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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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## MISCELLANY.

### THE RESCUE.

Mr. Robert Bruce, originally descended from some branch of the Scottish family of that name, was born, in humble circumstances, about the close of the last century, at Torbay, in the south of England, and there bred up to a seafaring life. When about thirty years of age, to wit, in the year 1828 he was first mate of a barque trading between Liverpool and St. Johns, New Brunswick.

On one of her voyages, bound westward being some five or six weeks out and having rounded the eastern portion of the banks of Newfoundland, the captain and mate had been on deck at noon, taking an observation of the sun; after which they both descended to calculate the days work.

The cabin (a small one) was immediately at the stern of the vessel, and the short stairway descending to it ran athwart-ships. Immediately opposite to this stairway, just beyond a small square landing, was the mate's state-room; and from that landing there were two doors close to each other, the one opening aft into the state-room, the other forward part of it, close to the door; so that one sitting at it and looking over his shoulder could look into the cabin.

The mate, absorbed in his calculations, which did not result as he had expected, varying considerably from the dead reckoning—had not noticed the captain's motions. When he had completed his calculations, he called out loud looking around: "I made latitude and longitude so and so. Can that be right? How is yours?"

Receiving no reply, he repeated his question, glancing over his shoulder, and perceiving, as he thought, the captain busy writing on his slate. Still no answer. Thereupon he rose and as he fronted the cabin door, the figure he had mistaken for the captain raised its head, and disclosed to the astonished mate the features of an entire stranger.

Bruce was no coward; but as he met that fixed gaze looking directly at him in grave silence, and became assured that it was no one whom he had ever seen before, it was too much for him; and instead of stopping to question the seeming intruder, he rushed upon deck in such evident alarm that it instantly attracted the captain's attention.

"Why, Mr. Bruce," said the latter, "what in the world is the matter with you?"

"The matter, sir! Who is that at your desk?"

"No one that I know of."

"But there it, sir. There's a stranger there."

"A stranger? Why, man, you must be dreaming. You must have seen the steward there, or the second mate. Who else would venture down without orders?"

"But sir, he was sitting in your arm chair, fronting the door, writing on your slate. Then he looked up fully in my face; and if I ever saw a man plainly and distinctly in this world, I saw him."

"You must be going crazy, Mr. Bruce. A stranger, and we nearly six weeks out."

"I don't know, sir, but there I saw him."

"Go down and see who he is."

Bruce hesitated. "I never was a believer in ghosts," he said, "but if the truth must be told, sir, I'd rather not face it alone."

"Come, come, man, go down at once, and don't make a fool of yourself before the crew."

"I hope you have always found me to do what's reasonable," Bruce replied, changing color, "but if it's all the same to you, sir, I'd rather see both go down together."

The captain descended the stairs, and the mate followed him. Nobody in the cabin! They examined the state-rooms. Not a soul to be found!

"Well, Mr. Bruce," said the captain, "did not I tell you, you had been dreaming?"

"It's all very well to say so, sir; but if I didn't see the man writing on your slate, may I never see my home and family again?"

"Ah! writing on the slate! Then it should be there still," and the captain took it up.

The captain exclaimed: "Here's some thing, sure enough! Is that your writing, Mr. Bruce?"

The mate took the slate, and there in plain, legible characters, stood the words "Steer to the north-west."

"Have you been trifling with me, sir?" added the captain, in a stern manner.

"On my word as a man and a sailor, sir," replied Bruce, "I know no more of the matter than you do. I have told you the exact truth."

The captain sat down at his desk, the slate before him, in deep thought. At last turning the slate over, and pushing it toward Bruce, he said: "Write down 'Steer to the north-west.'"

The mate comparing the two handwritings, said, "Mr. Bruce, go and tell the second mate to come down here."

He came, and, at the request of the captain he also wrote the same words. So did the steward. So in succession, did every man of the crew who could write all. But not one of the various hands resembled in any degree, the mysterious writing.

When the crew retired, the captain sat in deep thought. "Could any one have been stowed away?" at last he said. "The ship must be searched, and if I don't find the fellow he must be a good hand at hide-and-seek. Order up all hands."

Every nook and corner of the vessel, from stem to stern, was thoroughly searched, and that with all the eagerness of excited curiosity—for a report had gone out that a stranger had shown himself on board; not a living soul beyond the crew and the officers was found.

Returning to the cabin, after their fruitless search, "Mr. Bruce," said the captain, "what do you make of all this?"

"Can't tell, sir. I saw the man write; you see the writing. There must be something in it."

"Well, it would seem so. We have the wind free, and I have a great mind to keep her away and see what will come of it."

"I surely would, sir, if I were in your place. It's only a few hours lost at the worst."

