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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.—AGRICOLA.

From the Working Farmer.

Peter Francisco.
The present century has known many men of extraordinary physical strength, among whom we may cite William Thompson of Chicago, who lately won a prize of \$200 for lifting no less weight than 2100 pounds; Dr. Winslow, who can shoulder a 210 pound barrel of flour; Prof. Day, of Florida, once fined \$500 by the circuit court of Lauderdale county, for throwing a Mustang pony and his rider over a ten rail fence; and Thomas Topham, said to be the strongest man in modern England.

The latter has performed, in public, feats evincing an almost superhuman strength; such as rolling up a pewter dish of seven pounds as a man rolls up a sheet of paper; holding a pewter quart at arm's length, and squeezing the sides together like an egg-shell; and lifting two hundred weight with his little finger, and moving it gently over his head. On one occasion he broke a rope fastened to the floor, that would sustain twenty hundred weight, and lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a hundred weight was attached to it. He also struck a round bar of iron, one inch in diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke, bent it like a bow; and his head being placed on one chair and his feet on another, he held upon his body four heavy men whom he heaved at his pleasure.

None of these modern Sampsons, however, have earned so extended a fame as that giant of the Western Hemisphere, Peter Francisco. Having lived in the stormy days of the Revolution, and performed deeds of extraordinary valor as a soldier, he has been looked upon by many as a hero, and his name used as a synonym for heroic vigor and manly endurance.

He was born in Portugal, subsequently taken to Ireland, and while yet a boy brought by a sea captain to this country. On the breaking out of the Revolution, he joined the army and was in active service during the whole contest.

Such was his strength and personal bravery that no enemy could resist him. He wielded a sword, the blade of which was five feet in length, as though it had been a feather, and nearly every one who came in contact with him paid the forfeit of his life. At Stony point he was one of the "forty-four" who was advanced to cut away the shalms, and, next to Major Gibson, was the first man to enter the works. At Brandywine and Monmouth he exhibited the most fearless bravery, and nothing but his inability to prevent his promotion to a commission. Transferred to the South, he took part in most of the engagements in that section, and more than once exhibited, in a striking manner, his remarkable self-confidence and courage.

On one occasion he defended himself successfully, by strategy and prowess, against nine British troopers; and during an attack upon a dwelling near which he was resting, he killed two assailants, a soldier and a mounted dragoon, who came suddenly upon him.

Francisco possessed a finely developed frame. He was six feet one inch in height, and he had been known to shoulder readily a cannon weighing eleven hundred pounds. He could carry a man of 195 pounds on his right arm, and lift him up and down in the air, as ordinary people sport with children. His wife was a woman of medium size, but he could easily bear her about the room at arms length, and could carry her up and down stairs on one arm. He would lift a barrel of order by the chimes, and take long draughts from the bung without any apparent exertion; but it must not be supposed from this latter feat that he was an intemperate man; on the contrary, he was universally respected for his abstemious and frugal habits. Although uneducated, he was a person of strong natural sense, and of a kind, amiable disposition—it is said that his strength was never used to the injury of any one except for self defense, or for the protection of others. He died in 1836, and was buried in the public burying ground at Richmond with military honors.

LUTHER'S WEDDING RING. The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, says: "Messrs. Bull, Black & Co., have at their store a genuine curiosity. It is the wedding ring of Martin Luther. It is in a capital state of preservation—contains Luther's name in Latin—the date of the marriage, 25th of June, 1525, and the ornamental parts show the coil, the ladder, the crucifix, the mitre, and other religious emblems. It has been repaired repeatedly on the inside, and the identity of the ring is complete. Several documents are connected with it to prove that it is genuine. It belongs to one of the Chaplains of General Blenker's division, and it will be on exhibition for some time."

"One of the boldest acts of Luther's life was his marriage. The tone of the Reformation was not then up to the marriage of the Priesthood. The alliance formed with a runaway nun made the deed doubly daring. Even men who adhered to Luther's faith were startled, and said, 'Of the monk and the nun surely anti-Christ will be born.' The ring by which that act was consummated has great historical value."

If you wish to keep your enemies from knowing any harm of you, don't let your friends know any.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Ox Teams and Horse Teams.

It is generally agreed that horses travel faster than oxen, and that on a farm consisting of plains, and destitute of rocks a pair of horses will do more on the plow and harrow than a pair of oxen.

Horses will wear longer than oxen, that is, farm horses will last to work till twenty years old, but oxen should not be kept half so long, though some work till they are 14. But after admitting so much we may be allowed to say a word or two in favor of the practice of keeping oxen.

And first as to the cost of the animal. Oxen of equal weight with the horses are bought for one half price. Oxen are worth something after they are worn out in work—horses are not.

Oxen are not half so liable to disease as horses are. An insurer will ask fourfold more for insuring the health for horses than for oxen.

The gearing for oxen costs less by half than that of horses. A wooden yoke lasts longer than a leather harness and it is put on and off in half the time.

One chain answers for two oxen—but two horses must have four. Oxen are more patient than horses, and will carry a more even yoke. They start a load better than horses, particularly in a snow path, where the runners stick to the snow.

Oxen can be entrusted with hired men at less risk than horses. They are soon taught to draw the plow and are driven by the plowman without any reins.

We have not a large proportion of farms without rocks and stumps, and where the land is rocky there is no comparison between oxen and horses.

In regard to the cost of keeping there would be but little difference if both were kept on the same food. But many of our farmers keep oxen through the winter on coarse hay, straw, and husks, which would not keep horses alive.

Our own oxen (half blood Devon) never have any but cheap hay, husks, &c., through the winter, though they labor much of the time. When April comes they are kept on good hay, and thus they learn the difference between cheap and costly living. Oxen of the right breed are very readily fattened and their beef is better than that of cows or young cattle, and brings more in the market.

When farmers quit raising and keeping oxen, people must quit eating beef and tanning ox hides.

A POULTICE FOR WOUNDS. In these days when words of every description abound, I feel that the publication of a very simple and efficacious prescription may not come amiss. About a year since I had occasion to attend a man whose hand had been very badly injured by a cutting machine. The wound was washed and carefully dressed with adhesive plaster, but in the course of a few days became very much inflamed and swollen, so much so, indeed, that it was feared that the patient might be forced to lose his hand. There was also a great discharge of offensive matter; in fact, the odor from the hand was so disagreeable as to be almost unbearable. I had applied ordinary poultices, such as bread and milk, flaxseed, &c., without success, and finally tried one made by grating boiled carrot to a pulp, and then stirring in sweet lard and finely pulverized charcoal in the proportion of one table-spoonful of charcoal to three of the pulp. This poultice was applied at night, moderately warm, and in the morning all disagreeable odor was gone, the inflammation very much reduced, and all the wounds evincing a more healthy condition. After a few applications the healing was so far advanced that only simple bandages of linen dressed with simple cerate, were required.

In cases, as with wounded soldiers sent to our hospitals, where the bandages have been on so long as to become offensive and stiffened with coagulated blood, this charcoal poultice applied for a few hours before attempting to remove the bandages, will prove a great assistance, both to the sufferer and to the nurse. [Working Farmer.]

SUMMER PRUNING OR STOPPING OF THE GRAPE VINE. Our attention has been called, by Mr. Phil's admirable work on grape culture, to the great importance of proper summer care of the fruiting vine—in order to secure a full and satisfactory yield of luscious grapes. By stopping, is meant pinching off the ends of the shoots. If the lateral shoot is allowed to grow unchecked it will consume its proportion of food in the production of many leaves and some grapes, and the more there are of the former the less will be the weight of the latter. But if the shoot is stopped after having formed two leaves, all that quantity of food which would have been consumed in the production of other leaves, is applied to the increase of size in the grapes and the two leaves that are left, which are to give flavor, sweetness and color to the grapes. By summer pruning we do not mean the removal of large quantities of leaves, as is often done to the injury of the fruit, as it is well known that the finest bunches grow and ripen under the shades of the leaves. But what is required is simply to break off the ends of the shoots; this should be attended to at this season. [Rockland Democrat.]

COMFOTE OF GREEN GOOSEBERRIES. This is an excellent comfote, if made with fine sugar, and very good with any kind. Break five ounces into small lumps, and pour on them half a pint of water; boil these gently for ten minutes, and clear off all the scum; then add to them a pint of fresh gooseberries freed from the tops and stalks, washed and well drained; simmer them gently from eight to ten minutes, and serve hot or cold. Increase the quantity for a large dish.

