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MISCELLANY.

A LITTLE WITCH.

How much we lose by not making the acquaintance of our cousins the brats. I say we, courteously, for I am not included in the class of persons who are contumacious to dogs, horses, and other quadruped inhabitants of our planet. The fact is, I am more interested in a bear than a boar; and a chained bear, who travels all his waking hours in a circle, and always turns a summersault at a particular point, is very much more interesting to me than a fashionable young fellow doing very much the same thing. I was always very odd, and I cannot tell whether I first liked William Cumming for his horse Selim, or for himself. Selim was a wonderful fellow, and had cost a fabulous price, though he had a bad name. No one had ever ridden him but William Cumming, and yet the first five minutes of our acquaintance made us friends. Selim arched his proud neck to kiss me; and I patted his glossy coat, and smoothed his mane, and put my side-saddle on him with my own hands.

"You must not ride him," said William. "What would be my portion if any accident should befall you in your mother's absence? If she were to give her consent—"

"Nonsense!" I cried; "my mother is used to my ways, and she is not a coward. Selim and I are friends, you can see."

"But he will try to be master, and your hands are not iron, my little friend."

"Never you fear," said I. "I will turn him three ways at once if he insists on running away. Skill is better than hard work in most affairs, especially in managing a horse."

"Who taught you skill in managing a horse?" said he.

"Common sense," I replied. "Now do let me go."

"Common sense at thirteen!" said William laughing; and he took off the side-saddle, replaced it with his own, and rode away.

I went up to my room and cried bitterly. Girls and babies don't weep—they cry. When my eyes were red, and my curls in a tangle, I looked in the glass. I was at a trying age; my collar bone was prominent, and had salt-cells, with dreadful shadows, and my arms were skin and bones. A weaver would have said I was "all warp and no filling." William Cumming was thirty years old, and had a farm adjoining my father's. He was a scholar and a gentleman, and cultivated his own land, and had the handsomest horses in the country. I had a great respect for him, though I am afraid he was indebted to his four-footed friend for a portion of it.

I have said that I was odd. My sense had a sort of preternatural acuteness that seemed miraculous to others, and I am not quite sure but that I had a sense more than belonged to my acquaintance. William Cumming used to call me "a little witch," because I could tell him what he was quite sure I knew nothing about, and could not find out by any natural means—but he meant usual, I think, when he said natural. My ways of acquiring information were very simple, and natural to me; still, as I had established a character for extraordinary "knowingness," I got credit when I did not deserve it.

For instance, when I said to my little brother: "How come you to go into the closet and take mamma's oranges?" he answered, redolent of the perfumed fruit, "O, sister, how could you see me through the door, when it was locked?" and he went away convinced that I was something very like a witch. Older persons, in a similar manner, cheated themselves into the belief that my gifts were much more wonderful than theirs were.

"Are you quite sure that you are not a little witch?" said William Cumming. "Selim kissed you and laid his nose on your shoulder, the first five minutes of your acquaintance."

I answered him with much impatience: "I wish people had as much sense as horses. They know who mean well by them, while people are always suspecting one they suspect poor me of witchery or the black art. Even you, Uncle William, are afraid I will cheat you."

I was grieved, perhaps a little angry, that I had not been trusted to ride Selim; and now William had returned, I wish to punish him. But he took no notice of my ill humor, and said very pleasantly: "Tell me by your black art, where I have been the last half hour."

He was standing by the door, and I was at the opposite side of the room, but I was in the draught of air, and I answered: "You have been whisking the flies off Selim with a bunch of pennyroyal, and you have been over to the bank where the wild thyme grows, and you have been among the wild roses on Ginger Hill. I know all this, though I have been here the whole time."

He walked over to where I was standing, and said:

"How do you know all this?"

As he came beside me, I said:

"And you saw Mary Stacy, and shook hands with her; and you have something in your pocket from Luke Stacy?"

"How do you know this?" said he wonderstruck, as he had been half a dozen times before. "No spy-glass could tell you this, for Mary was at home in her father's house beyond the hill; and the thyme bank beyond that, and pennyroyal is beyond the hill; and the whole is three miles from here. You could not have followed me, unless you had been on the back of another Selim; and, besides, you say that you have been here all the time. How do you know that I have something in my pocket from Luke Stacy, and what is it?"

"It is a letter," said I; "that he has brought you from some one."

"Even so. What you say is all true; but how do you know it?"

"Simply and only," I replied, "because I have a nose. When you came in I smelt Selim and the pennyroyal. The mingled odors told me that you had been brushing the flies off the horse with some sprigs of the herb. The next odor I smelt was the thyme, and then the wild roses. When you came a little nearer I smelt Turkish tobacco and the sizing of paper; and then I was sure you had some paper from Luke Stacy, and the most probable idea was that it was a letter. Why, I can smell Luke at the lower end of our lane, when I stand in the door. Now you can see that I have fairly accounted for everything."

"Except for the fact that your are all nose," said William. "You are a cross between a vulture and a dove. But I must attend to Selim. I dare say he thinks he is hungry."

He went out to see to the horse, but he was gone. He looked all around, but did not find him.

"He is stolen," said William, much alarmed. "I saw an ill-looking fellow watching me as I rode home. The gate is shut, and there was no way for him to disappear, unless some one has taken him."

"The gate is shut," said I, "but it is not fastened."

The gate was fastened by a pin, which was put in a hole bored in the gate post. When this gate was taken out the door swung open, and if the wind were right, it might be closed again. I examined the pin; Selim's breath was warm on it. This was perfectly perceptible to me, but not to William.

"Selim don't know how to take out that pin and then replace it," said he.

"He has more sense than a great many men," I said, as I passed into the orchard, where the crushed clover blossoms give me notice that the horse had passed but a few minutes previous. "If I find him over the hill, may I ride him, Uncle William?"

"You will not find him," he answered.

I ran to the top of the hill. On the other side, Selim was trying to eat with his bit between his teeth. I went to him and tried to unhook the bridle on the wrong side. He quietly turned the other side of his head to my awkward hands, putting the right buckle pertinaciously before me, till I unfastened it. William Cumming came along, greatly pleased, but said that Selim should do the gate-trick again, that he might see him. So he led him back, and left him to himself in the yard again. He drew out the gate-pin with his teeth, and when the gate was swung open he put in the pin again in the hole, and went his way again, to feast upon the sweet grass.

"Leave him to me," said I. "I will take care of him."

When William was gone, and Selim was satisfied with the grass, I called him by a whistle that his master used. He trotted up to me, and laid his nose upon my shoulder. I let him to the door, and saddled him with my own side-saddle, and then, with very little preparation, I started for a contraband ride. Selim cantered away seemingly proud of his burden, and I was rocked in the cradle of an ecstatic delight. There is, in my opinion, no terrestrial ecstasy to be compared with a canter, provided your horses be of the right kind, and the atmosphere and scenery equally desirable. For myself, I want no better company than my horse. I do not want to put my foot into the hand of any cavalier; but I want to spring into my aerial cradle, and skim over hill and dale like a creature with wings.

Once only Selim tried my metal; but when he found that I understood his game, and swayed him first to one side and then to the other, and finally turned him completely around, he made up his mind to go swiftly forward and give me no more trouble. I patted his neck to let him know that I appreciated his good manners; and after a canter of ten minutes, I turned him homeward.

On the way, I saw the same ill-looking fellow watching the horse that William had observed. We compared descriptions, and found that he was the same person. William was delighted to know that I had ridden Selim without accident or ill behavior on the part of the horse. His partiality for the orchard caused him to be left there in the clover, and the next day he was stolen. The hill separated him from our sight, and a branch was made in the fence, and he was taken away about mid day.

My father had been to the village, three miles distant, and was returning. Just as he left the village, he came to a piece of woody ground. Recent rains had filled puddles into the road that were miniature ponds. As he entered the woods, he saw Selim approaching, backed by a strange rider, even the ill-looking fellow, who had just succeeded in stealing him. In the middle of one of the largest pools of water, Selim very deliberately lay down, and rolled, so as to detach his rider; he then rose suddenly, and galloped away at the top of his speed. The fellow got up. He was "the knight of the rueful countenance" and rueful coat, and all other habiliments, when my father met him.

"My horse has thrown me," said he, using some adjectives to Selim's discredit.

"Where did you get the horse?" said my father.

"I bought him on a farm about three miles from here."

"How much did you give?" asked my father.

"Twenty-five pounds; and I'll have back my money; I will never keep such a brute."

William Cumming had paid one hundred and twenty-five, and he valued the horse at twice that sum.

"That story can't impose upon me," said my father. "Only two persons were ever on that horse's back before; and when you steal another horse, you will do well to find out beforehand whether you can ride him. It is not nice to be split in a mud puddle; but you may congratulate yourself that you deserve it."

He drove on, leaving the crest fallen villain dripping with dirty water.

Not long after this we heard of the arrest and conviction of a horse thief, and, on inquiry, we learned that he was the same person who had been treated so unceremoniously to a mud bath by Selim. He was sentenced to the State prison for four years. During this time I felt very secure about Selim; and William used to tell me that I thought there was only one rascal in the world. The days flew by, for my youth was happy. Four years fled, and I was in my eighteenth year. William Cumming had been my instructor in many things, and my friend in all during this time. I always called him Uncle William; and it never occurred to me that our relations could be changed. People asked why we did not marry. He said that his old bachelorism was a chronic complaint, and would probably never be cured. I remember one night, as I lay in bed, that the thought occurred to me: What if William Cumming should marry? It is surely no harm to speak of it now, for he has been married several years, and I— But I will not anticipate.

The pretty widow, Mrs. Jameson, had been staying a month with a friend in our neighborhood, and William had often been very polite to her, and what was worse than all, he had promised that she should ride Selim. The next day was appointed for her to ride, and by a not very strange coincidence, I this night asked myself the question: "Why cannot I be married to William Cumming?" The answer was, he is old enough to be your father.