"Well, we'll see. Go on deck and give the course north-west. And, Mr. Bruce," he added, as the mate rose to go, "have a look-out aloft and let it be a hand you can depend on."

His orders were obeyed. About 3 o'clock the look-out reported an iceberg nearly ahead, and, shortly after, what he thought was a vessel of some kind close to it.

As they approached, the captain's glass disclosed the fact that it was a dismounted ship, apparently frozen to the ice, and with a good many human beings on board. Shortly after they hove to, and sent out the boats to the relief of the sufferers.

It proved to be a vessel from Quebec, bound to Liverpool, with passengers on board. She had got entangled in the ice, and finally frozen fast, and had passed several weeks in a most critical condition. She was stove, her decks swept—in fact a mere wreck; all her provisions, and almost all her water gone. Her crew and passengers had lost all hopes of being saved, and their gratitude for the unexpected rescue was proportionately great.

As one of the men who had been brought away in the third boat that had reached the wreck was ascending the ship's side, the mate catching a glimpse at his face, started back in consternation. It was the very face he had seen three or four hours before, looking up at him from the captain's desk.

At first he tried to persuade himself it might be a fancy; but the more he examined the man the more sure he became that he was right. Not only the face but the person and the dress exactly corresponded.

As soon as the exhausted crew and famished passengers were cared for, and the lamp on her course again, the mate called the captain aside. "It seems that was not a ghost I saw, sir; the man's alive?"

"What do you mean? Who's alive?"

"Why, sir, one of the passengers we have just saved is the man I saw writing on your slate at noon. I would swear to it in a court of justice."

"Upon my word, Mr. Bruce," replied the captain, "this gets more and more singular. Let us go and see this man."

They found him in conversation with the captain of the rescued ship. They both came forward and expressed, in the warmest terms, their gratitude for deliverance from a horrible fate—slow coming death from exposure and starvation.

The captain replied that he had but done what was certain they would have done for him under such circumstances, and asked them both to step down into the cabin. Then turning to the passenger, he said, "I hope, sir, I am not asking too much, but I would be much obliged to you if you would write a few words on this slate." And he handed him the slate, with that side up on which the mysterious writing was not. "I will do anything you ask," replied the passenger; "but what shall I write?"

"A few words are all I want. Suppose you write 'steer to the north-west.'"

The passenger, evidently puzzled to make out the motive for such a request, complied however, with a smile. The captain took up the slate and examined it closely; then stepping aside so as to conceal the slate from the passenger, he turned it over and gave it to him again with the other side up.

"You say that is your handwriting?" said he.

"I need not say so," rejoined the other, looking at it, "for you saw me write it."

"And this?" said the captain, turning the slate over.

The man looked first at one writing, then at the other, quite confounded. At last, "What is the meaning of this?" said he. "I only wrote one of these. Who wrote the other?"

"That's more than I can tell you, sir. My mate, here, says you wrote it, sitting at this desk at noon to-day."

The captain of the wreck and the passenger looked at each other, exchanging glances of intelligence and surprise; and the former asked the latter, "Did you dream that you wrote on this slate?"

"No, sir, not that I remember."

"You spoke of dreaming," said the captain of the barque; "what was this gentleman about at noon to-day?"

"Captain," rejoined the other, "the whole thing is most mysterious and extraordinary; and I had intended to speak to you about it as soon as we got a little quiet."

This gentleman (pointing to the passenger,) "being much exhausted, fell into a heavy sleep, or what seemed such, sometime before noon; after an hour or more he awoke and said to me, 'Captain, we shall be relieved this very day.' When I asked him what reason he had for saying so, he replied that he was on board a barque, and that she was coming to our rescue. He described her appearance and rig; and, to our utter astonishment, when the vessel hove in sight, she corresponded exactly with his description of her. We had not put much faith in what he said, yet still we hoped there might be something in it, for drowning men, you know, will catch at a straw. As it has turned out, I cannot doubt that it was all arranged in some incomprehensible way, by an overruling Providence, so that we might be saved. To him be all thanks for his goodness to us."

"There is not a doubt," rejoined the other captain, "that the writing on the slate, let it have come as it may, saved all your lives. I was steering at the time considerably South of West, and I altered my course to Northwest, and I had a look-out aloft, to see what could come of it. But you say," he added, turning to the passenger, "that you did not dream of writing on a slate?"

"No, sir. I have no recollection, whatever, of doing so. I got the impression that the barque I saw in my dream was coming to rescue us; but how that impression came I cannot tell. There is another very strange thing about it," he added: "everything here on board seems to me quite familiar; yet I am very sure I never was in your vessel before. It is all a puzzle to me. What did your mate see?"

