

# The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 13, NO. 31.

PARIS, MAINE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1862.

OLD SERIES.

VOLUME 29, NO. 41.

## Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE PLOW."

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

From the Fruit Preserver's Manual.

### Preserving Fruit in Air-Tight Cans.

A method for preserving fruit, unquestionably the best one known, is to heat the fruit in the can, thoroughly through, by steaming at a temperature of 218 or 220 degrees, and then, by sealing whilst hot, exclude the air.

By heating in a can the fruit is not broken and reduced to a mass: the air is sufficiently expelled, and the sealing is easily accomplished.

By heating with steam, this part of the process is much more conveniently performed than in any other way; the temperature is readily raised to the required degree, and the whole exterior of the can being equally exposed to the heating medium, and the interior being filled with compressed steam, in contact with all parts of the fruit not covered by the juices, every portion of the fruit is heated equally and completely.

By sealing while hot, the external air is excluded at the time when the air within the can is highly rarified and so much expanded, that when separated from that without, there is not enough of it to revivify and again energize the yeast.

This method may be successfully practiced on a scale sufficiently large for the supply of single families by the observance of the following

#### DIRECTIONS.

Into a common wash-boiler put a quantity of water sufficient to cover the bottom to the depth of two or three inches, which will be enough to supply the requisite steam and prevent the bottom from burning. A little above the surface of the water place a rack made of lath or other like strips, on which to set the cans. Fill the cans with the fruit, without the addition of sugar or other thing, and with the stopper out or cap off set them on the rack. Close the boiler as tightly as can be done with the cover and a cloth spread beneath it. Then with a brick heat the can and contents thoroughly through—the time necessary for which will depend on the kind of fruit and size of the can, and as hereinafter more particularly stated, will be from 15 to 20 minutes after the steam begins to issue freely from beneath the cover, and when heated remove the can and seal as soon as can be done conveniently.

Heating thoroughly through, at a temperature of 218 or 220 degrees, and then excluding the air, are the conditions necessary to ensure preservation. It is the degree of heat rather than its continuation, that is required. But the temperature of the interior of the contents of the can being raised only by conduction from the exterior, and some time being required for this, a number of minutes, consequently, instead of a single one, are necessary for heating the contents to the required degree.

The closing the boiler in the manner described, will in most cases so confine the steam that its temperature may be very easily raised to 220 or 225 degrees.

By reason of the various sizes of cans employed, the different kinds of fruit operated upon, and the various degrees of its maturity, the length of time of heating cannot very be definitely specified, and must therefore in a measure be left to be determined by the judgment of the operator. It may be stated generally, to be that which is simply sufficient to heat the contents of the can completely through.

Ordinarily, cans that are not more than four inches in diameter, may be heated through in about 20 minutes after the steam begins to issue from beneath the boiler cover. Some kinds of fruit, however, become heated through sooner than others. Those between the parts of which the interstices are comparatively large, such as the peaches or pears cut in pieces, heat sooner than sliced tomatoes, which in consequence of their watery nature so fill the can as not to leave any interstices. Fruit fully or over ripe, generally heats through a very little sooner than that which is green or not wholly ripe.

Presupposing that the cans be no more than five inches across, that the boiler or steam chamber be properly closed, and that the operation be performed by a brick fire, the time of heating, after the steam begins to issue freely from beneath the boiler or steam chamber, may be specified approximately to be for strawberries, raspberries and whortleberries, about fifteen minutes each; blackberries, about twenty minutes; cherries, from fifteen to twenty minutes; currants, about fifteen minutes; gooseberries and peaches, each from fifteen to twenty minutes; cranberries, about twenty-five minutes; pears, about twenty minutes; tomatoes and quinces, about thirty minutes each.

For preserving large quantities there should be a steam chamber for the reception of the cans, made of board or sheet metal, and charged by means of a pipe or hose communicating with a separate boiler.

To avoid breaking by heating too suddenly or unequally, when the cans are of glass or earthen, it is safest to place them upon the rack while the water is cold or before it becomes much warm. If they be of tin or other metal, it is not material whether they be put in place before or after the water boils.

Some kind of fruit, berries especially, settle away during the heating and leave the can but partly full. To remedy this, some of the fruit should be put into a tin pail, or other convenient vessel, and be set with-

in the boiler and heated at the same time with that in the cans, with which to fill up before sealing.

The sealing, whatever the particular manner of it be, need not be performed hurriedly, since the heat imparted to the contents of the can will keep up the expansion of the air sufficiently long to admit of its being effected deliberately.

With few exceptions, the sooner the fruit is prepared and put up, after being gathered, the better; but in respect to the degree of ripeness or maturity of it, there is not the necessity for particularity that many have supposed. It is best, however, if convenient, that it should be subjected to the process when just fairly ripe.

As to the preparation for the process, it needs only be said, that the larger fruits should be divided of their skin, deprived of their pit or core, and be cut into medium sized pieces or slices.

After sealing, if the cans be of glass, they should be set away in a dark place, and always, whether of glass or other material, in a cool situation; and yet, where the temperature never falls to the freezing point.

Fruit put up according to these directions will keep uniformly well, and always retain, very nearly, the odor, flavor and appearance which it possessed before being submitted to the preserving process.

From the Scottish Farmer.

### Manuring with Green Leaves.

The practice of burying the weeds and other refuse of the garden in the trench while digging, is probably as old as the science of horticulture itself; but it is one which requires to be occasionally adverted to, were it only for the purpose of showing its utility. At this season of the year, when the hoeing and weeding processes are going forward, the subject is worthy of a short notice.

There are few gardeners, either professional or amateur, who do not know the value of leaf mould for the purpose of striking and raising the finer kinds of plants; but it seems questionable whether as much attention is paid to what may be called vegetable mould as the subject demands. All soils contain vegetable matter in a greater or less degree, and there are some soils, such as those of America, which are almost wholly composed of it.

The vegetable matter, indeed, which is contained in the soil of the backwoods of America has naturally enough been regarded as the cause of its fertility. "Indeed," says Liebig, "this peculiar substance appears to play such an important part in the phenomena of vegetation that vegetable physiologists have been induced to ascribe the fertility of every soil to its presence. It is believed by many to be the principle nutrient of plants, and is supposed to be extracted by them from the soil in which they grow. It is a product of the putrefaction and decay of vegetable matter."

Without discussing the matter very minutely, it may be stated in a general way that the value of green leaves as a manure is scarcely sufficiently recognized, especially in cottage gardening. In the spring of the year, when the gardens are cropped, it is no uncommon thing to see a bush of greens or winter cabbage cut up, carefully collected, and frequently removed to a considerable distance, merely to be out of the way. This, of course, was simply the result of not knowing better. Had the same manure been in the form of a cart load of manure, its value would have been better understood, although it might not have been so well adapted to the peculiar circumstances.

Manuring with green leaves has been systematically practiced in many places with success. A gardener who has practiced it for years, says that he is never at a loss for manure as long as the greens and other large leafed vegetables last. Indeed, on account of its forcing qualities, he rather prefers it to common manure; and, in support of his theory, he showed us a plot, a part of which had been planted with common manure, and the other with the leaves of the common green. The difference in appearance was certainly in favor of the portion planted with the green leaves. They were farther advanced, though planted at the same time as the others, had a fresher look, and seemed altogether in a more satisfactory state.

The same authority states that the ultimate yield is quite as good as that raised by any other means. Nettles, a somewhat troublesome plant to cottagers, may be put to the same profitable use and, indeed, almost every other garden weed.

**DON'T DRINK MUCH WATER.** A person in good health, and in the moderate pursuit of business, does not feel like drinking water even in summer time, if not very thirsty. In fact great habitual thirst in summer is the sign of a depraved appetite, resulting from bad habits; or it is a proof of internal fever; and the indulgence of even so simple a thing as drinking cold water largely in summer, especially in the early part of the day, will produce a disordered condition of the system. Most persons have experienced more or less discomfort from drinking largely of cold water. If we drink a great deal, we must perspire a great deal; this perspiration induces a greater evaporation of heat from the surface than some have to spare; the result is a chill, then comes the reaction of fever. Many a person arises from the dinner or tea table, in June, chilly, because so much cold fluids have been taken. Those who drink little or nothing, even of cold water, in summer, till the afternoon, will be more vigorous, more full of health, and much more free from bodily discomfort, than those who place no restraint on their potations. [Hall's Journal of Health.]

**USE OF SWEET APPLES.** A sweet apple, sound and fair, has a deal of sugar or saccharine in its composition. It is, therefore, nutritious; for sweet apples, raw, will fat cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and poultry. Cooked sweet apples will "fat" children, and make grown people fleshy—"fat" not being a polite word as applied to grown persons. Children being more of the animal than "grown folks," we are not so fastidious in their classification. But to the matter in question. In every good farmer's house who has an orchard, baked sweet apples are an "institution" in their season. Every body, from the toddling baby holding up by its father's knee, away back to "our revered grandmother" in her rocking chair, loves them. No sweet-meat smothered in sugar is half so good; no aroma of dissolved confectionery is half so simple as the soft, pulpy flesh of a well-baked apple of the right kind. It is good in milk, with bread. [New York World.]