Choice of Animals for Fattening.

Mr. Hedley contributes the following valuable hints on fattening cattle to the Newcastle Club, and which we find published in the Agricultural Gazette, England. He says:

"In my close identification with fat cattle for several years, I have always found that the best animals have the most massive heads, most capacious chests, and the strongest spines. I have, therefore, evolved a few rules to go by in the purchase of lean ones, and scarcely with one exception I have found them to be applicable. The head of any of our bovine races ought to have the first consideration; this is the true index to the vital acumen, and even bodily construction, and will be found to foreshadow all good or bad that may be accomplished. Thus an animal possessed of a broad, full, spacious skull, with strong, evenly-bent, deflexive horns, will be found to have a thick neck at the base, wide thorax, and strong, nervous system; while one with long, narrow, contracted skull, and puny, abruptly-bent horns will be characterized by weakness, wildness, and slowness to fatten. A small, dull, sunken eye betokens hardness of touch and insipidity to fatten; and a bright, large, open eye, *viz versa*. A staring, dark, fiery eye often accompanies a small forehead and hereditary wildness, and when combined with small, drooping horns, and a chin with no loose skin hanging from it, is a very despicable animal indeed, weak in constitution, predisposed to lung disease, and sterile in fattening propensities. Animals with weakly formed heads, have always small loins, and the width of these parts will always be found in an exact ratio with the strength of the head. The nose, instead of being long and fine, as Virgil, Aristotle, and several other naturalists recommend it, ought, in my opinion, to be thick, strong, and near the ear as possible, if only in proportion to the size of the frame. Thickness of nose and thickness of chest are often twins; and so are thin, meager, irregular noses and consumption. Small, snipy noses oft silt the air into frames of small capacities, and are joined to mouths that can crop but very small morsels at a time. These observations I have found to be applicable to any of the kinds of cattle shown at Newcastle market. But besides the shape of animals, the age and class must always have special consideration, and be adapted according to food and situation; otherwise, the realization of remunerative profits will be uncertain."

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP. John Johnston writes that he believes he can manage this disease as well as M. Baehiere, and that his method has, besides, the advantage of being so secret:

Take finely-pulverized blue vitrol—the finer the better—make it into a salve with lard, butter, or honey. After cutting away every particle of the hoof that has become detached by suppuration—if some blood is drawn no injury will result from it—apply the salve freely, and it will warrant that in less than five days the sheep will be sound. Provided the detached hoof has all been cut off. But it is safer to apply the salve at different times, say two or three, at intervals of four or six days, examining carefully at each application to see that none of the detached hoof is left on the foot. To cut this entirely away is indispensable. The best way I have found to pulverize the vitrol, is to hang up an iron pot by a chain; put in half a pound of vitrol, then put in a cannon ball, and take hold of the pot with both hands and give it such a motion as will cause the ball to roll on the vitrol, and it soon becomes pulverized. The vitrol will require to be loosened up from the bottom of the pot once or twice. No better cure for foot-rot need be desired than this, provided the application be thorough; but if the land is wet, or foot-rotten sheep have been pastured on it long, it will be safer to remove the sheep as fast as they are cured, because the foul land will again inoculate them.

DISINFECTING AGENTS. Now that the warm weather is upon us, our citizens should thoroughly cleanse their premises, rendering them as pure and healthy as possible. We are convinced that a great portion of disease so prevalent during the hot months in summer, is attributable to the accumulation of filth in the alleys and yards. There are a number of disinfecting agents which will be found efficacious in removing offensive smells from damp, mouldy cellars, yards, pools of stagnant water, decaying vegetable matter, &c. Either of the following will answer the purpose, while they cost but a trifle:

1. One pint of liquor of the chloride of zinc, in one pailful of water. This is perhaps the most effective of anything that can be used, and when thrown upon decaying vegetable matter of any description, will effectually destroy all offensive odors.

2. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in a pailful of water, will, in many cases, be sufficient to remove all offensive odors.

3. Chloride of lime is better to scatter about damp places, in yards, in damp cellars, and upon heaps of filth.

[Scientific American.]

REMEDY FOR RINGWORMS. The North British Agriculturist says that the disease locally known as ringworm or tetter, which shows itself about the neck and head of young cattle, in the form of whitish dry scurf spots, can be removed by rubbing the parts affected with iodine ointment. The disease may also be combated by the use of sulphur oil; iodine ointment is however to be preferred. As this skin disease is easily communicated to the human subject, the person dressing the cattle should wash his hands with soap and hot water after each ointment.

MISCELLANY.

MY ADVENTURE AT THE ASSIZES.

It is now about fifteen years since I was compelled to attend the assizes at our country town as a junior member of a highly respectable legal firm. Knowing that there would be several important cases, besides our own, and two or three cases on the criminal side, which excited much public attention, and that thus the small country town would be overwhelmed with visitors, I took the precaution of writing—the night before my journey—to secure beds for myself and clerk at the principal inn, where I was of course well known.

The next day I took my journey, arriving at my destination early in the day. I found, as I had expected, the town crowded with people—and, on going into the hotel, the landlord informed me that he had received my letter, but that to retain a bedroom for me in his house had been absolutely impossible, the hotel being filled to overflowing by other persons who had bespoken rooms before me. He had provided one small bedroom in a respectable public-house, which would suit my clerk; but as to myself, if I would condescend to my sleeping arrangements to his care, he would insure me a handsome apartment and comfortable bedroom out of the house, and would convey me there in one of his carriages.

Being somewhat particular in the matter of sleeping accommodation, I thought it desirable to inquire more particularly where he proposed to send me; but as he was much pressed for time, he could only briefly acquaint me that the room intended for my use was in a large, unoccupied house, standing rather on the outskirts of the town, and that the owner had been a man of fortune, which he had spent neither well nor wisely, and had been in consequence compelled to leave England.

The mansion itself, which had two or three half-furnished rooms, had been placed by the agent at the disposal of the landlord of the hotel on this occasion for the accommodation of such customers as he might find himself unable to receive at his own house. There being no remedy, I was compelled to submit to the arrangement; and in a few minutes, the attendance on witnesses, consultations with counsel, and the usual preparations for going into court, put the matter entirely out of my head.

My cause was the third on the list. The first was understood to be a short case which would soon be disposed of; the second was a case relating to a watercourse, which everybody knows to be one of the most tedious and lengthy of all imaginable cases; this, it was expected, would be arranged out of court, in which event my cause would be called on early in the course of the day. Contrary, however, to expectation, neither of these probabilities occurred, and although compelled to stay in court all day, my cause remained untried.

About six o'clock, therefore, fatigued and mentally wearied, I repaired to the hotel, where, after a good dinner, and a consultation with our leading counsel, I found a comfortable fly ready to take me to my quarters at about ten o'clock. It is scarcely needful to add that my mind was intensely occupied with the coming trial, the result of which, from various circumstances, was of more than ordinary importance to our firm.

It struck me, however, that the fly was longer than I had expected in conveying me to my place of abode for the night, and, despite of my internal assurance that immediate personal attack upon me was impossible, I found myself irresistibly grasping my pocket in union with the grasp which the burglar cautiously made upon the handle of my door. Finding, as he probably had anticipated, that my door was locked, he lost no time in commencing his operations with a view of introducing himself into my apartment. The peculiar noise of the centre-bit recommenced, and the burglar no doubt thought all was going on prosperously for the execution of his nefarious project. I, however, felt that I could stand this no longer, and I thought it high time to let him know that I was awake and on my guard. Rising from my seat, and stepping heavily across the floor, I shouted in a gruff voice, "Halloo, you scoundrel! do you wish me to shoot you through the head? Be off; for by Heaven! if that hand of yours makes its appearance inside my door, you shall carry away a bloody stump!" The immediate withdrawal of the centre-bit, and the hurried retreat of my enemy, satisfied me of the success of my threat; and having heard the house door closed, and the footsteps retreating through the garden, I betook myself to bed and slept soundly during the few hours still left me.

The hostler came to rouse me in the morning, bringing a fly for my conveyance to the inn. When he found the entrance door unbolted, and the panels cut through in three places, he expected, I believe, to find my throat cut, as a disagreeable sequel; and was infinitely surprised as well as relieved to see me up and dressed, and in excellent health and spirits. I told him briefly how I had frustrated the burglar's attempt; and as he appeared much interested in the narrative, I accompanied him to the front door, where he examined with much attention the marks of the centre-bit, admiring a beautiful picture or piece of sculpture.