The beautiful Mrs. Jameson was still young, but nearer William's age than I was. My pulse beat fast, and the long vista of my future life looked gloomy and terrible. After tormenting myself till I thought I wanted to die, I fell asleep. I awoke in a kind of shuddering horror. I had heard sounds, the like of which I had never heard before; they seemed compounded of the squeal of a horse and the groans and cries of a human being. I was sure I had heard these sounds, and it was not a sleeping fancy; but when I was fully awake, I heard them no more. It was a warm night in the latter part of June, and my windows were raised. I slept on the second floor, and two large windows of my room faced the south. Half a mile, in a direct line from these windows, was a post road. I was sure that the sounds I had heard came from the road, or near vicinity. I listened earnestly, but all was still. Suddenly there floated into the room, filling it, as it were, with an odor that I was perfectly sure was from human blood. I shrank down into my bed, and shook with horror; then, with a great effort of my will, I arose, threw on a dressing gown, and hurried to my father's room.

"Father, father!" I cried, "come with me."

"What is it, Agnes, dear?" said my mother, "what has frightened you?"

"I thought I heard some one," said I earnestly.

I waited for my father to dress, and it

seemed an hour's time, though only a few minutes, that he was putting on his clothes. When we were out of hearing of my mother, I told him of the sounds and of the smell of blood. He always believed me when I told him of anything that seemed incredible, for he had much experience of the truth of the testimony of my senses.

"Father," said I, "half a mile from here, close to the post road, a human being is lying, bleeding to death, I am sure of it."

My father took a lantern, and went to William Cumming; I dressed, and when they came, I led the way to the spot, where I was convinced we should find some one dead or dying. The howling of the dog that preceded us, struck us all with a sad solemnity. As we drew near the edge of the field, which was bounded by the road, we saw a horse standing, and as we came nearer, we saw it was Selim. Lying beside him was a man. My father stooped to examine, and said:

"I believe he is dead."

The halter was buckled to his arm, and he was bitten horribly in his arms and legs, and had bled to death. They raised him, and placed him on the back of the now docile Selim, thinking that perhaps he had only fainted. They took him to our house, but he was quite dead. He proved to be the thief who had stolen Selim before, and who had only been three days out of prison. After necessary formalities, the poor wretch was buried. Selim never passed the place where he had killed him, without being seized with a severe shuddering.

I was very ill from the shock of this dreadful scene. I believe I was out of my senses, and had a sort of brain fever, which was very much aggravated when the widow Jameson called to see me.

When I was recovering—when I was very well, but very weak—I was one day alone with William Cumming; I was looking at him, and thinking how noble and handsome he was, and then I thought of the widow Jameson, and of her beauty, and I said:

"Uncle William, has Mrs. Jameson rode Selim yet?"

"Agnes, dear," he said, almost impatiently, "I wish you never would call me 'Uncle William' again," and his forehead had an ugly scowl on it, which greatly marred its exceeding beauty.

I blushed scarlet, but said nothing.

"Please promise not to call me uncle again," he said, beseechingly.

A sweet thrill of happiness stole into my heart, and I said, blushing and smiling:

"Why should I not call you uncle, and Mrs. Jameson aunt, when she is your wife?"

"My wife!" said he, vehemently. "I shall never marry, unless my little Agnes will be my wife."

"You will not marry a little witch?" I said.

"And you will not marry an old bachelor, almost as old as your father?" said he.

I wanted to say: "Who said I would not?" but I did say: "I am so strange and unlike everybody else, that you could not be willing to take me for your wife."

"Willing!" said William. "I would give the wealth of the world to call you my wife, little witch as you are. Will you leave off calling me Uncle William, and be my little wife, Agnes, my heart's pet, my darling?"

I was sitting beside him in my weakness; his arm stole around my waist, my head sunk upon his bosom, he clasped me in a fervent embrace and said:

"Mine forever," and I answered: "Mine forever."

Selim is eighteen years old to day, and my eldest daughter is ten. She is a lovely girl, and, to my great joy, she is no way peculiar; unless being a great romp, and very brilliant and healthy in her complexion, may be considered unusual in this day of prim schools and pale girls.

One thing is certain, and it is a great comfort to me, that though she is a child of good sense, and capacity for moral and intellectual attainment, she is never called a "little witch." [Chambers.]

SOME MOSQUITO. So you are going to the Feast of Hinges, my darling? said an old Irish crane to a young wife who was about to embark for Madras. I've been in this part myself, and well do I remember the torments I went through, night and day, with the musketeers! They have long suckers hanging down from their heads, and they'll draw the life's blood out of you before you can say 'peas.'

This terrifying account lived in the memory of the young woman. The vessel made Madras roads, and the young wife was delighted at the sight of land. Her joy was of short duration, for on the shore she perceived an elephant. Horror-stricken at the sight, and in breathless agitation, she approached the mate, exclaiming, with uplifted hands. Merciful heavens! is that a mosquito?

Microrepresentation is not wrong because it is cruel, but is cruel because it is wrong.

BREVITIES.

Snow is a white page in the book of Nature.

A mother's purity refines the child's heart and manners.

Integrity, though rough, is better than smooth dissimulation.

The prayer of deeds is oftener answered than the prayer of words.

Upon the ocean iron is king; but whether in the form of cannon balls or iron plates, that's the question.

A weak mind sinks under prosperity and adversity alike. A strong and deep mind has two highest tides—when the moon is at the full and when there is no moon.

The enterprising plan with audacity and execute with vigor. They first sketch out a map of possibilities, and then treat them as probabilities.

Life is short and women are many. Men have no time for a close examination of each one, and to her who crowds her best goods into the show case is often awarded the highest prize.

A lady well advanced in maidenhood, at her marriage requested the choir to sing the hymn commencing:

This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not.

Bear in mind when you are invited by a distinguished man to dinner, you have received payment in full for your long standing account of service.

READING. Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a working man, after daily toil, or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading a newspaper or a book. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which the mind has had enough—perhaps too much. It relieves his home of dullness and sameness. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation; something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with pleasure.

If I were to pray for a taste which should stand by me under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against all its ills, however the world might gamine, it would be a taste for reading.

[Willis.]

The happy simile of an old divine, when cautioning the clergy against engaging in violent controversy, might effectively be applied to other professions: "If we will be contenting, let us contend like the olive and the vine, who shall produce the most and best fruit; not like the aspen and the elm, who shall make the most noise in the wind."

The truly beautiful and good are they who pursue the paths of beauty and justice for the mere love of those attributes, and not because they think of the merit that attaches to such a life, or expect to reap favors and rewards therefor. The rewards of the truly virtuous are inherent in their own lives, from day to day, and are none the less enjoyed, though they are unknown to all the world. Too many do good deeds for the sake of popular applause, as the child curbs its wayward propensities for the sake of the promised sugar plums, only to renew its mischievous pranks with tenfold energy.

Robert Hall was unhappy in his courtship of Miss Steel. When he was perhaps smarting beneath the disappointment, he went out to tea. The lady of the house said, with no very good taste: "You are dull, Mr. Hall; we have no polished steel here to entertain you."

"O, madam, that's not the slightest consequence; you have plenty of polished brass." His genius for happy retort never slumbered. One of his congregation, a sickly querulous old mortal, met him in the street. "Ah, Mr. Hall, you have—never—been to see me—sir. I've been—very ill—I've been—at—Death's door—M. Hall." "Why didn't you step in sir? Why didn't you step in?"

At the battle of Trafalgar, two Scotchmen, messmates and bosom cronies, from the same little clachan, happened to be stationed near each other when the celebrated intimation was displayed from the Admiral's ship. "Look up and read, you, Jock," says one to the other; "England expects every man to do his duty—not a word frae your auld Scotland on this occasion."

Jock cocked his eye at the object for a moment, and turning to his companion, thus addressed him: "Man, Gairdip, is that a' your sense? Scotland knows well enough that her bairns will do their duty—that's just a hint to the Englishmen."

"Don't stand there loafing," said a professor at Franklin and Marshall college to three students, where they shouldn't be. "We're not loafing," said one of them; "there are only three of us, and it takes leaven to make a loaf."

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, DEC. 26, 1862.

Position of the Democratic Party.

When men get on the "livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," it is well enough, now and then, to displace the covering that hides the clown foot. All kinds of deception and hypocrisy are mean and detestable, whether connected with matters of moral or political interest. The confederate pirates upon the high seas, oftentimes have sailed under the stars and stripes, to enable them more effectually to plunder our commerce and destroy our ships. The deception adds to the heinousness of the offence. The rebels in the 36th Congress all the while professed loyalty to the government, at the very time they were secretly plotting its destruction. We now come to the proposition we propose briefly to discuss. The democratic party in the north pretends to be loyal, yet it is full of treason. In order that we may be rightly understood, we here say, that in our opinion, a great many men who still hold their political connections with the democratic party, are loyal and true to their country. Some of their leaders are equally patriotic. We wish the facts in the case would warrant us in saying as much of all its members, and chiefs; but we cannot do it without being guilty of the very sins of which we are complaining, fraud and hypocrisy. As a political organization, the so called democratic party is now exerting an influence against the government, and in favor of rebellion. Let us for a few moments look at the evidence to sustain the allegation. 1. It is found in the declaration of a large number of the rank and file of the party. We are frequently told by some of these men, that this is an "abolition war," others call it "Lincoln's war," while still another class, in their usual chaste and classic style, denominate it a "nigger war." The idea intended to be conveyed, is simply this, that the republican party caused the war. Some of their number are so stupidly ignorant, that they really believe the lie; others know better, but willfully lie, for the express purpose of deceiving the more ignorant. Whenever you hear a man "spreading himself" in this style, set him down a traitor, for whether you believe it or not he is one at heart. "Out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh." He who finds fault with the war, as waged to put down rebellion, and restore the authority of the government, is a traitor himself. The veriest school boy well knows, that the rebels commenced this war without provocation, by firing into our flag, bombarding our forts, and setting at open defiance the constitution and the laws. All conversation of a like character with that just named, indubitably stamps treason upon the foreheads of its authors.