## MISCELLANY.

From the New York Atlas.

### THE SECRET STRANGLERS. A London Mystery.

Inside of the last ten years, some may remember how the newspapers of the metropolis, and a magazine, too, teemed with paragraphs with startling headings, on account of the numerous drowned men whose bodies had been discovered floating in the eddies of the Thames formed by heavily-laden barges obstructing the tide, or tossed half out of water or submerged by waves, even as far out as the Downs. The frequency of such cases, combined with the fact that every victim was a person of some standing either in Great Britain or on the Continent (for one had been a secretary of the French Ambassador,) called down a storm of indignation upon the authorities for not putting a stop to this wholesale taking of life, and bringing the guilty ones to justice.

Every member of the detective force that were not otherwise engaged, at least, eighty of us, took the field, so to say, according to orders. Our honor was concerned in a successful termination of the affair.

I selected a friend who bore some resemblance to me, and travelling as quietly as possible, we passed into France, and through Paris to Nancy, where we staid several weeks. Then, after having our moustaches thinned to the then Paris fashion, and playing the cadet of the family with an elder brother out for a sight of the world, we returned to London, never once speaking the mother tongue all the way, for precaution's sake.

Once in the metropolis, we took apartments at a stylish hotel, and mixed in with the station from which the victims of the secret murderers had been selected—that is, the upper portion of the middle class. Despite our broken English, we had many a dinner out, and our new acquaintances had many a supper in our rooms, for money was at our disposal for any kind of a reasonable expenditure.

One evening in June, over four months from the first of our entering into this business, after coming out of the Adelphi, my comrade and I were separated by two bands of intoxicated friends, one of which dragged me one way, while my comrade went the other. I succeeded in shaking off the one around me before I got into any of the rest, and was glad to retire to rest on reaching the hotel, at which my so styled brother had not yet arrived.

Next morning by ten o'clock, he was waiting for me, with a meaning smile on his lips.

We were so careful that we even took the omnibus to Camberwell, at which quiet place we could find a spot where conversation might take place without being overheard.

"Well, Delforet?" said I, "you seem to have acquired something of moment."

"Well, the truth is, I hope we are on the right track, and yet I cannot give the reason."

"You can tell me, though, what has happened while we were apart?"

"So I will," Delforet replied; do you remember that man, Wilder, who has won a strange ascendancy over those young men we met?"

On reflection, I thought I might venture to assert that I had noticed him, though only passingly.

"He was in the crowd that carried me away, and tried to make himself agreeable to me, and," chuckled Delforet, "he has made me promise to keep a secret from everybody, even you, brother, an invitation I have accepted to a private gaming-house. I have a presentiment that this will lead us to our end."

At the end of the month, as he reported progress to me, who had not been idle meanwhile, it did indeed look as if we were on the high road to victory. Twice before, he had received sundry hints that a company still more select, with more beautiful women as presiding geniuses of the green-table, and everything on a more luxurious scale for a night's enjoyment than the house he had been shown before, were open to another gentleman, who he might as well be as any one else. Twice, I say, he had refused; for Delforet was too shrewd to display eagerness, and was perhaps one of the kind who scorn and yet place credence in superstitious: he believed that the third time was lucky, but forgot that he was no prophet to foretell which would be the winning side.

Delforet following my advice—for at any risk it was of vital importance for me to know before-hand—would not take my money with him the first night, and no doubt to that owed his returning alive from his new acquaintance's house. He expatiated upon the brilliancy of the decorations of the rooms he had passed through, upon the flavor of exquisite wine, upon the Eastern-like obedience of the servants, and up on the beauty of the ladies whom he had there met. He had been made to take a fearfully-worded oath, the penalty of breaking which, he laughingly told me, was death. All this, you know, was supposed to be kept secret from me.

Nearly a fortnight had passed over and Delforet had not received a repitition of his former invitation; at last it came, but unfortunately there was but a night and a day to act in. The afternoon preceding that on which my companion was to go thither, I spent in equipping myself with every required tool in the way of house-breaking implements, and not forgetting a pocket full of bread and beef sandwich, in case I stand in need of food, I set off just at nightfall to a house within two doors from the gambling-house, with the tenant of which I had arranged everything; the

inmates of the intermediate dwellings I had not deemed it advisable to have anything to do with, inasmuch as their proximity to the den made me fear that they were no strangers to whatever was done by their neighbors.

When it became so dark that movements might be risked with a chance of impunity, I got upon the roof of the house, and moving along the leads reached that of the gambler, if, as I suspected, they were not something worse, which I determined on entering at what is nearly unexceptionally the most vulnerable and least guarded point, the scuttle.

First, I looked downward over the street front: the blinds were closed impenetrably. So the rear, save where a few slats, worn out or not fitting closely, permitted their lines of light to shoot out into the elsewhere dark space.

The scuttle was like a wooden cover to a box, sheathed with tin. I had a fine steel bit and a saw, that would have made short work with the metal, for it would have been a well tempered bar of iron that could check their teeth; but I feared that untoward noise might give the alarm and spoil everything at the very threshold. So I took out a small steel crowbar, made of jointed pieces for convenient carriage, and finding out that the scuttle was as usual, only fastened with a hasp and staple, with the bar, I worked up the opposite side till I could support it with the saw handle, thus leaving a space of about an inch and a half, through which the bar was easily passed and the hasp knocked with a smart blow on the staple.

I lifted the cover carefully off and lowered myself by my hands till my feet were a little ways from the floor, and dropped. I was in a box-like room, like a coffin on end, so scant of space as hardly to contain me and a ladder. This I fixed upright on feeling it, as ascending, adjusted the scuttle so that a slight shove would suffice for one's exit, for I did not know but that I might want to escape in that way. I found the door locked, but the key being in the hole, a turn of a pair of nippers overcame that difficulty.

I stood upon an unlighted landing, up the well hole of the stairs to which came a subdued, murmuring confusion, like loud talking and laughter smothered by balise doors. All was still on this floor, not a breath exhaling from the wholly or partly opened doors of two or three bed-rooms around. My boots, over which were drawn thick woollen socks, made no sound upon the drugget-covered stairs, and as softly as a gliding ghost I descended two floors, only one of which had light streaming through a door ajar told of life.

The melody of voices now was plainer, and luckily my sharp look out prevented my coming abruptly upon a colored man, whose dusky form I had much trouble to separate from the darkness around a door, where he stood. As I peered through the banisters at him, there was a rush of cold air, and a party of three or four gentlemen came with noisy step up the staircase, and I involuntarily shrank back as the negro servant flung open the wide door for their entrance into a vast hall, whose aspect dazzled me with its brilliancy. I had a glimpse of mirrors reflecting gaily dressed men and women, tables covered with yellow gold and crisp heaps of notes, chandeliers with tinkling, rainbow-tinted pendants, and two well-oiled doors swung to inaudibly to shut out the scene. I had seen enough, so I retraced my steps, and all that night saw me eluded with my inspector, Mr. Mordlock, who determined to accompany me and a force the next night to break up the gambling-house, if worse deeds than that did not also merit our interference.

To the number of ten, well armed, our party followed the course I had previously taken, and, lying in wait, we seized upon the negro usher at a favorable moment, and stripping him of coat and vest, we made a colored man, whom we had brought, do the clothes and the character, for a while, until we succeeded in threatening the original into conforming with our instructions under promise of letting him turn evidence, when we let him resume his duties. Then we, in obedience to a hint from him, (that is Mr. Mordlock and three others beside myself,) betook ourselves to a room, the last but one of three on the floor; the first being the large hall where the gambling went on, the next the one we occupied, the next again one whose examination I gave you the result of.

It was a place startlingly opposite to the modern-papered walls and carpeted floor and smooth ceiling of its neighbor, for its walls were stone, its floor brick, the ceiling vaulted stone, and a door of hollow iron like a safe-door, twelve inches thick, when closed must have completely stifled sounds. It was, in brief, a stone-box built inside a room, with a vacancy of about a foot between it and the partition of the next room, to deaden sound, furnishing a good place for one who only desired to look but not for one eager to be a participant in whatever happened in the cell, because the wall could not be broken through without enormous lever power. In the centre of this cell hung a strange work of iron. It was a frame like a horizontal giant's headless skeleton, hooped round and banded, with hinges where the backbone would have been and likewise down both legs: it was lined throughout with padded velvet, soft and yet firm beyond a certain point, and there were straps as if to buckle it around a human being. Around the main iron rod supporting it, some eight feet up, ran a circular pipe with jets for gas, unlighted, for we viewed all this by a lantern. In one corner, opposite the door, most luckily were three or four large barrels, two rows of

two, one on top of the other, which had evidently been used, from their dampness, to carry water with which to fill a covered vat in the other corner, with a force-pump, from the spout of which ran a hose of gutta percha up over the frame work, from whence it hung over the end of the iron framework, just where the head was wanted. What all this meant we were still in wonder at.