My eyes in slumber. Presently I thought I heard footsteps on the gravel walk outside. I rose, opened my door and listened. I was not mistaken, for soon I heard the peculiar crunching sound of a center-bit boring at one of the lower doors. A burglar was at work, and I knew very well that my own effects were the object of his labors.

My first consideration was as to my means of defense, and the time which would be allowed me for completing them. I remembered with some degree of comfort that there were three heavy fastenings upon the outer door, and although I knew too well that each must yield in its turn to the irresistible implement of the housebreaker, I calculated that some minutes must elapse before he could succeed in gaining an entrance.

Suddenly the crunching sound ceased, and for a few seconds there was a dead silence, during which my vivid imagination represented to me as distinctly as if I had been an actual spectator, the brawny arm of the burglar stealthily introduced, and the bolt in the process of being cautiously withdrawn. For a moment I thought of imitating a clever and successful expedient said to have been resorted to by a person similarly attacked, who quietly awaited the introduction of the housebreaker's hand through his kitchen window-shutter, and being provided with a powerful cord, in which he had prepared a running noose, slipped it dexterously over the hand, tightened it rapidly at the wrist, and fastened it securely at the other end to the leg of the heavy kitchen table, leaving his visitor outside to enjoy the dawn and early morning while he quietly returned to bed to finish securely his night's repose. But a few moments' reflection convinced me that my best means of resistance were rather passive than active, and that I might more safely rely on them. In the first place, I quickly ascertained that my room had two powerful bolts besides a heavy lock. I had contented myself on going to bed with turning the key in the lock, but I now endeavored to shoot the upper and lower bolts; these I found very much rusted, but with the aid of a little Maccassar oil I soon overcame their resistance. While I was thus employed the work of the center-bit was again resumed, and every movement of the housebreaker was again before me.

I now looked around me for some weapon that might serve me in case of need, and found a tolerably heavy poker, which satisfied me that I had something besides bolts to rely on. My preparations for attack and defense being now completed, I coolly awaited the next step of the housebreaker, feeling something like a tortoise in his shell, or like Robinson Crusoe in his lonely island. A slight lowering of the flame of the candle from a current of air which rushed up the staircase and beneath my door, showed me that the burglar had effected his entrance; in another moment his footsteps were on the broad staircase. He stepped with the caution of one proceeding on tiptoe, with the least possible noise, but having ascended three or four steps, there was an apparent halt. I knew perfectly well what he was doing, and the measured creak of the staircase thenceforward alone gave notice of his approach with shoeless feet. In spite of preparations, it is impossible to deny that my heart beat violently. I recalled, however, upon this, namely, that the burglar being apparently alone, he would hesitate to attack a man whom he found awake and vigilant, and for aught he knew might be prepared with fire-arms, or prove more than a match for himself in point of personal strength or courage; only upon the supposition of finding me asleep and unprepared could he have hoped to succeed in his attack.

The footsteps now drew nearer, and could be marked advancing along the passage. They came at last to a halt by the door, and despite of my internal assurance that immediate personal attack upon me was impossible, I found myself irresistibly grasping my pocket in union with the grasp which the burglar cautiously made upon the handle of my door. Finding, as he probably had anticipated, that my door was locked, he lost no time in commencing his operations with a view of introducing himself into my apartment. The peculiar noise of the centre-bit recommenced, and the burglar no doubt thought all was going on prosperously for the execution of his nefarious project. I, however, felt that I could stand this no longer, and I thought it high time to let him know that I was awake and on my guard. Rising from my seat, and stepping heavily across the floor, I shouted in a gruff voice, "Halloo, you scoundrel! do you wish me to shoot you through the head? Be off; for by Heaven! if that hand of yours makes its appearance inside my door, you shall carry away a bloody stump!" The immediate withdrawal of the centre-bit, and the hurried retreat of my enemy, satisfied me of the success of my threat; and having heard the house door closed, and the footsteps retreating through the garden, I betook myself to bed and slept soundly during the few hours still left me.

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"Ay, ay," said he at length, as if speaking to himself, "the man that cut them holes know'd how to handle the tool." So strongly did this sentiment of admiration appear to operate on his mind, that at the conclusion of our journey (during which I observed that he was driving very abstractedly, getting twice locked with passing carts, and narrowly evading the massacre of a whole drove of young pigs) he informed me that he had invented to lines of poetry on the occasion, which ran as follows:

"Whomsoever handled that there tool, Nobody oughtn't to call he a fool."

He was evidently extremely proud of this effusion, and much gratified at my assurance that I considered it a very remarkable piece of poetry.

The court opened at nine A. M., and previous to its opening I had much to do. Fresh witnesses on both sides had come up during the night—those on our side it was necessary I should see before going into court. I had an appointment with counsel at eight. Altogether my head and hands were so full that I had no time to see my landlord and narrate to him my adventure.

Contrary to all expectation, the water case could not be arranged and was now to be heard before me; but as it might still be settled at any moment, we were all, attorneys and witnesses, compelled to remain in court in case of such an event occurring, which indeed did about midday, and until eight o'clock that evening was my every thought absorbed in the conduct and consideration of the cause in which I was engaged and which was now before the court. At half-past eight the court rose, leaving nearly the half of my witnesses unexamined, one result of which was that I should be compelled to spend another night from home.

Having some misgivings as to passing the night again within the lonely house, I repaired at once to the hotel, and calling the landlord, related to him my adventure of the previous night, and expressed my unwillingness to spend the night again in the same quarters. He had heard the story from the hostler, and appeared much excited about it. In conclusion, he requested me to venture there again, accompanied by himself and the superintendent of the county police, who was at that time staying at his hotel, who had heard the story, and thought he had a clue to the offender. To this I readily agreed, and in ten minutes the landlord, superintendent and myself, supplied from the hotel, were on our way toward the solitary habitation.

As we passed through the streets of the town, the superintendent caught sight of a policeman, to whom he beckoned, and who, after a few words with his superior, which I did not hear, was admitted to fill the vacancy in our carriage. Arrived at the house, and the carriage dismissed, the superintendent, in company with myself and B 45, who, by the way, struck me as having the appearance of great stupidity, proceeded to reconnoitre the premises on the ground floor. We found that the hostler had very judiciously employed a carpenter to repair in a rough way the damaged door.

The landlord, who was well acquainted with the premises, made the shrewd observation that the attempt must have been made by some one pretty conversant with the interior of the house, otherwise, instead of effecting an entrance by the front door, he would have tried it at the back, which was of much less substantial materials, and was more privately situated; the fact being that from long disuse the bolts of the back door were so completely rusted in as to be immovable. All was quiet within the dwelling, and having made all secure below stairs, we ascended to my bedroom, where we intended to make a night of it.

It was chilly—we lighted a fire; the contents of the basket supplied by the landlord, afforded, as we found, most luxurious means of gastronomic enjoyment, to say nothing of various long-necked bottles, which were apparently much admired by the policeman, who proved to be great adepts in drawing corks. Our occupation in this way having at length come to an end, discourse began to flag; we sat around the fire in silence, a single remark from time to time alone proving that some of us were awake. As for me, in consequence of my previous night's disturbance and the day's fatigue, I could scarcely keep my eyes open. Hour after hour of the night thus passed, and it was evident that we had all given up the idea of an attack upon me being renewed. The candles had burnt out, but the policeman's lantern gave us sufficient light, added to the light glimmering in the grate.

Suddenly, and indeed in the midst of a good story of his own, which he was endeavoring to keep us awake, the policeman stopped like a hound who has struck a scent, and dropping on his knees, listened with his ear to the ground for a few seconds. The superintendent watched him in silence; I did the same; and was now that it struck me how strangely I had erred in applying my own mind the epithet of stupidity to this man, as he suddenly flashed into his own element, the personification of keenness and intelligence.

"I'll tell you what, sir," said the policeman, rising from the ground, "our man's in this room, or not far off; I can hear his breathing, and if I don't mistake he has a dog with him."

Drawing a pistol from an inner pocket, the superintendent very quietly examined the cap, which he took off, and replaced by one which he finished up from his waistcoat pocket. The landlord, who was a resolute and powerful man, also drew forth a similar weapon, while I availed myself of my last night's resource, the poker, threw a

handful of wood on the fire to create a blaze, and now, wide awake, awaited with much curiosity, and some anxiety, what would follow. The policeman's bludgeon completed our defenses.

