

The Oxford Democrat

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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MISCELLANY.

THE WHITE LADY OF THE WELL.

Cerne Abbey, Dorsetshire, England, is said to have been founded by St. Augustine (or St. Austin) the apostle of the Saxons. Having converted Kent, Augustine, with some companions, traveled into the more remote parts of King Ethelbert's dominions, preaching the gospel. When they came into Dorsetshire a great number of people offered themselves for baptism. Unfortunately, however, there was no water at hand for the performance of the ceremony. So, to ordinary apprehensions, it would seem as if the ceremony must be postponed, in order that the missionary and the candidates for Christianization might adjourn to some place where water might be obtained. Not so, however. There and then the Dorsetshire pagans were to be converted; for, by the urgent prayer of the saint, "a fountain of water sprang out of the ground, to supply their wants." To the present day this miraculously provided "Silver Well" goes by the name of St. Austin's Fountain. In commemoration of the event a monastery was founded.

Other accounts, however, have it that not until the year 870 was the foundation of Cerne Abbey laid. At that time Edwald, or Eudwald, brother of St. Edmund the Martyr, King of the East Angles, greatly affected by the murder of his unhappy brother by the Danes, declined the crown, adopted the life of a hermit, fixed his retreat near the Silver Well said to have been provided by St. Austin. In veneration of this pious monarch divers rich men, chief among who was one Eggleward, began to build and rebuild the monastery of Cerne, in honor of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Benedict. In course of time it became richly endowed, though in 1539, at the time of the general suppression of the monasteries, the revenue was 623*l*. 17*s*. 2*d*., or according to another account 513*l*. 17*s*. 10*d*.

The existing ruins are not many, but to the antiquary they are sufficiently interesting. They consist for the most part of a portion of the Abbot's house, on the glazed tiles of which are the abbey arms. The chief ruin is the Gate House, or principal entrance. Just above this gateway, or arch, are two large, elegant bow windows, reaching to the top; under each are eight panels, containing eight escutcheons among which are those of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, Fitz James, France, England, and the abbey arms. The grained ceilings within likewise contain various armorial bearings.

There is a tradition connected with the "Silver Well." Old men were wont to repeat it, two generations ago, around the country fire. In those days there were no cheap periodicals, and the minds of men were tenacious of impressions. The tale itself is more than five hundred years old and though it has descended to us in an imperfect or fragmentary form, it will serve to show that even the serpent found its way into the bloomy bowers of paradise, so sin will sometimes creep into the purest hearts, and crime become enshrined in the most hallowed place. In the age to which the following legend refers, kings had now and then, to behold barons, and barons, when they chose, made kings uncomfortable. If there was an axe for the noble, there was an arrow for the monarch, a halber for the commoner, a stake for the sorcerer, and a pond for the suspected witch. It was in the merry days of Old England, when there were no "bastilles" for the poor, but when the man who, not able by his strong arm to defend his goods or his life, was under the necessity of purchasing, either by servitude or money, the protection of which he stood in need. There were fairs, and may-poles, and merry makings; maids were kirtles (crinolines had not been invented); and there were dancing on the green; but at the same time "Friar Tuck" and "Little John" and their companions were not infrequently more free than welcome. In those days it was far too often the case that a pretty maiden was the prey of the most powerful arm, unless she had a father or brother or a chivalrous knight to take her part, and that right manfully. If a lady was stolen away, there was no use in appealing to a justice of the peace for her restoration. The best way for those interested in her deliverance was to go and snipe the rascal on the head. Certainly those were "merry days," when a girl could not tell whether she belonged by law to her own betrothed sweetheart. But we must return to Cerne Abby and the Silver Well.

The water of the well was clean, and the monks were holy. Some said that the water was too clean, and the monks too holy. But virtue is no impenetrable shield against the shafts of scandal, and that were the surmises and suspicions about the inmates of Cerne Abby but another illustration of the all-pervading and all-reaching power of human malice; for has not our

great poet told us that though one were chaste as ice, and pure as the new fallen snow, yet the poison of calumnious tongues may not be escaped.

But thus, however, it was. One fair night, long after vesper bell, when there were more stars in heaven than watchers on earth, a belated peasant was passing by the Silver Well, and there saw a lady seated, her face rested on her hands, her arms on her knees, and so very she wept. Her dress was of the purest white; her face he could not see. More scared than enraptured he fled, and told his tale at the neighboring village. Of course the villagers had their laugh, at what they believed, his expense. But there were others, and night after night, who came to the same same hostel, declaring, with pale face and chattering jaws, that they had seen the "White Lady of the Silver Well," pale and weeping according to the first testimony. It was chiefly in the pale and moonlight when the Lady of the Silver Well was seen, and when the faint beams embroidered her garments and lit into the lustre of diamonds the dew drops on her ringlets and ebon tresses.

The story of the White Lady of the Silver Well was soon circulated, and many surmises elicited the rustic mind. Villagers of an evening avoid the path; many declared that they had seen the White Lady of the Silver Well, but none gave clear testimony, except that she appeared to look into the well and weep. When the news of the Lady of the Silver Well was brought to the Abbot of Cerne, he shook his head mysteriously; but a close observer might have seen that his cheek turned pale. He spoke to his brethren of bell, book and candle, and exorcisms were tried. Yet the oftener, thereafter, was seen the Lady of the Well; but chiefly by strangers traveling in these quarters, for the villagers, duly instructed, and having their own superstitious fears, avoided the spot after nightfall. Little children crept into their beds, when they were told of the White Lady of the Silver Well. They loved her because she wept. Why they feared they could not tell. Chiefly on the night of full moon was the lady seen, whether the orb lighted up the chill snow wreath, or shed her slanting beams through the woodlands, when harvest sheaves were ripe, and when the bramble bore its blackberries, and the hips and the haws were darkening into red.

It was a boisterous night in December, in the year of grace 1193, when a knight "road over the world," on his way to Cerne Abby. His steed was jaded. One hope lighted his path. It was to see the sister of his youth. Many years had they been parted. He had fought as a squire in Paynim-land, and returned with the spurs of a knight. King Richard had owned his prowess, and with his own hand had belted his sword around him.

It was night when he had to cross the shot wood that led to Cerne Abbey; but with the cross on his bosom, there was no fear at his heart. He reached the well known Silver Well, and there he saw a lady sitting. So late, a lady there! He rubbed his eyes and approached the spot; the lady, as many others would in like case, rose from her place, and, like a thing of air, disappeared in the tangled mazes of the wood.

In Cerne Abbey there was a guest that night, and the guest had his dreams. And the dream ran thus: By his pillow a hollow-eyed maiden sang, pointing to a wound in her breast.

"Sister in life lean on a mother;
Sister in death have need of a brother;
Search not the cloisters, seek not the tomb,
Search in the dungeon where lost gave the wound."

Twice the vision appeared, and the sleeper awoke, music of maidens still sounding in his ears. At prime the young knight descended into the refectory. In his wearied state he would have made good cheer; but the dream had greatly impressed him.

"Search not the cloisters, seek not the tomb;
Search in the dungeon where lost gave the wound."

he repeated to himself. "Yet," he murmured "I shall find my sister Lillian to-day." And away he rode from the monastery, with the prayers of the monks, and the blessing of the Abbot. Instinctively he hated that Abbot. He was to all intents an "old man of God"—stern, fair, still young, but with hypocrite written on his forehead.

He rode on his way to Altring Castle, where his foster-father resided, and where he had left his sister, the Lady Lillian. Not far, however, had he ridden from Cerne Abbey, before his horse stumbled, and he was thrown to the ground. How long he lay in a swoon he knew not; but when he recovered himself the moon was high in the heavens, tipping the branches of the wood with yellow fire. The dark bangles were gilded, and the web of the spider shone like fairy threads of silver. He was bruised and faint, but still able to drag himself towards the brink of a fountain, whose music could be heard in the glade. And when he had crawled to the

fountain, a lady in white was sitting there and she sang, disconsolately—
"Search not the cloisters, seek not the tomb,
Search in the dungeon where lost gave the wound."

"Lillian! Lillian!" he exclaimed. But the vision had disappeared; and again the knight, overcome by his emotions, fainted.

Next morning the panterers of the Abbey, had gone to the well for water, found by its side a man whom they took for almost dead. He was removed to the Abbey. His recovery was slow, notwithstanding the care of skillful leeches. It was the young knight, Sir Evelyn, the brother of Lady Lillian.

But after the recovery of the knight the White Lady of the Silver Well was no longer seen.

Many years afterward one of the brothers of the convent, in his dotage, told how a young knight had dragged the Abbot into one of the lowest dungeons of the Abbey, and there, confronting him with a ghastly skeleton in whose breast still remained a dagger, withdrew the now rust-knawed weapon, and then replunged it into the heart of the recreant ecclesiastic.

There was midnight mass and all the lights of the waxen tapers were suddenly dimmed. The Abbot did not appear, and the monks were in consternation. The chapel organ, played by unseen hands, poured forth its waves of heavenly harmony. That night there was a storm, and the old oaks and beeches around Cerne Abbey heaved and bent beneath the fury of the blast, and there were those who related, that, mingled with the roaring of the storm, might be heard a voice exclaiming, in tones of more than mortal sorrow, "Brother, brother!" which was answered in an equally mournful voice, "Lillian, Lillian!" The hapless knight was seen no more.

A PIECE OF PAPER.

BY A FRENCH DETECTIVE.