Our comrades were posted in different parts of the house which our ally the servant pointed out when he could leave the door. Mr. Mordlock and I, after the bottoms of the barrels had been knocked out, let ourselves be covered with each two barrels, in which we stood, with holes bored in the front to look out of. Another stood by the vat in readiness to jump into it and let down the lid on him in the three feet of sea-water that nearly filled it, when a fourth in the next room, who had been appointed to make holes in the gambling-room walls, knocked thrice at the end of a resonant rod, we had put through the partition and between two stones of the wall so far that the end just appeared at the interior.

These arrangements were all over by twelve of the night;—we had worked three hours. One, two, and half past three passed without event, but a few moments after, the three not unmusical notes on the signal bar were followed by the splash of our man into the vat and his panting as he tried to recover himself, for the sudden coolness had taken away his breath.

Now we could judge how admirably impenetrable to sound was this cell, for we heard no approach, of anybody, although the heavy door opened and three men, bearing a fourth, we could just distinguish in the gloom, to enter. A quick flash, a white, bluish flicker of light, a bright yellow flame from a lucifer, and then the gas jets on the circular pipe before spoke of were lighted, making every object as clear as the sunniest day.

The three men were in their shirt sleeves and the fourth, whose face was turned from us, was also divested of his coat and shoes, and his cravat was taken away.

One of the three, after a glance around, proceeded to the framework and opened the skeleton down the breast, arms and legs, for the reception of the insensible man whom the others arranged in this skeleton, and enclosed with straps. The man's head being uncovered, and below the light which fell vividly upon it, through our periscope we saw it was Delforet.

When things had been arranged to their satisfaction, two went out and returned with another senseless man, without coat and shoes, whom they deposited in the corner.

They locked and barred the heavy door now, and at a motion from one who seemed the master spirit, one went to the force-pump while another supported Delforet's head, opening the mouth into which the third inserted the mouth-piece of the hose.

We divined everything now, and Mr. Mordlock blew the whistle we had agreed to be the signal. Off we tossed the uppermost barrels and scrambling out of the other Mr. Mordlock stunned the man at the pump with his pistol-stock, and aided the detective in the vat to get upon the brick floor, which he saturated with the dog-like shake he gave himself. Meanwhile I had upset one of the astonished men, who happened to be in my way to the door, which I quickly unbarred and unlocked to call for our men.

In a very short space indeed we had everybody secured throughout the house—seven attaches of the establishment, not including two colored servants, a housemaid and cook—and had leisure to examine things.

All up stairs were simply sleeping rooms; this floor had the elegant gambling saloon of inlaid tables, solid, exquisitely carved side-boards full of cut decanters, containing wine of the scarest vintage, mirrors with heavy frames, instruments of gaming of ivory and gold and silver; in short, articling the most fastidious would have been glad to handle.

From Delforet and the other almost victim, we found out the *modus operandi* of murdering in this house.

They were too cunning to use any single drug which might be detected by the palate, but had in two kinds of wines such medicines dissolved as, when combined, to dull the nerves and prevent speech for a half hour or so before its effects would go off. A half hour was ample for locking the victim up in that devilish frame, and pouring down his throat the Thames water necessary for the purpose of strangulation, thus giving the man all the appearance of having been drowned. How so many bodies could be transported to the river-side without arousing inquiry, we could by no means ascertain.

For some reason best known to the Home office, we officers were bound over to a half-secrecy. The prisoners were never brought to the bar of justice, which was supposed to have arisen from the fact that many a high name had its representative within that gambling house; and until now, to my certain knowledge, this case has never come before the public eye.

The proprietor of the "Gentleman's Furnishing Store," below the saloon, through which gentlemen had gone above, in this way avoiding suspicion, judged it advisable to give up his business, and his place was taken by a chemist, who now used the store room as a laboratory for the manufacture of perfumes. 'Tis an ill-wind that blows nobody any good.

If we had not within ourselves the principle of blise, we could not become blasé. The grain of heaven lies in the breast, as the germ of the blossom lies in the shut seed.

**SELFISHNESS.** A verdant Irish girl just arrived was sent to an intelligence office by the Commissioner of Emigration, to find a place of service. She was sent to a restaurant, where "stout help" was wanted, and while in conversation with the proprietor, he took occasion to light his cigar by igniting a locofoco match on the sole of his boot. As soon as she saw this, she ran away half frightened to death, and when she reached the office was almost out of breath.

"Why, what is the matter with you?" said the proprietor, seeing her rush in with such confusion.

"Och, sure, sur, but ye sinit me to the old Nick himself in human form."

"What does she mean? has he dared to insult a help from my office?" inquired the man.

"Yes, sur," returned the girl, "he's the old Nick!"

"What did he do? tell me, and I'll fix him for it," said he.

"Why, sur, whilst I was talking to him about the wage, he turned up the bottom of his fut and wid a splinter in his finger, sur, he jist gave one stroke, and the fire flew out of his fut, and burned the stick, and he lighted his cigar with it, right afore my face! He's the old Nick, sur, sur!"

**HOW TO PROPER.** We have often heard a half grown boy say pettily to his mother, "I don't like to be seen carrying a big bundle through the streets." But true pride is ashamed of such littleness of mind. Mr. Astor, the wealthy millionaire of New York, was once reluctant to sell some goods to a young man except for cash. The merchant paid for them and took them on his own shoulder to carry to his store. Mr. Astor looked on in surprise; but before the merchant had gone many steps, he called him back saying, "You may buy on credit to any amount. I can trust you, sir. A man who is not ashamed to do his own work is sure to succeed." Here is another good lesson for false pride.

**A COMMON DISEASE.** An old gentleman travelling some years ago, inside the Bath mail, had two ladies, sisters, for companions. The younger, an invalid, soon fell asleep, and the old gentleman expressed his regret to see so charming a young lady in ill health.

"Ah, yes, indeed," sighed the elder sister, "a disease of the heart."

"Dear me!" was the sympathetic response, "at her age! Ossification, perhaps?"

"Oh, no, sir, a lieutenant."

Dr. Jebb was once paid three guineas by a rich patient from whom he had a right to expect five. He dropped them on the floor, when a servant picked them up and restored them. The doctor, walking off, continued his search on the carpet. "Are all the guineas found?" asked the rich man. "There must be two still on the floor," said the doctor, "for I have only three." The hint was taken, and the two immediately handed over.

A seven year old boy on being reproved by his parents for using profane language and directed to ask God's forgiveness, replied to his room, and was heard to say: "O God, I am very sorry I used that naughty word, and won't say any more; but please hurry and make me hurry and grow up to be a man, and then I can swear as much as I want to, like pa, and nobody will notice what I say."

An Irishman, being a little fuddled was asked what was his religious belief. "Is it me belafé ye'd be asking about? It's the same as the widdy Brady. I owe her twelve shillings for whiskey, and she believes I'll never pay her—and faith, that's my belafé too!"

A London literary paper gives the following as the prayer taught to children of the Scarborough wreckers in England in old times:—"God bless daddy, God bless mammy, God send a ship ashore before morning! Amen!"

**SHARP.** "Grandma, do you know why I can see up in the sky so far?" asked Charlie, a little four year old, of the venerable lady who sat on the piazza knitting.

"No, my dear; why is it?" replied grandma, bending her eyes, eager to catch and remember the wise saying of the precious little pet.

"Because there is nothing in the way," And the young philosopher resumed his astronomical search, and grandma her knitting.

Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, of this city, was nominated by the Democracy at Biddeford yesterday for Representative to Congress from the First District. His platform is undoubtedly the same as that laid down by the "Knights" in concave assembled last week [Press.]

Landseer, the great "canine artist," requested the distinguished Sydney Smith to sit to him for his portrait. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" asked the clerical punster.

He is but half prepared for the voyage of life who does not take with him that friend who forsakes him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows, increase his joys, lift the veil from his heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes.

A young man, married less than a year since, says that until the last month or six weeks, he never fully appreciated the restraints of *Bely-Jonish* captivity.