It must be here observed that the room was papered with a representation of leaves and flowers in a strongly marked pattern. Taking the lantern in his hand, the policeman proceeded to make a close examination of the wall, which, by the application of his knuckles he immediately ascertained to be hollow.

"We have a closet behind this, and must find the door," said he.

A rigid inspection shortly enabled us to do this, although it was concealed with great ingenuity, neither lock nor handle appearing—and the pattern of leaves and flowers being so disposed as to preclude the idea of any opening existing. Aided by a knife from the supper-table, the superintendent threw open the door of the closet, which as far as we could perceive was untenanted. A deep, dark, hollow space, however, existed on both sides of the door, in the interior of the wall; and we felt that it was in one of these that we must now look for the object of our search. The superintendent was much excited; and disregarding a warning from B 45, stepped boldly within the door, lifting the lantern high above his head, so as to enable him to gaze into the dark interior. At the same moment a shot was discharged from the recess, and the superintendent fell heavily to the ground. I was nearest to him, and rushed to his succor; he was bleeding copiously from a wound in the thigh, and my efforts and attention were so absorbed in dragging him beyond the reach of his assailant, and afterwards in endeavoring to staunch the blood by binding my handkerchief tightly round the limb, that I was unable to take any further part in endeavoring to capture the figure who now emerged from the closet, followed by a large white bull dog. This dog was shot at once by our brave landlord. The man a powerfully built and truculent-looking fellow, made directly for the door, fighting his way among his enemies with great vigor and determination.

At length B 45, with a blow from his bludgeon, laid him prostrate. He was then secured and handcuffed, and subsequently marched to the county jail. On searching him, a discharged pistol and large clasp-knife were found on his person, and he was recognized as a criminal of a most ferocious character, who had been transported many years before for complicity in a heavy burglary, accompanied with arson and attended with circumstances of great cruelty and atrocity. He was known to have escaped, and respected to be in the neighborhood, where he had relatives and connections; and as he had in his boyhood lived as groom in the very house where we captured him, we were at once satisfied as to the means by which he obtained so minute an acquaintance with the premises. A reward had been offered by government for his apprehension. It was eventually discovered that he had for some time been lurking concealed in one of the cellars of this house, where he had been supplied at night with the necessities of life by his friends, and that he had been locked out of his fair on arrival; and he was doubtless the perpetrator of many mysterious robberies, which from time to time had lately been committed in the vicinity. He would probably have both robbed and murdered me on the previous night, had I been sound asleep, instead of recollecting, providentially, as I must always consider it, the school-boy story of John Armstrong, and his invitation to the diabolical entertainment.

The wounded superintendent happily recovered, and received from the government the reward promised for the apprehension of the felon. And as we frequently meet in the course of our professional avocation, seldom fail to felicitate each other on the fortunate termination of our short acquaintance with the burglar, from whom I had been thus twice strangely and providentially rescued.

A FRUGAL SCOTCH WOMAN. As a late migrant of Dumblane happened to be one day visiting his flock, along with one of his elders, they felt extremely hungry, and on arriving at the house of Janet —, they asked for some refreshments. Janet speedily set before them everything of an eatable kind she possessed, which consisted of oat cakes and butter. This was all the poor woman had to serve her for some time to come, and she naturally felt some anxiety for its rapid disappearance. The minister began conversing pretty freely with Janet, and asked if she had been to church on the previous Sunday, and if so, whether she recollected the sermon. She replied in the affirmative, and on the minister inquiring what the text was, she said that it was the text of the "Loaves and Fishes," and added, still noticing the rapid disappearance of the cakes and butter, "Deed, sir, if the multitude had been as hungry as you and the elder, I think there would have been fewer fragments left."

A lawyer at a circuit town in Ireland, dropped a ten pound note under the table while playing cards at an inn. He did not discover his loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room, he was met by the waiter, who said, "I know what you want, sir; you lost something." "Yes, I have lost a ten pound note." "Well, sir, I have found it, and here it is." "Thanks my good lad, here is a sovereign for you." "No, sir; I want no reward for being honest; but," looking at him with a knowing grin, "wasn't it lucky that none of the gentlemen found it?"

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, AUG. 1, 1862.

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WM. A. PIDGIN & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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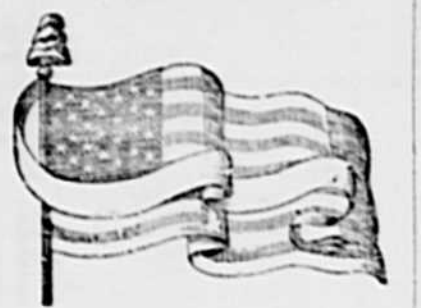
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We will send
10 Copies, for one year, for 12.50
20 Copies, for one year, for 20.00

And one copy to the person getting up the club. The money must accompany the order.

J. M. Pottinger & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, are our authorized agents.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed.



FOR GOVERNOR.

ABNER COBURN.

OF BOWDOEN.

Oxford County Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Oxford County will meet in Convention, at Academy Hall, South Paris, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1862, at ten 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 Commissioner, 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 20 votes for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1860, an additional delegate; and for every 30 additional votes, an additional delegate;—and the same for a fraction more than 25 and less than 50, to wit: Albany, 3; Andover, 3; Bethel, 7; Brownfield, 4; Buckfield, 3; Canton, 4; Dixfield, 4; Denmark, 3; Fryeburg, 3; Greenwood, 4; Harford, 4; Helen, 4; Hiram, 4; Lovell, 4; Mexico, 3; Norway, 4; Oxford, 4; Paris, 9; Peru, 3; Plover, 3; Randolph, 3; Shaw, 2; Sumner, 4; Stoneham, 2; Sweden, 3; Waterford, 3; Woodstock, 4; and all other towns and plantations in the county one each.

P. 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 Administration, are requested to meet in Convention by Delegates, at Auburn, on Friday, the 8th day of August next, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating 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 candidate. A majority fraction of one hundred to be entitled to an additional delegate.

J. B. HAM, Republican
J. B. HAM, Republican
J. B. HAM, Republican
J. B. HAM, Republican
J. B. HAM, Republican
J. B. HAM, Republican
J. B. HAM, Republican
J. B. HAM, Republican
J. B. HAM, Republican
J. B. HAM, Republican

July 9th, 1862.

Congressional Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT VACANCY.

The Republicans and all other citizens of the Second Congressional District as it existed under the former apportionment, who support the State and National Administration, are requested to meet in Convention by Delegates, at Auburn, on Friday, the 8th day of August next, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District for the remainder of the XXXVIII Congress—so fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. C. W. Washburn.

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 candidate. A majority fraction of one hundred to be entitled to an additional delegate.

H. G. RUSS, Republican
H. G. RUSS, Republican
H. G. RUSS, Republican
H. G. RUSS, Republican
H. G. RUSS, Republican
H. G. RUSS, Republican
H. G. RUSS, Republican
H. G. RUSS, Republican
H. G. RUSS, Republican
H. G. RUSS, Republican

July 10, 1862.

Primary Meetings.

The way to secure harmony in the party at the polls, is to have nominations made fairly. In order to effect this, the primary meetings or caucuses should be attended, and in the selection of delegates the people should be represented. The Republicans in each town should look out for their own interests and the interests of the country. In selecting candidates for official stations, great regard should be had to the qualifications and characters of men. It is a time, now especially, when our very best men should be taken for places of honor and trust. Our own best good and the best good of the country demand it. We want honest men, men of integrity and moral worth, men who can be trusted under all circumstances. Let our political friends send their best men as delegates to their conventions. With us a nomination is tantamount to an election; hence it is important to have the will of the people carried out at our primary meetings. Let our nominations be made fairly and honorably, and then harmonious party actions are sure to follow, and results never in doubt.

The volunteers from this vicinity went to Portland, Thursday, by the noon train. It is understood that the men from Oxford, Norway, Paris, Greenwood, Woodstock, and Bethel, will be formed into one company, under command of Capt. Albion Hersey, who has already received his commission. Mr. — Beige, of Norway, will be 1st Lieutenant.

Dr. W. B. Lapham, of Woodstock, has been appointed a 1st Lieutenant, in the 16th Regiment.

When our paper went to press last week, it was reported that the quota of Paris was nearly filled. Not so many were enrolled, however, as we were thus led to represent. The quota is now full, with some room for unenrolled men to be rejected.

What are we Fighting for?