A burglary was committed at night in the shop of a certain watchmaker in the Rue St. Denis. The robbers seized a number of gold and silver watches hanging in the window, and then went off, leaving behind them a wooden-handled chisel, which they had employed in bursting the lock, and a candle end, wrapped in a piece of paper about half the size of a hand. M. S.

did not discover the robbery till he came down to his shop in the morning; and I was not informed of the daring burglary till ten o'clock. I at once proceeded with an agent to the shop, in order to collect any indications that might help me to discover the robbers; but there was not the slightest clue. No one had seen them, and, excepting the two articles to which I have referred, no object of a nature to facilitate search was left in the shop. Under these circumstances, I resolved to call on the police commissioner of the quarter, who might perhaps possess more precise data; but this magistrate told me that nothing could be done for the present, and that it would be wise to keep quiet for a while, as any steps could only lead to loss of time and useless labor. Then the conversation changed, and while talking of one thing and the other, I mechanically took up the piece of paper, which was three inches long at the most, that surrounded the candle-end. All at once my eyes were dazzled, as if by a sunbeam. I had read beneath the dirty finger-mark, the four words, "Two pounds of butter," written in an illegible manner, and with an ink whose paleness rendered them even more difficult to decipher. "By Jove!" I exclaimed, "that is a prodigious accident. I must find out the person who wrote those words, and then, perhaps, I shall get a clue to my thieves."

The commissioner does not think much of this paper; he warns M. Cauder that he intends to close the report at four o'clock, and send all the articles to the prefecture. "Very good," replies our author; and off he starts, accompanied by an agent, and holding the little piece of paper.

I jumped into a cab, and visited unobtrusively all the markets in turn. Disappointed, I was returning to the commissioner's office, when I noticed, in the Rue Aubrey le Boucher, a butter dealer, to whom I handed my bit of paper, while repeating my usual formula. After turning it over and over, the dealer said: "Why, I wrote those words; but I don't know to whom they were addressed. It is a ticket which I stuck on two pounds of butter, sold to some passer-by or customer." On hearing this, I fell back from the seventh heaven to earth, and went off.

As I walked along, I said to myself that the robbery was performed either at the beginning of the night—that is to say, at one in the morning—or the burglars waited till a later hour. But the latter theory was inadmissible, because at a later hour the Rue St. Denis is filled with carts going to market and artisans proceeding to work. Hence the robbery was committed at about one o'clock in the morning. If this was the case, the robbers, in order not to arouse the

suspicion of persons dwelling in the same house as themselves, did not go to bed; they probably spent the night in some low wine-vault—the Couteille, for instance—and that would explain how, in going down the Faubourg du Temple, they purchased the candle in that quarter. While discussing the circumstances which must have preceded the robbery, I turned into the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, where I went from chandler's shop to chandler's shop, asking whether any one recognized my bit of paper—it was the lantern with which Diogenes sought a man. At length I came to sixty-two, near the barracks, and to my great satisfaction the following answer was returned to my question:

"Yes, sir; at about half after eleven last night, I sold a halfpenny candle, wrapped in the paper you now show me, to two young men who live in the next house."

"What is their trade?"

"Ah, sir, they are quiet as lambs! They are commercial travellers, and both out of work just at present. They smuggle lace from Belgium, but they are as well behaved as girls; they see nobody; they frequent no bad company; they do not drink or quarrel."

I thanked my chandler for his information, and said that it was not with these young men that I had anything to do; but as I feared lest he might warn the robbers, or give them the alarm by his chattering, I sent my agent to fetch one of his comrades. During the interval, I made the neighbors talk, and obtained a description of the malefactors. On the arrival of the inspectors, I sent them to watch, with orders to arrest the robbers if they went out, and at four o'clock the next morning I went up and arrested them. I could see nothing of a suspicious nature in their room. I sent for the commissioner; but a search led to no result, and I began to fear, not that I was mistaken, but that I had arrived too late, and that the watches had fled. There was in the room a large window, looking out into the yard, which I opened to let in some fresh air, and as I leaned out I perceived a blacksmith's shop.

"By Jove!" I said to myself, "it would not be so very extraordinary if that smith made the chisel, without knowing to what use it might be turned." So, taking the instrument which I had brought, I went down to the forge and asked the master if the tool was of his making.

"No, sir!" he answered; "but I put it in a handle for one of the young men with whom you now are. He said he wanted to use it for opening cases."

There was no further doubt, and these were the burglars; hence I hurried up again, and the search began more strictly than before. The mattresses were ripped open, the pallasse gutted, the walls sounded, the boards taken up, and every hole and corner inspected. We were in despair, for we could find nothing, and, after three quarters of an hour of useless searching, we resolved to go away. But the next morning I commenced a fresh search in their room; and, on examining the ceiling, I noticed an almost imperceptible difference of color over the bed. I jumped on to a chair, and a vigorous blow on the spot produced a hole, from which tumbled, pell-mell, on to the bed, gold and silver watches, all stolen from M. S.—. Our two rogues, in order to hide the stolen articles, had made a hole in the ceiling, which they covered again with thick paper and white-washed over, and it only appeared of a darker color because it was not quite dry.

Some time after, the two burglars were tried at the assize, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. And yet, on what did the success of this affair depend? Upon a piece of paper, to which no one had paid any attention!

A MOTHER'S LOVE. Children, look in those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feeling of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand! Make much of it while yet you have that most precious of all good gifts—a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love of those eyes; the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, fond—dear, kind friends—but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh in my struggles with the hard, unfeeling world, for the sweet, deep security I felt, when of an evening, nestling to her bosom, I listened to some quiet tale suitable to my age, read in her tender and untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared to sleep; never her kiss of peace at night! Years have passed away since we laid her beside my father in the old churchyard; yet still her voice whispers from the grave, and her eye watches over me as I visit spots long since hallowed to the memory of my mother.

[Macaulay.]

BREVITIES.

A musical critic in speaking of the performance of Brignoli, on a recent occasion, says, "he sang with a voice so sweetly chastened that it reminded one of clarified honey."

Mrs. Partington says she don't wonder at it that there is so much stealing in Congress, when they always lay their bills on the table.

A man should be cautious about what he says in jest, lest it should be repeated as if said in earnest.

A man feels relieved and gay, when he has put his heart into his work, and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace.

An impertinent writer says: "All single women, the best and most sensible of them, as they near the thirties, seem to adopt the maxim of Beau Brummel, 'starch makes the man.'"

That men usually grow more covetous as they grow older, does not proceed so much from the increase of their love of wealth, as from a decrease of their inclinations for anything beside.

Somebody, describing the absurd appearance of a man dancing the polka, says, "He looked as though he had a hole in his pocket, and was trying to shake a shilling down the leg of his trousers."

They say too many minors are enlisted in our army, but Vanity Fair thinks that the minors do a great deal better than some of the Majors.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton gives this advice to book readers: "In science, read by preference the newest books; in literature the oldest. The classic literature is always modern. New books revive and re-decorate old ideas; old books suggest and invigorate new ideas."

BE COMPREHENSIVE. Talk to the point and stop when you have reached it. The faculty some possess of making one idea cover a quire of paper, is not good for much. Be comprehensive in all you say or write. To fill a volume with nothing is a credit to nobody; though Lord Chesterfield wrote a very clever poem upon nothing.

There are men who get one idea into their heads, and but one, and they make the most of it. You can see it and almost feel it while in their presence. On all occasions it is produced till it is worn as thin as charity. They remind one of a twenty-four pounder discharged at a humming-bird. You hear a tremendous noise, see a volume of smoke, but look in vain for the effects. The bird is scattered to atoms. Just so with the idea. It is enveloped in a cloud and lost amid the rumblings of words and flourishes. Short letters, sermons, speeches, and paragraphs are favorites with us. Commend us to the young man, who wrote to his father—"Dear Sir, I am going to be married;" and also to the good old gentleman who replied—"Dear Son, go ahead."

Such are the men for action. They do more than they say. The half is not told in their cases. They are worth their weight in gold for every purpose in life. Reader, be short; and we will be short with the advice. [John Neal.]

RIVER OF VINEGAR. Near the road from Bogota to Quito, in South America, there is a river, the waters of which are as sour as vinegar. It takes its rise among the Andes in the neighborhood of volcanoes, which are supposed to impart to it its sulphuric properties.

A PROVERB IN SEASON. A indefatigable collector of rusty sayings, and friend of Motherwell, was in the habit of jotting down any saying new to him on the back of cards, letters, &c., and thrusting them into his pockets. On one occasion he had an altercation with a stranger at a friend's house. The quarrel becoming warm, ended by Motherwell's friend excitedly handing the other, as he thought, his card. On looking at the card he found no name, but in place of it, traced in good legible characters, "Nothing should be done in a hurry but catching fleas." The effect of this was irresistible, and the result an immediate reconciliation.

[Proverbs of Scotland.]

A man is circumscribed in all his ways by God's providence, just as he is in a ship; for though he may walk freely upon the deck, he must go whither the ship bears him.

Mrs. Joe was a very clean housekeeper; but she had an exquisite art of making cleanliness more uncomfortable and unacceptable than dirt itself. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and some people do the same by their religion.

Be prompt in the discharge of duty.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, FEB. 20, 1863.

Caucus.

The People of Paris, favorable to sustaining the Administration and the Government, are invited to meet at the Town House, on Wednesday, February 20th, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to select candidates for town officers, to be supported at the annual election, March 2d.

PER ORDER.

Attempts to Demoralize the Army.

One of the most treasonable acts on the part of the Seymour, Vallandigham democracy, is the efforts they are making to sow discord, discontent and sedition in the army of the Potomac. In the first place, all their party organs, when McClellan was removed raised the note of alarm, declaring that the soldiers in the army of Virginia would never serve under any other commander, and that the result of the change would be the utter demoralization of the whole command.