Thereupon Mr. Bruce stated to them all the circumstances above detailed. The conclusion they finally arrived at was, that it was a special interposition of Providence, to save them from what seemed a hopeless fate.

The above narrative was communicated to me by Capt. J. S. Clarke, of the schooner Julia Hallock, who had it directly from Mr. Bruce himself. They sailed together for 17 months in the year 1836 and '37; so that Capt. Clarke had the story from the mate about eight years after the occurrence. He has since lost sight of him; and does not know whether he is yet alive.

WHY SALT IS HEALTHFUL. From time immemorial it has been known that without salt men would miserably perish; and among the horrible punishments entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken of by some writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient or unchemical modern could explain how such suffering arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt, why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood—fifty-seven per cent.—consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally would waste. [Prof. Johnson.]

A fire occurred in New York this week occasioned by drying gunpowder over a stove. Five persons were badly burned.

Fernando Wood has commenced an action for foreclosure, against the widow and children of Senator Douglas, for eighty thousand dollars.

Dandies and natty goats never fail to pride themselves on their kids.

### An Abington Man in Rebeldom.

[The following article, which we copy from the Abington Standard, refers to Mr. Charles E. Brown, formerly of So. Paris.]

The inauguration of the great rebellion, in 1861, found Mr. Charles E. Brown, of East Abington, in Staunton, Va., stitching knapsacks for the rebels. When the dark cloud of secession enveloped the Old Dominion of four-mouthed rebels tarnished her honor and robbed her of glory, Mr. Brown found himself hemmed in on every side, and unable to reach his northern home. He visited Manassas, July 27, and unfolds a tale of horror, regarding the condition of that bloody field, a week after the battle. Many of the dead were still unburied, others only partially covered, with their putrid hands and feet protruding from their shallow graves; others, still, partially covered upon the spot where they fell, without even an apology for a grave,—with their extremities rotting in the sun.

During the winter Mr. B. made several attempts to return home. Failing in these and not relishing the idea of being drafted into the rebel army, he turned his steps in the direction of New Orleans, and thence northward, determined to die rather than fight his northern friends. A Union man in Louisiana informed him that it was madness to attempt reaching the North—he would never live to get there. What money he possessed was in confederate scrip. This was turned into gold, at a sacrifice of fifty per cent.

Mr. B. reached Decatur, Ala., unmolested, and was passing through a portion of that army which afterwards fought at Corinth, when he was arrested and taken before the military authorities. With true Yankee courage and strategy he managed to escape from military surveillance, and, after a fatiguing walk of twenty-five miles over a circuitous road, he reached Athens, Ala. It was no sooner known that a northern man was in their midst, than the natives, about forty in number, arrested and summarily examined him. He was informed that his captors had already assisted in hanging several men, and that he would soon be one of them. Some thought it best to hang him immediately; others thought that as he had escaped from the military authorities, he should be given up to them. This latter course prevailed, and Mr. B. was again taken to Decatur.

His lot was now truly miserable. He was confined in a small room, which was furnished with even less than Spartan simplicity. The furniture of the room consisted of a long box partly filled with soldiers' clothing. This he emptied, and appropriated to his own use. Here he was left to his own reflections, which were not very refreshing. Food was scarce, at least in his cell. Often not more than two meals per day were doled out to him, and sometimes this was not brought till noon. At one time he passed three days without food. But partial starvation was not the worst feature of his condition. For two or three weeks, he retired at night, expecting that before morning the steel of the rebel assassin would be bathed in his blood, or that some unseen messenger of death, from the ride of a lurking foe, would hurry him to his final account. No pen can describe the horrors of such a situation, or depict the imaginings of a mind tormented with such a fancy. At last he was permitted to leave his miserable quarters, and given the liberty of the town, with orders to report twice a day. Even then he dare not go out after dusk, as several of his "personal friends" were anxious to shoot him. He was in this condition when the federal army appeared before Decatur, and rebels left in a hurry, leaving him behind.

Mr. Brown now pressed the first horse he could find, attached himself to the 4th regiment Ohio Cavalry, and returned to the North immediately, where he arrived in just one week after he entered the lines of the Federal army.

AN IRISH HIGHWAYMAN WITH HIS WITS ABOUT HIM. An Irishman driven to desperation by the stringency of the money market, and the high price of provisions, procured a pistol and took to the road. Meeting a traveller, he stopped him with—"Your money or your life!" Seeing Pat was green, he said: "I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll give you my money for that pistol."

"Agreed," Pat received the money and handed over the pistol. "Now," said the traveller, "hand back that money or I'll blow your brains out!" "Blaze away, my beauty," said Pat, "never a drop of powder is there in it!"