2. Another evidence is the great disproportion in the number of volunteers from the republican and democratic parties. We find this proposition denied in the democratic papers, and by members of that party. Will some of our democratic friends answer us this question: If there are as many democrats as republicans in the army, how does it happen, that in all those regiments that are by the laws of the State from which they come allowed to vote, there are, on an average, about three republican votes, to one democratic? The returns from these States prove this result. Now one of two things must be true; either that three republicans to one democratic volunteer, or that democrats turned republicans after entering the army. It is the loyal, the patriotic, that respond to the call for volunteers. It is true, that democrats have often volunteered, and it is equally true, that they have almost as often figured for the officers in the army. And still another thing is true, that both the National and State Executives, as a matter of policy, and to keep the democratic party from going over to Jeff Davis, have given the democrats the lion's share of all the best officers throughout the federal army. Although this policy has operated very unjustly towards the republicans, yet for the sake of the cause, they have quietly acquiesced in it.

3. The democratic leaders in their public speeches, instead of attacking the rebels, attack the administration and the government. The speeches of John Van Buren and Fernando Wood, are specimens of nearly all the speeches made by democrats in the late fall campaign. If it is contended otherwise, then we call attention to the speeches of Seymour of New York and Eastman of New Hampshire, democratic candidates for Governor in their several States. They abound with threats at the administration and our own government, but not a word or a syllable against rebellion. In the N. H. democratic State Convention, recently, a man who had been confined in Fort Warren, for encouraging enlistments, and disloyalty to his government, made a speech, in which he declared slavery was right, and roundly abused the federal government, and he was loudly applauded by the Convention. A speech made by one of the democratic leaders in Maine, at Portland, during the last canvass in this State, was so full of rank treason, that it was better suited to the latitude of Richmond, Va., than Portland. Yet it was vociferously applauded by democrats.

4. The democratic press, as a general rule, at the present time is disloyal to the federal government. We know it professes to be otherwise, but what of that? Its columns are filled with abuse of the President, abuse of loyal men who sustain him, and abuse of every loyal State administration. Fanatical rant against the republican par-

ty, vulgar cant and slang phrases, such as "abolitionist," "nigger," &c., against its prominent men, fill up the self styled democratic press. The rebel generals, to show their malignity and treason, denounce the federal army as a band of abolitionists; the democratic press echoes back to their brother traitors in the south the same epithet. Rebel papers copy from democratic papers and democratic speeches, to show who their friends are in the north.

5. The democratic platform, as adopted at their Conventions, is treasonable. Their Resolutions denounce the President, for adopting measures which are indispensable, in maintaining the authority of the government. For instance, if their hypothesis, that the writ of habeas corpus cannot be suspended in times of rebellion, is correct, then the power of the general government is at an end. If all the forms of law have got to be complied with, before we can deal with spies and traitors, or if they are to be taken out of the hands of the military power in the midst of a gigantic civil war, then we may as well surrender to Jeff Davis now, as to delay a single day. Again, their Resolutions point to a settlement of this war by a "compromise," when they know the rebels will listen to no terms of settlement, except such as would involve the free States in everlasting disgrace and ruin. To advocate compromise, is to advocate an unconditional surrender to the rebels.

6. Who are the men that rejoice at our defeats, and mourn over our victories, but members of the democratic party? They have done it, and stand ready to do it again. What better evidence can we have of their treason, than conduct like this? And did not the members of the democratic party fear the halter or Fort Warren, we should hear a great deal more of this, than we now do. This spirit is in a great many of them, and fear only has prevented its more general development.

7. The men that have been arrested for disloyalty in the free States and imprisoned for the same, and all the skeddaddlers to the British dominions, are democrats. And these are the men that dictate its policy, control its Conventions and nominate its candidates. It is no pleasant task to be obliged to say these things of a great political organization at the north. But it is of no use to raise armies and money to send down south, and wink at treason at home. "Forewarned, forearmed." This government never was in so great peril as now. Its enemies, north as well as south, must be looked after. Could the "aid and comfort" now extended by the northern democracy to the southern rebels be withdrawn, it would put an end to the rebellion in less than sixty days. Treason at the north is now the great danger; and unless it is seasonably crushed out, it may in the end extinguish the last hopes of the American patriot, and leave the best government the world ever saw, a heap of smouldering ruins.

BLOOD THE PRICE OF REDEMPTION. We are indebted to the author, Rev. Frederic A. Noble, for a copy of a Discourse, under the above title, preached at the House of Hope, St. Paul, Minnesota. The author says that "during the struggle I have been willing to remain silent as to the inherent depravity of the cherished system of the South. I have thought cannon balls would be more potent and persuasive than logical deductions and empty words. Current events, it has seemed to me, were demonstrating the immorality and utter perilousness of continuing in our former course, with such effectiveness and force that individuals might well hold their peace. But it is of no use. Men who have convictions on this great question must speak them." He argues that the great national sin will be cast out; and that when a settlement does come, it will be a real peace, and not a shallow truce. Mr. Noble is another Oxford County man who is making his mark.

THE PNEUMOLOGICAL ALMANAC FOR 1863. is received. It contains a variety of matter pertaining to that science, and is issued in the usual neat style of the publishers, Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, N. Y. Price 6 cents.

Secretary Chase says that the reason why the soldiers are not more promptly paid, is that the large demands upon the Treasury have made it impossible to fill all the requisitions, as fast as made. If Congress will provide speedily, by legislation, as suggested in his report, authority to make loans, he thinks all demands may be promptly met. About one million per day goes to the Army and Navy, which does not materially lessen the accumulated requisitions.

Gen. Burnside's official report states that the whole responsibility of the movement at Fredericksburg belongs to him. His original plan was to make a feint at Gordonsville; and by rapid marches capture Fredericksburg, march towards Richmond, and fight a battle before Jackson could come down the valley. The failure to procure bridges and supplies delayed the crossing till the rebels were able to completely fortify the position.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION. It is now stated that Gen. Banks has gone to New Orleans, where he will supercede Gen. Butler. He will have 70,000 men in his command. The capture of Mobile, and the opening of the river, as well as a sharp look out for foreign operations, will be a part of the service required of him.

The Governor has appointed Manderville T. Ludden, County Attorney for Androscoggin County.

For the Oxford Democrat. Minerals of Oxford County. No. III. Mt. Mica.

LAPIDOLITE. This beautiful mineral, which is generally considered rare, occurs abundantly at Mt. Mica, in masses of various sizes, some having been obtained weighing upwards of 100 pounds. These masses consist of an aggregation of small pearly scales, varying in color from pale rose to bright purple, giving to the minerals a very elegant appearance on the surfaces of fracture. Like *Amblygonite*, previously mentioned, it is interesting on account of containing a considerable amount of the metal *Lithium*, and, as has been recently demonstrated by Mr. O. D. Allen, in a very interesting paper published in *Silliman's Journal* for November, an unusually large amount of the newly discovered and rare metals *Rubidium* and *Cesium*. According to Mr. Allen, the proportion of *Rubidium* amounts to about 0.2 per cent., and of *Cesium* to 0.3 per cent., which is a greater proportion than is contained in most other substances in which they have been found. The specimen analyzed was from the Hebron locality, but from the very close resemblance of all the minerals, there is no reason to suppose that there will be much difference in the composition of specimens from Mt. Mica.

PETALITE. This mineral was formerly obtained here, in large and fine specimens, but none have been found, to my knowledge, for several years. Like *Lapidolite*, this also contains *Lithium*. The specimens that I have seen are small masses weighing one or two ounces. The color is gray or dull reddish with a glassy lustre, which becomes somewhat pearly on the cleavage surfaces. This is considered a rare mineral; in this country very few localities are known.

TOURMALINE. Mt. Mica is perhaps more widely known as a mineral locality, by the rare and beautiful specimens of red and green tourmalines that have been obtained here, than on any other account. Some of these were formerly found in an inch in diameter and transparent, approaching the ruby in beauty and value, but for several years none have been procured except more ordinary semi-transparent and brittle specimens of little value except as cabinet specimens. These are, however, of a great variety of colors and forms, and of considerable interest to mineralogists. The most common variety, here as well as elsewhere, is black, opaque and with but little lustre. This passes gradually into blue-black and blue varieties, which have been called *Indicolite*. These are generally opaque or nearly so, and are seldom found in well formed crystals. The green varieties, varying from a very pale to deep green, are very abundant at this place, and though not often found in perfect crystals, are usually bright and nearly transparent. They are generally imbedded in mica or quartz, and frequently have a radiated structure consisting of thin, flat, or needle like crystals, diverging from a common centre. Sometimes crystals are green externally and red within, or the reverse, and sometimes one end is green while the other is red or blue. The red varieties are the most rare, and perhaps the most interesting. They occur of various shades, from pale pink to ruby-red and deep crimson, and are generally transparent, and, occasionally, are found in very perfect crystals, when they are very beautiful. This variety has been called *Rubellite* from its color. In addition to these colors, pure white specimens are not uncommon, as well as various shades of brown, but these are not usually considered as of much interest by collectors.

BERYL. Associated with the large crystals of black tourmaline and sometimes imbedded in them, very good specimens of beryl are sometimes met with. These are hexagonal prisms, generally somewhat irregular in form, and not often with the ends perfect, of a light green color, translucent, and vitreous in lustre. The hardness is greater than that of quartz.

MICA. Large quantities of this mineral, from which the locality has taken its name, may always be obtained. It occurs in imperfectly crystallized masses or sheets, often a foot or more in diameter, but seldom of sufficient purity or transparency to be of commercial value, like that from Acworth and Grafton, N. H., which is used for the doors of stoves, lanterns, &c., and of late, to a considerable extent, for delicate photographic plates. The name *Muscovite* is also applied to this mineral.