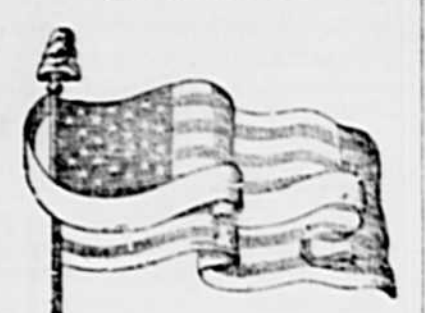


## The Oxford Democrat

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2d Dist.—SIDNEY PERHAM, of Paris.  
3d Dist.—JAMES G. BLAINE, of Augusta.  
4th Dist.—F. A. PIKE, of Calais.SENATORS.  
R. S. STEVENS, of Paris.  
G. B. BARROWS, of Fryeburg.REGISTERS OF DEEDS.  
Oxford County—ALDEN CHASE, Paris.  
Western District—ASA CHARLES, Fryeburg.COUNTY COMMISSIONER.  
ELIAS M. CARTER, Bethel.COUNTY TREASURER.  
WILLIAM A. PIDGIN, Paris.SHERIFF.  
HORATIO AUSTIN, Canton.JUDGE OF PROBATE.  
E. W. WOODBURY, Sweden.

## Oxford County Convention and its Nominees.

The Convention at South Paris, last week, was well attended, and its proceedings harmonious. About every town and plantation in the District was well represented. The true men of Old Oxford came together in the right spirit, and their action was characterized throughout by high and patriotic feelings. There was a magnificent, generous sentiment which seemed to pervade the whole convention. Its members had their favorites, and they zealously worked to effect their nomination; but underneath the whole was a spirit of concession and harmony which very plainly showed that "principles and not men" were the prevailing sentiments of the Convention.

REV. S. STEVENS, of Paris, was the first nominee for the Senate. He was nominated on the first ballot by a handsome majority. Mr. Stevens is one of the most enterprising, active, energetic business men in the County. His extensive business relations have made him well acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people of this District, and no one acquainted with him can doubt for a moment but their interests will be promptly and faithfully attended to by him. The Republican party never had a better or more faithful friend than Mr. Stevens, or one that has labored more earnestly to promote its best interests. He has had legislative experience, and will make an excellent Senator.

GEORGE B. BARROWS, of Fryeburg, was the other candidate selected for the Senate. He has been two years a member of the House, is a gentleman of liberal education, a good public speaker, and every way qualified for the responsible position of Senator. Mr. Barrows' antecedents are high, while those of his colleague upon the ticket are democratic. They will both be elected, and will ably represent Old Oxford at the next Senate ball.

HON. ELIAS M. CARTER, of Bethel, was nominated for County Commissioner, and on the first ballot received the entire vote of the Convention. This was a rare compliment, of which any man might justly feel proud. Mr. Carter has been a member of the Executive Council, and held other places of public trust. He is a good financier, will look out well for the County treasury, and will make an excellent Commissioner.

HON. E. W. WOODBURY was nominated by acclamation for Judge of Probate. He is now holding the office by virtue of an appointment from the Governor, on account of the resignation of Capt. Winter. He wants no better endorsement than the unanimous vote of the Convention. It is the best evidence in the world of the entire satisfaction his official administration has given the people of this County. It is a nomination eminently "fit to be made," and will be cordially ratified at the polls.

HORATIO AUSTIN, of Canton, was selected for Sheriff. Mr. Austin has been formerly a Deputy Sheriff, and has had large experience as an officer. He is a gentleman of staunch integrity, good ability, and will undoubtedly be a popular officer. This, too, was an excellent nomination.

ALDEN CHASE, the present incumbent, was nominated for Register of Deeds. Every body, both in and out of the County, will testify how well and how faithfully Mr. Chase has served the public during the time he has held the office. He is the right man in the right place. The same can be truly said of ASA CHARLES, who was nominated for Register in the Western District. His unanimous nomination is the best evidence of his fitness for the place.

WM. A. PIDGIN was re-nominated for County Treasurer.

Messrs. Holmes of Peru, Parsons of Hartford, and White of Buckfield, the unsuccessful candidates for the Senate, are all high-minded, honorable men, and would have been cheerfully supported had they been nominated. It is but justice to Col. White to say that he made no efforts for the place, did not under the circumstances desire to be a candidate, and the votes he received were cast by some of his personal friends. Messrs. Woodbury, Carter and Charles had no competitors in the Convention. Messrs. Spring of Hiram, Wormell of Bethel, and Hobbs of Norway, each received a handsome vote in the Convention for Sheriff. Either, if selected, would have been entirely acceptable to the people of the County. Calvin Stanley, Esq., of Dixfield, received a large vote for Register of Deeds, and there is not a friend of the successful candidate who would not have cheerfully supported him had he been nominated. Alvarado Hayford, Esq., of Canton, received a handsome vote for Treasurer. Both he and Mr. Stanley have long been faithful workers in the Republican party, and are worthy citizens.

There is one thing connected with the nominees of this Convention worthy of note. They are all early pioneers in the Republican party. While Messrs. Stevens, Chase, Carter, and Austin, were all among the number who as early as 1852 came out boldly against the corruptions of the old hunker democracy, and took a stand in the "People's Convention," that year held at Norway, against its further encroachments upon the rights of the people.

The Republicans of Old Oxford have always had, prior to each successive election, a good and strong ticket in the field; but they never presented a better one than that selected at this Convention. Brothers of the old flag; rally around it with a patriotic enthusiasm, and give your worthy standard-bearers each a triumphant election.

## Maine in the Next Congress.

The Republicans in the five Districts in Maine have each selected their candidates. In the first, Hon. John N. Goodwin has been re-nominated. This is all right. Mr. Goodwin has, so far as we know, served his District faithfully. He is a gentleman of ability, and his re-nomination is well deserved.

In the 2d, Hon. Sidney Perham is the nominee. He is so well and so familiarly known to our readers, that it is unnecessary for us to say more than to remark that his nomination gives excellent satisfaction, and will be heartily supported at the polls.

In the 3d, Hon. James G. Blaine is the candidate. Mr. Blaine is one of the ablest men of his age, in the State. He is ready, powerful, debater, and will certainly make his mark in Congress.

In the 4th, Hon. John H. Rice has just been re-nominated. This result will be very gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. Rice throughout the State. He has taken an excellent stand in the present Congress, and has justly been ranked as a man of influence in the House. We most heartily congratulate him on his re-nomination.

In the 5th, Hon. F. A. Pike has been re-nominated. Mr. Pike is a man of marked ability. He is a ready debater, industrious, persevering, and always at his post.

Such is the ticket presented by the Republicans of Maine for the 38th Congress. It is one of which they have every reason to feel proud. The candidates are all men of great moral worth, good ability, sound and reliable upon all the great questions of the day, and will all be triumphantly elected on the 2d Monday of September next.

ANOTHER FIZZLE. As per appointment, a few delegates appeared at the Court House, Wednesday, to answer to the name of Union Convention.

S. C. Andrews was made Chairman, and Amos E. Swift, Secretary. Mr. Black made a speech, characteristic of the man. He counseled a Union of the party. Mr. Randall said he had attended the Dana Convention, and was much pleased with its spirit of harmony. Then a committee of five was chosen, to meet the Dana Committee, and agree upon candidates, if possible, to nominate themselves, as follows: Alvah Black, Isaac Randall, Richard Hutchinson, Otis True, O. H. Mason.

Mr. Black introduced the following resolve, which was adopted as the platform of the Convention:

"The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, and the negro where he is."

Adjourned.

DANA COMMITTEE. The Committee, appointed by the Dana Convention, is as follows: David Hammons, John C. Gerry, Joseph Dearborn, Geo. E. Gibson, Edward L. Parry.

The meeting to celebrate the nuptials assembled at Paris, Friday.

The Danites adopted the Portland platform. It is noteworthy that in neither Convention was there a single patriotic utterance; or a single word condemnatory of rebellion, though both bodies were extremely bitter against the government.

## "Six Hundred Thousand More."

"We are coming, Father Abraham,—  
Six hundred thousand more."

One of the best proofs that the Union will be preserved, is found in the alacrity with which the people in the loyal States have responded to the various calls of the President for more troops. The 300,000 called for only a few weeks since, have been raised without a draft in any of the States, and have gone to the field of operations or are on their way. The last quota of 300,000 nine months' men are being promptly raised, and in most cases the several town quotas will be filled by volunteers, thus dispensing with the necessity for a draft. Towns and individuals have contributed liberally to encourage volunteering. In many of our towns our democratic friends have come nobly up to the work and proved their loyalty by enlisting side by side with the Republicans. This is right and equitable. In raising men as well as means, party distinctions ought not to stand in the way. Democrats as well as Republicans, and Republicans as well as Democrats have one common country to save—one great vital interest at stake.

We are sorry to say that in a few of our towns the democrats have not shown a disposition to furnish their proportion of men. For instance, one town in Oxford County, under the first call for 300,000, sent more than its quota—27 volunteers—and only three of this number were democrats; and in this town political parties stand nearly equally divided. A disposition like this to shirk responsibility, will, in the end, be very likely to lead to the necessity of drafting, if it is neither equitable or just that the whole load of putting down this war upon a common country should be thrown upon a single political organization, which has no more at stake than its political opponents.