The above question has been asked a great many times, and as many times answered,—we are fighting to put down rebellion, to maintain the laws, the Constitution, the Union, and the government. We have been engaged in this war more than a year, and thus far it has been a terrible war, attended with an immense loss of life, in which hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended. Now, we find the war still raging, another call for troops, with the military aspect of things upon the Potomac looking bad. Why has the rebellion not been put down already? We answer:

1. There has been too much sympathy for the rebels in the North; it has all the way along embarrassed the operations of the federal government. There have been, and there are now friends of Jeff Davis in every free State in this Union,—traitors of the worst stamp, who have rejoiced at our defeats and mourned over our victories. These scoundrels, so far as they have dared to, have given aid and comfort to our enemies,—given them information as to the number and position of our armies. Some have wondered how it has been that the rebels have always known everything that our generals know themselves about our military operations. The answer is plain,—the traitors at home have communicated the information. We know this is true, for the reason that northern secessionists have been caught in the business repeatedly. These traitors not only act as spies for the enemy, but they discourage enlistments, create so far as they can a public sentiment against the government, and otherwise throw in the way of our final success every possible obstruction.

2. We have mistaken the character of our enemies. We have supposed them civilized, when the fact is they are savages. We have supposed them capable of generous feelings, that kind treatment would be reciprocated, and the law of kindness appreciated,—in all of which we have been mistaken. We expected, in conducting the war, they would be governed by the rules of warfare as recognized among all civilized nations—that the flag of truce would be respected—that prisoners of war would be treated as such, and not as felons; but in all this we have been deceived. Among the rebels we have imagined would be found at least a show of reason; but in its stead has appeared the wildest fanaticism, the most intensified madness.

3. Our government has conducted this war too much upon peace principles. We have been afraid of hurting somebody, especially the rebels. The motives that have prompted this policy have been humane and Christian; but the great difficulty has been in not properly understanding the diabolical spirit of the rebels. Our armies have guarded and protected their property, and they in return have shot down the very sentiments that were doing it. Our generals have chased, run down, and caught the slaves of the rebels, and returned them to their disloyal masters to be scourged, and whipped, and murdered. Our commanders have released their prisoners of war upon their parole of honor not to engage in the rebel service until exchanged, when they have the next day taken up arms against us. In a word, our government has tried the law of kindness, mixed with force, instead of absolute coercion according to the rules of war. The experiment has proved a total failure.

4. We have not realized the magnitude of the work before us. The enormous proportions of the rebellion have not been fully and properly understood. We have counted too much upon Union sentiments in the rebel States. Hatred of the North in the rebel States has been more extensive and more deeply seated, than any of us in times past supposed. The rebels have exhibited more activity, greater energy and better courage, than we had any reason to expect. They have shown greater tact in husbanding their resources and making them available, than we supposed; and are more ready to suffer in defending their unrighteous cause, than any of us believed they would before the war. In a word, we have a more complicated, difficult job on our hands than we expected. Until we wake up to the reality of things, this war will never be successfully closed.

5. Instead of directing the undivided energies of the government to save the Union, it has been from the commencement of this war, experimenting upon the problem to see if slavery could not be saved with it. Instead of allowing slavery to go and take care of itself, and saving the government at all hazards, and plying both hands in this direction, one has been extended to save the Union, while the other has been reached out to pull slavery along with it. The idea has been to give the South their slaves, and that would tend to pacify them and make them loyal. It has all proved a great mistake on our part. We very much doubt whether it has made a single loyal citizen; while, on the other hand, the policy in the free States has worked nothing but mischief.

6. We have had a great deal of poor generalship. It is no use to deny it, it has been so. We have had many good commanders, and some very poor ones. Our soldiers have always fought well. The lack has been in commanders, in men to plan and direct in the execution. We have had too many "strategic retreats." Our men have been worked to death in ditches, and poisoned with the malarial of "Chickamauga swamps." There has been too much waiting; our armies have been standing still when they should have been advancing. When our soldiers should have been ordered "forward" they have been sent to "digging." We want more generals like Pope, whose "head-quarters" is on horseback; Segel, who, at the battle of Pea Ridge, got whipped three times, but did not know it, and who, in the end, gained a complete victory.

But we perceive that we have run away from our starting point. What are we fighting for? Is it to save slavery or the government? If the latter, let us act like men, and destroy everything that lies in the way; if the former, then we may as well give up the contest now, for it is a doomed institution. We verily believe that this is the design of the Almighty that this war shall never close until this infernal system of wrong and oppression is destroyed—until it

is cut up root and branch. In our efforts to save it, let us beware, "lest haply we be found fighting against God."

The Response.

When the call from the President, for 300,000 additional troops first came out, the impression generally prevailed that the men could not be raised unless drafting was resorted to. The indications now are that neither in Maine or any other loyal State will this arbitrary mode be adopted. The people of the loyal States have responded most gloriously. They have spoken in thunder tones, again demanding an end of the rebellion. Their patriotism has not been a show of words, an empty sound; but a glorious manifestation of "men and means." Cities, towns, and individuals have, in a noble spirit of self sacrifice, come up to the work and raised money most lavishly, to encourage enlistments. And our young men have met these acts of patriotic devotion to country in the same spirit in which they have been tendered. They have responded. They came at their country's call. They have counted the cost and leave home and all its ten thousand encumbrances, friends and relatives, with all the tender ties that bind them together, buckle on the armor and march to the field of conflict and strife. May the God of battles go with and preserve them in every hour of danger, and again return them to home and friends. The alacrity with which the President's call has been met, is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. It develops our vast and almost unlimited resources as a country. The new quota of men now called for will make almost a million of men that have already gone into the service; and yet we have four times that number at home, able-bodied and fit for service. It is not with us as with the Confederate States. There they have pressed every man into the service that is capable of bearing arms; how different with us. We have millions at home upon whom we can fall back in case of an emergency. Neither are our resources exhausted. This war has cost us a good deal of money; but as a country we are yet rich in means.

Looking at these things in a reasonable light, who can doubt that we shall succeed in the end. Who believes that we are to be conquered by the rebel slave power, or who thinks we shall fail in subduing the rebellion? Let us, then, all take courage, and be ready to do our whole duty to our country,—stand by our noble President and by our means, our influence, and in every other practical way let us show ourselves true and faithful men, and save a country bequeathed to us by the toil, the suffering, and the blood of our immortal ancestors.

No more Retreating

The people have again responded, and are promptly furnishing the men to meet the crisis upon us. And having done this, they have a right to demand a more vigorous policy. They want no more sacrifices to "red tape." They want no more "strategic retreats," or "masterly" changes in our "bases" of operations. Our soldiers have been kept "ditching" long enough, and long enough have they been quired in malarious swamps and bog mires. *Quarrel* is the word. This idea of taking Richmond without "loss of life" has already cost us tens of thousands of lives, and we have not got Richmond yet. Let us have generals that are not afraid of wooden guns,—that are not afraid to strike. In a word, let the army on the Potomac do something besides digging and retreating. Our soldiers are brave as the bravest, and will fight to the death. What the country demands now are generals that have brains enough to lead them on to victory, and the work is done.

Prosperous. The publishers of our contemporaries, the Journals, of Lewiston and Augusta, have lately removed their establishments to new and more convenient quarters. On a late visit to Lewiston, we found a handsome building, bearing in large letters upon its front, "Journal Block." In this is comfortably located the printing and business office of that excellent paper, the Lewiston Journal, each of which is admirably fitted and furnished for the discharge of the rapidly increasing business of that journal.

The conflagration at Augusta, last winter, by which the press room of the Kennebec Journal was destroyed, forced the proprietors to secure a new location. They have purchased a large brick block on Water St., near the railroad, which has been so fitted up as to make a model office. The building is on the lower side of the street, giving three floors below the sidewalk. The first basement is the press room, in which stand Adams' and Campbell's power presses, for the newspaper and book-work, and a large Hawke's press for jobbing, which are driven by a nicely finished steam engine. The engine does the additional duty of keeping an abundance of water in the tanks in the attic, while the waste steam, by means of pipes, heats the building throughout. Beneath are rooms for keeping damp paper, etc. The street entrance opens into a large counting-room, back of which are editorial and private offices. The second floor contains the newspaper and book rooms, and the third a large job office, in which are hand-presses, and one of Gordon's patent jobbers; as well as capacious dry-presses. The fourth gives space for a dry room for sheets. A dumb waiter with speaking tubes communicates with all these rooms, and a hoisting apparatus makes easy work of carrying forms to the press, and sheets to the dry room. The arrangements are very complete for the transaction of the heavy business carried on by the State Printers.