There is a genius on Lake Champlain who takes a pair of skates and writes a four month's bill on the ice with such perfection, that in less than an hour the sun liquifies it.

Guerilla warfare is called from the Spanish "guerrilla," which means a little war. It was introduced into Spain by Quintus Sertorius, when a fugitive and conscript from Rome.

### Strong Characters.

Strength of character consists of two things—power of will, and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong command over them. Now it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose burst of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is, that is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand, as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? The strength. He who with strong passion, remained chaste, he who, keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked, and yet restrain himself, and forgive—these are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.

[Rev. F. W. Robertson.]

### Washington and the Corporal.

During the American Revolution, it is said, the commander of a little squad was giving orders to those under him relative to a log of timber, which they were endeavoring to raise to the top of some military works they were repairing. The timber went up with difficulty, and on this account the voice of a little man was often heard in regular vociferations of "Heave away! there she goes! heave ho!" An officer, not in the military costume, was passing, and asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter astonished, turning round with the pomp of an emperor, said, "Sir I am a corporal,"—"You are, are you?" replied the officer,—"I was not aware of that;" and taking off his hat and bowing, the officer said, "I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal," and then dismounted, and lifted till the sweat stood in drops on his forehead. When the work was finished, turning to the commander, he said "Mr. Corporal, when you have another such job, and have not men enough, send for your commander-in-chief, and I will come and help you a second time." The corporal was astonished. It was Washington who thus addressed him.

THE LEGAL CHARGE. In old Massachusetts in former times, if not now, the statute defined the fee of a clergyman for officiating at a marriage ceremony, and made one dollar and a half the legal charge. Rev. C. T. —, of F. —, father of a present member of Congress, from the same district, used to laugh over the interpretation one of his parishioners gave to the law. He was an honest, hard working yeoman, who was more literal than literary. He came to the minister with his rural bride, as customary with the middle classes, and had the knot tied in the presence of the family. Feeling "good," doubtless, that the event was over, and wishing to square accounts with his pastor, he looked up sheepishly, as he stuck his hands into his pockets, and asked, "Wa'al, parson, what do you tax for splicin' me?" Mr. T. — smiled in his genial way, willing to bother the fellow a little, answered: "The law allows us nine shillings, Mr. Jones," (Yankee currency, of course.)

Thrusting his hands deeper into his pockets, and drawing out a new "quarter," the smiling "happy innocent" replied, "The law allows ye a dollar 'n a half, does it? Wa'al, then, I'll put in a quarter, and make it one seventy-five!"

The simplicity was so real, Mr. T. — took the "shiner," and realized the balance in the fun he had, in telling the joke.

ABOUT FEET. The French foot is mesger, narrow, and bony. The Spanish foot is small and elegantly curved, thanks to its Moorish blood, corresponding with the Castilian pride—"high in the instep." The Arab foot is proverbial for its high arch; "a stream can run under the hollow of his foot," is a description of its form. The foot of the Scotch is large and thick. The foot of the Irish is flat and square. The English foot is short and fleshy. The American foot is apt to be disproportionately small.

Some days since Rev. Dr. White, rector of an Episcopal Church in Memphis, called on the provost marshal to inquire whether it would be considered too treasonable to pray in public for the president of the rebel confederacy. "I guess not very," coolly replied that officer; "you have been praying for him for two years, and have not done us much harm; and I don't know but that you might as well keep at it."



## Editorial Correspondence.

AUGUSTA, March 23, 1863.

The present Legislature will probably close up its session by the middle of the present week. Within a few days a large amount of labor has been done in both branches. The land grant of three half townships to the Maine State Seminary, was finally defeated in the House last week, by a decided majority. It was not lost through any sectarian feeling among the members, or prejudice against the literary institution which prayed for it; but it was thought not prudent at this crisis in our national affairs, when the people are heavily taxed, to donate our lands to literary institutions of learning,—especially as we now owe Massachusetts for these very lands proposed to be given, between two and three hundred thousand dollars.

The question as to the agricultural grant has been settled. The Trustees of Waterville College made certain propositions to connect the proposed College with that institution. It was a liberal offer and passed the Senate—but in the House it met with a determined opposition. After being fully discussed, the Waterville scheme was defeated, by a vote of more than three to one. And here it may be said, as in the case of Lewiston, so in the case of Waterville—neither prejudice against the large and respectable denomination of Christians which control Waterville College, or against the College itself, had anything to do in settling this question. A majority of the members, taking into account the municipal grant of Congress,—the fact that it had been but a short time before the people for discussion—the great opposition there is in the minds of a large number of people to connecting it with any other institution—and the uncertainty as to the precise views of the people upon the great question of location and endowment—thought it wise and prudent to take only one step in the matter at this session—accept the grant, and then let the whole matter lie open until the meeting of the next Legislature. By stopping here it will give a fair chance for all the institutions of the State, who have any desire to connect this school with theirs to come in and compete for the location. Three public evening meetings, open to all, were held in the Representatives' Hall last week, to discuss this important question. Professors Smyth and Chabourn of Bowdoin College, with Senator Barrows of Oxford and others, argued in favor of a separate College. President Champlin and Prof. Love of Waterville, and J. G. Blaine of Augusta, argued the matter for Waterville. It was a very animated, exciting debate, and was well attended by members of the Legislature and the people.