FELDSPAR. The principal part of the vein in which all the minerals previously mentioned are found, consists of a grayish variety of feldspar, occurring in imperfectly crystallized masses, of but little interest or value, unless it be regarded in connection with the origin and nature of the vein and the relations of the different minerals, one to another, which are questions that cannot, with propriety, be discussed here.

ALBITE. The variety of albite which has been called by some mineralogists, *Clevelandite*, occurs quite abundantly at Mt. Mica. It is generally in the form of masses consisting of flat flakes of about an inch in diameter, united together in various ways, and generally rather brittle or friable. The color is usually gray or yellowish, sometimes stained with brown; the lustre on the surfaces of the flakes is pearly.

QUARTZ. Various varieties of quartz are met with here. The common transparent, crystallized form called *Rock crystal*, is often found filling cavities, with fine needle like crystals, pointing inward towards the centre from all sides. Smoky quartz is occasionally met with in good specimens, both massive and in perfect crystals, which are generally transparent or nearly so. The color

is usually dark smoky brown. *Rose quartz* is found in masses of a light pink color, but not often transparent or sufficiently free from cracks to be of much beauty. Much better specimens of this variety have been obtained at another locality about a mile farther east. At this place a large mass was once obtained, as I have been told, for the purpose of making a large mortar for grinding the materials used in the manufacture of artificial teeth.

BLEND. This ore, which consists of sulphur and zinc, has been found in small quantities. The only specimens that I have seen, were small masses or imperfect crystals, of a yellowish brown color.

APATITE. A massive variety of Phosphate of Lime, is not uncommon here. It is of a dull light green color, and rather soft.

BRONZITE. Small dark brown crystals having a brilliant lustre, are often found imbedded in albite and other minerals from this locality, which appear to be Bronzite or oxyd of Titanium, but I have not been able to procure a sufficient amount of the mineral to ascertain its nature with certainty.

THE CABINET. Monday morning's papers brought batches of crude rumors about changes in the cabinet. The case seems to be resolved into the simple fact that, last week, the Republican Senators held a caucus, at which was chosen a Committee to wait upon the President, and urge a reconstruction of the Cabinet. The object contemplated seems to have been to get rid of Secretary Seward. The proceedings coming to the ears of Mr. Seward, he at once tendered his resignation. Secretary Chase also resigned, because of the opposition to his financial plan. The president accepted neither of their resignations, and both resumed their places. The vacancy in the Department of the Interior has not been filled.

Our Representative, elect, Mr. G. W. Hammond, possibly with a view to ascertain in a measure the wants of the people for whom he is to legislate,—has lately made a tour of observation through quite a portion of the State. While in Aroostook County, a relative presented him with one of the horns of a Moose, which he has left at this office, for the inspection of the curious. This specimen weighs 14 pounds, and is about three feet in length, with nine antlers, upon a web one foot in width. These points do not indicate the age of the animal as many suppose, two or three being added in a year, after the fifth year. Pairs of horns have been obtained weighing nearly 80 pounds. They shed them annually, from December to March.

Mr. T. M. Crocker, has a pair of Moose horns, from Piscataquis, of about the same length as the specimen in our possession, but which have not quite so wide a web.

HEAVY ARTILLERY. Orders have been issued for the conversion of the 18th Maine Regiment into a heavy artillery regiment. This arrangement requires the recruiting of two new companies. Full particulars are given in general orders.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT. The County Commissioners meet to-day, to close up the business of the year. They will probably remain in session during a part of next week. The new Board will be organized on the first day of January, agreeably to the law of last winter.

Col. Kimball of the Maine 12th, and Capt. Swan of the 13th, have our thanks for New Orleans papers.

DEATHS IN THE 23d. The following list of deaths in the Maine 23d, is taken from the correspondence of the Press: George McIntire, Co. K, Porter, Me., Dec. 9th; Clark S. Edwards, Co. K, Otisfield, Dec. 9th; Edward K. Fitz, Co. G, Danville, Dec. 9th; Darius Pearce, Co. G, Green, Dec. 10; Anthony W. Johnson, Co. B, Brownfield, Dec. 13; and Marshal F. Flint, Co. B, Sweden, Dec. 15th; all of typhoid pneumonia.

LES MISERABLES. Messrs. Bailey and Noyes, Portland, have a cheap edition of this great work of Victor Hugo. The five books are printed in one volume, and sold for \$1.00. Forwarded by mail on receipt of price.

NEW YORK STEAMERS. We would invite attention to the advertisement of the New York and Portland line of steamers. The vessels appear staunch and commodious, and are well spoken of by those who have taken passage in them. The line is becoming a favorite one.

THE ATLANTIC. In another column, we print the prospectus of this popular Magazine. Its merit is attested by the rapid strides it has made, in its brief career. The January number is one of the best yet issued, demonstrating that it is to improve with age.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? The telegraph reports the owl train, on a road in New Jersey, has run off the track. On the Grand Trunk railway, a freight train is currently known as the *sardine* train.

A firm in New York offers to paper makers a machine that will clean 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of unrotted fax per day. It is recommended for preparing fax for paper stock.

The Vermont Hospital for the Insane, at Brattleboro', was burned, on Sunday morning, at two o'clock. No lives were lost.

CASUALTIES OF THE 17TH REG. COL. Roberts furnishes the Press, with the following statement: The 17th Maine was in the fight of Saturday, and under a heavy fire of shot and shell for a considerable part of from 3 to 6 hours. The officers and men displayed coolness and gallantry, and were complimented by our General.

I send you for information of friends of the regiment, the names of the killed and wounded.

KILLED.—Sergeant J. C. Libby, Co. I; private Melvin H. Cooper, Co. F.

WOUNDED. Co. A—Leonard A. Pottingill, in thigh, serious; Serg. Geo. P. Grover, knee, slight; Corporal Simon C. Paine, two fingers, lost; private Patrick McGrath, foot seriously; Peter McGirt, shoulder, slight.

Co. B—Private Samuel B. Libby, in head, seriously; Stephen Morton, shoulder, slight.

Co. C—Private Edward C. Allen, in hand, seriously.

Co. E—Private E. Greely Marston, in head, seriously.

Co. F—Private Chas. Twitchell, in finger, slight; Eliab Murdock, side, slight; Chas. H. Morse, do.

Co. G—Private Ebenezer Tyler, hand, seriously.

Co. H—Corporal Samuel P. Horr, foot, seriously; Sumner Winslow, foot, slightly; Edward Haskell, leg, seriously; Samuel Donnell, leg do; Rensselaer Morton, hand slightly.

Total, 2 killed, 18 wounded; no officers injured.

The regiment went into the fight with field, staff and line officers 27; enlisted men 618. Missing none.

Co. D. and K had no casualties.

CONGRESS. During the last week the House has voted the army appropriation bill. It amounts to about \$700,000,000. Mr. Flanders, one of the Representatives elect from Louisiana, appeared to take his seat. Vallandigham objected, and his certificate was referred to the committee on elections.

In the Senate, a bill has been reported forfeiting the pay of officers absent from their commands.

The Augusta correspondent of the Bangor Whig, says the whole sum received in this State, on soldiers' allotments, so far as ascertained, is \$289,000. These figures, we think, exhibit but a part of the amount received. The tenth regiment, which allots but a small sum, had made arrangements to send home \$50,000, of the pay they expected to receive last month.

A correspondent has furnished a list of all the men who have gone to the war from Fryeburg, as well as those from other places, who were natives of the town. We intended to have published it this week, but special reasons existed for putting other matter in its place, which we presume will be satisfactory to the parties interested.

A few extra copies will be printed, and furnished to those who order on Monday. The number will possess an additional interest to the people of that region, from a history of "Mollocket," the last of the Pequots.

The rebel force in Fredericksburg, when the city was taken by our troops, was 42 regiments. They broke and fled so quickly that but 156 were wounded by the terrible fire of our army.

Hon. James A. Pearce, U. S. Senator from Maryland, died at Charlestown, on Saturday, aged 56.

Alfred Landers, Co. D, 16th regiment, was wounded in the late battle. We are informed that he belonged in Woodstock.

A letter in the Press, from one of the officers, says the 20th Maine regiment lost about 18 killed, and had a larger number wounded. No list has been published.

Our thanks are due the Press, for dealing blows in our behalf, though flippant paragraphs like that of the Springfield paper possess neither the power to injure or annoy, even had there been no misapprehension in the case.

We learn from the Clarion that Mr. Samuel Lisherness, of New Portland, while assisting in moving a building on Thursday of last week, had his leg caught between the building and a tree, and so badly crushed that it was necessary to amputate it above the knee.

The Farmington Chronicle states that Benj. Sampson Esq., of Farmington Falls, Register of Probate for Franklin County, died suddenly on Friday evening, 12 inst., of congestion of the brain.

North Oxford Quarterly Meeting will be held in Peru, the last day of December. Oxford Quarterly Meeting will be held in Backfield, on the 6th of January.

THE FASHIONS. Madame Demorest has issued her *Mirror of Fashions* for the Winter of 1862-3. Such an array of useful and beautiful patterns, with directions in detail, and full size patterns, can be found in no other work of the kind. A subscriber to this Magazine will find a ready solution to the many vexed questions of dress, constantly recurring, with the advantage of knowing that whatever is presented is the mode. Price only \$1 per year.

Gov. Seymour of New York, is reported to have written a letter, saying that he desires the State of New York to maintain the proud pre eminence she has thus far held in the work of maintaining the Union and the Constitution.

The Lewiston Journal says that the agent of the Porter mill in that place has contracted, as we learn, with the Biddleford Machine Shop for \$50,000 worth of cotton machinery. What better proof could there be of the confidence of our wisest business men in the good time coming?

Dr. Stephen Gale of Portland has erected in the burying ground at Plymouth, Mass., a marble monument over the remains of the seventy two mariners who perished in the shipwreck of the armed brig Gen. Arnold, in the year 1778.