The following description we copy from a deed recorded in this County:—"thence northerly four rods, thence as crooked as you can go to the north line of the Phillips Academy Grant."

The office of the St. Croix Herald, at St. Stephens, N. B., was again destroyed, Monday evening. The types and material were scattered in the streets, or thrown into the river. The Herald has defended the Union, and thus called upon its proprietor the vengeance of the Tories in the Province.

The Anniversary exercises of the Maine State Seminary occurred last week. Gov. Washburn was present and addressed the students, briefly.

Brown Thurston, Portland, has just issued in neat pamphlet form, the new Excise Tax Bill. The matter is alphabetically arranged in convenient form for reference. Sent by mail on receipt of six cents.

Hon. Reuel Williams, one of the oldest citizens of Augusta, died at his residence, in that city, on Friday morning last, in the eightieth year of his age. He has passed a life of prudence and severe application to business, the natural result of which was the accumulation of a very large property, which is disposed of by will. Among bounties distributed by his own hand, may be reckoned \$10,000 to the Insane Hospital, a large sum to Bowdoin College, besides smaller donations to other objects. His funeral was attended on Sunday, by a large body of citizens. His remains were deposited in the family tomb near the dam.

The American Agriculturist for August is at hand. It contains portraits of the prize strawberries lately exhibited at New York. Let everyone who has a spare foot of land, look at these pictures and be provoked to the good work of preparing and planting a bed this fall, so as to be in the enjoyment of this delicious luxury next season, without the uncertainty of a scant supply, or the trouble of spoiling your neighbor's grass plot in searching for the berries. The slips can be obtained in almost any town.

THE POPHAR CELEBRATION. The Sentinel gives a report of a meeting, in that city, Saturday evening, to consider the propriety of celebrating the anniversary of the settling of a colony at the mouth of the Kennebec, in 1607. Speeches were made by several gentlemen from different parts of the State. At the close of the meeting a committee of arrangements was appointed to perfect the arrangements.

SECOND REGIMENT. It is reported that this regiment now numbers but two hundred men. The Bangor Courier accounts for the thousand men recruited for the regiment thus: First 75 were sent to the Tortugas, for mutiny, and still remain there; one hundred and fifty have been discharged on account of disability. Two hundred were sent to hospital on the peninsula, who when recovered were sent to their homes, by some means, instead of returning to their regiment. These added to the numbers now in hospital or at home, solve the mystery.

The United States Supreme Court was re-organized during the last session of Congress. The following is the new arrangement:

- 1.—New England (most), Justice Nathan Clifford.
- 2.—New York and Vermont, Justice Samuel Nelson.
- 3.—Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Justice Robert C. Grier.
- 4.—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.
- 5.—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, Justice James M. Wayne.
- 6.—Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, Justice John Catron.
- 7.—Ohio and Indiana, Justice Noah H. Swayne.
- 8.—Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, Justice Daniel F. Miller.

DEATH OF MR. VAN BUREN. Ex-President Van Buren, died at Kinderhook, N. Y., last Thursday. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of distinguished persons, on Sunday.

The Courier says the Lincoln company, for the 18th regiment, has gone into camp, on the Arsenal grounds at Bangor.

A company chartered last winter, is about to build a telegraph from Augusta to Skowhegan. The line will run along the Sum. A Ken. railroad, if the company makes no charge for right of way.

The papers say the Adjutant General has sent 500 men back to their regiments. One man who had not reported himself, has been arrested in Winslow. Arrangements have been made to look up all stragglers in the State immediately.

The Bangor Whig has an extract from a letter from the 14th Regiment. The men are in good health. Recruits have been obtained in New Orleans so that they have now 995 men fit for duty.

POISON. Some very distressing cases of poison, by ivy, exist in this village. One little girl is so severely poisoned that her life is considered in great danger.

The following delegates have been chosen from Brownfield, to attend the Congressional Conventions at Auburn, Aug. 8:

- E. B. Bean.
- Daniel Goodwin, Jr.
- Thomas P. Cleaves.
- Delegates to County Convention:
- E. B. Bean.
- D. Goodwin, Jr.
- T. P. Cleaves.
- C. Wentworth.

GOOD FOR OLD OXFORD. Thirty-four men from the towns of Fryeburg, Sweden and Stow, arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were under the command of Lieut. Wm. M. Jenkins, and intend to join the Jackson Guards, Capt. Martin, attached to the 17th regiment. [Adv. 29th.]

Hallowell is the smallest city in the State. It is about two miles square, has a population of over 2,000, and a valuation of \$1,000,000. [Transcript.]

Business doesn't seem to be very lively there. Passing through the city, the other day, we saw a calf tied in one of the streets in the middle of the city, to feed.

We hear that our neighbors, of the Bridgeport Reporter, have purchased the power press, on which the Bethel Courier was formerly printed.

The Anniversary exercises of the Maine State Seminary occurred last week. Gov. Washburn was present and addressed the students, briefly.

Brown Thurston, Portland, has just issued in neat pamphlet form, the new Excise Tax Bill. The matter is alphabetically arranged in convenient form for reference. Sent by mail on receipt of six cents.

For The Oxford Democrat.

Congressional Elections and County Lines.

MR. EDITOR: The present year, the first Congressional election takes place under the new apportionment. In starting on a race of ten years, and it is all important to start right,—to use a common phrase, to "begin as we can hold out." The old question presents itself, in selecting a candidate for Congress—shall we have regard for County lines; in other words, shall the time be equitably divided off between the several counties in the District? This was the rule adopted by the old Whig and Democratic parties, give each County a certain number of years, and then when their allotted years arrived each county made its own nomination, independent of the other counties in the District. Since the inauguration of the Republican party, a different rule has prevailed,—the whole district has come together and selected a candidate from any part of the district they saw fit. Now which is the better policy? There are some very good arguments in favor of the old way; but in my judgment they are entirely overruled by other reasons more potent and weighty. The whole district vote at the polls for the candidate; why not have a voice in nominating him? The candidate selected to represent the whole district; why not let the whole district make their own selection? Why should a fragment of a district select a man for the whole district? The people of a district generally desire to send to Congress their best men in the district; if arbitrary county lines govern, then it is sometimes the case they are cut off from this right. One thing I know, that the old rule of county lines has in times past sent to Congress some very small men, and should it again be adopted, it may do it again. Then, again, if we regard County lines, it leads to divisions and other difficulties too numerous to mention. The only true policy is to let the people of a whole district come together and select just such a man as they please, to represent them in Congress from any part of it, and then send him just as many or just as few times as they please. County lines should be entirely obliterated. A district is a district, and it has nothing to do with county lines more than it has with town lines.

Yours Truly,

SACD RIVER.

For the Oxford Democrat.

MEXICO, JULY 28, 1862.

Editor of Democrat.

Mexico's compliment of men for the war (seven) have gone to Augusta. They go into Capt. Rand's company, having been turned over to Lieut. Humphrey E. Eastis, a recruiting officer at Dixfield. Eastis is a son of John M. Eastis, of Dixfield, and, with his brother Wm. T., was in the Massachusetts 5th at the Battle of Bull Run, as a three months' man. He goes to war now as Lieut. of Rand's company, and says he wants to see some fighting where there is an even chance, to see what he can do, for at Bull Run he had no show. When his regiment was ordered to retreat, he, in the smoke and confusion, failed to get the order, and found, when the smoke cleared away, that they were gone. He walked up the line, looking at dead and wounded to see if his brother was among them, being uncertain as to whether he left the ground with the regiment or not, and struck out through a ravine in search of friends. Luckily he came right upon them, and so glad were the men of his regiment that he had escaped from the rebels, or from death as they supposed, that they clasped him and bore him for rods in their arms. Along the retreat his brother faltered from exhaustion; he caught a horse and placed him upon it, and with it he arrived at Alexandria. During the retreat, and after he got his brother right and in safety, he came upon another friend who could hardly walk; he urged and helped him along, telling him it was only a mile or two farther to safe quarters, &c.; but he finally failed and could not go farther, and Eastis remained near him until a little way off he saw another horse without a rider. He caught the horse, placed his friend upon him, and walked by his side into Alexandria. Lieutenant Eastis has every quality for a good and brave officer.

At the organization of the enrolled militia here, John O. Kidder was chosen Captain; Henry W. Park, 1st Lieut.; P. M. Edmunds, 2d Lieut.; Geo. H. Gleason, 3d Lieut.; Loren J. Austin, 4th Lieut.