The Militia bill was amended in the Senate, by striking out the whole bill and inserting a bill of some three or four sections, giving the Governor and Council power to call out troops if necessary—to meet any emergency that may arise. The probabilities are that the House will concur, although not certain. The bill as originally reported, would probably subject the State to an annual expense of some four or five hundred thousand dollars.

The bill reported from the committee on Education, making a grant of two townships of land for the establishment of two normal schools in this State, passed the Senate, came down to the House and was amended, by making a grant of four half townships, with another amendment, that it should not be located in any incorporated city, and as amended passed the House. It will have to go back to the Senate for their concurrence. The bill provides that the location shall be made under the direction of the Governor and Council—that the town or place desiring them, should find all the necessary buildings free from expense to the State, and that scholars entering them and taking a regular course of study, should have their tuition free, and obligate themselves to teach in the State at least two years. The design is to get a better class of teachers for our common schools—truly a very worthy object.

The Inmate Hospital, Reform School and State Prison, severally make large drafts upon the State annually—and it is the determination of the Executive whenever it can be done without detriment to the public good, to bring about a system of retrenchment and reform. It appears that the State Prison has done much better the past year than in some previous years, yet it is not up to where it should be. It should pay its way and be a source of income instead of an outlet to the State. The Hospital and Reform School appear to be managed with prudence and economy—yet it costs the State not a small sum to run them. These institutions have a strong claim upon the humanity of the State, and upon this ground a liberal expenditure of money is justified.

The question of the confirmation of Judge Barrows has not yet come up in the Council, as the Legislature have under consideration a proposition to reduce the number to seven. This proposition is strongly objected to by many of the members, on the ground that if eight Judges cannot do the business before the Court within a reasonable time—then logically it follows, the reduction of their number will not remedy the evil.

The term of the present Reporter of Decisions will expire in June. Among the prominent candidates, are Col. Virgin of Norway, Ex-Senator Granger of Calais, Benj. Kingsbury of Portland, Judge May

of Winthrop, J. C. Woodman of Portland, Joseph Baker of Augusta, and the present incumbent, Wales Hubbard of Wiscasset. But of this more anon.

## Coming Events.

All careful observers must see that great and stirring events are at hand. We have several large and powerful armies in the field, and the best accounts we have, inform us that they are well disciplined, well armed, comparatively healthy, and anxious to go out of quarters to meet the enemy. It is no secret that the reduction of Charleston and Savannah are among the great objects of the spring campaigns, and what our success shall be is something the future must reveal. From the most reliable authorities it is quite certain that these places are fortified in every way that the ingenuity of their most skillful engineers can devise; hence it will be no boys play to capture them. The public good, patriotism, every principle of right and justice, combine to demand that Charleston should be blotted out from among the cities of the earth. It should have been done before, and would have been had not Gen. Sherman, out of sympathy for the rebels, prevented Com. Dupont from doing the righteous deed, immediately on taking Port Royal. We would have our military commanders warn away the non-combatants, and then burn the accursed den of treason, the nest of the rebellion to ashes, and make it like Babylon and Nineveh. Yet, the people should be prepared to hear of the failure of our Charleston army—for it goes against the very Gibraltar of the confederacy. Still we hope for the best and have great confidence in the officers and gallant men assigned for that important duty. The Mississippi must and will be cleared out, and to this end Vicksburg must be taken. If the Yazoo expedition has been successful, and the turning of the current of the Mississippi proves a success, then the work is substantially done. This will cut rebellion in two parts, and give the great West an outlet to the ocean. Gen. Rosecrans' army in Tennessee have yet work to do. This gallant officer does everything well that he undertakes, and we have no fears for him, in anything like an even handed contest.