Gen. Heintzelman, it is said, will immediately take the field at the head of a new corps d'armee, and the command of the defenses of Washington will be added to the duties of Military Governor.

Petitions are being circulated in different parts of the State for Congress to appropriate \$3,000,000 for a railroad from the Penobscot to the east line of the State, as a work of military necessity.

A correspondent of the Washington Republican says that he is assured by a gentleman in whom he has entire confidence, that Washington's will is now in Culpeper county, Va., and adds that there need not be any uneasiness about its safety.

The Evening Post thinks that gradual emancipation, would be like cutting off a dog's tail by inches to get it used to the pain.

SAD NEWS. Intelligence has been received at Gardiner of the death of Mr. Alvin M. C. Heath, of wounded received at Fredericksburg. Mr. Heath was publisher and editor of the Gardiner Journal, and enlisted—leaving a wife and interesting little family—from a sense of duty, believing the demands of his country superior to all others. He died on the 15th inst. His body will be brought home for interment. [Press.]

DEATH OF AN AGED HERMIT. Joseph Plummer of Meredith, well known to many of the residents of Belknap county, N. H., as "Old Jo. Plummer, the Hermit," who has passed sixty-seven years of his life by himself in a kind of log house, situated in a remote locality, died on the 3d inst., aged eighty-eight years. One of his friends called on him the evening previous to his death, and requested permission to pass the night with him; but he replied, "You can do me no good—I shall die before morning." The friend granted his wish and left him, and during the night he died as he had lived, alone. [Manchester Mirror.]

THE CREW OF AN IRON CLAD. As the battery of our iron-clad steamer Montauk weighs thirty five tons, it is interesting to know that her entire crew will be less than seventy men. An old frigate required a ship's company of three hundred sailors and landmen, and a guard of Marines. These would man four of the new fashioned ships, and while every 32 pounder on the frigate required the labor of twelve men, the 450 pounder of the Montauk is easily moved by four.

A PEACE PROPOSITION. Orpheus C. Kerr, writes from Washington that terms for peace have been agreed upon between the rebel authorities and their Northern sympathizers, upon the following basis:

"Hostilities shall at once cease, and the two armies be consolidated under the title of the Confederate State Forces. The war debts of the North and South shall be so united that the North may pay them without confusion. An election for a new President shall at once be held, everybody voting save those who have shown animosity to the sunny South. France shall be driven out of Mexico by the consolidated armies, the expense being so managed that the North may pay it without further trouble. Upon these terms the Confederacy will become a peaceful fellow man."

The Springfield Republican says an old paper manufacturer writes with great confidence and enthusiasm of a new process for reducing wood to paper pulp, which has been discovered by Prof. Chadbourne of Williams and Bowdoin colleges. It depends upon a combination of chemical and mechanical principles, by which the woody fibers are like strengthened and separated from each other. The process is pronounced by practical paper makers and patent examiners as entirely unique, and quite certain in results.

The steamships Norwegian and Jura, arrived in Portland, on Friday morning. The news is not important. We notice Atlantic & St. Lawrence railway shares quoted at \$65 to \$67.

PRESENTATION. The Boston Journal says the friends of Col. Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, N. H., have made him the recipient of a splendid war horse. The Journal says Col. Kent's regiment will be filled by drafting.

Some letter writer has stated that the Tenth Maine regiment had been ordered to "go forward."

NEW EXPRESS. The Kennebec Journal reports that application will be made to the next Legislature, for the charter of a new Express Company. The company will ask the right to do a general express business, at reasonable rates. The Journal thinks a little competition may have a good influence.

SINGULAR. The Bath Times says that a hog attacked Mr. Hermon Shottle, knocked him over, biting him so seriously that his life is in danger. Mr. S. was trying to drive the animal from his yard.

War News.
THE BATTLE AT KINSTON, N. C.
Kinston, December 14th, 1862.
To Maj. Gen. Halleck: I have the honor to inform you that I left Newbern for this place on the 11th inst., but owing to bad roads and consequent delays to my train, I did not reach the South West Creek, five miles from this town, until the 13th inst.
The enemy were posted there, but by a heavy artillery fire in front, and a vigorous infantry attack on either flank, I succeeded in forcing a passage, and without much loss. This morning I advanced on the town, and found the enemy strongly posted at a defile through a marsh bordering on a creek. The position was so well chosen that very little of our artillery could be brought in play. The main attack, therefore, was made by the infantry, assisted by a few guns pushed forward in the roads. After a five hours' hard fight, we succeeded in driving the enemy from their position. We followed them rapidly to the river. The bridge over the Neuse River at this point was prepared for firing, and was fired in six places, but we were so close behind them that we saved the bridge. The enemy retreated precipitately by the Goldsboro' and Pikeville roads. Their force was about 6,000 men, with twenty pieces of artillery. The result is, we have taken Kinston, captured eleven pieces of artillery, and taken from 400 to 500 prisoners, and found a large amount of quartermasters and commissary stores. Our loss will not exceed 200 killed and wounded. I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. G. FOSTER, Maj. Gen. Com.
The following has been received at headquarters:
Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Dec. 20th. Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington: My expedition was a perfect success. I burned the railroad bridge at Goldsboro and Mount Olive, and tore up several miles of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. We fought four engagements, viz., at Southwest Creek, Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, and whipped the enemy handsomely each time.
S. G. FOSTER, Maj. Gen. Com.
The rebels are very active just now in the West. Reports say 50,000 of Lee's army have been sent to Chattanooga; and that shortly armies of 100,000 each, will be concentrated at Nashville and Vicksburg. They have so disturbed the Mobile & Ohio railroad that trains are not run. Morgan was reported in force at Hartsville, Friday night. Preparations are made for him. Gen. D. Stanley followed sharply by cavalry to Rural Hill, but found no signs of any enemy. Twenty rebels in United States overcoats undertook to surprise Col. Stanley's escort of cavalry of twelve men, and were badly handled. Stanley's men fought desperately, severely wounding the rebel commander, killing two or three, and chased the enemy home.
The victory of Gen. Foster in North Carolina is confirmed. The order for the burning of the cotton causes great excitement in the Roanoke region. North Carolina is to raise 10,000 State troops for home service. Our troops have been able to destroy a station, and do some damage to the Wilmington railroad.
Gen. Floyd claims to have gained a victory at Pickett, on the Kentucky border, routing 4,000 Federals, killing 50, taking 6 prisoners and capturing nine flat boats with valuable stores.
Gen. Grant is reported to be still at Oxford, Miss. His army discovered some rich correspondence at the residence of Buchanan's Secretary Thompson.
Parson Brownlow endorses Gen. Rosecrans as an accomplished officer, who is looking sharply after matters in his department. A cavalry battle had taken place at Corinth. Result not stated. The Tribune has the following: The whole force of Rebels in Tennessee is variously estimated at 70,000 to 80,000 men—an exaggeration. Their old regiments are filled with conscripts. The force at Murfreesboro', yesterday, was 25,000 men. Rains' Division is at Hollow Tree Gap. Rebel outposts were about 11 miles from Nashville, on various roads.
The Vicksburg Whig of the 13th says two Union gunboats went to the Yazoo on the 9th inst., and at Blake's plantation run over two torpedoes, which exploded without doing mischief. The boats fired four shots and withdrew.
There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac. Gen. Burnside says the army is now ready to commence another campaign.
Rebel officers say that large establishments at Richmond are manufacturing army cloth precisely like that worn by our army. Several of their men have been seen in such dress. The object is to create confusion in an engagement.
Gen. Curtis, at St. Louis, has received a dispatch from Gen. Herron to the following effect: "It is believed that Gen. Hindman has crossed the Arkansas River with his infantry, while Gen. Marmaduke is on the north side with his cavalry." Hundreds of men from Gen. Hindman's army are daily joining that of Gen. Herron. Many of them are Missourians, who express the greatest disgust with the Rebel campaign in the West, and avow as their conviction that its further prosecution is hopeless.
Richmond papers state that a very large steamer bringing a heavy stock of shoes, blankets, and other supplies, has arrived at Charleston.
NEW YORK DEC. 24. The iron clad battery Montauk left yesterday for Hampton Roads.

