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of  
Hon. C. W. Wallcut.

The basis of representation will be as follows:  
Each City, Town and Plantation shall be entitled to  
one delegate. An additional delegate for the first  
seventy-five votes cast for the Republican  
candidate for Governor in 1861; and one for each  
additional one hundred votes cast for said candi-  
date. A majority fraction of one hundred to be  
entitled to an additional delegate.

H. B. RUSSELL, Republican

WM. KILBOURNE, District

J. W. FAIRBANKS, District

BENJAMIN FURBISH, Committee.

July 10, 1862.

## The Banner Towns!

We learn that on Monday, Canton had  
her quota of the new draft full, lacking  
one! Sumner, on Monday, we are told,  
lacked but three! Peru, on Tuesday, stood  
as well. Norway has secured quite a num-  
ber also; and in our own town, several have  
expressed a willingness to go. Let the ball  
move on!

## How to Raise Volunteers.

If we want to raise the additional num-  
ber of troops required under the President's  
call, without drafting, every man must do  
his duty. Among those liable to stand a  
draft are men, who, on account of their busi-  
ness and family relations, cannot go. There  
are others who can go and will go, if they  
can receive proper encouragement from those  
who stay at home.

And now what is the duty of all patriotic  
men at this crisis? We answer in the  
words of Gen. Howard, at South Paris: Let  
everybody give their sympathy, and men of  
means their money. Let a liberal bounty  
be offered to such as will enlist, in addition  
to the pay and bounty offered by the Gov-  
ernment. If towns do not raise this in their  
corporate capacity, let individuals who  
have the means put their hands in their  
pockets and do it. This is right and equi-  
table. Our soldiers go to this war, not only  
in defense of their own rights, but to defend  
the rights of those who stay at home, and  
the more a man possesses the more he has at  
stake, and the more interest he has in the  
final result of this contest.

Our property is worth but little to any  
of us without a government, therefore we  
all have the strongest inducements to save  
it from destruction. And this thing should  
be attended to at once. There should be no  
delay or holding back. The military spirit  
is now up, and the country is alive in its  
great interests. Men of Oxford County, do  
your duty, and do it promptly, and God will

prosper you, and the blessings of thousands  
will follow your memories down to the latest  
posterity.

## Traitors at Home.

Parson Brownlow, in his published ad-  
dress says, as much as he hates a Southern  
secessionist, he hates a northern traitor still  
more, and that in his judgment he is the  
most contemptible being that lives. In this  
opinion a great majority of the loyal men,  
both North and South, will concur. The  
man at the North who will lift up his heel  
against the government that has all his life  
time protected him and given him every po-  
litical blessing he has enjoyed, has not even  
the shadow of an excuse for such base in-  
gratitude. He stands before God and the  
world a criminal, self-condemned and self-  
condemned. This is the judgment that has  
been written out against him by the men  
and women of the country; this the judg-  
ment that will stand recorded against him  
through all coming time.

Strange as it may seem, we have some of  
these shameless rebels in Maine. Their  
hearts are black with treason, and on their  
poisoned tongues are words of rebellion.  
They go about cursing the government that  
has fed and clothed them. Some of these  
traitors are men that have fed at the govern-  
ment crib for years, and the very coats upon  
their backs have been bought with govern-  
ment money. And now in the hour of peril,  
in the crisis that is upon us, they turn their  
backs upon the mother that has nursed  
them, and curse her to her face. Their  
sympathies and affections are with the re-  
bels. They mourn over our victories, and re-  
joice at our defeats, and Nero like, would  
"fiddle" over the smoldering remains of the  
American Union. They rave and rant  
at the Administration in its efforts to save  
our common country from ruin and destruc-  
tion. When our young men, fired with a  
patriotism that rises above all selfishness, in  
imitation of the brave patriots of the Revolu-  
tion, take their lives in their hands and  
start to join the great Union army—the  
secessionists denounce them as fools and  
fanatics; and when a call for re-inforce-  
ments comes out, they "skedaddle" for  
Canada, to skulk and hide in the wilderness  
of a foreign power. They demonstrate the  
truth of the old scripture adage, that the  
"wicked do when no man pursueth."

What shall be done with these enemies of  
the best government the world ever knew?  
Do they suppose their treason is to be toler-  
ated forever? Do they think the friends of  
the government will stand and listen to their  
intolerant abuse of our free institutions,  
and always remain indifferent? If those  
illusions are dancing before their eyes, they  
may soon vanish away. There is a point of  
time where "forbearance ceases to be a virtue,"  
when the inexorable law of necessity  
calls for action.

In this unholy war upon the government,  
there are no neutrals. They that are not  
for us are against us; they that are not our  
friends are our enemies. Let northern traitors  
be aware, and not think because they have  
thus far been tolerated in their sins, that  
they always will be. Let them remember  
that in our gallant old State there are no  
"cities of refuge" to shield or protect them  
from the displeasure and vengeance of an  
incensed people.

## Enthusiastic "Training" at So. Paris.

The soldiers enrolled under the Militia  
Law of 1862, in the towns of Paris, Norway,  
and Oxford, by order of General Virgo, as-  
sembled at the Fair grounds, between South  
Paris and Norway, on Monday last, to or-  
ganize by the election of officers. Notwith-  
standing one of the Paris companies failed  
to get "warning orders" in season to ap-  
pear with the others, there was a great  
gathering, not only of soldiers liable to do  
duty, but citizens from the towns all around.  
Had it been generally known that General  
Howard would be present, the number of  
people would have been much larger. As it  
was, it was a glorious gathering, showing  
that the spirit of patriotism in the hearts of  
the people of Old Oxford, instead of dying  
out, is kindling up to a flame.

The arrival of the morning train brought  
with it the gallant Gen. Howard, the man  
who has been engaged in some of the severest  
battles on the Potomac—who commanded  
brigades at Ball Run and at Fair Oaks, and  
who, in the last fight, lost his right arm.  
Gen. Howard, in personal appearance, is  
every inch a man and a soldier. Upon ar-  
riving on the ground, he was the "observed  
of all observers."

A wagon was drawn up in front of the  
fair grounds, and converted into a tempo-  
rary stand for public speaking. Gen. Virgo  
called the meeting to order, and a tempo-  
rary organization was effected by the selection  
of Hon. R. K. Goodnow, as President.  
Gen. Howard then appeared upon the stand  
and was received with a tempest of applause.  
On the part of the General there was no at-  
tempt at display. It was a plain statement  
of the case between the North and the South,  
and an earnest, eloquent appeal to all pa-  
triotic men and women to stand by their  
country in this hour of peril.

At the close of Gen. Howard's remarks,  
the people were addressed by Major Frye, of  
Lewiston, and the editor of the Democrat.  
The several companies present then organ-  
ized by the election of officers.