We have no doubt the army of the Potomac will soon be on the move. We have great confidence in Gen. Hooker. He never was beaten, and has great confidence in his own ability to go through to Richmond. This, with a good army, is one-half of the battle. Upon a survey of the great field connected with our army operations, it is very evident that great and perhaps decisive battles are at our very doors. The most momentous issues the world ever saw, hang suspended upon the results. As these great events near us and loom up in the misty future, the heart of every patriot beats with mingled hope and fear. As the great crisis approaches, let every loyal man stand firm and decided. We want no wavering, no turning back, no finding fault; but a stern, unyielding patriotism, which keeps over every barrier in the way of success. And in this trying moment of our nation's peril, let us not forget to look to the great Ruler above, and humbly beseech Him to interfere in our behalf—that when our armies move along to meet the enemy, the battle cry may be, "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon," and as in the days of old, so now—victory may turn on the side of the right.

## New Woolen Mill in Oxford.

Joseph Robinson, Esq., the present enterprising proprietor of the Oxford Woolen Mills, and H. J. Libby & Co., of Portland, are about to erect at Oxford a new Mill, for the manufacture of wool and cotton. The new establishment is to be 125 feet long, 50 feet wide, and four stories high, to be built of brick,—and when completed will run eight sections of machinery. It is to stand on the upper falls, near the old Mills, at the West village, (Craigie's Mill), and in order to increase the power, Mr. Robinson has during the past winter purchased the right of flowage around "Thompson Pond," the great reservoir of the privilege, so as to raise his dam two feet above his previous right to flow. It is one of the most safe, reliable, valuable water powers in the State. Mr. Robinson, the sole proprietor of the old Mills, has been, to the extent of his operations, one of the most successful manufacturers in Maine. He has charge of the erection of the new Mill, and when completed will superintend its running. His partners in the new Mill, H. J. Libby & Co., are known not only in Maine, but throughout the whole country, as one of the most wealthy, enterprising and successful commercial firms in New England. This new enterprise cannot fail of being a complete success. The inhabitants of Oxford at their annual meeting the present month, unanimously voted to exempt the new Mill from taxation for the term of five years.

Calvin Stanley, Esq., has been appointed postmaster at Dixfield Village.

The church at Rumford Point was burned on Wednesday 11th inst. A funeral was held in the house during the afternoon, and it is supposed the fire was communicated through some defect in the chimney. The church was the property of several denominations and occupied in common.

We learn that a considerable has been in progress, for some time past, in the Baptist church in East Sumner.

A hen clam, found lately at Old Orchard beach, weighed 2 pounds, 7 3/4 ounces. So says the Saco Democrat.

MR. JOHN KIMBALL. Died, in Bethel, March 26, 1863. Mr. John Kimball, aged 77 years. Mr. Kimball was one of those men who made no display in public life, yet there was no talent he possessed in an unusual degree. He was a musical genius. Not that he made any pretensions to high culture in the art. Music to him was harmony. Church music especially did not consist in his mind of a certain number of ancient tunes sung in his boyhood, and which still cling to his memory; but whether new or old, they passed his scrutiny with almost unerring judgment. A remarkable feature of his life is the fact that he was chorister thirty years in the 1st Congregational Society in Bethel, and several years in Pembroke, N. H., his native town; yet in all this time he never had any trouble with his choir. During his best days his choir in church music was excelled by few in this county. His voice was one of great fullness and smoothness of tone, and well fitted to blend all the other voices together. During his last sickness, even when unable to speak, he would still sing with his friends assembled at his bedside, and delighted in the exercise. Never was a man's ruling passion stronger in death.

At his funeral held in the church, a quartette composed of members of his choir for many years, chanted after his style, and in exact measured cadence the beautiful words of Longfellow:

With silence only as their benediction,  
God's angels came;  
Where in the shadow of a great affliction,  
The soul sits dumb.  
Yet would we say what every heart approves,  
Our Father's will,  
Calling the dear one's whom he loves  
Is merry still.  
Not upon us or ours the solemn angel  
Hath ever wrought;  
The funeral anthem is a glad exhort;  
The good die not,  
God calls one loved one, but we have not wholly  
What he has given;  
They live on earth in thought and deed,  
As truly as we in heaven.

An appropriate sermon, descriptive of his character was delivered by Rev. Mr. Wheelwright, of whose church he was a member. He has left many a friend and no enemy. He had lived half a century with his companion who survives him, and leaves two children, one of whom, Dr. E. L. Kimball, is surgeon in the 27th Maine regiment.

Possessed of a quiet and good humor, consistent as a Christian, fond of the society of his friends, we passed more happy hours in his society, outside of our own family, than with any other man for fifteen years past. We give this last tribute to his worth, as worthy of all that we could say of him.

## Death of Hon. B. F. Kendall.

MR. EDITOR: In a recent number of the Democrat I noticed a brief account of the death of Hon. B. F. Kendall, formerly of Bethel, but for several years a resident of Washington Territory. The subjoined particulars respecting his death, which I learned from a friend of his recently from Olympia, W. T., may possess some interest to your readers.