Rates of Advertising.
With the approval of the Judge of Probate, the charges for Probate advertising were fixed, November 18th, as follows:
Appointment of Administrator, \$1 25
Order on Account, or pet. for allowance, 1 50
Petitions and orders, per square, 1 25
The above rates correspond with the charges in other counties.
Transient advertisements will be charged at the same rates.
MAINE AGENCY, AND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
No. 273 F street.
Communications to be addressed to:
J. W. HATHAWAY,
Maine State Ag't, Washington, D. C.
MARRIED.
In Paris, 22d, by John Deane, Esq., Hiram A. Lovejoy of Milton Plantation to Miss Dorothy J. Morse of Paris.
In Boston, 21st, Mr. A. T. Denison of Portland to Miss Sarah C. R. Welch of Gorham.
DIED.
In Norway, 15th, William Z., son of Ephraim H. and Jane S. Brown, aged 16 years, 4 months. At Camp Grover, Md., 17th, of typhoid fever, Mr. Isaac R. Beecher, of Paris, aged 20—a member of Co. F., 23d regiment.
In Andover, 5th, Eda L. Merrill, aged 13 years 7 months.
In Winsthorpe, Mary Chesley, formerly of Paris, aged 61 years.
Great Excitement!
Among the children and young folks, at seeing the
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS, AND CHOICE PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS! And the Holidays!
ALL KINDS OF NICE THINGS FROM A Whistle to a Steam Engine!
TOY AND JUVENILE BOOKS!
And finally, everything one could wish for to make a Handsome Present!
ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF
BRIAR WOOD PIPES!
Varying in price from 25 cents to \$1.
AND IN FACT ALL THE
Yankee Notions of the day,
Too numerous to mention; but just call and see, and if you are not satisfied it shall not be my fault.
I can furnish you with anything in the line of
TOYS AND NOTIONS,
That can be found in the State.
I ALSO STILL KEEP GOOD Letter & Note Papers,
Varying in price from 13 to 20 cts. a quire.
ENVELOPES, 8 to 13 CTS. PER BUNCH.
Of various patterns and sizes.
ALSO, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, States, Writing Books, &c.
I am also receiving direct from importers,
CHOICE DRUGS & CHEMICALS,
Fine Castile and Toilet Soaps,
Also on hand, a large assortment of choice
Essences and Trasures, Extracts and Syrups of all kinds; also, Perfumery and Hair Oils,
Hair Dyes, Preservers and Restoratives,
ALL KINDS OF
Pills, Liniments, Bitters, Roots and Herbs, Barks, &c.
I am constantly adding to my stock of Toys, Books, Stationery, Drugs and Medicines.
If you want anything for the Holidays, don't forget the place where you can find them cheap for Cash, and Cash only.
A. OSCAR NOYES,
Noyes' Block, Norway, Me.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME.
The number for Jan., 1863, begins the 11th Vol. of the Atlantic Monthly.
FROM the commencement, in 1857, the Atlantic has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, and all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never wear from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course first adopted in its early career, will ever be faithfully maintained.
The staff of writers regularly contributing to the Atlantic Monthly, embraces all the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the Publishers in promising to its readers,
The Best Essays, the Best Stories, the Best Poems,
Which American talent can produce.
LIST OF REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.
The following authors are among the regular contributors:
James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, Louis Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, C. C. Hazewell, T. W. Higginson, Author "Margaret Howth," Mrs. Julia W. Howe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitore, Oliver W. Holmes, John G. Whittier, E. P. Whipple, Bayard Taylor, Charles E. Norton, George S. Hilliard, Henry Giles, Walter Mitchell, Henry F. Tuckerman, John Weiss, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Harriet Martineau, Charles Reade, "The Country Parson," Rose Terry, Harriet E. Prescott, Robert T. S. Lowell, J. T. Townbridge, Edward Everett, Professor A. D. White.
The foregoing list includes
THE LEADING WRITERS IN AMERICA.
TERMS. The Atlantic is for sale by all Book and Periodical dealers. Price 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, \$3.00, postage paid. Yearly subscriptions received, or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the publishers.
Specimen copies sent gratis on application to the publishers.
Lots of premiums, &c., furnished on application to the publishers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
BOSTON, MASS.
Cards, Tags and Bill-heads printed at the Democrat Office

OXFORD, 22: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1862.
SAMUEL W. SAUNDERS, administrator on the estate of James L. Haskell late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.
OXFORD, 22: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1862.
JOHN C. GERRY, administrator on the estate of Samuel Dudley late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his second and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said County, on the 21st day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.
OXFORD, 22: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1862.
SAC EASTMAN, administrator on the estate of Oliver B. Stevens late of Sweden in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said County, on the 21st day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.
OXFORD, 22: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1862.
DEBORAH WHITNEY, trustee of Sarah C. Whitney, now composit, heir of William C. Whitney late of Norway in said County, having presented her first account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:
Ordered, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.
OXFORD, 22: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1862.
THOMAS DAY, Jr., administrator of Louis in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.
OXFORD, 22: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1862.
GEORGE P. WHITNEY, trustee of William C. Whitney, now composit, heir of William C. Whitney late of Norway in said County, having presented his first and final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:
Ordered, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.
OXFORD, 22: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1862.
GEORGE P. WHITNEY, trustee of William C. Whitney, now composit, heir of William C. Whitney late of Norway in said County, having presented his first and final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:
Ordered, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.
OXFORD, 22: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1862.
W. C. WHITNEY, now composit, heir of William C. Whitney late of Norway in said County, having presented his first and final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:
Ordered, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.
OXFORD, 22: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1862.
W. C. WHITNEY, now composit, heir of William C. Whitney late of Norway in said County, having presented his first and final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:
Ordered, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.
OXFORD, 22: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1862.
W. C. WHITNEY, now composit, heir of William C. Whitney late of Norway in said County, having presented his first and final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:
Ordered, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

A Card to the Ladies OF OXFORD!
H. ROSENBERG,
SOUTH PARIS.
Takes pleasure in informing the Public that he has again received, and is receiving from time to time, new additions
To his already Extensive Stock of
Dry Goods, Millinery, AND FANCY GOODS.
Which will be sold
AT HIS USUAL LOW PRICES.
He particularly calls attention to his extensive assortment of
Dress Goods, Shawls, LADIES' CLOTH & WATER PROOFS, LINEN GOODS, BED SPREADS, SCARFS AND SCARFINGS, BALMORALS, CLODS, Hoods, Skating Caps, WHITE ENGLISH FLANNELS, Ladies, Misses, & Children's Fleece-d Hoed and Gloves.
THE Millinery Department,
Has never been more complete, than it is this season, and the prices of Goods here never been marked lower.
MRS. A. R. RAY,
Continues to carry on the
CLOAK AND DRESS MAKING,
For which branch all kinds of Trimmings can be found.
MOURNING BONNETS,
And Mourning Goods of all descriptions.
Constantly on hand.
H. ROSENBERG.
THE HOME JOURNAL,
FOR 1863.
WE have much pleasure in informing the public that one of our contributors for the coming year will be our old friend and colleague
Theodore S. Fay.
We confess to uncommon pride and pleasure in this renewal of intercourse with the friend and intimate of other days, and we look to be felicitated by it, by the established readers who constitute the life of the Home Journal.
We have in preparation, also, for the coming year,
Very Thrilling Stories.
Some of the ablest of living pens are engaged for us, in translating from the French and German; and our own original narrative-writers are among the first.
We are fortunate, also, in travellers gone abroad who are literary contributors, and we are anticipating for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of these sketches of Travel and adventures.
But the feature of our journal, which we have not yet mentioned, is perhaps the most recherche of all; its prominence as
The Exponent of Refined Society.
Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion, in New York and the other capitals, is especially valuable in this respect, keeping us unerringly informed of the changes and progress of what is called the "gay world." As we have taken some pains to arrange the resources for this new feature, we speak confidently of its promise of entertainment to our large circle of readers.
The editors will give the Journal their constant attention, as before. Of the going on, in the eventful scenes and places of the country, Mr. Willie will give photographs as usual. Gen. Morris's Songs and Sketches will be broadened on the thread of the passing moment, as they always have been.
TERMS: For one copy, \$2.00; For three copies, 5.00; For a club of seven copies, 10.00; for a club of fifteen copies, 20.00.
MORRIS & WILLIS,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,
107 Fulton Street, New York.
Portland and New York SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
THE splendid and fast Steamship CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Willett, and PARKERSBURG, Capt. Hoffman, will until further notice run as follows:
Leave New York's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Pier 9 North River, New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, \$5, including Fare and State Rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer as early as 3 P. M. on the day that they leave Portland.
For freight or passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Portland,
H. B. CROMWELL & Co., New York
Portland, Dec. 5, 1862.
A GOOD CHANCE.
TO MAKE
\$50 to \$100 a month, and expenses.
AGENTS WANTED immediately, to sell J. T. Lloyd's cheap and elegant maps in Maine and New Hampshire.
J. T. Lloyd's Map of United States.
J. T. Lloyd's Map of Virginia.
J. T. Lloyd's Map of Southern States.
\$7 Dollars and others take notice! Sent by express without delay to any part of Maine or New Hampshire. Address
H. J. L. STANWOOD & CO.,
BRUSSARD, MAINE.
With stamp enclosed.
Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College.
THE WINTER TERM will commence December 1st, instead of the last Monday of November, as per Catalogue.
E. A. ROBINSON, Secretary.
Kent's Hill, Nov. 10, 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 NOTES.
NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
S. R. SHEHAN,
HAVING LOCATED HIMSELF
AT BETHEL HILL.
Will prosecute the tailoring business in all its branches.
Having had over 20 years experience as CUTTER, In the City of Portland,
And other large towns in this State, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who call, and hopes, by prompt attention to the wants of the public, to merit a share of patronage.
WANTED immediately, four young ladies to learn the trade.
Particular attention paid to Cutting Garments, to be made out of the shop.
All garments made at this establishment, warranted to give entire satisfaction.
S. R. SHEHAN.
BETHEL, Sept. 15th, 1862.
S. RICHARDS, Jr.
Dealer in
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
Silver & Plated Ware,
SPECTACLES AND FANCY GOODS
Opposite Methodist Church
SOUTH PARIS.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.
S. W. BUTTERFIELD,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c.
Jig Sawing and turning of all kinds, DONE WITH NEATNESS.
Manufactory at
BETHEL, MAINE.
W. A. PIDGIN & CO.,
Book, Card and Fancy Job Printers,
PARIS, MAINE.
TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, And Supporters!
ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES!
Warranted to fit, and give
Perfect Satisfaction!
VERY LOW FOR CASH!
A. OSCAR NOYES,
Norway Village, Maine.
International House,
JUNCTION OF
EXCHANGE, CONGRESS & LIME STS.,
Opposite New City Hall, Portland, Me.
THE subscriber having leased this new and commodious Hotel, invites to the attention of the traveling public.
No pains will be spared to make the INTERNATIONAL a first class Hotel, and at the same time, for the payment of the debt of day or week, will be within the reach of the business public.
JOS. W. STOVER, Proprietor.
The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of
THOMAS RECKARD late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
Nov. 18, 1862. VIRGIL D. PARRIS.
South Down & Cotswold Sheep FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale some Thirty Grade South Down and Grade Cotswold Sheep, for the benefit of the public.
FARNUM JEWETT
North Waterford, Nov. 12, 1862.
EMPLOYMENT. The undersigned has, for several years past, been engaged in a business which has yielded him at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, and is now willing to teach it to others. The business is of a highly useful and general character, adapted both to cities and villages, and one that any ordinary capacity, young or old, male or female, can acquire with a few hours practice, and by which they can secure a very handsome income. Several ladies who have received instructions from me, both in New York and Pennsylvania, are earning upwards of \$15 per week by it, and there is no reason why others cannot do the same. In various, even, can do well by it, as it is no peddling affair, but a business that is perfectly respectable. Gentlemen and ladies of leisure who would like to learn the business for their own amusement or pleasure, will find the practice of it a pleasant pastime, and one they will take great interest in. On receipt of one dollar I will send printed instructions by which any person can readily acquire the art, and these instructions will also contain every particular relation to carrying it on so that it will be profitable. The purchaser of the printed instructions, will also be authorized to teach it to others; and I have sometimes received as high as \$200 for teaching it to a single individual. I would further state that \$25 or \$30 will purchase everything that is required to conduct the business with, and the articles are sold almost everywhere, or if preferred I can send them. Address: **ALVORD T. PARSONS,** 26 Liberty Street, New York. 47