It may be proper to remark that "ske-  
daddling" was severely rebuked by all the  
speakers, and the people, by their prompt  
responses, showed their contempt for the  
whole thing. We noticed, in the Fair  
building, quite a sprinkling of ladies, who  
came out to encourage the men to rally  
around the old flag.

This meeting will do great good. It was  
enthusiastic throughout. While General  
Howard was speaking, the old flag was  
thrown out over his head from a window  
in the Fair building, by Mr. Hale, of Norway,  
and greeted with applause. We think we  
are safe in saying, that in good old Oxford  
County there will be no drafting. Our  
brave men will volunteer in sufficient num-  
bers to fill up the quota of troops. The  
council fires of the Revolution are blazing  
upon all our hill tops. Men of brave hearts  
and stout arms will rally, and our country  
will be saved.

Joe. G. Blaine has been nominated for  
Congress, in the 3d District.

## Oxford.

A report has been circulated, that some  
of the citizens of this town "skedaddled,"  
with their Norway and Paris neighbors, to  
avoid a draft. Upon careful inquiry, we  
find it entirely untrue, and we are proud to  
record the fact that not a man in Oxford  
has gone or shown any disposition to go, to  
avoid doing his whole duty to their coun-  
try. After the company from this town  
was organized, Capt. Wardwell drew up his  
soldiers in line, and cheer upon cheer went  
up for the Constitution and the Union from  
the one hundred and fifty brave men who  
stood in its ranks; while their thundering  
groans for "skedaddlers" everywhere, set-  
tled the question, that there was no coward  
among the Oxford boys.

PARIS MILITIA. We learn that about 400  
men are enrolled in the militia of Paris.  
These are now organized in three companies,  
offered as follows:

- 1st Albion Hersey, Captain.
- 2d W. Bryant, 1st Lieutenant.
- W. Frothingham, 2d "
- C. H. Clifford, 3d "
- 2d Edward P. Chase, Captain.
- G. F. Hammond, 1st Lieut.
- A. F. Chase, 2d "
- A. G. Dudley, 3d "
- A. H. Thayer, 4th "
- 3d Dr. Chas. Russell, Captain.
- Henry Tuell, 1st Lieutenant.
- H. G. Brown, 2d "
- Jas. Barrows, 3d "

From these companies thirty-one men  
must be raised immediately. A meeting is  
called for next Tuesday, at which it is pro-  
posed to raise a sum to be applied to the  
payment of an extra bounty to recruits. It  
is probable a liberal sum will be voted, as  
the plan meets with no opposition, so far as  
has been heard.

By a general order, published in another  
column, it will be seen that the State now  
offers an additional bounty of \$30 and \$35,  
—the former sum in a new regiment, and  
the latter to such as join those now in the  
field,—so that the sum a recruit will now  
receive in advance, from the State, is \$70  
and \$75. Now that the probabilities are  
that no more than a year's service will be  
required, there are few young men in the  
community who can do so well as to enlist  
at the present time.

If the citizens of the town will use the  
proper exertions before the meeting, it is  
more than probable the whole number may  
be raised on the spot. Let there be a full  
turn out.

A SAD EVENT. On Monday evening,  
Master G. W. Chase, eldest son of William  
Chase, Esq., of Portland, was drowned, at  
Kent's Hill, where he had been attending  
school. Near evening a number of the stu-  
dents, in company with the teachers, went  
to a pond near by for the purpose of bath-  
ing. After nearly all were dressed, young  
Chase said he would have another swim,  
and struck out for a boat near by. He  
reached it and was nearly in shore, on his  
return, when his companions heard a cry,  
probably caused by cramp, and saw him  
sink. It was then so near dark that all ef-  
forts to save him were unavailing, and the  
body was not recovered until the next day.  
He was about 16 years of age. The body  
was brought to the summer residence of the  
family, in this place, on Tuesday, where  
funeral services were to be held Thursday  
afternoon.

MAINE FIFTH. The Lewiston Journal ob-  
tains from Col. Jackson, who was wounded  
in the battle at Gaines Hill, an account of  
the part the Fifth acted in the engagement.  
The regiment had on that morning 815 men,  
part of whom were detailed for other duty.  
605 went into the battle, and about 110 are  
reported among the killed, wounded and  
missing. The regiment was ordered across  
the river in the morning, to support the  
right wing, and was subsequently sent to  
support a battery. Several men were lost  
in reaching their near position, which was  
comparatively sheltered. At five o'clock,  
they were ordered to charge up the hill, in  
a perfect torrent of shot and shell. It was  
in this charge that Lieut. Col. Heath was  
killed, and Col. Jackson wounded, and the  
regiment suffered its greatest loss. The  
Journal says that in the trying scenes of the  
day not a man faltered. Not a man but  
showed the most unflinching courage.

STRAWBERRIES. Mr. C. Perry, of North  
Paris, presented us, this week, a box of the  
finest strawberries we have ever seen in this  
vicinity. The variety he calls the Houghton  
Seedling. It has the peculiarities of large  
size, fine flavor, and a deep color, which ex-  
tends through the berry, giving the inside a  
beautiful appearance. It is also a prolific  
bearer. Mr. Perry is prepared to furnish  
plants to those who wish to procure a good  
variety for cultivation.

We noticed, a few days since, fine beds  
of the Boston Pine variety in the gardens of  
the Meers, Young, to which we shall al-  
lude at another time.

Major General VIRGO has ordered com-  
pany elections of the uniformed militia,  
in the Counties of Oxford, Androscoggin  
and Franklin. Major W. P. Frye holds the  
election in Oxford; Lt. Col. E. F. Pills-  
bury in Franklin, and Major W. W. Bolster  
in Androscoggin. E. T. Luce, Esq., of  
Auburn, assists Major Bolster.

THE FOURTH at RUMFORD. We learn from  
a correspondent that an interesting celebra-  
tion was held at Rumford, on the 4th  
inst., by five Sabbath Schools belonging in  
Hanover, Andover and Rumford. A Proce-  
sion was formed by Maj. Wm. Sanderson,  
Marchal. The services at the church, com-  
menced at 11 o'clock. Judge Rawson was  
appointed President, and signified his accept-  
ance in a few appropriate remarks. Patri-  
otic songs were sung by a choir, mainly  
composed of little girls, under the direction  
of Dr. Russell. Rev. Mr. Lufkin read the  
150th Psalm, and offered prayer. The  
prayers were made by Dr. Hill, of N. H.,  
and Hon. W. P. Frye, of Lewiston, who  
were accidentally enabled to address the  
people. At the close of services in the  
church the audience repaired to a grove,  
where the good ladies had provided for the  
refreshing of the whole man abundantly.