This atrocious cry of disloyalty was echoed and re-echoed from one end of the country to the other; and it did not stop in the loyal States, but was carried to Richmond and Charleston, and all the rebel States, to encourage rebellion and secession.

Having sounded the key note, the next step in the programme, was to send such treasonable sheets as the New York World, Herald, and other like papers in the north, among the soldiers in the army, filled with denunciations of the President, the administration, and the republican party.

In these party organs, the rank and file in the army were appealed to and implored to raise the standard of rebellion, and revolt against the military authorities of the country; they were told that Gen. McClellan was the only man fit to command, and that Burnside, and Hooker, and other generals were not to be trusted in the positions assigned them by the President.

Every homesick, disheartened, discontented and sick soldier was told that all their trouble was produced by the removal of McClellan and the conduct of the administration, and that the war, on our part, was a war for emancipation and not to put down rebellion.

In this effort to destroy the efficiency of the American army, these traitorous demagogues found many allies among the officers in the army. Such generals as Fitz John Porter, co-operated in every way in their power, to prevent success and get up sedition in our ranks. In carrying out the democratic programme, Gen. Pope fell a victim, and the capture of the confederate army was prevented by officers high in command, by disobeying positive orders, for fear some other general besides McClellan would achieve a victory. After the appointment of Gen. Burnside, the same treasonable agencies were kept at work, both in and out of the army. Some of the corps and division commanders, instead of seconding Burnside in his plans of campaign, placed every obstacle in the way within their reach. The state cry of hurrah for McClellan, was still kept up, and in the same breath, down with Burnside, Hooker, and everybody else, who would not join in the cry of great is Diana of the Ephesians. This exhibition of northern treason, drove Gen. Burnside from his command, and so this work of death to American liberty and death to the government and free institutions has been going on and is still going on. Notwithstanding all these pernicious, baneful influences, we have reason to thank God for one thing, that they have not had the intended effect, or worked out the treasonable results aimed at. The great body of the soldiers in the army of Virginia, are still loyal and true to their country. The army is not demoralized. The soldiers are as ready to fight now, as they ever were. Such is the evidence of the soldiers themselves. Shame, everlasting shame and contempt upon the ingrates at home, who would discourage or attempt to demoralize our brave men in the field—and every loyal man will say amen.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT. We are in receipt of a letter from this regiment, from which we learn that the companies will soon be brought together. Col. Rust is now in command of the forts below New Orleans. Some companies of negro troops are learning the heavy artillery drill, when the 13th will be brought together.

Co. K., has now only two men on the sick list—when they left Ship Island there were 56. Since the first of February, 1862, they have lost 14 men by death, 3 of whom were from Paris.—Stephen D. Morgan, Calvin Washburn and Henry E. Durell. 18 have been discharged for disability, caused by sickness.

The present organization of the company is as follows: Captain, Wm. R. Swan, Paris; 1st Lieut., M. C. Lincoff, Readfield; 2d Lieut., John D. Felton, Paris; Sergeants, C. H. Annie, Biddeford; S. S. Andrews, Biddeford; T. N. Stowell, Jr., Paris; Cyrus McBride, and W. F. Eaton, Biddeford. Corporals, S. Andrews, W. Lord, J. H. Shaw, G. F. Monroe, G. J. Perkins, D. B. Jewett, T. Perkins, T. F. Hathaway. Drummers, Grinfill and Whitefield Stuart, Paris. Wagoner, E. Aldrich, Paris.

Rev. J. C. Snow, Chaplain of the 23d Regiment, is quite sick with bilious fever. He reached Portland, Wednesday, in charge of Mr. Perham, in a more comfortable condition than they expected.

The Spring Elections.

In about ten days, the larger portion of the towns in this County will hold their annual elections for municipal officers. The question perhaps needs to be asked, are the friends of the government preparing themselves for the occasion. We have indisputable evidence on all hands that the copperheads are unusually active, and have their arrangements made to bring out a full vote. It is to be regretted that most of the leaders among the Union democrats have fallen back from their position and are now in full fellowship with the old party, each vying with the other in opposing the further prosecution of the war. They have succeeded to some extent in depressing the spirits of the people, which they hope to turn to good account on election day. The friends of the government should understand these things and be prepared to meet them. A little activity and effort will produce a reaction fatal to them—a reaction which has already commenced in other States, and which will continue.

Gov. Hamilton, whose Union sentiments have forced him into exile, in a speech delivered in New Hampshire, this week, after delivering a most scathing rebuke to that class of men of which Vallandigham and Wood are the types, counselled union and the overthrow of the peace party at the North. Let the people accept his opinion of the peace party, and in vindication of the brave men who have gone to the war, see that it shall not obtain even temporary success. Those men who with oily tongues are now whispering peace, are the worst enemies of the Republic, and are doing Jeff Davis good service in attempting to entice the people into opposition to the government.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL. The following is a brief synopsis of the National Currency Bill which passed the United States Senate on Tuesday:

It provides for the establishment of a bureau in the Treasury Department which is to have charge of the currency. It provides for the appointment of a Comptroller, specifies his duties, and makes the necessary regulations for the government of his office. It creates banking associations, to be organized as corporate bodies, with not less than five persons constituting the associations in any case; shows how they are to be organized and governed, provides the proper safeguards, restrictions, etc. These institutions may purchase, hold and dispose of real estate. Before any institution can commence business, it must transfer to the Treasurer of the United States bonds of not less than one-third of the capital stock paid in.

On complying with these conditions the institutions will be entitled to receive from the Comptroller bills of different denominations in amount equal to the capital stock already paid in.

The amount of these circulating notes are not to exceed \$300,000,000, and are to be distributed through the States, Territories and District of Columbia, upon the basis of representative population. The Comptroller under the direction of the director of the Treasury, is to provide plates, engravings, etc., for making these bills, or notes. These notes are to be held at par through the United States. A tax one per centum is to be paid by these banks to the Government, semi-annually, in July and January. The bank officers are to make regular and accurate returns of their transactions to the proper authorities.

No notes but such as are provided for in this bill will be allowed to be put into circulation by these banks. The bill further provides rules for the government of these institutions in detail, and at much length, affixing certain penalties for any violations of law, such as the public safety demands. The bill contains some sixty-three sections.

It is a noteworthy fact that all the opposition Senators who were present in the Senate when the bill passed voted against it. We can only account for this unanimity by supposing that some of the opposition are secretly averse to any measure which promises to avert the utter ruin of the national finances. There is reason to believe that not a few of the opposition leaders, of the copperhead stripe, court a monetary crisis and the complete exhaustion of the resources of the North, as a necessary preliminary to a reconstruction of the Union. [Boston Journal.]

CONGRESS. The bill to aid Missouri in emancipating slaves, passed the Senate. A bill is before Congress, authorizing the President to issue Letters of Marque, which it is thought, will pass. A bill providing for the temporary government of territories passed the House, after a vain effort on the part of Cox, to strike out the proviso prohibiting slavery.

THE LEGISLATURE. In the Legislature, the affairs of the Land Office, and the National Resolves have been discussed. The Senate has had up the contested election matter in Washington county, on which there are two reports. No important business has been transacted.

It is supposed an adjournment will be effected by the 10th of March.

A dispatch says a more hopeful feeling exists in Washington, with regard to Military and Naval operations, than for months past. The weather has occasioned delay. A letter says a portion of Hooker's army has made an advance.

DUTY ON PAPER. It is said a majority of the Ways and Means committee are favorable to the removal of the duty on paper. If it be true that foreign paper can be brought here at 18 cents, this act, while it will not reduce the present prices, will keep speculators from further advancing the rates.

GOOD. Stanley, the Military Governor of North Carolina has resigned. Doubtless this act will greatly relieve the Unionists in that Department.

For The Oxford Democrat.

Slavery, the Rebellion, and Emancipation.

NUMBER II.

When the Declaration of Independence was made in 1776, the institution of slavery existed in all the thirteen colonies, and it may perhaps be thought by some that its existence was inconsistent with the letter and with the spirit of the Declaration. Indeed we have seen the statement made in (so-called) democratic papers, that the enslavement of the blacks in the colonies at the time of the Revolution, is proof positive that the Declaration was meant, and should be understood, as applicable only to the white race, and that negroes are not men in the sense of the Declaration. The simple facts of the case however are that slavery was, and by the authors of the Declaration of Independence was felt to be, inconsistent with the principles and affirmations of their Declaration, but they had the honesty, manliness and nobleness to declare their views and convictions of the great doctrine of human rights just as they were seen in the clear light of their own minds, and then at once address themselves to the work of bringing their practice into harmony with their principles, instead of allowing their practice to corrupt their judgments or deprave their declaration of their convictions and principles. And this fact, that the authors of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States, strongly disapproved of slavery, because, in their judgment, it was a pernicious institution, we wish now to exhibit.