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of
HANNAH SEVERY of Duxbury, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
Dec. 16, 1862. ALDEN B. SEVERY.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of
BENJ. F. WHITCOMB late of Norway, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
Dec. 16, 1862. SEBASTIAN S. SMITH.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of
JONATHAN POWERS late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
Dec. 16, 1862. BALL B. WILLIS.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of
PHILIP W. JONES late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
Dec. 16, 1862. ORRIN JONES.
Commissioner's Notice.
WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Daniel Young, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing the eighth day of November last, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the office of R. A. Frye, in said Bethel, on the last Saturdays of December, 1862, and January and February, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.
RICHARD A. FRYE, Commissioner.
DAVID F. BROWN, Clerk.
Bethel, Dec. 1, 1862.
SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD, ss., Dec. 11, 1862. Taken on execution and will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the thirty-first day of January, 1863, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Post Office in Norway Village, in said County, all the right in equity which Timothy Jordan of Norway aforesaid had, at the time the same was attached on the original writ, of redeeming the following described real estate situate in said Norway, and being the same premises which the said Timothy Jordan conveyed to Joseph H. Morse, by his deed of mortgage dated April 20th, 1859, and recorded with Oxford Records, book 116, page 201, to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty dollars; also one lot of land situate in said Norway, and being the same premises which the said Timothy Jordan conveyed to Joseph H. Morse, by his deed of mortgage dated April 20th, 1859, and recorded with Oxford Records, book 116, page 415, and being the homestead of said Jordan. The above described real estate is also conveyed by the said Jordan to Joseph H. Morse, by his mortgage deed thereof, dated Feb. 24, 1860, and recorded with Oxford Records, book 129, page 85, to secure the payment of four hundred and fifty dollars—reference therein being had for a more particular description.
A. P. GREENLEAF, Deputy Sheriff.
EXECUTOR'S SALE. By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, executor of the estate of Ulrich Proctor, late of Canton in said County, deceased, will sell by public or private sale, at the office of E. G. Harlow in Canton, on Wednesday, the 23d day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate of which the said Ulrich Proctor died seized and possessed. Said estate consists of one undivided half of the house and house lot on which deceased resided at the time of his death; one undivided half of the Staples pasture so called, and one undivided half of the Sway and Lindsey field, all subject to the widow's dower.
E. G. HARLOW, Executor.
Canton, December 17, 1862.
WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Daniel Young, late of Hartford in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing the 18th day of November, A. D. 1862, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the office of E. G. Harlow, in Canton, on the first Saturdays of January, March and May, at ten o'clock A. M., of each day.
Dated at Canton, this day of December, 1862.
E. G. HARLOW,
OTIS HAYFORD, Jr.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, there will be exposed for sale, at the house of the late Robert Gossell in Peru on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate of Robert Gossell in the County of Oxford deceased (including the reversion of the widow's dower therein if necessary,) as well as produce the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of the debt of day or week, will be within the reach of the business public. Said real estate consists of about sixty acres of land, a new cottage, house and stable. About twenty acres of said land is improved and new. Situated near the old Adam Knight Mills, being part of the mill lot in the town of Peru.
SQUIRE BISHOP, Administrator.
December 12th, A. D. 1862.
NOTICE. Whereas my wife, Frances M. Caldwell, has lost my bed and furniture this is to inform all persons harboring or trusting her in any expense.
RICHARD A. CALDWELL.
Lovell, Dec. 16, 1862.
NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY. The undersigned have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of Daniel Blanchard, late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, and we hereby give notice that six months from the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1862 will be allowed to said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts; and that we will attend for the purpose of receiving such claims and proofs, at the office of Henry Hyde Smith, in said Fryeburg, on the last Saturdays of January, February and April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.
HENRY HYDE SMITH,
JOSEPH CHANDLER.
Fryeburg, Dec. 1, 1862.
FREEDOM NOTICE. This is to certify that I have this day given to my son, John C. Saunders, the remainder of his minority, to transact business for himself. I shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
N. J. SAUNDERS.
Norway, Dec. 1, 1862.
FREEDOM NOTICE. This is to certify that I have this day given to my son, Augustus W. Abbott, the remainder of his minority, to transact business for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
STEPHEN H. ABBOTT.
Ancient, Wilson, Thomes.
Rumford, Dec. 9, 1862.
J. G. RICH,
HUNTER, TRAPPER AND GUIDE.
UPTON, Oxford County, Me.
Good Boats and Reliable Guides furnished or Sportsmen on application at my house in Upton, to by Mail.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

For The Oxford Democrat.

Wintering Bees.

How successfully to winter bees, is a question upon which much has been written, and to solve which, many experiments have been tried. In a climate like ours where the winters are severe, with cold late springs, it requires a thorough knowledge of the degree of cold and moisture that bees can bear without injury, and much experience, in order to enable the bee keeper to save his bees from the dangers with which they are surrounded.

One of the variety of ways that has been adopted for wintering bees, is to bury them. Some persons place them in a room of their dwelling or outbuilding, and others place them in the cellar. Judging from experience and reason, I should say that none of these methods are advisable. Burying bees in the ground I consider a very unsafe way, although I have heard of swarms that have done well when buried, but I think they have often been destroyed. It depends a great deal upon the season. If we have a cold, dry winter, the bees will perhaps survive if they are well protected from the moisture of the earth, by a plenty of straw around the hives; but if the winter is open and rainy, they cannot avoid the effects of the surrounding moisture, and the combs will certainly mold, and the bees, in consequence, die. Bees placed in the cellar are liable to injury from the causes named above, especially when the cellar is a damp one, but this method I think is much to be preferred to that of burying the bees. Another objection to this method is, the temperature of the surrounding air, although nearly or quite uniform, is so high that the bees desire to leave their hives, and if confined become restless, and great numbers perish in their efforts to get out. Swarms no doubt often die in such a situation, that would have survived the winter had they been properly cared for, and provided with an air chamber or empty space above them, with passages leading there. Bees generate a great amount of moisture, and when every part of the hive is filled with combs and the colony a populous one, if no empty space be provided connecting with the main hive, the moisture arising from the breath of the bees, will fairly drown them.

A cold dry atmosphere is much to be preferred, to a warm or a damp one, in which to keep bees during the cold season. It should be the object of the bee keeper to place his bees in such a position, that they will be affected by the changes in the weather as little as possible. To attain this object, the hives should be placed where the sun will not strike them at all during the day. The best way is to have a house constructed in such a way that the hives can be moved back when winter sets in, so that the rays of the sun will be warded off, and having the house boarded tightly all round except in front, the heat of the sun would not affect them much. As a further protection, a temporary partition should be put up in front of the hives, extending down to within a couple of inches of the passage ways. This partition should be placed far enough from the back side of the house, to allow a space of five or six inches between the house and hives, and about the same in front from hives to partition. This space should be filled with fine straw or hay, well crowded in. I will say here that if the hives are filled with combs down close to the bottom board, a shallow box, say three or four inches in height, open at both ends, just the diameter of the hives, should be placed under each one. This will prevent the passage ways from being clogged by the bees that will die and drop down more or less during the winter. If the hives are constructed with chambers, the boxes should be removed, and the passages leading upward unclogged. The best hive I have tried in which to winter bees, is a cross bar hive of my own construction, a detailed account of which I may give your readers at some future time. This has a movable super upon the top, inclosing the boxes for surplus honey. The boxes are removed and the super replaced, thus affording an air chamber, in which the moisture generated by the bees collects, instead of being retained within the hive. I do not confine my bees at all during the winter, but take care to keep the entrances shaded as much as possible during warm days; this, with the protection of straw, and the arrangement described above, keeps them quiet, and but few are lost in consequence of their leaving the hives.

If one has but few swarms, and has not a convenient place to winter them out of doors, it is a good plan to remove them to some outbuilding, and inclose each hive in a box made for the purpose. Bees will bear confinement from the middle of December to the last of March, as our winters usually are, and not seem to suffer. As far as my experience goes, bees do not suffer from venting their faces that length of time in a kept quiet; although I should, if possible, prefer to give them an airing occasionally during the winter.

FAYE, JR.

Andover, Dec. 13th, 1862.

An editor has heard of a man who fell from a bridge across a certain river, and just as he found he must go, and no help for it, he hauled out at the top of his voice: "Lord have mercy on me—and be quick, too."

From the American Agriculturist.

It Pays to Take Care of Implements.

There is danger lost, in the hurry of work, tools large and small, will be exposed to rain and sun. When so neglected, great harm is done them. The wood work shrinks, and cracks, and rots, and the iron work rusts, and is liable to break. Such implements are disagreeable to work with, and they are continually going to decay. We believe it would be a saving of money, in the long run, to take time, even in the busiest seasons, to clean and house daily all implements of the farm and the garden.