Owing to there being 168 names of persons (or nearly that number) upon the census of 1860, who never lived in Mexico or anywhere else except the mind of the Deputy Marshal who took the census in this town, we send two soldiers more than rightfully belongs to our quota.

Yours &c.,

P.

Volunteers.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: The inhabitants of Sweden in town meeting assembled, on the 24th inst., voted a bounty of \$100 to each of the seven men assigned, as her quota of the three hundred thousand called for by the President. Out of a population of 700 she has furnished twenty of her best young men, previous to this call. Now seven more have left us at the call of their country. Two of them leave families. They are 27 as healthy, stalwart men as you will often find. Men who are capable of endurance and who will fight when necessary.

They go out from us, to assist in crushing this unholy rebellion; and we trust the time has arrived when the administration may safely call upon all men loyal to the government, white or black to come to their assistance. We feel that the time has come when liberty should be proclaimed throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof. We have been fighting to preserve the constitutional rights of those who have denied their obligations to obey until the cry is coming from loyal men in the South, put away the secured thing from us, or we can have no peace. Now is the time to put forth all our energies and make the fatal blow. Let not slavery stand in the way of crushing the rebellion! Is the cry going up from twenty million loyal hearts.

E. W. W.

A paragraph is going the rounds that the women of the South were the cause of the rebellion. Undoubtedly they produced the recruits. [Boston Post.]

Bethel Items.

Capt. Edmund Merrill, a respectable citizen of this village died suddenly of disease of the heart, on Tuesday of last week. He was buried with Masonic honors by the Bethel Lodge of which he was a member. He was 59 years of age.

READY WIT. One of the heroes who added to Canada on his return, last week, was asked what he would work for a day in laying. "An fath," said he "it is so long since I have been in this country, that I don't know the price of labor." Government ought to square his account, and let him go.

MONSIEUR. Many persons suppose that we are making larger cannon than formerly, but there is one by the name of Mons Meg, a relic of the 13th or 14th century, which is mounted at the castle of Edinburgh, in Scotland. It is constructed on the principle of a barrel having strong longitudinal staves or sections hoops its entire length. It measures 13 feet long, is 7-1/2 feet in circumference and has a calibre of 20 inches. Stone bullets were used. It is a tradition that it was presented by the McLellans to James II, in 1455. Whether they were ancestors of Gen. McLellan we do not know. It is said that it was made by a smith named Kim whose lands were called Mollance, and whose wife's name was Meg, and was afterwards named for her. Mons Meg. The Scotch boasted that it could send a ball 40 miles, and they have sung her praise as follows:

"Right soon'll I give to banish;
But by my soul, ye are a cannon
Would hit a man, though he were staid
In shire o' Fife."
Full six Scotch miles aye Clerkman,
And take his life!"
The greatest distance she was ever known to send a ball was three miles.

NORWAY ITEMS. The quota of Norway is twenty-one. Up to this date twenty-three men have enlisted. Two or three names more will make the twenty-one certain to pass muster.

The Sanitary Committee have forwarded to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, two large bales of cotton drawers, shirts, bandages, and other articles for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, and a purse of about eighty dollars.

Serg't Henry Tucker, Albion L. Hatchman, James Merrill, B. G. Crockett, Henry Herrick, Wilkins and — Frost, all of Norway, have arrived home discharged for disability from the 14th Me. Reg. at Baton Rouge. They are now convalescent, and some of them express a strong desire to enlist again as soon as they have recovered their health.

A few of the Canada tourists have returned, apparently satisfied with their visit. Like a certain character whom everybody has heard of, they have nothing to say.

The Danais (synonym for secessionists) are very quiet just now, but some of them are secretly circulating the secession speech of Ben Wood, the celebrated gambler. Such men will be looked after. FEDERAL.

The telegraph reports that Lewis S. Partridge, of Vermont, Marshal and Postmaster, at Norwich, Vt., recently arrested, has absconded with some of the principal men of the town who were implicated with him. Officers are in pursuit.

In the town of Swanville, the five persons who were chosen officers of the militia immediately volunteered for the war.

Mr. Secretary Cameron has been received in a very complimentary manner by the Czar of Russia.

Laura Brigham, the celebrated deaf, dumb, and blind individual, was recently admitted into the Baptist church at Hallowell, N. H., in which town her father resides. The ceremony is said to have been very interesting.

The Chronicle says:—Miss Annie Howard has been brought before the Municipal Court of Portland for "forgetting herself." Annie hails from Augusta, and was fined for being so naughty!

We learn from the Hartford Post that Rev. John F. Mines, chaplain of the 24 Maine regiment, has resigned his position in the army.

Corporal Benjamin S. Cushman, of Co. C, 10th Maine, died suddenly at Fort Royal, on the 10th of July.

Capt. H. W. Cunningham, of Belfast, has received the appointment of Major of the 19th Maine regiment.

The Patriot says that in Letter E plantation, Franklin County, where there are but twenty voters, a bounty of \$100 was raised by subscription, and their man, one being the quota, volunteered at the meeting for the purpose.

Rev. Mr. Bradley, a seceder clergyman, settled in Augusta, has been generously permitted to pull up stakes and seek a hotter climate. Union clergymen out South are not treated with quite so much forbearance. [Lewiston Jour.]

QUITE AN ITEM. Messrs. White, Connor & Co., of this city, who have the freight money on the cargoes of five ships falling due in Europe about this time, will realize eight or ten thousand dollars on the sale of their bills of exchange alone.

[Belfast Journal.]

A drummer named Greene was stabbed on Sunday by a sentinel at Camp King, Portland. It seems that he had a permanent pass; but the guard had instruction to allow no one to pass without the counter-sign. Greene attempted to push his way through upon his pass, when the guard prevented him, and wounded him in the arm near the shoulder.

The Democratic convention for the 24 congressional district is called at Auburn, August 13.

Some 216,000 pieces of printing cloth were sold in Providence last week. The highest price was 10 1/4 cents.

The Press states that the four regiments now recruiting, must be filled up this week. Those wishing to join them must hurry up. We are informed that in the Kennebec towns large numbers of the new recruits are joining the old regiments. The bounty is larger, and they prefer to go in with a body of experienced men.

War News.

Proclamation by the President Respecting the Penalties of Treason.

WASHINGTON, July 26. The President has issued the following proclamation:

that the diverting of so considerable a body of water from the main channel may render it difficult to pass the batteries.

As soon as the next rise comes the channel will be opened, and river men say there can be no doubt of its complete success.

The mail from Gen. McClellan's army says preparations are made for an advance. The men are prepared to move at a moment's warning.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Va., July 30. There is a report here through contraband channels to the effect that large bodies of rebel troops are crossing the James River for the southward. Contrabands say they are en route to Richmond.

A dispatch from Nashville says a rebel mail from Chattanooga has been captured. The letters contain valuable information.

It is said Beauregard has resigned and gone to the Springs in Alabama.

A citizen of Texas denies the report of the death of Sam Houston, unless it has occurred very recently. He had no son in law.

The Governor of Kentucky has issued a proclamation, calling together the Legislature, to take measures to protect the State.

A party of guerrillas attacked Sterling, Ky., Tuesday, but were repulsed by the Home Guard. On the retreat they were met by a body of troops and driven back, when the Home Guard attacked and nearly annihilated the band.

A special dispatch to the Post from Washington says vigorous measures will be adopted immediately for the suppression of treason in the border States.

Mr. Editor: Show held her town meeting, July 24th, to see what money the town would pay the volunteers that go to fill the quota due from this town. The rebel sympathizers were on hand to go against raising any money. On calling up the article, one of their leaders moved to pass it over. But we soon voted it down. Then some one moved to pay each volunteer one hundred dollars—our quota being six. On taking a vote, it was declared in favor of the motion; but was disputed and the house adjourned. On counting, lo! and behold! the traitors had but seven on their side with all their bluster. Show has her quota full, Fryburg, Lovell and Stoneham there.

A VOTER.

Stow, July 26, 1862.

OUR NEW IRON-CLADS. It is expected that on Friday next a new iron-clad steam frigate will be commenced at the Delaware Iron Works in this city. This vessel is to differ in several important particulars from the other armored vessels now building. She will be a frigate instead of a gunboat, and will, consequently, be larger and more formidable. Captain Ericsson, who will superintend the work, entertains the hope of making her the fastest vessel of the new iron-clad fleet. The preliminary work has already commenced. The house in which she is to be built is nearly finished, and is three hundred feet long.