Our democratic friends cannot complain that the offices in the volunteer militia have not been generously bestowed upon members of their party. In this thing President Lincoln has been very magnanimous, and so has Gov. Washburn.

In this great crisis, where the very life and existence of the Government is at stake, party distinctions ought not to stand in the way. Men of all parties should stand shoulder to shoulder to save their country. To invoke the spirit of party against a generous, whole-hearted support of the government at this time of extreme peril, is downright treason, and as such it will stand recorded through all coming time.

## Mr. Perham's Speech of Acceptance.

The following report of the remarks of Mr. Perham, at the Auburn Convention, should have been published with the other proceedings, but was not received in season. On his introduction, he said—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention: Permit me to tender to you my sincere thanks and profound acknowledgments for this expression of your confidence and regard. When I consider the important responsibilities that devolve upon a public servant in this crisis of the country's history, I may well shrink from those responsibilities.

Never since we were a nation has a crisis arisen requiring the consideration of questions so big with the life of the country, as those which must come before Congress during the prosecution of this war, and at its close. The man who holds a seat in the coming Congress must have not only sagacity to comprehend the effects and results of measures, but he must possess moral courage and mental will to deal effectively blows against anything and everything that may stand in the way of the nation's success.

Gentlemen, I come before you with but few promises to make. The history of the past two years admonishes us that we cannot mark out a line of specific policy with any degree of safety for the next three years. We are making history fast. The events of years are being crowded into months. We do not know what to-morrow may bring forth. I can only pledge myself to general principles which will govern me whether in public or private life. I shall deem it my duty for the purpose of carrying out and sustaining the principles upon which the government was founded, to give my undivided, unwavering support to the government of our country, and in that way only, can our national life be preserved.

In conclusion, I accept the nomination which you have so generously tendered me. While I regret that I am not able to bring more of experience and qualifications for the position, I will endeavor, by faithful and untiring devotion to your interests and the country's welfare, to merit in some degree the honor which this nomination confers upon me.

## Is he Honest?

Last Winter, Hon. Bradbury introduced into the Legislature the following resolve:

Resolved, That the people of Maine repose an unwavering confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; and while fully approving of the policy which he has thus far been guided by, in the conduct of the existing war, they pledge themselves to rally around and sustain his administration in the prompt and vigorous employment of all legitimate means and measures now demanded, or which may hereafter be demanded, by the exigencies of the hour, for the speedy and thorough suppression of the rebellion, and the complete vindication of the authority of the constitution and laws.

Now we find him nominated for the office of Governor, on a platform, condemning the government. Is he honest in thus falsifying himself before the people?

INTERVENTION. The Queen, in her recent speech to the Parliament, declared that she had seen no reason to depart from the principles of neutrality set forth in her proclamation, in the beginning of the American troubles. One of her Ministers declared, in Parliament, that the government had not received communications relating to intervention from any other power. The official organ at St. Petersburg denies that any steps in this direction have been taken by the Russian government. These official utterances dispose of the oft-repeated boasts of intervention paraded before the public by rebel sympathizers.

## Fryeburg Items.

A new and highly satisfactory organ, of \$600 value, has just been purchased from the manufactory of Messrs. Stevens & Jewett, Boston, and placed in the Congregational church at this place. To the energetic ladies of the village, who alone took the initiative and by their untiring perseverance in three penny "organ circles," etc., for three years past, have collected, so soon, the necessary amount to purchase, it is mainly due for its timely appearance; and long may it speak in deep tones of their efficient organization.

A concert was given on the occasion of its introduction, Thursday evening, 21st inst., by Mr. John W. Odlin of Concord, N. H., organist, Miss H. N. Cammett of Portland, vocalist, assisted by Miss Ellen A. Barrows, formerly of Fryeburg, now teacher of Music in Freehold, (N. J.) Summary, each of whom sustained their well-earned reputation, and made the evening a pleasant success. Had it not been stormy, the audience would have been much larger. The proceeds were added to the sum already collected for the payment for the instrument, leaving only a small margin to be filled.

The church, under the acceptable and popular teaching of Rev. D. B. Sewall, is united and prosperous, the large house being nearly filled each Sabbath. Five persons will be admitted, on profession, at the next communion.

A meeting of the voters of the town was held on Saturday, to see what action could be taken to encourage volunteering in lieu of a draft. The following vote was passed, viz:—

"That a bounty of \$20 be paid to each volunteer when mustered into the United States' service, and the sum of \$80 each, to their individual families or heirs; and that the Treasurer hire the amount to meet the provisions of the vote."

Many seemed very anxious to escape a draft; but perhaps not from any particular love of country they cherished, but their cowardly hatred of fighting for it.

The Academy in this place, considering the unsettled state of the country, its repeated calls for young bone and muscle, and constant taxation, is in a very satisfactory condition. Mr. Snow has proved himself an accomplished teacher and principal, and one who has a constant eye for the good of his pupils, both in and out of school. The next term begins on the 3d of September, and any parent or guardian who is seeking a school for his child or ward, will do no better than consider the many inducements which Fryeburg offers.

Just before leaving the Lake region, we had a hard and wet trip, with Mr. Rich, to act as bait trap in a "black growth," on Rapid river. This week he writes as follows: "I forgot to tell you that I caught a young bear in the trap you helped me set, the first time it was sprung, making 70 in all that I have killed." We had a good lesson in the art, though unable to be in at the death.

A small number of democrats, about 20 reported, assembled at Gray, last week, and nominated C. Record of Auburn, for Congress. As Mr. R. could not be induced to receive a nomination for the long term, we apprehend that this action was taken without his knowledge, and he will not accept the honor sought to be conferred. Mr. R. objects to being "run into the ground."

A GOOD ENDORSEMENT. A letter from a member of the 10th Regiment, published in Zion's Advocate, closes as follows:—

"Though not given to personal adulation, I wish, in justice to Col. Beal and Major Walker, to say of these officers that they have exhibited the highest soldierly qualities. Thoroughly acquainted with their respective duties, sincerely patriotic, bold and resolute, they met every duty with promptness and skill. To such men our country should say, 'Go ye higher.'"

A letter from London announces that the steamer Mercedito was advertised to leave London on the 15th. She is supposed to be a rebel ship, in which case another very acceptable prize will probably fall into the hands of our blockading fleet.

GREEN CORN. By accident, last week, an item acknowledging the receipt, from Jos. Churchill of Bryant's Pond, of a mess of green corn, was not printed. It was the first we had seen, and if a sample of his crop, he has little reason to dread early frosts this season.

## The Oxford Association will meet with the church at East Sumner, on Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

We learn that the Mt. Zion House, at Milton Mineral Springs, is receiving a good share of company, the present season. Last week the house was completely filled.

## STAFF OFFICERS. The following officers have been appointed Aide to Major-General Virgin:

E. F. Pillsbury, Farmington, Division Inspector, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.  
W. P. Frye, Auburn, Division Quarter-master.

Charles E. Shaw, Portland, Orderly Aide-Camp.

A. H. Walker, Lowell, Aid de-Camp.

W. W. Bolster, Dixfield, Division Advocate.

All the latter have been commissioned with the rank of Major.

The Grenada Appeal designates Vallandigham, Wood, Pierce, and Seymour of Connecticut, and a few others as the only true friends the South can count upon at the North.

The Danites are circulating Vallandigham's speeches in this State, as partisan documents. Their readers will doubtless be pleased to know that he stands well in Dixie.

The New Bedford Standard says that five hundred choice ex-amen have recently been picked from the whole navy, for some secret expedition.

Rev. Zenas Thompson, late chaplain of the 6th Maine regiment, will preach in the Universalist church at Bryant Pond, next Sabbath, August 31st.

## For the Oxford Democrat.

ALBANY, Aug. 18, 1862.

In answer to circulars received from the U. S. Sanitary Commission, through the efforts of a few ladies, a box of articles for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital has been obtained and forwarded to George R. Davis, State Agent, at Portland. It contained 4 sheets, 1 blanket, ten pairs pillow cases, 5 large pillows, 6 small pillows and cases, 3 cushions, 20 towels, 4 handkerchiefs, 10 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 1 thin coat, 22 pairs feeting, 2 pairs slippers, 2 fans, stationery, sewing utensils, magazines and tracts, 130 rolls of bandages, 7 large rolls of cotton and linen cloth for bandages, dried blueberries, raspberries, and currants, 22 lbs. dried apple, herbs, 6 bottles raspberry jelly, 2 bottles currant preserving, 1 bottle currant jelly, 2 bottles raspberry and cherry jelly, 1 bottle raspberry shrub, 1 bottle and 1 large jar of cherry jelly, &c., &c. Lowest estimate, \$33. Also, \$7 in money have been sent to Wm. H. Hadley of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

We are happy to contribute our mite, and thus show that we are not unmindful of those who are in the service of our beloved country. More than 50 men from this town have enlisted. Some have been discharged; but we have 31 soldiers in the service, besides the thirteen who have enlisted since the last call for volunteers. Nine of these, our quota, receive a bounty of \$100 from the town.