It has been estimated, (in the New American Cyclopaedia,) that three hundred thousand negroes had been brought to this country before 1776. But the authors of the Declaration of Independence did not approve of slavery; did not attempt to justify it, no more than a sick man approves of his disease; no more than a Christian approves of sin, or feels disposed to justify it, when its servants plague and vex his soul in his hard warfare against its besetting, hateful power. In 1776, and for a long time afterwards, slavery in the colonies was nowhere cherished as a good, but rather tolerated as an evil entailed upon them from the past, and to be removed as soon as possible. It was one of the charges made against the mother country, and with no little severity of speech, that she had forced the evil upon the colonies against their will. Before the Declaration of Independence was made, it had been understood in the colonies that the existence of slavery depended on the continuance of the slave trade, and laws had been passed by the colonial legislatures in the north and in the south, in Massachusetts and in Virginia, to put an end to "the accursed traffic," but they had been vetoed by the governors appointed by the king. Among the first acts of the old continental Congress, was an agreement entered into unanimously on the 26th of October, after it had met at Philadelphia on the 4th of September, 1774, that they would neither import nor purchase any slave imported after December 1st of that year. In the first draft of the Declaration of Independence, made by Thomas Jefferson himself, the slave trade and slavery were both denounced in the strongest terms, and it was declared that the king of England had "waged civil war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating, and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither; this piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain; determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce." In 1777 the slave trade was prohibited by law in Virginia, then free from the vetoes of the royal governors; and in 1798 it was prohibited in the State of Georgia. In 1784, Mr. Jefferson reported to the old Congress an ordinance that slavery should never be permitted in any territory ceded or to be ceded to the United States; and in the same year he said in so many words that "the abolition of domestic slavery is the just object of desire in these colonies, where unhappily it was introduced in their infant state." At that time measures had been taken in seven of the thirteen original colonies, to abolish slavery therein forever; and the ordinance of Mr. Jefferson's, to which reference has just been made, was adopted in the organization of the Northwestern territory in 1787, when slavery was fortunately excluded from all that territory from which have since been formed the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Well, therefore, has Mr. Bancroft said of the Declaration of Independence, that "the heart of Jefferson is writing it, and of Congress in adopting it, beat for all humanity; the assertion of rights was made for all mankind and all coming generations, without any exception whatever, for the proposition which admits of exceptions can never be self evident."

In the same year that slavery was excluded from the Northwest territory, the Constitution of the United States was framed, which deserves an extended notice in this connection. There are but few who do not know, or whose minds have not been struck with the fact as something remarkable, that neither the word slave nor slavery is used in the Constitution, but when slaves are referred to in that document they are spoken of not as things or chattels but as "persons held to service." This fact of the absence of the words slave and slavery from the Constitution, with the reason of it, is significant and instructive. For the convention that framed the Constitution, it was proposed to introduce these words into that instrument, but James Madison protested against it and said, "It must not be so; for we intend this Constitution to be the charter of human liberty to unborn millions who shall enjoy its protection, and who should never see that such an institution as slavery was ever known to exist in our midst." And so these words were purposely excluded from that sacred instrument, in order that it might bear no trace and give no sign of the existence in the country of the evil, hateful, and hated institution of slavery, which the framers of the Constitution confidently expected would soon disappear from the land. The testimony of Mr. Madison on this subject proves two things; first, that the spirit of the Constitution and the intention of its framers was opposed to slavery and in favor of freedom; secondly, that the letter of the Constitution was intentionally adjusted to a state of universal freedom confidently expected soon to prevail. Also in the preamble to the Constitution it is expressly declared to have been ordained and established, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and since it is a plain and fundamental principle in the interpretation of the Constitution, that, whenever any doubt or question arises as to the meaning of any of its provisions, they are to be explained in harmony with its objects as enunciated and declared in its preamble, instead of against them, we have a double reason for understanding the Constitution as being in the interests of freedom, namely, the known views, principles and intentions of its authors, and its declared objects to "establish justice," and "secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States;" so that we may say that the hearts of those who framed and adopted it beat for all humanity, and their hands wrought for universal liberty.

It has seemed to be the more desirable to set the strong hostility to slavery that existed in the minds of the fathers of the Republic, in a clearer and stronger light, because it has been said by some that the north has changed its views on this subject since the formation of the Union, and come to disapprove of what it once approved, that from an original pro-slavery sentiment an anti-slavery sentiment in the north, especially in New England, has grown up from the discovery made soon after the Union was formed, that the soil and climate of the north were unfavorable to slavery, (a most remarkable discovery this, or else a most remarkable change took place in the soil and climate of the country making it strangely different from what it had been for more than a century,) and a consequent sale of the slaves of the north to the south. This account of the matter is one which is, and which we wish to show to be, as false to history as it is absurd in itself. Edward Everett says that "at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and for a long time afterwards there was, generally speaking, no sectional difference of opinion between the north and the south on the subject of slavery; in both parts of the country it was regarded, in the established formula of the day, as 'a social, political, and moral evil.'" Daniel Webster says that "at that day there was no diversity of opinion between the north and the south upon the subject of slavery; both parts of the country held it equally an evil, a moral and political evil;" and he declares that "the eminent men, the most eminent men, and nearly all the conspicuous politicians of the south held the same sentiments, that slavery was an evil, a blight, a scourge, and a curse." The leading denominations of Christians at that time, the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Methodists and Quakers, all declared themselves expressly and positively against slavery as a great wrong to man. The great names of Washington, Franklin, Jay, Patrick Henry, Governor Morris, William Pinckney, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and Mr. Laurens of South Carolina, are all recorded against slavery as plainly and expressly as those of Madison and Jefferson. In 1776, Mr. Laurens said in a letter to his son, "I abhor slavery." Washington once said, "There is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery." In 1796, Mr. Tucker, Professor of Law in William and Mary's College, in Virginia, spoke of "the abolition of slavery in that State as an object of the first importance, not only to our moral and domestic peace, but even to our political salvation." In 1797, Mr. Pinckney said in the Legislature of Maryland, that "by the eternal principles of justice, no man in the State has the right to hold his slave a single hour." Mr. Mason of Virginia, "held it essential in every point of view, that the general government should have the power to prevent the increase of slavery." And Mr. Jefferson, in speaking of the slaves, called them "our suffering brethren;" and in words that seem to have been prophetic, he said, "when the measure of their tears shall be full; when their groans shall have involved heaven itself in darkness,—doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress," but said he, "the Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with or in such a contest." Such views and sentiments as these were held by the fathers of the Republic concerning slavery, and they continued long in the hearts of the people. In 1820, Daniel Webster delivered an oration at Plymouth, on the great occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of Pilgrims at that place, and in his oration he uttered a terrible denunciation

of slavery and the slave trade, in words that thousands and hundreds of thousands used to read in their reading books at school, and in which he said "the African slave trader is a pirate and a felon," "in the sight of Heaven an offender far beyond the ordinary depths of human guilt," and before the poor slave he said that there was "but a wide-spread prospect of suffering, anguish and death," "an inhuman and accursed traffic having cut him off in his manhood, or in his youth, from every enjoyment belonging to his being, and every blessing which his Creator intended for him." In 1826 a representative in Congress from Massachusetts, undertook to justify the institution of slavery, and said, "Slavery is not to be set down as an immoral or irreligious relation;" but his words were regarded as an outrage upon the sense of justice in that House, and a slaveholder from Tennessee administered to him a terrible rebuke, in which he said, "I do not go the length of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and hold that the existence of slavery in this country is almost a blessing. I am firmly settled in the opinion that it is a great curse, one of the greatest evils that could have been interwoven into our system. I am one of those whom these poor wretches call master. I do not task them; I feed and clothe them well; but yet, alas, they are slaves, and slavery is a curse in any shape." In addition to this, John Randolph, of Roanoke, pointed his long, bony finger with withering contempt and scorn at the northern apologist for slavery, and said, "I envy neither the head nor the heart of that man from the north, who rises here to defend slavery from principle." In 1839, Henry Clay said in his place in the Senate, "I am no friend of slavery." None of the fathers or founders of the Union were friends of slavery; none of them ever defended it "from principle;" none possessed of their sentiments ever defended it from principle, or regarded it as anything else than what Webster says they regarded it as being, "an evil, a blight, a scourge, and a curse."

STATE ITEMS. The loyal people of Hancock County have resolved to commence a series of union meetings, to counteract the efforts of the disorganizers and secessionists in their midst.

The Belfast Age says that measures are in progress for a grand Union meeting of the people of that county on Saturday the 22d.

Representative Spring of Portland, in a recent speech in the House, stated that there were men in Portland who publicly proclaimed their sympathy with Jeff Davis and his crew, and three members of the City Council undertook to have him censured for libelling the character of the citizens of the National Seaport. The Council voted down the resolutions, 15 to 3.

The Skowhegan Clarion learns that on Thursday morning of last week, the Edge Tool shop of T. H. Bosworth, Esq., in Brighton, was totally destroyed by fire.

A French family at Skowhegan are rejoicing in the possession of the carcass of a fat horse, killed by an accident, lately. The Somerset Farmer says they do not impute the foolish prejudice so generally felt towards this kind of food.

The President of the Auburn Bank says there are no counterfeit five of that bank in circulation. Peterson's detector is mistaken.

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A citizen of Buckfield village says they have enjoyed railroad facilities for about two weeks, from which remark it may be inferred that the Buckfield Branch road is again open.

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GREAT ARMY HOSPITAL. An effort in the army writes as follows of the great hospital of the army of the Potomac:

"The hospital at Aquia Landing is worth crossing the ocean to see. It has been started and completed within four weeks, and is the place where now the sick of the army of the Potomac are sent. A 'hospital tent' is a tent like an officer's or wall tent only more than three times as large. The space within it is equal to a good sized drawing room. More than 850 of these tents, white as the driven snow, pitched in long streets of more than a quarter of a mile, and supplied with every convenience and comfort, compose this hospital. From the hill which I was descending to reach it, it presented in the evening twilight one of the most beautiful of sights.