## Remarks of Senator Fessenden.

In the Senate, July 9, the bill fixing  
the term of service of the militia, being under  
consideration, Mr. Fessenden said:

I am in favor of this bill, if it is thought  
advisable by the Committee on Military Af-  
fairs, and if it has the sanction of the Sen-  
ate, to pass it. I do not know but that  
it may be necessary to go a step further,  
and to provide specifically for calling out  
men in the ordinary form of draft. I am  
ready to do that if it is thought advisable.  
It is not advisable at the present time; but we  
are about to adjourn, and as I understand  
this bill, it is proposed to meet contingencies  
that may happen during the adjournment  
of Congress and may not happen, because  
it may be, and I hope it will be, that  
sufficient numbers of men will enlist  
themselves. I think it a wise precautionary  
measure; but while avowing that I shall  
give my support to it cheerfully, in what-  
ever form it may be presented with refer-  
ence to the matter of which I have spoken, it is  
worth while for us to inquire why even the  
contingency occurs, whence comes the possi-  
bility that the President may have occasion  
to resort to this call of the militia for a  
greater length of time than was original-  
ly fixed? We may as well look that mat-  
ter in the face. It is because apprehensions  
are entertained that there will not be that  
determination to volunteer that there has been  
heretofore. It may be so, and I am perfectly  
ready to say that, from information re-  
ceived from my own State, there is not that  
readiness to enlist that there was; there is  
not that enthusiasm with regard to enlist-  
ments; men do not rush forward and ten-  
der their services as they did awhile ago.  
Have they lost any interest in the war?  
Not a particle. Have they lost anything of  
that determination which existed formerly,  
to do anything and everything which might  
be necessary to put down this rebellion?  
Not in any shape or form; but the people in  
my State, and I dare say in other States,  
feel that the war must be conducted on  
some different principles from those upon  
which it has been conducted hitherto; that  
it is to say, that there shall not be that  
partiality of authority of the country,  
that extreme tenderness and delicacy  
with regard to men who have no tenderness,  
except that of the wolf for the lamb, to-  
wards us, the people they are fighting; that  
they shall be met, if not in the same spirit,  
in a spirit that is able to resist a determina-  
tion and a feeling of that description.

Sir, our soldiers do not like it; they do  
not feel that they are called upon, when  
it is not necessary, to stand guard over  
everybody's property, to protect, as has been  
said, the families of men who are fighting  
against us, and be shot down by concealed  
traitors while they are doing it. They do  
not feel that they should stand protecting a  
traitor who is sleeping quietly in his bed,  
when they are exposed to the danger of  
death, that it is just that they, who have  
volunteered to fight the battles of their  
country, should be employed in digging  
ditches and throwing up intrenchments, ex-  
posed to all the miserable consequences of  
such a life in the swamps about the Chick-  
ahominy river and elsewhere, when, at the  
same time, there are numbers, an abundance  
of men, accustomed, who are ready to re-  
sist, and who could be employed for the  
same purpose without danger  
to life, and save our soldiers for the  
purpose which they went into battle. I speak  
this as a truth that is well understood, and  
the Government of the United States may  
just as well understand—the military au-  
thorities of the United States may just as  
well understand, that if this policy is to be  
followed, if we are not to avail ourselves  
of the services of men who are ready to render  
them for all these things which are so ne-  
cessary to be done—and which they can do,  
and are eager to do—out of tenderness for  
rebels and traitors and murderers, the peo-  
ple hesitate at least to come forward, and  
will hesitate until they know and feel that  
they are no longer to be exposed to that  
kind of life.

Sir, why is it so? What do we owe these  
traitors? What makes some gentlemen on  
the other side of the Chamber so sensitive  
the moment that you speak of employing  
negroes, the slaves of rebels, in the service  
of the country; gentlemen who profess to  
feel, and who are willing to believe, do  
the deepest interest in the success of  
the country in putting down this rebellion?  
Why do they jump to their feet the moment  
the idea is suggested here of employing men  
who are ready and able to perform this ser-  
vice, and save the lives of their own soldiers  
from their own States, as well as those from  
mine and other States? What violation of  
the principles of the Constitution is it that  
they fear? Why should we not weaken the  
enemy, and attack him in his weakest point?  
Do you say that we are proposing abolition  
by it, or emancipation? Not at all. We  
are proposing simply to use those arms that  
are presented to us for accomplishing a  
needful purpose, and which are most neces-  
sary and can be best used for that purpose,  
and nothing more. It is not that we want  
any nation here of a people who went to  
war with another and marched into their  
country, who would dispose of their armies  
and sacrifice their men in performing service  
which endangered their lives, when there  
were all about them friends ready and wil-  
ling and anxious to relieve them of that  
burden? And out of what consideration?  
I have been utterly at a loss to imagine any.  
I cannot find the slightest ground of rea-  
son for it. Why should men who come to  
our camps in the enemy's country tender-  
ing service, tendering information, tender-  
ing their hands, their arms, their lives to  
aid us, be repelled and driven out, and our  
own soldiers sacrificed in performing the  
duties that they are so ready to perform?  
It is contrary to every principle of warfare,  
I am no soldier; but I understand it, and  
I am a general, and I undertake to say  
upon such principles is no general at all.  
He has forgotten or never knew the very  
first principle on which to conduct a cam-  
paign, and that is to weaken the enemy if  
he can, and strengthen himself to the ut-  
most of his ability.

I have talked about this matter quite as  
long as I feel inclined to do so. I do not  
feel disposed to throw blame upon anybody.  
I am not a soldier; but I understand it, and  
I am a general, and I undertake to say  
that everybody feels as anxious as I do to  
close this war, and to close it effectually;  
but I do say that a mistake has been made  
in this respect; too great tenderness has  
been used under the delusive idea that these  
men were to be coerced back by tenderness.  
Sir, you cannot deal with savages in that  
way. The man who deliberately sets him-  
self to overthrow the institutions and inter-  
ests of his country, for the purpose of  
selfish ambition is worse than a savage.  
Such is the description of leaders; and the  
great mass of their followers, everybody  
knows, are uneducated, and are willing to  
take the color of those above them.

Now, sir, are we to go on in this way?  
If we do, the consequences must be well  
understood by gentlemen; they must be  
well understood by the Government, by the  
President and the Cabinet, and the general,  
and whoever else sanctions this mode of  
proceeding. They must reverse their course,  
or let me say, however public opinion may  
sustain them, and, sir, not from any feel-  
ing of abolition, not from any of that sort  
of sentiment which gentlemen are so ready  
to attribute to others upon this side of the  
Chamber, but from the absolute necessity  
of the case, from the common sense of the  
thing.