Mr. Kendall, at the time of his death, was the editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper, published at Olympia. Sometime the first part of the winter, a barn was burned near Olympia, under such circumstances as to lead to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary. Suspicion seemed to center very strongly upon a certain desperate character named Howe, who lived a short distance from the town. Mr. Kendall came out in his paper with an editorial pointing so directly at this Howe as the incendiary, that he took it in high dudgeon, and came down to the town for the avowed purpose of giving Mr. Kendall a cowhiding. He brutally attacked him in the street and followed him up. Mr. Kendall retreating towards his office and cautioning him to desist, and telling him what the consequences would be if he did not. Being closely followed up, Mr. Kendall when near the door of his office fired upon his assailant with a pistol, inflicting a severe wound, which at the time was supposed to be mortal. Howe was carried home and soon began to recover, and here the matter for the time being ended. Subsequently, however, that is on the 4th of January, a son of Mr. Howe came into Mr. Kendall's office, there being no one present but Mr. Kendall and his clerk. He commenced talking with Mr. Kendall about the late trouble between him and his father, but exhibited no sign of anger, and after conversing awhile, the clerk says they went into the back office, and he heard them there talking in a quiet manner, and then he heard the report of a pistol. On opening the door, Mr. Kendall stepped forward and said, "I am shot," and almost immediately expired. The young man gave himself up immediately up, and will be tried for murder. It is the general opinion that he came there with the intention of murdering Mr. Kendall, and commenced talking in his quiet way to throw him off his guard.

Mr. Kendall was a native of Bethel, where his aged father and mother yet reside. He graduated at Bowdoin College, ranking among the first in a large class, and went out to Washington Territory when the late Gen. Stevens was appointed Governor of that Territory. He was twice appointed Attorney for the Territory, filling the office with distinguished ability.

He was a democrat, and warmly supported Mr. Douglas in the last Presidential campaign. When the rebellion broke out, he warmly exposed the side of the government, and up to the time of his death was a zealous supporter of the administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Having business at Washington, D. C., he arrived here about the commencement of the first session of the last Congress. He was introduced to the President by Vice

President Hamlin, who had always taken an interest in him, and was assigned to an important mission. He spent most of the winter traveling in disguise through all the southern States and cities, and on his return was the bearer of important information to this government. He was then appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, and returned to that place in the early part of the summer of 1861.

He was a man of marked ability, and great energy of character. He was a rising man, and but for his untimely death, would doubtless have been the next Representative elected from Washington Territory to the Federal Congress. Like all positive characters, he made strong friends and bitter enemies. When conscious that he was right, he always fearlessly advocated his views, regardless of the consequences, sometimes bordering on rashness; and being a very forcible speaker and vigorous writer, with an unbounded fund of invective and sarcasm always at his command, he was no mean antagonist in a war of words.

He was very successful in his law practice, and at the time of his death had no equal in the Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1863.

INDIANA COPPERHEADS INDICTED. The Grand Jury of the United States, sitting at Indianapolis, have found a number of indictments against the writers of letters to soldiers, encouraging desertion, and arrests will be made soon in all parts of the State.

The Bangor Whig tells the people to look out for altered Vexatious Checks, made by passing a 5 over the 1 in the ten cent checks, making it 50. They can be detected by holding to the light.

An exchange states that the bill taxing bank stock owned out of the State, adds two millions to the taxable property of the State. It may turn up that some of these certificates may be found in the hands of the real owners within the State.

Soldiers, absent without leave, should report to Maj. Clarke, at Augusta, before April 1. It should be borne in mind that a deserter will be always liable to arrest, unless he report immediately, as above, when the penalty will be remitted, except loss of pay.

The Bangor Whig reports that a Union meeting was recently broken up, at Tremont, by a Copperhead mob.

The Annual proposition to remove the seat of government to Portland, was introduced into the Legislature last week; and was indefinitely postponed. It looks more like a trick of Mr. Smith to trap the Portland members, than a serious effort to effect the change.

The State Agent made arrangements for the discharge of the following men: John C. Eln, Brownfield, G. 10th Maine; Isaac F. Jewett, Watford, D. 6th; A. J. Hamlin, Lovell, D. 16th Maine; Edwin Morgan, Greenwood, F. 15th; James M. Butters, Lovell, D. 16th; S. A. Peabody, Gilead, I. 5th; Dan B. Gray, Fryburg, 13th Mass.

The Rockland Gazette has a letter from Col. Root, of the Maine 8th, in which he says he has received marching orders, and expects to see hard fighting. The regiment probably goes with the great expedition fitting out at Port Royal.