You will form some estimate of its size, when I tell you that between nine and ten thousand people occupy it. It lies on the table land of a promontory, called Windmill Point, jutting out into the Potomac, where there is a fine view of a branch of the river, and is bounded behind and on the sides by high wooded hills. It made up of eleven army corps, each corps possessing a street, and these streets so long that those at one end know nothing of those at the other. In fact, it is great wonder, and was to me a surprise and an object of pleasure. Everything is in perfect order—stables in tents for the horses, out-houses in tents, kitchens, storerooms, parlors and surgeries in tents—and it seems like a huge camp of Bedouins. For the first time in a long while, I saw ladies flitting about, nurses belonging to the sanitary commission, who come and go as occasion requires. [N. Y. Cons. Advertiser.]

A correspondent writes us that on Thursday the 8th ult., Mr. Merritt C. Fox, of Roxbury, Me., aged twenty-four, committed suicide by hanging. He arose in the morning as usual, and passed through the room where his parents were sleeping without waking them, and pinned up the following note: "My parents, I am tired of life. You have always been very good to me, so do not mourn my loss. The cause is mostly the regret of my past life, for I have been a disobedient boy and have of late got a bad reputation." He then went to the bars and committed the act. He bore an excellent reputation, and had not a known enemy. Temporary insanity was the cause of the act. [Farmer.]

Gen. Fremont has written a letter to New York denying that portion of Major General Pope's report which represents his army, which marched to the relief of Gen. Barks last summer scattered over a wide surface of country, badly organized and in a demoralized condition, quoting Gen. Sigel in proof of the justice of the denial and declaring that Gen. Pope's statements are controverted by the excellent conduct of the troops in the field.

The Washington Chronicle says it must not be forgotten that, in all the ravings of the sympathizers against the Administration and the war, they propose no remedy, and if they hint at one, it is that the Government should consent to its own dissolution, or that the loyal majority should allow the disloyal minority, which began the rebellion, to dictate the terms of peace!

SMALL POX. The reports of the small pox, at Mechanic Falls, have been grossly exaggerated. There have been two cases of small pox, two of mild varioloid, and one case of varioloid and diphtheria, which proved fatal. The physicians say the patient died of diphtheria. There are no new cases. Mr. Denison, who it was reported was not expected to live from hour to hour, has not had the disease.

Sergeant L. D. Stary of Porter, has been appointed 2d Lieut. Co. K., 23d Regiment.

Sergeant, J. B. Howard, of Hanover, 2d Lieut. Co. B., 23d regiment.

Sergeant, H. M. Beare of Hebron, 1st Lieut. Co. B., 23d regiment.

H. L. Bray, Augusta, Chaplain, 12th regiment.

Private, O. F. Russell, ———, Chaplain 27th Regiment.

Private, Irving A. Wardwell, ———, Chaplain 25th Reg.

The Press says, it is now ascertained that Gen. Dow was not in command at Fort Jackson, at the time the property was confiscated, for which he was called upon to answer. So this attempt to work his injury is a complete failure.

The Bank Commissioners Report shows that several of the banks in Maine had a larger circulation than the law allows. The reply of the officers was that they had provided funds to redeem the bills, but they did not fall into the usual channel, and come back through Boston. The money was paid out for business, and is kept in the pockets of the people. The Commissioners recommended that until their own circulation was brought down to the legal limit, that banks pay out the government notes. We observe that some of the banks have adopted this plan.

CLERK OF COURTS. Albert L. Burbank, Esq., of Bethel, has been nominated by the Governor, Clerk of Courts for Oxford county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Perham. Mr. Burbank was a prominent candidate for the place, in the Convention, when Mr. Perham was nominated; and is said to possess admirable qualifications for the office.

We are informed that one death, from small pox, occurred in Grafton, last week.

War News.

The Herald's Washington dispatch states that Commander Preble, recently dismissed, has been nominated for restoration to his rank in the service.

One of a party of smugglers captured on the lower Potomac, a few days ago, had \$11,994 in gold and Treasury notes, and another two nuggets and a lot of gold dust worth over \$3000; and the sum is total in the crowd, which is nearly all in gold, is \$22,447.

The barque Springbok, a captured blockade runner brought to New York, has a cargo of assorted merchandise, consisting of coffee, tea, tin, boots and shoes, dry goods, medicines, &c., and will prove a valuable prize.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says of the "conservative" or "peace men" of the North, who talk about compromises, that "they might march toward the south with olive branches born by the troops of Macduff, for Birnam wood, and still they would be met only with bullet and bayonet."

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. The Herald's Port Royal letters are to the effect that some difficulty occurred as to the right of command to the troops of Gen. Foster's expedition to that place, the latter officer presuming that although in the jurisdiction of Gen. Hunter's military department, the supreme command of his own men still rested in himself, as being a portion of the 18th army corps. But Gen. Hunter has settled the question by commanding Gen. Foster's troops, regarding them as reinforcements to the 10th army corps, of which he is chief, and requiring Gen. Neglee and Terry to report to him.

St. Louis, Feb. 17. Letters to Gen. Davidson, from a person who accompanied a recent scout to Batesville, says the rebel Gen. Hindman's army is utterly demoralized and totally inefficient. 300 of his troops were frozen to death during their retreat from Van Buren. Hindman was at once ordered to Vicksburg, but his men refused to go. Upwards of 200 deserters were concealed in the brush, 20 miles from Batesville, which town, with a large majority of the people are in favor of the permanent occupation of the country by the Federal army.

NEW YORK, 16th. Memphis letters of the 11th state that there is a perfect reign of terror in North Alabama and Northern Mississippi. Guerrillas and blood-hounds are on the track of Union men, who flee to the woods to avoid conscription.

A young girl carrying food for her father was torn to pieces by blood-hounds!

Not less than 1000 Union men have reached Corinth. A regiment is forming there which already numbers six full companies.

A number of Unionists have been hung, and their houses burned. Two women in Tusculum county have been torn to pieces by blood-hounds!

Among the fugitives at Corinth are men 80 years of age.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser states that Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal of the army of the Potomac, has received instructions which will effectually banish certain seditious New York sheets from the army and substitute others which advocate the policy of the President.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17. The Mississippi river to Keokuk is rising, with sixteen feet of water to Cairo. The Illinois river is open to Peoria and is swelling rapidly. The Missouri river is rising and is open several hundred miles.

Information has been received here that the U. S. steamer Reliance, Capt. McGowan, captured in Mornkin river and brought to Port Baltimore on the 13th inst., the sloop North Star, while attempting to run the blockade, loaded with contraband goods. Two colored boys, aged about 18, were found handcuffed and stowed away in the hold of the former vessel. They stated that they had been forcibly put on board the vessel, and were to be taken to Richmond to be sold.

From the statements of gentlemen who have returned from the Rappahannock, it appears that the rebels are working with great energy and industry. They have thrown up two lines of breastworks opposite Falmouth.

The Union Convention in New Hampshire nominated Col. Walter Harriman, for Governor; and Col. John Coughlin for Railroad Commissioner.

The World's Washington dispatch says Gen. Fremont's new command is said to be Texas. It is certainly in the department of the Gulf. This change sends Gen. Butler back to New Orleans.

We are indebted to several friends in the "Department of the Gulf," for New Orleans papers.

The Bridgton Reporter says: "We this week record the sequel to the sad event of the burning of Mr. Palmer's child at South Bridgton, last week. Mrs. Palmer, the bereaved mother became insane immediately after the shocking accident, and died last Wednesday from the effects of her grief."

Thomas H. Seymour has been nominated for Governor, by the democrats in Conn.

DR. A. THOMPSON, DENTIST,
No. 2, Beal's Block,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.
Teeth inserted in Gold, Silver, or Vulcanite.
DR. THOMPSON will visit BETHLEHEM the first of each month, and remain ONE WEEK.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College.
THE SPRING TERM will commence MONDAY, March 9, under the usual board of Trustees. Candidates wishing to enter the College Course will be examined the first day of the term. Send for a Circular.

F. A. ROBINSON, Secretary.
KNOX HILL, Feb. 13, 1863.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain note of hand, given to one Wm. A. Manning, made payable to him or order—for the sum of eight dollars—payable on demand with interest at the same rate as the note on which it is given, and which was given without a consideration and without the signature of SIMEON EVANS.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, John Hathaway of Paris in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed dated the second day of December, A. D. 1859, recorded with the Oxford Records, book 116 page 577, conveyed to me, the subscriber, certain parcels of land situate in Paris aforesaid, and described as follows, to wit: thirty acres more or less of the easterly part of lot numbered twelve in the second range of lots in said Paris, and the same described in a deed from Noah Curtis to said John Hathaway, dated the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1852, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 103, page 291. Also a certain other parcel of land being the northerly part of a certain tract of land bounded as follows: the easterly by land now or formerly owned by Lazarus Hathaway or said John Hathaway, and last formerly owned by Capt. George King; on the East by the little Androscoggin river, on the South by land of James S. Dimes and Chas. W. Boring, and on the West by the A. & S. L. Railroad, and being all that part of said tract which was conveyed to John Hathaway by David J. King by deed dated the sixth day of November, A. D. 1854, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 102, page 521. And also a certain other tract of land, being one sixth part of the easterly half of lot numbered twelve and thirteen in the third range of lots in said Paris, and the same conveyed to said Hathaway by W. C. Cummings, by deed dated the tenth day of January, A. D. 1853, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 96, page 425. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken; now therefore I, the subscriber, do hereby give notice to all persons interested in the premises so mortgaged, agreeably to the provisions of the statute, in such case made and provided.

Dated at Paris, aforesaid the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1863.

CHARLES F. LEE,
By ALVIN BLACK, his Attorney.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. The undersigned hereby gives public notice that he holds a mortgage for the sum of three thousand dollars and interest thereon, given by Alvin Black, of Newry in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, dated November the tenth, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Oxford Records, book 116, page 584, and certain real estate and property situated in said Newry, County of Oxford, State of Maine, and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I therefore claim a foreclosure of the same agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

MOSES H. KILLGORE,
Feb. 12, 1863.