I have said thus much simply to illustrate  
my idea, which is that if we expect the peo-  
ple of this country to come forward willing-  
ly under any pressure except that of abso-  
lute necessity with their whole hearts and

souls to fight this battle out, I tell the Presi-  
dent from my place here as a Senator, and  
I tell the generals of our army, they must  
reverse their practices and their course of  
proceeding on this subject. I agree fully  
with what was said by my friend from Kan-  
sas [Mr. Lane] the other day on this point.  
I believe that in some quarters, by some  
men, I am called a conservative. I believe  
I am one; that is, I am a tolerably prudent,  
cautious man; I do not say things here in  
my place except on deliberation, and I do  
not do things unless on great consideration,  
especially in important matters; but I say  
upon full reflection, deliberately, be-  
cause I think it ought to be said, and to be  
said in public, that this mode of white kid-  
glove warfare will not do. We must act  
upon common sense principles, we must do  
as all other men would do and ought to do  
in such a case, avail ourselves of all the  
means which the great Ruler of the Uni-  
verse has placed in our power in order to  
overwhelm the wretches who are thus mak-  
ing war upon us and upon humanity and  
upon civilization. I would not employ any  
men that I could not control; I would not  
employ slaves; I would not do anything con-  
trary to the usages of civilized warfare; but  
I would do all within those limits, that I  
had the power to do. I would not employ  
even those men if I could not control them;  
but I am speaking now not so much of what  
I could do with them as soldiers, or whether  
I would use them as soldiers, but I am  
speaking of availing ourselves of the means  
which they offer us for a thousand other  
things which are necessary to be done and  
which they can do better than we can.

In the course of the same debate, Senator  
Rice of Minnesota, spoke as follows:

"I admit that at one time I was not in  
favor of employing the blacks. I did not  
believe it was good policy; but I had no  
conscientious scruples on the subject. But,  
sir, the example was set us long ago and  
has been continued for years by Great Brit-  
ain. She has kept in the Canadian one or  
more regiments of blacks for years upon  
our frontier, in sight of the American flag;  
and who, North or South, has ever raised a  
question as to her right to do so, or as to  
the moral effect it had upon the community?  
We all acquiesced in it; no one said it was  
wrong; and if it was not wrong for Great  
Britain to have regiments of armed blacks  
to protect her frontiers against us, is it  
wrong for us to employ the same means to  
put down the rebels? especially when they  
revert to infernal machines, to torpedoes,  
to assassinations, to poison; shall we, from  
any sickly motives of delicacy and mistaken  
tenderness, hesitate? We have not men  
enough on the Potomac to authorize an ad-  
vance, and unless we get them soon we  
must cease our exertions to maintain the  
integrity of the Union. God knows we can  
employ no means worse than the rebels have  
employed; but I would not follow their  
bad example. I would, however, resort to  
all the means that are known in civilized  
warfare to suppress this rebellion and pun-  
ish the rebels. I would not hesitate for a  
moment. I will vote for any measure to  
that end."

## Bethel Items.

RECENT GEOLOGICAL CHANGES. The ques-  
tion is sometimes asked, Do rocks grow?  
In a certain sense this is true, but not like a  
vegetable or an animal. Sand stone, for  
example, is formed by means of grains of  
sand cemented together by the oxide of iron.

A fine example of this method of forma-  
tion was sent to us this week by Hon. Peter  
C. Virgin, of Rumford. It was found on  
his farm, and is composed of water-worn  
pebbles cemented together by the oxide of  
iron and manganese, so as to form a pudding-  
stone. It was quite well stratified and  
would attract the attention of the most  
casual observer. We have repeatedly no-  
ticed similar, though not so good veins  
on the banks of the Androscoggin, where after  
centuries of cementation, especially if aided  
by heat and pressure, they would constitute  
a new geological rock formation. We  
would be glad to see any new minerals or  
rocks from any part of Oxford County,  
especially in the northern part of the County,  
where it has never been fairly explored. We  
will report all such as may be of interest to  
the Democrat. Oxford County has furnish-  
ed some of the finest minerals as well as  
boys and girls in the world, and will doubt-  
less continue to do so for a long time to  
come.

On some of the streets at Bethel Hill, the  
sidewalks have such an inclination that the  
shoemakers are obliged to put a *lift* on the  
heels of their customer's boots. The villagers  
go on the walk on one side of the street, and  
return on the other. So says a wicked fel-  
low at our elbow.

A skedaddle took place here one day last  
week, but we must leave it to some abler  
pen to describe. It is sufficient to say that  
a new town and Post Office have suddenly  
sprung into existence somewhere in the vi-  
cinity of Nalhegon woods.

JEFF DAVIS SICK. Jeff Davis is very sick.  
Not the Jeff of the Southern Confederacy,  
but a dog of that name, in this village,  
whose owner, at the opening of the rebel-  
lion, for some reason or other, gave him his  
distinguished title. Jeff resembles his pro-  
totype. He is naturally good natured; will  
go before anybody as a leader, and pokes his  
nose into everything he sees. Though not  
the kind of dog in this village, he has at-  
tracted considerable attention from all who  
see him. Since his sickness he is the very  
personification of Jeff, as seen in comic pa-  
pers at the north. His nose is long, his  
body lank, and his look the very picture of  
despair. For our life we could not help  
having a little sympathy for the poor fellow  
as he looked at us most wishfully for assist-  
ance which we were unable to give. Whether  
he has been poisoned, or whether it is  
from over anxiety, we do not know; but as  
he shows some symptoms of madness, it is  
determined on the part of all good citizens to  
kill him the first opportunity.

RECRUITS. Capt. Rand, at Waterford,  
wants a few more recruits, for his regiment,  
as will be seen by his advertisement, in an-  
other column.

A. P. Knight, has just opened a recruit-  
ing office, at Bethel, for the 17th Regiment.  
Fill up the companies.

Rev. E. C. Bolles, of Portland, will preach  
at Norway, next Sabbath, on exchange with  
Rev. Mr. Snow. It is understood that, un-  
less the day is oppressively warm, he will  
deliver a discourse in this place at 6  
o'clock, Sunday afternoon.

Maine, besides raising a first rate Govern-  
or for herself, has furnished very excellent  
Governors for Massachusetts and New Hamp-  
shire. Gov. Andrew was born in Windham  
and Gov. Berry in Bath.

## [From our Regular Correspondent.]

## Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

The telegraph doubtless keeps our friends  
at a distance well informed as to the pro-  
gress of legislation, but a few words of ex-  
planation respecting some important meas-  
ures may not come amiss. Very early in  
the session, Mr. Trumbull introduced a con-  
fiscation bill into the Senate, which was re-  
ferred to the judiciary committee. They  
reported a bill some time after, which has  
been debated at great length. So great was  
the diversity of opinion in relation to the  
measure that no less than eighteen different  
propositions were introduced. The whole  
matter was then referred to a select com-  
mittee—Mr. Clarke, chairman—which soon  
reported a bill compounded of the various  
schemes proposed. Mr. Sumner moved an  
important amendment, which, after several  
days' discussion, was rejected; the matter  
was then postponed, and the tax bill taken  
up.