N. M. L.

## For The Oxford Democrat.

The ladies of South Waterford have forwarded a box, for hospital use, containing the following articles—13 sheets, 14 pillows, 15 pairs pillow slips, 8 shirts, 9 pairs cotton hose, 4 pairs slippers, 1 pair drawers, 2 towels, 3 handkerchiefs, 24 rolls bandage, 7 pieces for bandages, one lot of lint, one box pins, 1 Tract Journal, 1 Religious Miscellany, 1 Young Man's Book, 4 Temperance Journals, 1 bottle wine, 1 bottle jelly, 2 bottles currants, 2 bottles blueberries, 1 bottle strawberry preserve.

As many excuse themselves from giving, that the articles sent are not received, or not properly appropriated, or, at least, not needed,—for the benefit of others soliciting aid for our suffering soldiers, I enclose a letter received from a gentleman of the Commission, on the receipt of our small box. Hoping in future, such an excuse will not be offered, and that all will be ready to do all they can for our noble soldiers, no matter of what State or nation, I feel that it may incite us to greater endeavors in their behalf.

A. L. MILLER.

## WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1862.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, Adams House, 244 F St.

MADAM:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one box of hospital supplies, as also your favor, addressed to the Agent of the Sanitary Commission, Portland, Maine. In answer to your inquiries, I would state that the exigencies of services performed by the Commission require that all stores should be thrown into the common stock, and be open to the requisitions of all the surgeons in the army. Of course the surgeons of the Maine regiments have the same privilege, and their orders upon our stock will be honored. The rumors which you have heard regarding the sale of articles sent by you, cannot be true, if they were entrusted to this Commission, for we have never had so many supplies on hand that we have been obliged to sell the gifts of the people for want of room to store them; nor would we do such a thing on any account. It sometimes happens that soldiers do not receive articles sent to them, because they change their location, and there is no means of transporting the packages after them; and often it occurs because the packages are improperly and imperfectly addressed. There are many other reasons that will undoubtedly suggest themselves to you.

Very respectfully,

(HOWARD A. MARTIN, for Com.

The Press says: "In his brief speech at Washington, on Wednesday last, General Shepley said this rebellion had been thirty years in progress. His remarks throughout were received with the most enthusiastic cheers."

There will be no Probate Court at Paris, in September. The courts at Bethel, Rumford, Dixfield and Canton, will be held in that month, in place of the regular term.

The Republican Convention, consisting of the Counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis and Arctostook, have nominated Hon. John H. Rice as candidate for Representative to Congress.

INDIAN OUTRAGES. Accounts from Minnesota show that most of the Indians in the West have organized a campaign in the borders of Minnesota. The most horrible reports are made of persons butchered in the most cruel manner. Measures have been taken to put a stop to the outrages. Those attacks have probably been instigated by secessionists.

NINE MONTHS' MEN. Arrangements have been made at Portland and Boston, to erect barracks, for the nine months' men. This looks as though the intimation that government intended this body of troops as a reserve corps might be correct. The authorities would not be likely to erect barracks for temporary use, when tents would keep men comfortable in the pleasant autumn season.

TOWN MEETING. At a town meeting, on Saturday, it was voted to pay \$100 bounty to each man who shall volunteer, to fill the quota of the town, under the call for nine months' men. As this action conflicts with the orders of the Adjutant General, and the instructions to the Selectmen, efforts were made to so modify the vote as to give \$20 bounty, and give \$80 to the family of the soldier; but were voted down in every case by a clique led by Virgil D. Parry. Another meeting is called for next Monday, to see what action the town will take in relation to paying substitutes for drafted men.

Cassius M. Clay has gone to Lexington Ky., where he is to have an important command.

## STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD QUARTERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Augusta, Aug. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

A requisition having been made upon the Governor and Commander-in-Chief by the President of the United States for nine months' men, to be drafted from the enrolled militia of the State, for the service of the United States, to serve for NINE MONTHS, unless sooner discharged: It is hereby ordered as follows:

## FIRST:

1.—The Orderly Sergeants of the respective Companies of Enrolled Militia shall each appoint a member of their Company to be Clerk, who shall be sworn before some Justice of the Peace of the County, to make a true and faithful record of the proceedings of the Company at such meetings for making the draft, and in accordance with the blanks for which appointment, and certificate of oath aforesaid, will be seasonably furnished from this office.

2.—The time of meeting of Companies of Militia for the purpose of making such draft shall be Wednesday the third day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and notice of the time and place of meeting shall be made therefor by the Orderly Sergeants, shall be given in manner and form, as for the election of officers, but there shall be at least twenty-four hours notice given. At such meeting of said Companies, the Orderly Sergeant will cause a draft to be made therefrom, in manner following:

First—He will cause a box of suitable size for the purpose to be prepared, and will place therein, in the presence of the Company, as many slips of paper as there are names on the roll of his Company, exclusive of officers elect, and upon the slips shall be written in letters, and not figures, the numbers from one to that which expresses the entire number of men in the Company, each slip having one number written thereon. The box shall then be closed, and the papers therein thoroughly shaken up, when a draft shall be made therefrom, under his direction, in the mode here prescribed.

Second—The names on the Company Roll shall then be called in alphabetical order by the Orderly Sergeant, and each man by his name is called, shall draw one slip of paper from the box, which he shall pass to the Clerk, who shall read aloud the number thereon, and record the same upon a roll previously prepared by him for that purpose, upon a blank furnished from this office, opposite the name of the person drawing the same, until every slip shall have been drawn from the box, and in cases where an enrolled member of the Company shall not be present, or shall neglect or refuse to draw upon his name being called, the Orderly Sergeant shall designate some member of the Company to draw for him.

Third—When there is more than one Company in a City or Town, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and the Selectmen of the town, are authorized and required immediately upon receiving information of their quotas, to apportion the same equally between the several Companies, having respect to the numbers borne upon the rolls.

Fourth—If the above duty cannot be performed before 5 o'clock P. M., it will be continued on the next day between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., and from day to day, and between the same hours, until the duty is completed.

Fifth—The men who shall not be exempt from such liability to enrollment, such exemption to be determined as hereinafter provided, against whose names upon the record then made by the Clerk, shall be found the lowest number commencing at one (1), and going upwards until the quota of the Company has been obtained, shall constitute the drafted quota of said Company, and shall be called accordingly, and thus the quota is to be completed from the lowest numbers drawn by non-exempted men.

Sixth—The following persons, viz:—The Vice President of the United States; The officers, judicial and executive, of the United States; The members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers; custom house officers and their clerks; inspectors of exports; pilots, and mariners employed in the service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; Postmasters, assistant postmasters, and their clerks, post officers, post riders, and stage drivers, in the care and conveyance of the mail of the United States; ferry-men employed at any ferry on the post road; artificers and workmen in the United States arsenals; persons of the denominations of Quakers and Shakers; justices of the supreme judicial court; judges of the superior regularly ordained according to the usage of their denominations, so long as their relation continues; and officers of the militia who have been honorably discharged, are exempt from liability to enrollment and draft, and upon evidence furnished the Orderly Sergeant that they come within this exemption, he will cause the Clerk, appointed by the Governor for the purpose of making such examinations, which certificates shall contain a statement of the particular ground of such disability. The decisions of the Orderly Sergeants in this regard will stand good unless reversed by the Adjutant General.

Seventh—Three days from the draft, exclusive of that day, shall be allowed parties claiming exemption to furnish evidence establishing their claim before the Orderly Sergeant, and no decision in favor of such exemption shall be given unless within four days of such draft. Immediately upon the expiration of said period, the names of the persons drafted, and a certified copy of the record made by the Clerk aforesaid, shall be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

Ninth—The place where the draft was made, on the sixth day succeeding such draft, at 9 o'clock A. M., and from thence he will proceed with them by public conveyance, if such can be had, and if not, by the most expeditious and economical method, to the place of rendezvous, of which notice will be given hereafter. In case of the resignation, absence, or neglect of the Orderly Sergeant to perform the duties herein required, the captain elect, or either of the lieutenants, in default of his superior officer, will officiate in his stead.

Eighth—Reasonable compensation will be made for the performance of these duties, and necessary expenses reimbursed.

Ninth—One or more competent persons in each County will be designated by the Governor, of whose appointment notice will be given, and whose certificates of disability (and of none other) will be respected by Orderly Sergeants, or others in authority. When any person enrolled as aforesaid is sick and unable to present himself personally before a Surgeon appointed aforesaid, the cause sufficient, issue a certificate of exemption, upon the production before him of the sworn statement of the party in reference to the nature and extent of his disability or disease, and a sworn statement in detail

concerning the same by a Physician or Surgeon of good standing in the county.

Tenth—The drafted men from the place of rendezvous, will be formed into companies and regiments, which will be ordered as required by the laws of this State and of the United States.