Collector's Notice—Excise Tax.
NOTICE is hereby given to the several persons assessed in the late collection made in aid of the months of September, October, and November, A. D. 1862, by the Hon. Jesse S. Lyford, Collector of the Second Collection District of the State of Maine, by the authority of the Hon. Hiram Bell, Governor of said State, that I will attend, for the purpose of receiving said taxes at the following places:

For the towns of Albany, Oxford, Newry, Grafton, Upton and the territory north of Upton, Bethel, at Lyford's tavern at Bethel Hill, on Monday, the twenty-third day of February, at ten o'clock, A. M.

For the towns of Fryburg, Rockfield, Paris, Fryburg, at Rockfield's tavern at Fryburg, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of February, at ten o'clock, A. M.

For the towns of Bethel, Sumner, Canton, at Rockfield's tavern at Canton, Maine, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of February, at ten o'clock, A. M.

For the towns of Fryburg, Rockfield, Paris, at Combs's Tavern on Paris Hill, Thursday, February 26th, at ten o'clock, A. M.

For the towns of Fryburg, Rockfield, Paris, at Fryburg, on Friday, February 27th, at ten o'clock, A. M.

For the towns of Andover, Woodstock, Rockfield, Millin Pond, Hallowell, at Rockfield's tavern in Rockfield on Saturday, February 28th, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Persons are hereby notified that if said taxes are not paid at said places they will be liable to pay ten per cent on the amount they are assessed. Persons who have not paid their license taxes are notified to pay the same.

TIMOTHY WALKER,
Deputy Collector of the Second Collection District.

Notice is hereby Given
THAT the annual Excise Tax List for the towns of Fryburg, Rockfield, Paris, Fryburg, Greenough, Hallowell, Lovell, Newry, Paris, Fryburg, Newry, Sweden and Waterford, all in Oxford County, have been placed in my hands for sale, and that I will be at attendance at my house in North Waterford, from the fourth inst. to the first day of March next, to receive the taxes as set down in said list. To all taxes not paid on said day ten per cent will be added as required by Section 19 of Excise Law.

W. J. JEWETT,
Deputy Collector.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of the late Samuel A. Miller in Waterford, in said County, on Monday, the 17th day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M., the lot and land numbered one and Miller now here, consisting of about two acres of land with a good house, stable, and woodhouse standing on a good lot. Terms made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN DAWES, Administrator.
Hallowell, Feb. 10, 1863.

Bounties, and Back Pay
Paid for the heirs of
DECEASED SOLDIERS,
PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS,
Mothers, Children, and Disabled Soldiers.

CHARLES C. SANDERSON,
Attorney & Counselor at Law, NORWAY, Me.
Newry, Feb. 5, 1863.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. STATE OF MAINE, OXFORD CO. Whereas, William Young and Frederic L. Young, of Newry, County of Oxford, conveyed by their mortgage deed dated August 19, 1859, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, book 104, page 273 and 274, to me, a certain parcel of land situated in said town of Newry, to secure the payment of one certain note of hand given by said William and Frederic L. Young in payment for said land. Now, therefore, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

EDRA F. REAR,
Newry, Nov. 29, 1862.

FREEDOM NOTICE. This is to certify that I have this day for a valuable consideration, given my son, William A. Cole, the remainder of his minority in and to the trade for his own self. I shall retain none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

A. G. COLE,
September 17, 1862.

NORWAY LIBERAL INSTITUTE.
Norway Village, Me.
THE SPRING TERM will commence on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1863, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of

GEO. F. LEONARD, A. M., Principal.
Miss MARY F. HOLMES, Assistant.
Mrs. J. E. LEONARD, Teacher of Drawing.
Miss H. E. DEXTER, Teacher of Music.

The Teachers' class will have daily exercises assigned to it, and meet once a week to discuss matters relating to school government and instruction.

Young ladies intending to take charge of schools the coming summer, may here find some aid to judge of different systems of school discipline, and to adopt that which will best accomplish the desired purpose.

Miss Holmes will have charge of the French Class as usual. Miss Holmes' success in this department is her best recommendation.

Board can be obtained at the usual low rates: for ladies, \$1.50, for gentlemen, 2.00 per week, wood and lights included.

Rooms can be obtained by those wishing to board themselves.

TELLING—Common English, \$3.00; Higher English, 3.50; Languages, 4.00.
For further particulars address the Principal, Norway, Me.

BRIDGTON ACADEMY,
At No. Bridgton, Me.
THE SPRING TERM of this institution will commence on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1863, and continue eleven weeks.

C. E. HILTON, A. M., Principal.
REV. FRANKLIN YEATON, Vice Principal.
Mrs. ELIZABETH HILTON, Teacher of Music.
Miss L. K. GIBBS, Teacher of Drawing & Painting.

The Trustees of this institution are happy to announce to the public that the services of Rev. Franklin Yeaton have been secured for the Spring Term. Mr. Yeaton brings with him a rich experience, and the well-earned reputation of a successful teacher.

Excellent encouragement is offered, a Primary Department will be formed under the supervision of Mrs. Hilton, to which scholars under 12 years of age will be admitted for \$2.00 per term.

Board near the Academy \$2.00 or week, wood and lights extra. Students can reduce the expense by boarding themselves. Special attention given to those desiring to teach. Text-books supplied at Portland prices.

THOMAS H. MEAD, Secretary.
No. Bridgton, Jan. 20, 1863.

Fryburg Academy.
THE SPRING TERM of this institution will commence, Wednesday, February 25, 1862, and continue eleven weeks.

The Principal, E. P. SNOW, A. M., has high qualifications.

Competent assistance will be employed.

Instruction will be given on the piano and in vocal music by an accomplished and experienced teacher.

Board, including wood, lights, and washing, may be had at \$2.25 to 2.50. A limited number of rooms may be had for students wishing to board themselves. For further particulars, apply to the Principal.

D. R. SEWALL, Sec'y.
Fryburg, Feb. 23, 1863.

Hebron Academy.
THE SPRING TERM of this successful institution will open on THURSDAY, MARCH 3d, 1863, and continue eleven weeks; also, the Summer Term will commence on Tuesday the 24th day of June following, and continue two weeks, under the charge of

A. C. HERRICK, A. M., Principal.
Miss SARAH C. BAILEY, Preceptress.
Miss A. F. MILLER, Teacher in Music.

The Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have secured the services of Mr. H. as Principal of the school another year. His success as a teacher has few equals in the State, and his former pupils will recommend him beyond measure. We feel that it is for him to say the school has prospered ever since he has had the charge of it, commencing with the Fall Term of 1861.

The same can be said of Miss Bailey. Her qualifications as a teacher are seldom equalled. Her former scholars will recommend her equally with the Trustees.

Miss Miller is a good teacher in music and has a fine instrument, and her scholars make good progress.

**TELLING—Common English, \$3.00
Higher Eng. & Languages, 4.00
Music extra. Tuition to be secured the month work of the term. No deduction for two weeks absence except in case of sickness.
Board at \$2.00 per week. Rooms at a reasonable price for those wishing to board themselves.**

JOSEPH BARROWS, Sec.
Hebron, Jan. 16, 1863.

Dixfield Village High School.
THE SPRING TERM will commence on Tuesday, March 3d, 1863, and continue ten weeks.

H. F. HOWARD, Principal.
Miss CLARA M. WOODRICK, Assistant.
Miss LUTIE E. HALL, Teacher of Music.

A Normal Class will be formed for the benefit of those desiring to teach, under the care of the Principal, a graduate of the Massachusetts Normal School at Bridgewater. The members of this class will receive all the benefits of a Normal School. Lectures will be given during the term, by Hon. E. P. Weston, State Superintendent, the Principal and others.

Scholarships of five dollars each will be received into the school for \$2 per term.

The school is furnished with Geographical Maps, Globes and Physiological Charts. Students will find it profitable to be present the first day of the term.

The teachers will devote their time and energy to the interests of the school. They hope to secure the good will, and the highest mental and moral improvement of each pupil.

Board can be obtained in the Village, from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per week, wood and lights included. Rooms can be obtained by those wishing to board themselves. Tuition, 3.00; 2.50 and \$4.00.

CAUTION. Whereas the Seal of the Back-Ed School, field, located to me by Lydia Crockett, a minor and panger, until she becomes twenty-one years of age. This is to notify all persons that I shall pay no bills contracted by him or her in behalf of said school, and I shall not be liable for the same, and all persons who may contract with him or her, shall be liable to me.

SAMUEL L. CROCKETT.
Backfield, Jan. 23, 1863.

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.

For full particulars and other facts, send by express without delay to any part of Maine or New Hampshire, address—

H. J. L. STANWOOD & CO.,
BROOKFIELD, MAINE.

Bounty and Back Pay,
Also, Pensions.
For Widows, Mothers, Minor children, and Disabled Soldiers.

AGENCY FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
Office, over Denison's Store,
HENRY UPTON.
Norway, Jan. 8, 1863.

References—Messrs. L. & A. Denison, Norway; B. D. Verrill, Esq., Portland.

Job Printing neatly executed
at the Democrat Office.

ANDERSON'S SPRING BED BOTTOM.
PATENT GRANTED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

RENT FOR THE WEARY.
O. WHITTIER,
SOLE AGENT,
100 N. OXFORD ST.

THIS desirable mechanical arrangement has now been in use a sufficient length of time to show that it gives entire satisfaction and actually is more valued the more it is used.