Several confiscation bills were early in-  
troduced into the House, among which Mr.  
Elliott's confiscation and emancipation bill



## STATE OF MAINE.



HEAD QUARTERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
August, July 15, 1862.

## GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

In view of the exigency of the occasion, the Commander in Chief orders and directs that the Acting Paymaster General of the State shall pay to each enlisted volunteer of the seven thousand called for by the General Government from this State, upon the muster of each Company or Regiment, (of those now being organized), into the service of the United States, the sum of

## Thirty Dollars.

At its Regimental Rendezvous; and to each recruit for Regiments now in the field, the sum of

## Thirty-Five Dollars.

To be paid after his muster into United States service and before leaving the State. By order of the Commander in Chief.  
JOHN L. HODSDON,  
Adjutant General.

## War News.

Water has been let into the canal at Vicksburg, but the current does not deepen the channel as was expected. 3000 contrabands are cutting it down.

CORINTH, July 13. Headquarters are officially informed of the arrival of Gen. Curtis' army at Clarendon, on the 10th.

After almost daily skirmishing, wherein the rebels were worsted, six thousand made a stand on the 7th, on the Cooh River, near Round Hill. Col. Harvey, of the 33d Illinois, commanding the advance of Gen. Steele's division, afterwards reinforced by two companies, attacked and routed the rebels, scattering them in all directions, mostly all going towards Little Rock. They also evacuated Dural's Bluff.

Later advice state that Curtis' advance has reached Helena. His army is in good condition and spirits. Provisions are scarce, but supplies are coming from Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, July 15. Information from Corinth to Thursday, says that Gen. Halleck was there, and the various divisions of his army, in excellent condition and eager for active operations.

A portion of Gen. Burnside's army and gunboats are reported on James River. The Monitor and Galena, have made another reconnaissance up James river. Result not reported.

It is reported by secessionists in the vicinity that one of Com. Porter's mortar boatmen who fell into the hands of an Arkansas regiment, was taken to the woods, his bowels ripped open, and his heart cut out and hung to a tree!

The Petersburg Express of Monday says that from 15,000 to 20,000 reinforcements had reached Gen. McClellan, and that the James River was almost bridged with transports.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, it is said, will shortly publish the first of a series of letters in which he will sustain at length the gradual emancipation policy of President Lincoln.

It is said in Washington that the accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac represent that the entire losses on our part in the several battles do not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, 11,000.

We have Port Royal terms to the 6th inst. The health of the troops remained favorable. At Wilmington Island the Rebel pickets had become very annoying. Two of the Union pickets had been badly wounded on the 5th. All was quiet at Beaufort.

Brags has about 40,000 troops at Tapella, and some 35,000 more are at Holly Springs, and other places. Their movements are said to indicate offensive operations.

Dispatches to the Military authorities, received to-day, state that Gen. Curtis' command, about 14,000 strong, has reached Helena, Ark., where they are resting at present.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15. It is rumored that a mutiny among the rebel prisoners in Fort Delaware, where there are 3000 confined. The telegraph wire is down. The mutiny was quelled after shooting 25 of the rascals.

NASHVILLE, July 16. A special dispatch to the Herald says the rebels evacuated Murfreesboro. The killed on both sides are not over 50. Gen. Dufield is severely, if not mortally wounded.

THE EMANCIPATION PROJECT. The following report of the interview of the Border State Congressmen with the President, given by the New York Tribune:

"On Saturday last the border States had their last interview with the President upon his invitation. Mr. Lincoln read them a paper in which he expressed his conviction that the war would have ended before now, had the border States promptly accepted the proposition for the gradual abolition of slavery suggested by him. He referred to the pressure brought to bear upon him from the free States, and concluded with a final warning to the States represented. It is understood that of twenty-eight border State members of the lower House, thirteen favor and thirteen oppose the President's plan, and two are doubtful. Of the eleven Senators, two, and possibly three, favor the plan."

Town Meetings are called in most of the towns about to consider the propriety of raising additional troops for volunteers. In all the towns, the people express little fear of being obliged to resort to a draft. Save that thing if it can be done.

AGUSTA, July 16. To Gen. W. W. Virginia: Volunteers to the 16th count were sent to other new regiments, and so do volunteers to the old regiments.

I. WASHBURN, JR.  
The rebels have evacuated Murfreesboro and are retreating as fast as they came. Federal troops are going forward to protect the people.

**THE NEW LEVY OF TROOPS.** It is a cheering indication that half a dozen States not represented in previous levies take part in the new movement for raising troops for the Union. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri have fully joined hands with the loyal States. Delaware now comes into line, its Governor requesting his name to be attached to the memorial of the Governors of loyal States to the President, tendering additional troops to aid the government in suppressing the rebellion. Gov. Pierpont of Virginia, and Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, also speak for those States on the loyal side.

The bill reorganizing the Supreme Court has passed both branches of Congress. It constitutes Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana Judge Catron's Circuit; Indiana and Ohio, Judge Swayne's Circuit; Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, the Eighth; and Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, the Ninth Circuit. For the two last named, new Judges are to be appointed; and it was the conflicting interests of candidates for the new Judgeships that caused so much delay in passing the bill.

Gen. Humphrey Marshall has resigned his commission in the Rebel army, and his brigade has been turned over to Gen. Williams.

The four regiments now organizing in this State, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, it is expected will constitute a brigade under the command of Gen. Howard. The Governor has written to the Secretary of War, requesting the arrangement to be made.

**BLACKS IN REBELDOM.** The author of the story "Among the Pines," states there is among the Southern blacks a wide spread organization, whose ultimate object is freedom. His statement having been denied, he informs the editor of the New York papers that he has the names and residence of several of the leaders, who can at a given signal bring thousands of fighting men into the field. The names of these leaders and particulars relating to the organization, he will communicate to the Government whenever it shall be disposed to employ all possible means in crushing out the rebellion.

**IN DAYS OF OLD.**

There was a time—days of old—When health was prized above fine gold, That day has passed—and now neglect That precious boon—should shroud protect.

Of sense and reason, all are bereft, Or it would appear that little left, Apply it then to cure your ills By the immediate use of Herrick's Pills.

These remarkable Pills startle whole communities by their wonderful cures. Adapted to infancy, youth, manhood 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.**

In Oxford, 7th, Samuel H. Rumpus of Hebron to Mrs. Clara Maria Andrews of Oxford.

In Limerick, Zachariah E. Miller of Brownfield to Miss Louisa Ann Garland of Limerick.

**DIED.**

In Peru, 12th, of diphtheria, Lillie Lunt, a twin daughter of John S. and Elvira Lunt, aged 5.

In Paris, 13th, Alice, daughter of Mr. Vernal Bates, aged 10.

In Paris, 10th, Mr. A. P. Whittemore, aged 51. [Corrected.]

Christian Freeman please copy.