Eleventh—Drafted men may furnish substitutes, but cannot be relieved from personal service upon paying a fine under the laws of this State.

## SECOND.

1.—Cities, Towns and Plantations, furnishing their quota of able-bodied Volunteers enlisting for nine months' service, upon blanks to be furnished from this office to the municipal authorities or militia officers, and who shall be assembled at some place within their city, town and plantation, and on their way to the rendezvous, on or before Wednesday the third day of September next, will be relieved from their liability to a draft, said Volunteers being accepted in lieu of drafted men, and no draft from such cities and towns, under this call, will be made. Any number of Volunteers furnished as aforesaid, less than the quota, will be received in part thereof, provided they are residents of the City, Town or Plantation furnishing them, and the draft will be made for the residue.

2.—Volunteers when in camp will be formed into companies and regiments, and as far as may be consistent with the interests of the service, in accordance with the wishes of the different quotas, and companies will elect their own officers, subject to the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief.

3.—In ascertaining the quotas of Counties and Towns, the regulations of the War Department will



## War News.

The great work of the week has been the movement of the several divisions of the army, to consolidate all our forces in Virginia. So far as the public is aware, these movements have been successfully accomplished. The Journal sketches the new position, as follows: "The line held by our forces at the last accounts, reached from Sulphur Springs on the North side of the North fork of the Rappahannock, to Barnett's Ford, about twenty miles further down the river. From the latter point it is very likely that scattering forces extend down to Fredericksburg, some fifteen miles further. The centre is at the railroad bridge of the Orange & Alexandria road, 51 miles from Alexandria. Gen. Sigel commands the extreme right, and Gen. Reno held the extreme left when the stream was first crossed. The line is said to be well adapted for defence. The ground high and broken, affording excellent positions for artillery, and the river deep, except at certain well-known fords. It was undoubtedly the intention of the rebel commanders to make their attack before our army crossed the Rappahannock. Hence the retreat of Jackson after the battle of Cedar Mountain, instead of waiting for reinforcements, and hence the report so quickly circulated that he had evacuated Gordonsville. He thought to draw on the rebels to their own destruction. But the latter advanced only far enough to seize his purposes in diverting attention from Gen. McClellan's embarkation, and then withdrew completely and in admirable order, before the rebels knew what he was about. Before they could come up with him, he was engaged and safe in his new position, his cannon bristling along a line of twenty miles, with a difficult river to pass in front."

A subsequent report says the rebels made a desperate attempt to cross the river, but were repulsed at all points.

A report circulated this week, that Sigel had bagged 2000 rebel prisoners, is not confirmed.

Gen. Halleck has forbidden any intelligence of army movements to be sent North. Officers and soldiers are not allowed to write to their relatives for the present. No mails will be taken from the army.

In a late skirmish, it is stated, the Maine Cavalry had five men taken prisoners.

It is reported that Richmond is nearly stripped of troops. They have all been sent to the Rappahannock. Our gunboats have not left James river.

The Savannah ram has proved a failure. She leaks badly and cannot be steered. It is said they have another nearly completed.

A dispatch from Missouri says that, with exception of a few little bands, the State is free from Confederate forces.

Fort Donelson has been attacked by the rebels, who were handsomely repulsed. The fort was shortly after reinforced, when an attacking party drove the rebels in disorder, and captured their guns.

Our army in the Cumberland Gap, about which fears have been entertained, has been heard from. It is reported that they have 30 days provisions, and are strong enough to hold the position against any force.

The guerrilla attacks in Kentucky, are not so frequent in their occurrence, as for a few weeks back. Indiana and Ohio have sent swarms of troops into the State within two weeks.

It is reported that Gen. Pope's headquarters were attacked, this week, when no guard was set, and all his documents, letters and plans captured. The Tribune says the plans are so nearly completed that the enemy will not have time to profit by the information.

There is nothing of importance from the Gulf department.

Com. Davis reports to the Secretary of Navy as follows:

The combined naval and military expedition planned by Gen. Curtis and myself before leaving Helena, has returned to the latter place, having accomplished its work with great success. The rebel transport Fair Play has been captured, containing 12000 new Enfield rifles, 4000 new muskets, with accoutrements complete, a large quantity of ammunition, 4 field guns, mounted howitzers and some small arms.

Reports from the Rappahannock are satisfactory. A lieutenant reports an engagement, and that we were whipping the Confederates. 16 guns had been captured.

The President is reported to have said that the crisis has passed and the dead point of danger turned.

Stonewall Jackson fell into an ambush and was terribly cut up by our cross fire, as he was passing a ford.

Senator Pomeroy is organizing a party of colored emigrants to Chiriqui, in accordance with the President's plan. He feels confident of success.

Carets. A caucus for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative, will be held at the Town House, on Saturday at four o'clock P. M.

Popham's Settlement. A friend who has taken much interest in the colonial history of our country and who has collected much valuable information relating to the early history of Maine, writes us in relation to the proposed celebration of the founding of the town of St. George, defended by Fort Popham at the mouth of the Kennebec, 16th of August, 1607, and heartily concurs in the proposition. "More than twelve years before the settlement on Plymouth Rock," he writes, "and more than a quarter of a century before Boston or the site thereof was known and occupied, there stood at the mouth of the Kennebec, a fair town of fifty houses, covered by Fort Popham of more than twelve guns mounted, having a church and store house. From the facts which come to light, no section of North America, not even excepting Jamestown, of the Virginia Peninsula, has fuller and more thrilling details of colonial life and adventure than the mouth of the Kennebec, at a point, then and in the aboriginal language known as the peninsula; or in the text described as the almost an island of good bigness, in a province called 'Sabino' at the mouth or entry of the river on the west side."

[Sentinel.]

Bethel has her last quota nearly filled.

FRANKLIN CO. CONVENTION. W. H. Josseyline was nominated for the Senate, S. P. Morrill for Register of Deeds, Olin Daggett for Sheriff, C. Pettigill for County Commissioner, and Sewall Cram for County Attorney.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. For Senators—J. L. Smith, of Oldtown, J. A. Peters, of Bangor, Chas. Boal, of Hudson. John Randall, Jr., for Register of Deeds; C. Bachelder, for County Commissioner; J. R. Chadwick, for Sheriff. Mr. Peters addressed the convention in a very forcible and patriotic speech.

Gen. Boyle, Provost Marshal of Louisville, has ordered that the large number of fugitive slaves from the Rebel States, now confined in jail, belonging to Rebel owners, be employed in preparing the Union defenses. Slaves belonging to disloyal citizens in Kentucky are also being used for the same purpose.

Enoch G. Tobey, of Portland, Me., assignor to himself and Josephus Nash, of same place, has received a patent for improvement in kerosene lanterns.

In Days of Old. There was a time in days of old When health was prized above fine gold, That day has passed—all now neglect That precious boon—ill should protect.

Offense 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 infanc, youth, manhood and old age. Put up with English, Spanish, French and German directions. Elegantly coated with sugar, purely vegetable, and sold in large family boxes for 25 cents. See advertisement on this page.

DIED.

In Paris, 25th, Mr. Almon Curtis, aged 40. In Brunswick, 23d, William Lane, aged 92; 22d, Miss Sarah Leavitt, aged 26.

STATE OF MAINE. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. AUGUSTA, August 20, 1862.

Adjourned Session of the Executive Council, will be held at the Council Chamber in Augusta, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of September next.

Attest: JOSEPH B. HALL, Secretary of State.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. This may certify that I have this day given to my son, Joshua Bartlett, the remainder of his minority, to set and trade for himself; and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debt of his contracting after this date. J. G. RICH, Upton, Aug. 13d, 1862.

Bounties, Back Pay and Pensions.

Decedent, Discharged and Disabled Soldiers.

Will be obtained at reasonable fees.

BYRON D. VERRILL, Attorney at Law, Office, No. 117 Middle Street, PORTLAND, ME.

SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD, 15th, August 26th, 1862. Taken on execution, and will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the store of Daniel A. Twitchell in Bethel in said County, all the right in equity which Amos M. Merrill of Bethel aforesaid, had at the time the same was attached on the original writ, of redeeming the following described real estate situated in said Bethel, and being the same premises which the said Amos M. Merrill conveyed to Nathan and Daniel B. Grover, by his deed of mortgage dated November 28th, 1856, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 109, page 427, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars, and being the same premises which the said Amos M. Merrill conveyed to John H. Merrill, by his deed of mortgage dated June 12th, 1857, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 113, page 30, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars, and also conveyed by said Amos M. Merrill to said John H. Merrill, by another deed of mortgage, dated June 9th, 1858, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 113, page 526, to secure the payment of two hundred and fifty dollars, in which deeds and the records thereof, reference is had for a description of the premises.

CURTIS WORMELL, Deputy Sheriff.