This invention is a step in advance of all others in the Spring Bed department, embracing a little more of their excellencies and yet happily free from all their defects. It is flexible as hair, and yet so compressible as to bring itself into place with great facility. It is adapted to the invalid, the aged and all who linger in suffering and weakness. They are made of good material warranted strong and durable, and not liable to get out of order.

TESTIMONIALS.
ELM HEDGE, NORWAY, Feb. 7, 1863.
I have introduced the justly celebrated Anderson Spring Bed Bottom now sold by Mr. Whittier, into my house, and to my sleeping apartment. I am using it, and find it fully up to its high recommendations.

OTIS TRUE.
NORWAY, Feb. 9, 1863.
For a long time I have been trying to find a Spring Bed Bottom, and I think the thing is now in my hands. I have obtained from Mr. O. Whittier, agent, one of the "Anderson Spring Bed Bottoms," and after using it I do not hesitate to pronounce it the best, the easiest and most comfortable bed bottom that I ever saw.

SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.
St. Paris, Feb. 9, 1863.
I am using the Spring Bed Bottom, Anderson Patent, introduced by Whittier, and can without hesitation give it the decided preference over any other bed bottom with which I am acquainted, and think that all who want a comfortable bed would do well to give this a trial.

JAMES DEERING.
We have introduced several of the justly celebrated Anderson Spring Bed Bottoms, for our sleeping apartments. We give this spring bed bottom a decided preference over any and all others we have ever used. Our guests speak of them in the highest terms. We recommend their use in all hotel accommodations, and the comfort of the guests.

W. D. McLAUGHLIN & SON,
May 12, 1863. Franklin House, Bangor, Me.

Mr. D. H. Frohock has furnished the beds in my house with the Anderson Spring Bed Bottoms, and I take pleasure in commending this article as the most convenient, economical and comfortable thing of the kind with which I am acquainted.

A. H. ARBOTT.
Point of Family School, Little Back, Farmington.
I have had the unexpected pleasure of sleeping on one of the Anderson Spring Bed Bottoms, for the last three weeks, and may say for purposes anything I had before anticipated. My wife, who is feeble, has had no good rest for six months till occupying one of these beds. She would not part with it on any account.

Rev. JOHN ALLEN.
Farmington, Feb. 28, 1862.
Having tested the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are in need of such an article, and I believe it to be superior to anything of the kind now in use.

Rev. E. HAWES.
Waterford, April 12, 1862.
Spring Bottoms and Town Rights for sale.
Messrs. Bennett & Morse have purchased the right for Paris.
Wm. E. Cushman—Oxford.
Alfred Tuttle—Backfield.
A. H. Jewett—Waterford.
Joel Crockett—Norway and Greenwood.

E. E. RICE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
BROWNFIELD, ME.
All business forwarded by mail promptly attended to.

COLBY'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,
SOLD BY
J. A. GREENE, No. Waterford,
Proprietor for Oxford Co.

Rights for a few towns will be disposed of. The territory will be contracted so that all who wish will have an opportunity to purchase a machine. We warrant them, and have no hesitation in saying they are the most simple and durable in use.

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

ALMOND FARLIN late of Sumner in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to Jan. 20, 1863.

ELIZA FARLIN.
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

CHARLES H. AKELEY late of Rockfield 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 Jan. 20, 1863.

TIMOTHY WALKER.
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 with the will annexed of the estate of

WILLIAM STUART late of Newry, 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 Jan. 20, 1863.

CHARLES R. LOCKE.
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CHARLES R. LOCKE.
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Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

For the Oxford Democrat.

Honey-Bee Culture.

MESSENGERS. Editors: Allow me to make a few suggestive hints to your numerous readers, pertaining to the culture of the honey-bee. It has long since been considered a branch of agriculture, although it has been seriously neglected. Having been exclusively engaged for several years past in their study and culture, I have become fully convinced that there is no kind of business, with the same amount of capital invested, that will pay half as well. The success of the business depends upon three great points: the bees, the hive, and the season.

If the bee-keeper is skilled in the management of his bees, and has a hive that is rightly constructed, and the season is a favorable one, it is not an uncommon thing for him to realize ten, and in many instances, fifteen and twenty dollars profit from each prosperous hive yearly, thus paying three and four hundred per cent. on the investment. According to ancient history, honey at one time was the only sweet known. In Aristotle's and Pliny's day, who flourished over two thousand years ago, we learn that bees were then cultivated to some extent, although like many other things perfected and improved very much since. Within the past ten or fifteen years, there has been more progress made in their culture and management, than for centuries previous.

There seems to have never been a time, since our earliest history, when Bee-culture should demand our attention more than at the present; when War and heavy taxation, the great scarcity and high price of sugar is staring us in the face, I say why should we not encourage the culture of the Bee upon a more extended scale, and raise honey by the quantity, as some few now do, thus enabling us to meet the heavy taxes, and affording us a handsome income besides. With right care and management and a favorable season, it will require but a few swarms of Bees to raise a ton of honey. If a colony of Bees come out strong in the spring (as they will if properly wintered), it is an easy matter to realize 50, and 75 pounds, and sometimes much more; besides a young swarm or two, which will be thrown off, if properly attended to.

Good honey readily commands a high price in market, and probably will for years to come. Under the present condition of our country, and the high price of sugar, it certainly behooves us to live as much as possible within ourselves, independent of the South. There is honey enough wasted every year to supply us with all the sweet we need. If we had the Bees to collect it, there could be more honey produced north of Mason's and Dixon's Line than there ever was sugar south of it, and not cost the producer one-half what sugar now costs the southern planter. There is no place in the world so well adapted to the large yield of honey as the northern portion of the United States, with its fertile hills, valleys, and broad-spread prairies of the West. Certainly, for amount, and quality of honey, we stand at the head of any other country in the world, if we would but improve it.

There is no danger of over-stocking our market with honey, as the consumers increase faster than the producers. There is no danger of over-stocking our country with Bees as some persons have imagined, especially the fertile portions of it, as all honey-producing plants yield their sweets days together, and sometimes weeks, depending much upon the state of the weather and the species of flower.

Those about to engage in the culture of this delightful little insect, should first get posted by consulting some scientific Bee-keeper, or be guided by some good book upon the subject, to insure success in the business.

K. P. KIDDER,

Practical Apiarist,
Burlington, Vt.

THE FASCINATION OF FRUIT CULTURE.
A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, in an account of the Horticultural Exhibition at Chicago, says:

"I was amused to notice how much the exhibitors thought of their fruit; with many this is the first year their trees have borne, and this was particularly the case with those who have lived in cities, and who only a few years ago turned their attention to fruit growing. Hour after hour they stood by their tables, their eyes running from plate to plate, and often they rearranged them so that each pear and bunch of grapes should show the best that it could. Human affection is scarcely less devoted. I was reminded of a young wife with her first baby. Some may call this a species of insanity. Very well, I own a little insane on strawberries. But people do not understand it. They do not have before them the years of persevering industry, as the fruit grower does, and they have no long hopes realized. They know not how he has watched his trees through all seasons, till they have become 'familiar trees;' how he has thought of them when fallen asleep, if on a journey, or how he has walked among them with his wife on Sunday afternoons. Of all the descendants of Adam, none have so nearly succeeded in getting back into Paradise as the fruit grower."

Get farming tools in order during winter.

From the Genesee Farmer.

High Feeding.

In fattening cattle and sheep, or in keeping milk cows, few farmers appreciate the advantages of high feeding. A large amount of food is required to keep the animal alive, and the milk, or flesh and fat which we obtain, is derived from the food given in excess of this quantity. If a horse will draw a ton, and the empty wagon weighs 15 cwt., we can only take a load of 5 cwt.; but attach another horse and we can then take a load of 25 cwt. In other words, the effective power of the two horses is five times as much as the one.

It is so in feeding milk cows and in fattening cattle and sheep—it is the few pounds of extra feed that we give, which produces the desired milk and fat. To give only enough food to keep the animals in a stationary condition, when the object is to get them fat, is manifestly absurd, and to give them only a little more than is necessary, and thus get only a little fat, is also very poor economy, when by a few pounds more food we might double or triple the amount of fat or milk.

We do not mean to be understood as saying that farmers do not let their fattening cattle and sheep have all the food they will eat. This is not the case. They let them have food enough, but it is not as nutritious as it should be. We do not feed enough grain.

We are aware that this will seem strange doctrine to some of our readers in this vicinity, and in the Eastern States, where grain is now so high, and beef, mutton and pork so low. But in truth, this does not affect the question. Hay is quite as high, relatively, as grain, and if it will pay at all to fatten cattle or sheep, it will pay to feed them well. In fact, it will not pay to feed them in any other way. We do not say that cattle can be fattened here at a profit. We hardly see how such can be the case, at the present price of beef and grain, but it is useless to attempt to obviate the difficulty by stunting them in their food. If high feeding does not pay, poor feeding certainly will not.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Feeding Turkeys in Winter.

Where corn is cheap, and the bins are full, nothing better is needed. But unfortunately many who like roast turkey, have their bins nearly empty, when corn is nearly a dollar a bushel. These birds will eat longer of corn than of any other food. They seem never to get enough of it. But they are by no means dainty in their diet, and will eat anything coming from the kitchen that a pig will devour, if it be properly prepared. They will work up the refuse material from the farm and garden about as well as the pigs. Boiled potatoes, fed warm, are highly relished by them. In this way, potatoes that are too small for marketing and for seed, may be turned into roast turkey on very short notice. If the parings and scraps from the kitchen are boiled and mashed with them, it is all the better. But they need a variety of food, green as well as cooked, in order to thrive most rapidly. They are very fond of cabbage, and will feed upon the refuse plants that have not headed, until the stumps are picked bare. If these are not at hand, raw turnips chopped up fine will be readily eaten. They need also some animal food to promote growth in winter. Beef scraps from the tallow chandlers or butchers are highly relished, as by hens. Nothing in the way of animal food comes amiss. It is of more importance that the food should be abundant and various than that it should be select.