In Dixfield, Mrs. Lucy Frank, aged 90 years. She was a native of Sutton, Mass., moved to Dixfield in 1795, and was the third woman in the township.

For further particulars address the Principal, H. Upton, or L. A. Denison, Norway, Me.

**NORWAY LIBERAL INSTITUTE,** Norway Village, Me.

**THE FALL TERM** will commence on TUESDAY, September 24, 1862, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of

G. F. LEONARD, A. M. PRINCIPAL,  
MISS MARY F. HOLMES, Assistant,  
MISS J. E. LEONARD, Teacher of Drawing,  
MISS H. E. DENISON, Teacher of Music.

Besides the usual classes, there will be formed a Teachers' class, in which those qualified can have the same advantages as in schools for Normal instruction.

The French Class will be under the charge of Miss Holmes, whose proficiency in that language is well known to all her pupils.

The school is well provided with Philosophic and Electrical apparatus, Physiological Charts, and Geographical Outline Maps.

Its situation is near the Grand Trunk Railroad, about one mile from South Paris Station.

Board can be obtained for boarders, at \$1.50, and for gentlemen, at \$2.00 per week, wood and lights included. Rooms can be obtained by those wishing to board themselves.

**TERMS.**—Common English, \$2; Higher do., \$3.00; Languages, 4.00; Painting, in oil, 2.00; in Water Colors, 4.00; Crayon Drawing, 2.50; Pencil, 2.00; Music, 7.00; use of Piano, 2.00.

No deduction made for absence of two weeks. For further particulars address the Principal, H. Upton, or L. A. Denison, Norway, Me.

**FREEDOM NOTICE.** This certifies that I D. Hutchins, his time, and I shall claim some of his earnings or dues, nor pay any of his debts after this date.

Witness—BENJAMIN HUTCHINS,  
July 14, 1862  
Witness—L. H. LEEDEN.

**WANTED.**

**50 Able-Bodied Men!**

FOR THE  
**16TH REGIMENT,**  
NOW RECRUITING.

Pay and rations commence on date of enlistment. \$25 bonus in advance, a month's pay and two dollars bonus, making in all \$40 to each enlisted soldier. Fill up the roll at Bryant's Pond, Bethel, Bridgton, Waterville, Lovell and adjoining towns. Capt. M. W. RAND.

**Waterford Water Cure!**

OR  
**MAINE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.**

THIS hygienic establishment is located among the hills of Oxford County, and for lake and mountain scenery its situation transcends that of any other Water Cure in New England, and the charges are one third less than elsewhere. Invalids who come under my care and treatment, will be met with sympathy and hope, and may depend upon my direct service at all hours.

Friends of patients, or others, who desire the hygienic resources of the establishment will be accommodated with board as heretofore, when the house is not replete with patients. Invalids who have a prescription for home treatment, by sending a letter directed to the subscriber, with a statement of their disease and symptoms, and enclosing two dollars, will be entitled to two letters of advice, sent at different times.

**WILLIAM F. SHATTUCK, M. D.,**  
Waterford, Maine.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.  
To Destroy—Nests, Fleas and Ants.  
To Destroy—Bed-Bugs.  
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.  
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.  
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.  
To Destroy—Insects on animals, &c.  
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



THE

ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN.

Destroys Instantly,

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

Of the finest qualities, from 12 to 17 cents per yard.

All wool Delaines, of the choicest colors and qualities, from 20 to 25 cents.

Scott and American Ginghams, in solid colors and checks, from 12 to 17 cents.

Travelling goods of different fabrics; and

Tissues in all the Leading Colors!

Of the very finest qualities, at 20 cents per yard, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Please look at his stock of

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens'

Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts;

The latter at 25 cents per pair. Also, at his big pile of

Ladies', Misses', Childrens' Hoop Skirts!

Of the best manufacture, with and without the patent fastenings, at prices which defy competition.

He has also received the so much sought for

**BATES QUILTS,**

And snow drop damp Table Cloths of alpacas, Diapers, Baylies, Towellings, Crash, white goods of every description, and a large assortment of white English Linens.

**STY-UM-BELLAS!**

And other goods, too numerous to mention.

**MILLINERY GOODS!**

Just opened a new invoice of Ribbons, Flowers, and Shades, Lace, Veils, Nets, Kid and Tailor-fits Gloves, &amp;c., &amp;c., which will be offered at great bargains.

**MOURNING GOODS!**

Of every description, constantly on hand.

**Dress & Cloak Making!**

Will be done by Mrs. A. H. RAY, who has had experience in the business, and who has just received the latest patterns for the season; for which branch all kinds of trimmings will be kept constantly on hand.

H. ROSENBERG.

South Paris, June, 1862.

**From the Seat of War!****The Union Forces still Victorious!**

CONSEQUENTLY I have just received direct from the manufacturers, one of the LARGEST ASSORTMENTS of

**ROOM PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!**

(Both Cloth and Paper.)

Ever offered for sale in this country, and

Cheaper than they can be Bought at any other Establishment in this State!

Varying in prices from

5 to 12 cents per roll for Good Common Paper,

8 to 12 " " Choice Noting Room Paper,

12 to 20 " " Extra Satin Parlor

Borders from 2 to 5 cents per yard!

Window Shades, Paper, Landscape and Plain, from 8 to 12 cents.

Extra Painted, Landscape and Gold Stripe Cloth Shades, from 50 to 87 cents.

This is a rare chance for those who wish to purchase Paper or Window Shades.

I have also just received a good stock of

**EXTRA NOTE AND LETTER PAPER**

Envelopes of Various Patterns!

Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books,

And FANCY GOODS; such as

Toys, Toys Books, &amp;c., which I shall sell very low for cash.

I am also receiving direct from importers,

**Choice Drugs and Chemicals,****Pine Castile and Toilet Soaps,**

Also on hand choice Essences of all kinds, Fine Teas, Essences, Extracts, Symples, &amp;c. Also

Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Dye, and Hair Preservers and Restoratives.

All kinds of

Pills, Liniments, Bitters, Roots, Herbs, &amp;c., no numerous to mention.

I am bound to sell, and cheap for Cash, too. Call and see my stock of goods, and see if it is not so.

A. OSCAR NOYES,

Norway, Black, Norway, Me.

April 22, 1862.

**NATHAN E. LIBBY,****MACHINIST,****NORWAY, ME.**

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

**MACHINE BUSINESS,**

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

And hopes, by faithful and prompt attention to business to receive the patronage of his friends and the public generally; that he has opened a shop in Norway, Me., for the prosecution of the

MACHINE BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

He manufactures to order

Daniels' and Cylinder Planers,

PLANERS FOR PLOW BEAMS,

Turning and Rolling Machines, Saw and

Iron and Brass Sticks, Vices, Clamp and Press Screws, &amp;c.