GUARDIAN'S SALE. By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, the undersigned, trustee and executor of the will of John H. Merrill, late of said County, will sell by public or private sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the fourth day of October next, at 12 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate: one half in common and undivided, of the farm known as the John H. Merrill farm, situated in Lovell, and is the same now occupied by Jacob Andrews, the owner of the other undivided half.

DEAN DANIELS.

NOTICE. Whereas, my wife, Abigail Pike, has left my bed and board, where she was well provided for, and gone to parts unknown; this is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ROBERT PIKE.

Oxford, Aug. 12, 1862.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

BAILEY & NOYES, 56 AND 58 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND.

Have constantly on hand a full supply of ALL THE SCHOOL BOOKS,

In use in the State, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Being largely engaged in Publishing, our facilities for obtaining Books of every kind, and selling cheap.

Are equal to any house in New England.

—ALSO—

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS!

A large assortment always on hand. We have A GOOD STOCK OF ROOM PAPERS, Which we sell at New York prices.

BOOK BINDING.

We would invite all persons who have BOOK BINDING to be done to give us a call. We have EXTRA FACILITIES and can warrant satisfaction.

F. W. BAILEY, 28 JAMES NOYES.

HENRY D. HUTCHINS, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, LOVELL, MAINE.

HASTINGS & WALKER, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, LOVELL, ME.

D. R. HASTINGS, A. H. WALKER.

BOLSTER & LUDDEN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, DIXFIELD.

32 OXFORD STREET, ME. W. W. BOLSTER, L. H. LUDDEN.

O. W. BLANCHARD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, RUNFORD PORT, ME.

## THEY GO TO THE RIGHT SPOT!

## INSTANT RELIEF!

## STOP YOUR COUGH!

## PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

## Strengthen Your Voice!

## SPALDING'S

## Throat Confections,

## ARE

## Good for Clergymen,

## Good for Lecturers,

## Good for Public Speakers,

## Good for Singers,

## Good for Consumptives!

## GENTLEMEN CARE!

## Spalding's Throat Confections.

## LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

## Spalding's Throat Confections.

## CHILDREN CRY FOR

## Spalding's Throat Confections.

## They relieve a cough instantly.

## They clear the throat!

## They give strength and value to the voice!

## They impart a delicious aroma to the breath!

## They are delightful to the taste.

## They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one!

## I advise anyone who has a Cough or a Hoarse Voice or a bad Breath, or any difficulty of the throat to get a package of my throat confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will lagre me with me that "they go to the right spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your throat. If you try one package I am sure in saying that you will ever afterward consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

## PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

## My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

## A package will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of this receipt. Address

## HENRY C. SPALDING,

## 43 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK.

## CEPHALIC PILLS

## CURE

## SICK HEADACHE

## CEPHALIC PILLS

## CURE

## NERVOUS HEADACHE

## CEPHALIC PILLS

## CURE

## BILIOUS HEADACHE.

## By the use of these Pills, the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

## They seldom fail to remove the Nausea and Headache to which females are subject.

## They act gently upon the bowels—removing Catarrhs.

## For literary men, students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring their natural elasticity and strength to the whole system.

## The Cephalic Pills are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have proved and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or a deranged state of the stomach.

## They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and have no deleterious effects on the system, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

## BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

## The genuine have five signatures of

## HENRY C. SPALDING

## on each box.

## Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in medicines.

## A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

## Price, 25 Cents.

## All orders should be addressed to

## HENRY C. SPALDING,

## 43 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

## A single bottle of

## Spalding's Prepared Glue,

## will save ten times its cost.

## Spalding's Prepared Glue!

## Spalding's Prepared Glue!

## Spalding's Prepared Glue!

## SAVE THE PIECES!

## ECONOMY!

## DISPATCH!

## A Stitch in time saves nine!

## As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crochets, &amp;c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

## "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE!"

## N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

## Price, 25 Cents.

## Address

## HENRY C. SPALDING,

## 43 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK.

## CAUTION!

## As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

## Spalding's Prepared Glue!

## is on the outside wrapper—all others are swindling counterfeits.

## BRYANT POND HIGH SCHOOL.

## THE FALL TERM of this school will commence on MONDAY, September 2nd, and continue ten weeks.

## ALBERT Q. MARSHALL, A. B. Prin.

## With such assistance as the school may require, Mr. Marshall is highly recommended as an experienced and successful teacher.

## TUITION.

## Common English, \$3.00

## Higher English, 3.50

## Languages, 4.00

## No student taken for less than half a term.

## Board in good families, including washing, fuel and lights, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per week. Rooms rented on reasonable terms to those wishing to board themselves.

## For further information inquire of

## JOEL PERHAM, Jr., Secretary.

## Norway, Aug 19, 1862.

## BRIDGTON ACADEMY,

## AND NORMAL SCHOOL,

## AT NORTH BRIDGTON, ME.

## THE FALL TERM of this institution will commence on Tuesday, September 2d, 1862, and continue 11 weeks.

## C. E. HILTON, A. B., Principal.

## Mr. E. S. HENNESSY, Normal Teacher.

## Miss ELIZABETH ABBOTT, Teacher of Music and French.

## Miss L. K. GIBBS, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

## A Normal Class will be formed under the care of Mr. Hennessey, in which instruction will be given according to the most approved Normal Method.

## The pleasant and quiet locality of this institution, offers peculiar facilities for thorough and systematic study.

## Constant and earnest effort is made for the welfare of the pupils.

## Tuition in Normal Department, \$4.00.

## Students can attend both Normal and Academic Departments without extra expense. Academic Tuition alone, the same as heretofore.

## Board near the Academy, \$2.50 per week.

## NORTH BRIDGTON, April 21, 1862.

## Fryeburg Academy.

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

## H. P. SNOW, A. B., Principal.

## Miss ANNE B. LORD, Assistant.

## Miss MARY J. BOWELL, Instructor on the Piano.

## Students attending this Academy will be thoroughly and systematically taught.

## For further information inquire of the principal, D. B. SEWELL.

## Fryeburg, July 20, 1862.

## 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 references and further information, send for a Circular to

## N. F. TIGHE, M. A.,

## Proprietor and Principal.

## Bethel, July 20, 1862.

## OLD FRIENDS

## IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

## Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills.

## The best Family Cathartic in the world, tested twenty years by millions of persons annually, always gives satisfaction, contains nothing injurious; patronized by the principal physicians and surgeons in the Union, elegant, light coated with sugar.

## Large boxes, 25 cents; five boxes for one dollar. Wanted superior to any Pill before the public.

## TALAHUE, LEON COUNTY, Florida, July 17, 1861.

## TO DR. HERRICK, Albany, N. Y.—My Dear Doctor: I write this to inform you of the wonderful effect of your Sugar Coated Pills on my elder daughter. For five years she has been afflicted with a bilious derangement of the system, daily impairing her health, which has been steadily failing during that period. When in New York I had, a friend advised me to test your Pills. Having the fullest confidence in the judgment of my friend, I obtained a supply of Messrs. Barnes &amp; Park, Druggists, Park Row, New York. On returning home, we each took all our treatment in an equally short period of time. Spread on beautiful white lard skin, their use subjects the weaker to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months. Price 15 cents per box.

## Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills and Kid Pills are sold by Druggists and Merchants in all parts of the United States, Canada, and South America, and may be obtained by calling on them by their full name, DR. L. R. HERRICK &amp; CO., Albany, N. Y.

## For Sale or to Let.

## A FINE BLACKSMITH SHOP, and House A. is wanted, situated in East Sumner, within 10 rods of wheat, corn and saw mills, where a good workman can make \$1000 a year. For further particulars inquire of N. M. VARNY, on the premises.

## East Sumner, June 27, 1862.

## DR. A. THOMPSON,

## DENTIST,

## No. 2, Bent's Block, NORWAYVILLE, ME.

## Books and Stationery.

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

## If you wish to buy any of the above articles, or

## TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES,

## Cheap, you can do so by calling on

## A. OSCAR NOYES,

## Noyes' Block, NORWAYVILLE, ME.

## DOLE &amp; MOODY,

## Commission Merchants,

## AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## Flour, Corn &amp; Produce,

## No. 5, Galt Block, PORTLAND, ME.

## Andrew T. Dole, 26 Franklin C. Moody.

## W. A. PIDGIN &amp; CO.,

## Book, Card and Fancy Job Printers,

## PARIS, MAINE.

## OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE,

## SOUTH PARIS, ME.

## THE FALL TERM will commence on Tuesday, September 2d, 1862, and continue eleven weeks.

## W. C. BARROWS, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

## Miss MARY O. JAMES, Teacher of Music.

## And such assistance as may be required.

## The course of instruction will embrace all the studies usually pursued in High Schools and Academies. Particular attention given to those intended to teach or preparing for College.

## The great aim of the school will be thoroughness in every department. The student will be taught to think and act for himself, and no pains on the part of the Principal will be spared to make