The iron war vessels in course of construction at Greenpoint are pushed ahead rapidly. One of them has her machinery on board, and will be ready for sailors and marines, it is thought, before the end of August. These two ships have been some weeks on the stocks, and as many hands as can be conveniently employed on them are working incessantly.

The new Ironsides, the iron frigate just built at Philadelphia, is now ready for sea. The Navy Department has detailed her officers, and the Government is selecting her crew and marines. She will be put formally in commission in a few days.

The Raccoon, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is also going on favorably, and will be ready for transfer to New York on the 1st of August. Her final preparations may be complete before September. [New York Post.]

Ex-Lieut. Governor John Quincy Adams King, of Kentucky, has returned to Paducah, given bond in \$10,000, and taken the oath of allegiance.

Wool men estimate the clip of Ohio, this year, at 13,000,000. It has sold at about 48 cents per pound.

A. P. ANDREWS, LEVI HERSEY.

North Paris, July 30, 1862.

All accounts due me may be settled with me within the next thirty days, and all are requested to settle and pay within that time.

A. P. ANDREWS.

THE MACHIAS REPUBLICAN says the editor of the Union, when in the Legislature, eight years ago, by his own showing, was 29 years old. Now, his name stands on the muster rolls, 44 years 9 months. The Republican thinks he must have lived fast.

The Boston Post says a man from Texas declares Sam Houston to be dead. He says the old man called for the stars and stripes and died as he had lived under its folds.

A FIGHTING CHAPLAIN. Capt. Enoch Knight relates, in the Boston Journal, the following anecdote of one of our chaplains:

"Going on board the Fulton, the morning of her departure, I noticed several with whom we all carry to part, though some of them are only going for a season. Among the latter I recognized my friend, Chaplain Brown of the Maine 15th. His presence would almost seem to be a military necessity, for he is essentially a member of the old school prayer and works. His religious persuasion, as well as his physical courage, would have made him a fit companion of 'Pete Cartwright.' A little incident will show it.

A few days ago, coming down from Carrollton, where his regiment is stationed, he saw an altercation between a Federal soldier and an ugly looking 'chivalry,' in which the soldier (unnamed) was beating off the sturdy blows of the other who held a bowie knife of dangerous proportions. My friend took one look, and pulling forth his 'paper box' took a quiet, leisurely aim, and 'scotch' 'fell,' 'winged' in the most artistic manner possible. The soldier not knowing the exact state of things fled. The Chaplain quietly moved on, no doubt regretting the sinfulness of all earthly things, while friends recovered the wounded man and carried him to a nearby house. Can't New England send out a supply of such chaplains?"

Dr. D. S. Tracy of Norway has been appointed surgeon of the 10th Regiment.

The dependency in regard to the war is not shared by those who should know best the condition of the country. President Lincoln and Gen. Halleck, McClellan and Pope are all said to be hopeful and confident of success.

Good News. A Washington letter in the Traveller states that General Halleck has begun already to strike a blow at the secessionists of that city. He has called upon the Police Board, which is friendly to the Government, to give him a list of the families in town suspected of secession sentiments. He means to keep a close watch of the traitors, and if he can catch them at anything wrong to compel them to travel South.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. The Republican voters of the town of Paris, are requested to meet at the Town House, on Wednesday, 31st of August, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to choose 5 delegates to attend the Congressional Convention to be held at Auburn, August 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; also, 5 delegates to attend the Congressional Convention to be held at Auburn, August 8th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Also, 9 delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at South Paris, Aug. 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and to transact any other business that may come before them. Per Order of Town Committee, July 29, 1862.

NOTICE. The Republicans of Woodstock are requested to meet at the Town House, on Saturday, August 2, at 5 o'clock, P. M., to choose delegates to attend the Congressional and County Conventions.

Per Order, Woodstock, July 28th, 1862.

In Days of Old.

There was a time—in days of old—When wealth was piled above fine gold, That day has passed—now all is dust, That precious hoard—now all is dust.

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

These remarkable Pills startle whole communities by their wonderful cures. Adapted to infants, youth, married and single. 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 Greenwood, June 26th, by John Locke, Esq., Mr. Nelson Jackson to Miss Eunice Smith, both of G.

DIED.

In Paris, June 10th, Abner A. Whittemore, aged 51 years. [Corrected. Maine and Massachusetts papers please copy.]

In South Paris, July 29th, of diphtheria, Thomas Carr, only child of Charles B. and Cynthia T. Bonney, aged 5 years, 8 months, and 4 days.

In Cornish, July 10th, of consumption, Mrs. Mary L. wife of Dr. C. Bonney, aged 28 years.

PARIS HILL ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 3d, 1862, and continue eleven weeks.

A. F. BUCKNAM, A. B., Principal.

J. H. MORSE, Assistant.

MISS HELEN D. PARKER, Teacher of Music.

The school is now furnished with a permanent corps of teachers who have no aim to make the instruction thorough and systematic. They will seek to elevate the standard of the school, hoping to secure the good will as well as the highest mental and moral improvement of each pupil.

Board can be obtained at from \$1.50 to 2.00 per week. Rooms can be obtained for those wishing to board themselves.

TELLUS—Common English, \$3.00; Higher English, 3.50; Languages, 4.00; Primary Department, 1.50.

S. R. CARTER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general retail business, under the name and style of

ANDREWS & HERSEY,

And occupies the new store formerly occupied by A. P. Andrews, respectfully call the attention of the public to their

Full and well selected Stock,

Consisting of

W. India Goods, Family Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Earthen Ware.

A full stock of Prints, together with

CHALKS, LAWNS, PLAIDS, &c.

Full stock of Woollens for Pants, Coats, &c.

Flannels of all descriptions, Sheetings and materials for Clothing.

We have on hand a varied assortment of MILLINERY, consisting of four grades, a full assortment of

SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOES, and all articles usually kept in country stores.

All of which we are prepared to sell at lowest prices. The public are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves.

A. P. ANDREWS, LEVI HERSEY.

North Paris, July 30, 1862.

All accounts due me may be settled with me within the next thirty days, and all are requested to settle and pay within that time.

A. P. ANDREWS.

Corn! Corn! Corn!

Just received (July 22, 1862.) from the West, 800 BUSHELS PRIME MIXED CORN

Which will be sold five cents a bushel less than the same quality can be delivered at South Paris Depot, from Portland.

Call at the Flour Mill and examine it.

WOODMAN, BRO. & CO.

Shorts and Fine Feed.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

By the Ton or Car-load,

At Low Prices.

FLOUR BARRELS Wanted, in exchange for Flour, Corn, Shorts, Rye, &c., &c.

WOODMAN, BRO. & CO.

South Paris, July 21, 1862.

LATEST NEWS.

In conformity to his yearly practice, and in order to reduce his Large Stock of

SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE,

The Subscriber offers every Article in that line,

AT COST!

FOR 30 DAYS!

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. ROSENBERG,

SOUTH PARIS.

THE HIGHLAND Family Boarding School FOR BOYS.

THE SECOND YEAR of this School will commence on Tuesday, September 2d, 1862. The advantages for instruction in this school are excellent. The number of scholars will be limited, and every possible attention be given for their improvement. For further and further information, read for a Circular to

N. T. TRUE, M. A., Proprietor and Principal. Bethel, July 24th, 1862.

Bounties and Back Pay

Discharged and deceased soldiers, Will be obtained at reasonable fees, BY

BYRON D. VERRILL, Attorney at Law, - - NORWAY, Me.

HENRY W. PARK, OF MEXICO,

Would call the attention of his friends to the fact that he keeps constantly on hand and

For sale at the annexed prices: EXTRA SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS, for \$12

CLARK, No. 1, 10

Also, generally on hand, Spruce, Fir, Pine and Cedar SHINGLES.

THIS is to certify that I have this day given to my son, James H. Knapp, the remainder of his minority, and all persons are hereby notified that from and after this date I shall claim none of his wages, or pay any bill of his contracting after this date.

Paris, July 18, 1862. DAVID KNAPP.

WITNESSES: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

TREASURER'S SALE.

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PURSUANT to Chap. 6, Sec. 34 of the Revised Statutes, I will, at the State Treasurer's Office, in Augusta, on the 10th day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, sell to the highest bidder, all the interest of the State in the tract of land hereinafter described, lying in unincorporated townships, and said Tracts having been forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes.

Ordered, That the said notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Paris, July 18, 1862. E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July, A. D. 1862.

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