Mallet's BEADING ATTACHMENT,

For beading bedsteads, turning banisters, bow and fork handles, or any surface desired.

Steam Engines Built and Repaired.

Mill Work, Forging and Pattern Making done to order. Particular attention given to repairing.

Machinery taken to and from the depot at South Paris free of charge.

April 3, 1862.

**FIRE! FIRE!****LAND! LAND! LAND!**

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

THE subscriber has the pleasure of saying to his old friends and customers that he is again at his old stand, where he has resumed the

Insurance and Real Estate Business,

And will attend to the wishes of all customers with promptness. Farmers and all persons having well detached houses, can be insured at the rate of 25 cents per year on one hundred dollars, for one or more years, in reliable stock companies, without assessment.

Lands and buildings bought and sold at low rates. Some fine bargains now on hand. Persons wishing to buy or sell are invited to call on the subscriber.

Deeds, Bonds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Wills and other Documents, executed at short notice.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, April, 1862.

**Henry R. Costar,**

Principal Deputy No. 482 Broadway, N. York.

## The Latest News!!!

As everyone, in these hard times, is anxious to know who keeps the best stock of

**MILLINERY, DRY AND FANCY GOODS!**

And especially

**Sells them to the Cheapest!!!**

The subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies of the County of Oxford, that he has again returned from Boston with the most extensive assortment of

**Dress Goods!**

Ever seen this side of Portland!

Which, as they have been bought entirely for cash, and under the pressure of the times, he is enabled to sell to patrons at prices that cannot fail to suit the most fastidious.

He respectfully calls attention to his full line of

**BLACK AND FANCY SILKS!****Black and White Checkered Gounthins,****Poplins and Piques, Collets, & Charles and Berge Delaines,**

Of the finest qualities, from 12 to 17 cents per yard.

All wool Delaines, of the choicest colors and qualities, from 20 to 25 cents.

Scott and American Ginghams, in solid colors and checks, from 12 to 17 cents.

Travelling goods of different fabrics; and

Tissues in all the Leading Colors!

Of the very finest qualities, at 20 cents per yard, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Please look at his stock of

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens'

Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts;

The latter at 25 cents per pair. Also, at his big pile of

Ladies', Misses', Childrens' Hoop Skirts!

Of the best manufacture, with and without the patent fastenings, at prices which defy competition.

He has also received the so much sought for

**BATES QUILTS,**

And snow drop damp Table Cloths of alpacas, Diapers, Baylies, Towellings, Crash, white goods of every description, and a large assortment of white English Linens.

**STY-UM-BELLAS!**

And other goods, too numerous to mention.

**MILLINERY GOODS!**

Just opened a new invoice of Ribbons, Flowers, and Shades, Lace, Veils, Nets, Kid and Tailor-fits Gloves, &amp;c., &amp;c., which will be offered at great bargains.

**MOURNING GOODS!**

Of every description, constantly on hand.

**Dress & Cloak Making!**

Will be done by Mrs. A. H. RAY, who has had experience in the business, and who has just received the latest patterns for the season; for which branch all kinds of trimmings will be kept constantly on hand.

H. ROSENBERG.

South Paris, June, 1862.

**From the Seat of War!****The Union Forces still Victorious!**

CONSEQUENTLY I have just received direct from the manufacturers, one of the LARGEST ASSORTMENTS of

**ROOM PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!**

(Both Cloth and Paper.)

Ever offered for sale in this country, and

Cheaper than they can be Bought at any other Establishment in this State!

Varying in prices from

5 to 12 cents per roll for Good Common Paper,

8 to 12 " " Choice Noting Room Paper,

12 to 20 " " Extra Satin Parlor

Borders from 2 to 5 cents per yard!

Window Shades, Paper, Landscape and Plain, from 8 to 12 cents.

Extra Painted, Landscape and Gold Stripe Cloth Shades, from 50 to 87 cents.

This is a rare chance for those who wish to purchase Paper or Window Shades.

I have also just received a good stock of

**EXTRA NOTE AND LETTER PAPER**

Envelopes of Various Patterns!

Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books,

And FANCY GOODS; such as

Toys, Toys Books, &amp;c., which I shall sell very low for cash.

I am also receiving direct from importers,

**Choice Drugs and Chemicals,****Pine Castile and Toilet Soaps,**

Also on hand choice Essences of all kinds, Fine Teas, Essences, Extracts, Symples, &amp;c. Also

Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Dye, and Hair Preservers and Restoratives.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

The best way to do ourselves good is to be doing good to others; the best way to get to be made—the source of the Nile and the Nile and the Nile.

If you would have applause, don't excel others too far. You can't keep in the world's eye if you soar out of sight.

Two great geographical discoveries are yet to be made—the source of the Nile and the Nile and the Nile.

If people would confine their talk to what they understand, every sixty minutes would witness "silence for the space of half an hour."

Two lovers, like two halves of a divided bank-note, however widely separated, always correspond with each other.

Some people think that black is the color of heaven, and that the more they can make their faces look like midnight, the holier they are.

The least error would humble us, but we should never permit even the greatest discouragement.

Some natures are like grapes; the more they are down-trodden the richer the tribute they supply.

In hot summer, when there is most thirst, there are fewest brooks. So of many people's charities—they are rarest when most needed.

We love women all the better for their weakness. These strong minded women always seem as if they wanted to be men and could not.

The eagle must have time. The hawk that, in due season, will cleave the skull, at first has merely power to chip the egg.

Never despond. Though the mid-day sun may be hidden from our eyes, we know that it is shining serenely upon the upper surface of the cloud.

Where hard work kills two, illness kills a hundred men.

Fully and pride walk side by side.

Some years ago a man whose marriage had been published in a paper with his name wrongly spelled, called to have it corrected. He said he was one of that class whose names never appear in a newspaper but twice in the course of their lives—once when they are married, and again after their death. As he could not see to having the name given correctly on the last occasion, he was very anxious it should be right on the first.

A gentleman called at the house of an honest old lady, for the purpose of collecting a debt. Not recollecting the amount, he promised to send in his bill that evening. The old woman supposed that he meant his son William, replied—"O la, our son never set up with any one yet; but Bill's a clever boy, and they may build a fire in his room."

A Sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at the house he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, answered in the affirmative, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, but the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise, that he should see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he should see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy looks, therefore he avoided thee, and has left the house by another path."

NOT SANCTIFIED. A traitor Methodist preacher, who married in Hartford county, Maryland, recently fled from Virginia, and returned to Hartford. Having occasion to visit the store of a Quaker in the neighborhood, our divine began to utter treasonable sentiments. Friend Drabolt could not stand it.

"I shall not talk so in my store," said the Friend; "thou left thy friends, and came here; thou shall go out of my store, or I will put thee out, and thrash thee afterward."

"I thought," said the preacher, "Quakers didn't fight."