In fattening, some shut them up in a room partially darkened, and feed with scalded meal and pounded charcoal; but we object to the confinement of the turkeys. It is almost impossible to keep the food clean and to prevent waste, and they are quite as restless as when they have their liberty. With regular full feeding at night and morning, they will not wander far from the yard, and will take no more exercise than will be for their health, and the best flavor of the flesh. By this process of feeding, a late brood of turkeys may be brought up and fattened in winter without any serious encroachment upon the corn bin. With turkey at fourteen cents a pound, it is a very convenient article of barter at the village store, and not hard to dispose of in the home market. The relief from salt junk by the winter feeding of turkeys is immense.

GRAFTING THE GRAPE. A correspondent relates his success in performing this operation, which was a most gratifying one. Grapes grafted with the Delaware in 1861 bore in 1862 the following crop: Twelve vines in one row, matured over a bushel of very large and luscious fruit, besides furnishing about fifty unusually fine layers. The writer says—"Here is proof positive of the value of the art of grafting grapes; a saving of two or three years of time, no little expense in border-making, besides the cost of the vine, which is not a trifle to most people, when the best are ordered. Let no one who can graft, consider his old vines of inferior kind as of no worth; for a little pains, a short period of time, and a cost trivial, if any, will convert them into the best." We think this matter is deserving the attention of our gardeners.

(Maine Farmer.)

ADULTNESS. Horne Tooko was the son of a poulterer, which he alluded to when called upon by the proud strippling of Eton to describe himself. "I am," said Horne, "the son of an eminent Turkey merchant."

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

—AND—
JEWELRY,

—AT—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

JOHN S. ABBOTT,
(Formerly of Boston.)

HAS A LARGE STOCK OF

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,
Plated Ware,

TOYS, STATIONERY,
AND

PATENT MEDICINES,
All of 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. PEDDLERS will find it for 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 in old spectacle frames, to suit all, and

YANKEE NOTIONS.

In quantities, by the dozen or single one. Watch cases and materials for Watchmakers will be furnished cheaper than they can be bought in Portland. In short people had better call on him and save money. Everything warranted to be what it is sold for. His motto is, "Honesty is the best policy," and the most sure to succeed. Any work entrusted to him will be done according to contract, and warranted good.

He would like to see any watches that have been spoiled by inexperienced workmen, and if he don't make them perform well there will be no charge. The same with clocks.

Plain watch movements will be full jeweled when required and good quarter or verge watches will be attended to. Lever Watches at a fair price. Chronometer balances inserted in watches that have plain balances; and finally anything that is required to be done to a watch or a clock, will be done at his shop and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner. Work selected from other watchmakers, which will be done at a fair discount.

Jewelry Repaired.
Letter Engraving neatly Executed,
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
BETHEL, 1861. 25

NATHAN E. LIBBY,
MACHINIST,
NORWAY, ME.

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

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

Daniel's and Cylinder Planers,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PLANERS FOR FLOW BEAMS,
Turning and Rolling Machines, Saw and Lathe Arriers, Saw Stacks, Vices, Clamps and Press Screws, &c.

MALLETT'S BEADING ATTACHMENT,
For beading bedsteads, turning banisters, shoe and truck 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.

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 812
Clear " " " " 10
No. 1, " " " " 6

Portland & Boston Line.

The splendid new steaming vessel, "Portland & Boston Line," will leave Portland, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 7 o'clock, P.M., and Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Passage on deck, \$1 25.
N.B.—Each boat is furnished with a large number of staterooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families, and travellers are reminded that by taking this line much saving of time and expense may be made, and that the convenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season to take the earliest trains out of the city.
The company are not responsible for baggage on amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that persons, whose water is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional value.
Freight taken as usual.
L. HILLINGS, Agent.
Portland, May 4, 1862.

MANHOOD,
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just published in a sealed envelope, price 6 cents. A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, its various complications, Secondary Syphilis, and impediments to marriage generally, Gonorrhea, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Weakness, resulting from venereal disease, and self abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CLEVELAND, M.D., author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the most consequences of self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and with complete restoration of vigor, health, and strength, in a few days, by the use of a simple and effective remedy, which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, by the author of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing DR. CHAS. J. CLEVELAND, 127 Bowery, New York, P.O. Box 4586.

Cards, Tags and Bill heads
printed at the Democrat Office.

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 WOODPIPES!

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 Candles and Toilet Soaps.

Also on hand, a large assortment of choice

Essences and Tonics, Extracts and Symples of all kinds; also, Perfumery and Hair Oil, Hair Dye, Preservatives 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,

News' Block, Norway, Me.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME.

The number for Jan., 1862, 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 progress steadily augments, and it continues, until all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At this time so pregnant with events which touch the future destiny of America in every vital particular, the Publishers and Editors of the Atlantic Monthly, deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest path of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. Its opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it 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 we cannot but believe that its pages will be a source of instruction and pleasure 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, Louisa May, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, C. C. Hawthorne, T. W. Higginson, Author "Margaret Howth," Mrs. Julia W. Howe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whittier, Oliver W. Holmes, John G. Whittier, E. P. Whipple, Bayard Taylor, Charles E. Norton, George S. Hillard, Henry Giles, Walter Mitchell, Henry T. Tuckerman, John Wayne, Mrs. H. E. Howe, Mark Twain, Charles Reade, "The Gunpowder Poet," Rose Terry, Harriet E. Prescott, Robert T. S. Lowell, J. T. Townsend, 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, \$2.00, postage paid. Yearly subscribers received, or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the publishers.

Specimen copies sent gratis on application to the publishers.

Lists at premiums, &c., furnished on application to the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
BOSTON, MASS.

NEW TAILORING

ESTABLISHED

S. H. 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 in all cases, and he 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.

Portland and New York

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE

THE splendid and fast Steamship CHESAPEAKE, Capt. William S. PARKER, BURG, Capt. Hoffman, will sail from New York on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making them the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine; fare \$5, for bedding, Fare and State Room.

Grandly furnished by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bath, Angers, Fawcett 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 & YORK, Importers, 100 N. York

H. R. CROMWELL & Co., New York

Portland, Dec. 5, 1862.

Commissioners' Bills.

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD,

To GILBERT BARRETT, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1862	To 20 miles travel from Sumner to West Paris on petition of C. Fickett et al.,	2 00
May 12.	To 20 miles travel from Sumner to West Paris on same,	2 00
June 17.	To 75 miles travel from Sumner to Bethel, on petition of Stephen Libby et al.,	7 50
June 24.	To 4 days on same,	8 00
June 24.	To 20 miles travel from Sumner to Paris, on petition of Selection of Paris,	2 00
	To 5 days on same,	10 00
October 14.	To 50 miles travel from Sumner to Lovell, on petition of Selection of Lovell,	9 00
	To 2 days on same,	4 00
	To postage,	20
		\$45 20

GILBERT BARRETT.

COURT BILL.

January 7.	To 20 miles travel from Sumner to Paris,	2 00
	To 2 days attendance,	4 00
March 18.	To 20 miles travel from Sumner to Paris,	2 00
	To 3 days attendance,	6 00
May 13.	To 20 miles travel from Sumner to Paris,	2 00
	To 3 days attendance,	6 00
July 8.	To 20 miles travel from Sumner to Paris,	2 00
	To 2 days attendance,	4 00
Sept. 2.	To 20 miles travel from Sumner to Paris,	2 00
	To 2 days attendance,	4 00
Nov. 18.	To 20 miles travel from Sumner to Paris,	2 00
	To 3 days attendance,	6 00
Dec. 26.	To 20 miles travel from Sumner to Paris,	2 00
	To 6 days attendance,	12 00
		\$8 00

GILBERT BARRETT.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—December 20, 1862.

Personally appeared Gilbert Barrett and made oath to the truth of the foregoing account by him subscribed.

Before me,

SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

Oxford, ss.

Court of County Commissioners, }
December 20th, 1862.

Examined and allowed,

SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

A true copy—attest.

SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD,

To HENRY C. REED, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1862	To 12 miles travel to W. Paris, on petition of C. D. Fickett and others,	1 20
June 17.	To 42 miles travel to Bethel on petition of R. Libby and others,	2 00
June 24.	To 42 miles travel to Paris, on petition of Selection of Paris,	6 00
October 14.	To 60 miles travel to Lovell on petition of Selection of Lovell,	6 00
	To 2 days attendance on same,	4 00
	To paid for postage,	30
		\$1 90

HENRY C. REED.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—December 20, 1862.

Personally appeared Henry C. Reed, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing account by him subscribed.

Before me—

SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

Oxford, ss.

Court of County Commissioners, }
December 20, 1862.

Examined and allowed,

SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

A true copy—attest.

SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD,

To CHARLES NUTTER, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

	To 3 days attendance,	8
May 13.	To 80 miles travel from Stone to Paris,	8
	To 3 days attendance,	3
July 8.	To 80 miles travel from Stone to Paris,	8
	To 2 days attendance,	4
Sept. 2.	To 80 miles travel from Stone to Paris,	8
	To 3 days attendance,	6
Nov. 28.	To 80 miles travel from Stone to Paris,	8
	To 3 days attendance,	6
Dec. 26.	To 80 miles travel from Stone to Paris,	8
	To 6 days attendance,	12
		<hr/> 96
	CHARLES NUTT	