The proper care of tools involves the painting of those which are ever exposed to the weather, such as carts, sleds, wagons, horse rakes, etc. This may seem a trifling matter to some careless farmers, but it is one of great consequence. We wish to cite the testimony of a practical man, in the Rural New Yorker, which is right to the point. He says: "I had a sled made in the fall of 1834, at a cost of \$19.00. I have the same sled now (1861) and will warrant it to carry as large a load as when it came out of the shop. With the exception of the shoes, which are getting very thin, it seems as perfect as when new. I have not paid out fifty cents in repairs, except for painting. It has been painted twice during this time, and has not staid out of doors ten nights during the whole time. In the fall of 1858, I exhibited this sled and one double wagon that had been in use 20 years, without even a new handle, and one pitch fork that had been in use 15 years without even a new handle, at the Adams' Agricultural Fair. I did not expect a premium, but was awarded a discretionary premium. The committee on Tools pronounced them as good as new, with the exception of natural wear."

A premium wisely bestowed. And here let us repeat an important item, more than once stated in the columns of the American Agriculturist: A mixture of three parts lard and one of resin, melted together, is one of the best coatings for all steel or iron implements. The lard makes the resin soft, while the latter is a sure preventive against rusting. This mixture is good for plows, hoes, axes, indeed for all tools and implements, as well as for knives and forks packed away. The coating can be very thin.

Experiments in Feeding Cattle. In England, everything connected with agriculture is experimented in, without regard to expense, in every possible way. In no country has the cultivation of the soil been carried to a higher state of perfection, or in which it is more productive, and as an occupation, more lucrative. We always read with pleasure the results of farming, and especially the many experiments which are tried there, with a view to discover the most successful and profitable way of conducting the various operations on the farm.

The following experiment in feeding cattle with cooked and with fermented food, was lately tried upon one of the largest estates. It will be seen that this experiment suggests the importance of great care and caution in feeding, before a decided opinion is adopted in so nice and delicate a subject as the nutrition of animals, the health and constitution of which is so various.

Four heifers were selected, as equal in all respects as possible; and six pigs were also selected from the same family; each lot was divided by the selection, alternately, of an animal. All were weighed, and at the end of each week during the experiment each animal was weighed.

In the first week of the experiment the fermented food consumed was much less than the other, and the increase of the pigs in live weight was considerably more; and the heifers also seemed to have made rapid advances. The second week, however, changed the scene entirely. Those on cooked food were making steady progress, while those on fermented food had produced scarcely an increase from the preceding week. It was then observed that the heifers of the lot using fermented food had been confined, and had become free in the second. The apparent success in the first week was the result of indigestion and accumulation of undigested matter in the intestines. The experiment continued for twelve weeks—those on cooked food thriving and increasing, the others not. On slaughtering them, it was found that the intestines of the three fed on fermented food were full of worms—thus accounting for their not advancing. There was a difference in the return of the lot of pigs in favor of those fed on cooked food of 17.3.

Milk, Tea and Coffee.

In Prof. Loomis' article on "Food," in the last Patent Office Report, he thus speaks of milk, tea and coffee:

"Milk contains in solution not only a due proportion of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, as before mentioned, but all the other elements necessary for the construction of bone, nerve, &c., and hence is always a proper food in all circumstances of health."

Tea derives its beneficial qualities not from its direct supply of nutrition, but from its affording a peculiar stimulus called theine, the effect of which in the system is to diminish the waste, thus making less food necessary. Tea thus has a positive economic value, not as supplying but as saving nutriment.

Coffee, though of a taste so little allied to tea, derives its value in precisely the same manner, and from nearly the same substances. Its value and effect in the system are therefore the same as those above stated. It is hence evident that milk, tea and coffee, are valuable articles of food, under all conditions of temperature."

NATHAN E. LIBBY, MACHINIST, NORWAY, ME.

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

MACHINE BUSINESS, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

And hopes, by faithful and prompt attention to business to receive a share of public patronage. Having recently put in a steam engine, thus insuring constant power, he can with confidence assure the public that all work entrusted to his care will be executed with faithfulness and dispatch.

He manufactures to order:

Daniels' and Cylinder Planers, (Every description.)

PLANERS FOR PLOW BEAMS, Turning and Rolling Machines, Saw and Lathe Arbors, Saw Sticks, Vice, Clamp and Press Screws, &c.

MALLETT'S BEADING ATTACHMENT, For heading bedsteads, turning banisters, hoes and fork handles, or any surface desired.

Steam Engines Built and Repaired. Mill Work, Forging and Pattern Making done to order. Particular attention given to repairing Machinery taken to and from the depot at South Paris free of charge.

April 3, 1861.

New York and Portland SEABOARD LINE.

THESE first-class steamers, CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sidney Crowell, and PATASCO, Capt. L. H. Layfield, will hereafter form a Semi-Weekly line between the ports of New York and Portland, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

The great dispatch given to freight by this line, makes it the most desirable freight communication between New York and the East. No commission charged at the end for forwarding.

Drayage in New York between connecting lines by contract at lowest rates. Mice steamer that leaves New York Wednesday, and Portland Saturday has discontinued her trips for the present, thus leaving but one steamer on the line.

Apply to all addresses, H. B. CROWELL & Co., New York Portland, January 23, 1860.

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
CLEAR " " " " 10
No. 1, " " " " 6

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

For Sale or to Let, A FINE BLACKSMITH SHOP, and House 2 1/2 acres, 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. VARNEY, on the premises.

East Sumner, June 27, 1862.

TWO No. 1 FARMS in Norway, and three in Oxford, for sale at great bargains; and three Village Desirable Houses. Inquire of WM. E. GOODNOW, Agent.

County of Oxford.

CRIMINAL COSTS. The following is a statement of costs in Criminal Prosecutions, allowed by the Court of County Commissioners, at the May and September Terms, 1862, as certified by the Clerk of Court.

MAY TERM.

State vs M. R. Smith, \$9.60
State vs Cyrus Abbott, 18.00
State vs Cyrus unknown, 4.50
Originated before and allowed by Henry Hawkins, Esq.

State vs E. Wentworth, 7.97
State vs E. D. Giles, 6.73
State vs H. H. Jones, Jr., Esq.

State vs A. Charles, 24, 5.50
State vs H. H. Jones, Jr., Esq.

State vs O. H. Holt, 11.85
State vs N. Stanley, Esq.

State vs N. Stanley, Esq., 11.53
State vs N. Stanley, Esq., 10.14
State vs W. S. Shummon, 15.80
State vs N. Stanley, Esq.

State vs E. Eliott, Esq., 5.36
State vs Alfred Eaton, 7.11
State vs W. S. Shummon, 4.21
State vs Wm. Jordan, 5.48
State vs David Johnson, 3.15
State vs Michael Gorman, 11.93
State vs Wm. B. Lapham, Esq.

SEPTEMBER TERM.

State vs J. O. Bonney, 12.77
H. Hawkins, Esq.

State vs Bonney, 5.22
State vs H. H. Jones, Jr., Esq.

State vs Higgins, 12.10
J. B. Morrow, Esq.

State vs John Cummings, 11.27
J. S. Hobbs Esq.

W. A. PIGGIN, Co. Treasurer, Treasurer's Office, Oxford Co., Maine, Oct. 1, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD ss, December 17, 1862. Taken on execution and will be sold at public auction on Saturday the twenty-first day of February A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of S. C. Andrews in Buckfield in said County, all the right in which Alexander Cushman of Buckfield has, or had on the eleventh day of A. D. 1862, at two o'clock in the afternoon, being the time of the attachment of the same on the original writ in this action, to redeem the full and true debt and estate situated in said Buckfield, to wit: a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Buckfield; being his homestead farm and the same now occupied by him. The above described premises being subject to a mortgage to Lawrence Lewis of said Buckfield to secure the payment of four notes of hand for one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents each, dated June 18, 1860, payable in four, five, six and seven years, with interest annually—on which there is now due the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents. Said mortgage to record with Oxford Record, book 129, page 261.

JOSIAH W. WHITTEN, Esq. Sbf.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE. We have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claim of the creditors of Charles W. Westcott, late of Waterford in said County of Oxford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us, at the dwelling house of Samuel Plummer, in Waterford, on the second Saturday in June, A. D. 1863, from two o'clock to six each day.

Dated this 24 day of December, 1862. SAMUEL PLUMMER, LEVI M. HOUGHTON, } Com.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas William H. Cobb, then of Stow, in the County of Oxford, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1859, by his deed of mortgage of that date, recorded in the Oxford Western District Registry, book 38, page 430, conveyed to the subscriber certain real estate situated in Stoneham in said County, and being lots numbered two, three and four in lotter C range, in said Stoneham, and lot numbered three in D range in said Stoneham, with all the timber on said lots to secure payment of the mortgage debt named in said mortgage. Now, therefore, the condition of said mortgage deed being broken, by reason thereof I claim a foreclosure by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided.

Lovell, December 4, 1862. DAVID R. HASTINGS.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Fryburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the 19th day of June A. D. 1862.

JOSEPH G. SWAN, guardian of Abba F. Swan et al, minor children and heirs of Harriet B. Swan late of Fryburg in said County deceased, having presented his first account of guardianship of said wards for allowance:

Ordered, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a public newspaper printed at Fryburg, in said County, on the 22nd day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge. A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

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CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

JOHN S. ABBOTT.

(FORMERLY OF BOSTON.) Has a large stock of

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry, FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, Plated Ware,

TOYS, STATIONERY, AND

Patent Medicines.

All at which he offers at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, At the LOWEST CASH PRICE!

COUNTRY DEALERS will do well to call on him and save their freight from the city.

PEDESTAL will find it their advantage to call upon him and stock up. Being in connection with

Importing Houses, In Boston, he thinks he can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston.

He has Watches of American, Swiss, English and French, Hunting and Open Face, Gold, Silver and Gilt cases.

SPECTACLES, of all kinds, and any quantity of glass to set