"Sanctified Quakers do not," said Drabolt; "but I am not sanctified, and thee must go out."

Our divine left.

A person desirous of buying some milk said that he had seen a cow go into Mr. G's yard, and inquired of an Irish girl if he would not be likely to get some milk there. "No sir," answered she; "there is a cow that goes up their yard, but I believe she is no relation to them."

ASKING QUESTIONS. There are few positions of more delicacy than in interrogating Sunday Schools, especially young scholars. This is shown by the experience of a clergyman, who was opposed to having any mirth in Sunday Schools. He thought it injurious to all, and unnecessary for the entertainment of the children. He offered to address the school, and show that they could be well entertained seriously. The following dialogue ensued:

"Children, I am going to tell you about Peter. Who knows who Peter was?"

No answer.

"Can any one—those large girls—tell me who Peter was?"

Still no reply.

"Can any little girl or boy in the school tell me who Peter was?"

"I can," said a little fellow over in the corner.

"Ah, that's a good boy. Now you come up on the platform by my side, and stand up in this chair, and tell those girls who Peter was."

Jimmy did as he was bid, and in the shrill voice of childhood repeated—

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,  
Had a wife and couldn't keep her—

At this point he was stopped, but not before the full point was taken by the school, and Mother Goose's poem appreciated.

## STATE OF MAINE.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
August 1, 1862.

To the People of Maine:

An additional number of troops is required by the exigency of the public service, and it is raised immediately, it is believed by those who have the best means of knowledge, that the war will be brought to a speedy and glorious issue. Of this number, the President of the United States desires and expects that Maine should furnish her proportion of quota.

Our gallant and patriotic State has done her whole duty in the past, and she will not falter nor fail in the present nor in the future.

That her material interests may be protected and advanced; that tranquility and peace may be restored throughout the land; that the Constitution and the Union which have been to us all, the source of unmeasured blessings, may be preserved; that Liberty, of which they were the inspiration and the choicest guardians, may be saved, and that the light of our great example may shine brighter and brighter, to guide, to cheer, and to bless the nation.—To aid in all these, I invoke of the people of this State a prompt and hearty response to this demand upon their patriotism, and may I urge that the work that is before them, all laboring in his own sphere, doing what he can by his example, influence and sympathy—proffering his treasure, his time, his strength, his heart, and his highest hopes to the cause of his country!

General orders will be issued immediately, giving authority for raising new Regiments of Infantry, and for calling into active service a portion of the unorganized Militia of the State. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., Governor of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
August 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 16.

In pursuance of resolution and authority from the President of the United States, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief orders and directs—

I. That two additional Volunteer Regiments of Infantry, to be raised in the State, be organized and organized forthwith. The seventeenth will rendezvous at Portland, and the eighteenth at Bangor. The exigency of the occasion is such that the utmost expedition and vigilance is required.

II. Whereas, the unorganized militia of this State, constituted as provided by chapter ten of the Revised Statutes and subsequent acts, is subject to retrograde, in case of insurrection, war, invasion, or in great invasion, or to be mustered into the service of the United States upon a requisition made upon the Governor and Commander-in-Chief by the President of the United States, by virtue of the Constitution and acts of Congress, and the exigency having arisen, when the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is authorized and required to call the said unorganized militia into active service, it is ordered, That the Major-General of this Division in this State take measures forthwith for the completion of the organization of all the companies of Infantry from the militia, unorganized, of his command, by the issue of orders forthwith, to the Orderly Sergeants of such companies to call out their companies without delay, for the election of officers, returns whereof are to be made to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. After the receipt of such returns, orders will be promulgated for the organization of two regiments of Militia in each division, to be formed and constituted from said companies by detachment or detail, as may be deemed most expedient, which will be performed in the shortest possible time after the receipt of this order.

III. All the Adjutants of the Militia of this State, already in the field, or now being raised for the service of the United States, in which case they will receive a premium of two dollars, one month's advance pay, and a bounty of twenty-five dollars in advance. To those who join a regiment already in the field, the advance pay and bounty will be made to such companies as they will enlist into the service. If they join a new regiment, they will receive a premium of two dollars, one month's advance pay, and a bounty of twenty-five dollars in advance. To those who join a regiment already in the field, the advance pay and bounty will be made to such companies as they will enlist into the service. If they join a new regiment, they will receive a premium of two dollars, one month's advance pay, and a bounty of twenty-five dollars in advance.

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## FINKLE &amp; LYON

SEWING MACHINE CO.,  
538 Broadway, New-York.

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our circulars, which contain full and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

Best Sewing Machines in the World.  
For either Family or Manufacturing purposes.  
And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1. This being fully licensed, their machines are protected against infringements or imitations.

FACT No. 2. These Machines make the lock-stitch—stitch on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or lock-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3. These Machines are better adapted than any other machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of materials without stopping and make every stitch perfect. It will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever. It not only makes the best adapted to public use, and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of tight sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our family machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4. These machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, and which can be made in any style of machine.

FACT No. 5. No machine is more durable or more simple in construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6. These machines took the highest premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7. These machines took the highest premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No. 8. These machines took the highest medal at the American Institute, in the city of New York, together with the highest premium for four sewing machine work.

FACT No. 9. These machines took both the highest premiums at the Mechanics Fair, Utica, N.Y.

FACT No. 10. These machines can do the same thing generally, whenever exhibited in competition with other first-class sewing-machines.

FACT No. 11. We warrant every machine we sell to give perfect satisfaction, or we will refund the money.

Send for a circular. AGENTS WANTED.  
Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Co.,  
No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

STATE OF MAINE.

SHERRIFF'S SALE. OXFORD, ss., July 10, 1862. Taken and returned to the sheriff, public auction, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the store of Daniel A. Twitthell in Bethel in said county all the right in equity which Patrick H. McChesney of Bethel, in said County, had at the time the same was attached on the original writ of repleading the following described real estate situated in said Bethel, and being the same premises which the said McChesney now lives; and are the same premises which the said Patrick H. McChesney conveyed to Ira C. Kimball by his deed of mortgage dated October 18th, 1857, and recorded in the County Registry of Deeds, book 112, page 219, to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty four dollars and seventeen cents, to which deed and the record thereof reference may be had for a more full description of the premises.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas A. J. Stiles, of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1857, by his Mortgage deed in and to said County, conveyed to said Patrick H. McChesney, of Bethel, in said County, all the right in equity which the said Stiles had at the time the same was attached on the original writ of repleading the following described real estate situated in said Bethel, and being the same premises which the said McChesney now lives; and are the same premises which the said Patrick H. McChesney conveyed to Ira C. Kimball by his deed of mortgage dated October 18th, 1857, and recorded in the County Registry of Deeds, book 112, page 219, to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty four dollars and seventeen cents, to which deed and the record thereof reference may be had for a more full description of the premises.

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