The Argus cites the fact that the Democratic vote in Bangor, last fall was 308 and this Spring, 844, as evidence of the falsity of the statement that the Union men have gained in the spring elections. The Argus forgets to add that the Union vote in Bangor, last fall was 853, against 1350, this spring, making an actual Union net gain.

A bank under Mr Chase's bank act has been organized in Norwich, Conn. It will either name the First National Bank of Connecticut or the Eagle Bank of Norwich. The subscription to the capital stock is \$100,000.

We notice that, in the distribution of the sum allowed by the city of Baltimore, those who suffered injury in the riot of the 19th of April, the sum of \$600 was awarded the family of S. H. Needham, of Bethel, a member of the Massachusetts 6th, who was killed in the affray.

Two and one-half millions of legal tender notes were exchanged for government stocks, last week. The law authorizing such exchange expires on the first of July.

POSTAGE. We learn that one or two postmasters, in towns adjoining the County have charged postage on copies of the Democrat sent to their offices, belonging to subscribers within the county. This is not right. Any man in Oxford County can receive this paper free from postage, whether it is delivered at a post office in the county, or not, if it is the office where he usually receives his mail matter.

EASTMAN ELECTED. The latest reports from New Hampshire, show that Hon. Joel Eastman is elected to Congress, by a majority of five votes. Certain irregularities are reported which, it is said will give him a decisive majority on the district; and secure the Granite State, a full Union delegation in the next Congress.

Ambrose Buck, formerly landlord of the Stage House in this place, is conductor on the Backfield Branch R. R. He is also a resident Director; and, report says, has invested \$10,000 in the stock of the new company.

The Plumbago mine, in Newry, spoken of in the Kennebec Journal, is not a new discovery. The vein was worked some five years ago; but operations were not long continued.

DEATH OF GEN. SUMNER. Major-Gen. E. V. Sumner, died at Syracuse, New York, on Friday last, of congestion of the lungs. He enlisted in the army in 1810, and was the only Major-General who has risen from the ranks. He has seen much honorable service in his early life, and has taken a noble part in the war for the Union. His prompt and vigorous measures saved California to us, in the beginning, while his ready hand has been taxed ever since. He had just been assigned to the army of the North West to relieve Gen. Curtis.

The Press says we learn on authority not to be doubted, that Gen. Hooker has promised to give Gen. Howard the command of a corps—probably the 11th, lately Sigel's.

It is said that before any men are called for under the conscription act, government will take measures to bring in all deserters, who have not left the Country. The number is set down at 130,000.

The telegraph reports that the demand for the government five twenties is so great that the whole clerical force in the Secretary's office is employed in preparing the bonds.

The Lady's Book for March and April have been received. These numbers maintain the former high character of this Magazine. Godey is a gentleman of exquisite taste, and his Book merits the praises so generally bestowed upon it.

The Farmer says, it is expected the Legislature will adjourn the present week.

The sketch on the first page, purporting to be truthful narrative, is copied from a recent work by Robert Dale Owen.

The colored men of Portland are enlisting. If it displaces the Copperheads very much, the niggers will undoubtedly vacate and give them a chance to take their places.

Lewiston Jour.

Letters from the 12th Maine state that all but one company of the regiment are at Baton Rouge. One company is at Camp Parapet, in charge of heavy artillery. The nine companies at Baton Rouge can muster more men than any other regiment at that place. There are 31 men in hospital.

WELL PUT. The Eve. Post says: It is a common remark with the copperheads, that but for the abolitionists there would have been no rebellion—"therefore," say they, "let us unite to put down abolitionism."

Very well. Now we have to say that but for slavery there could have been no abolitionists—therefore, we say, let us all unite to exterminate slavery.

At a dinner party given in this city in the year 1776, a gentleman of considerable notoriety as a wit was asked, "Pray, what is a Tory?" He replied, "A Tory is a creature whose head is in England while his body is in America, and I think the two parts ought to be joined by stretching the neck." We have still persons among us not unlike this description of the Tory, whose heads are in New York; and though we do not recommend the old revolutionary wit's plan of bringing the two parts together by stretching the intervening membranes, we should certainly not object to seeing the body sent where the head is.

[N. Y. Post.]

THE CONTRABAND'S REBUKE OF THE DEMOCRAT. A prominent and leading Democrat of this city was discussing public affairs recently, denouncing the Government and advocating peace most vehemently. Among his auditors was a colored man, a contraband, who knew the inside of the rebellion, and could see the bearing of the gentleman's argument. After listening patiently awhile, he remarked, addressing the speaker, "I don't know who you is, but you talk just as they do down in Richmond."

[Prov. Journal.]

THE TOWN ELECTIONS in this State are still coming in with good results to the cause of the Federal Government. The copperheads of this city who were going to carry this city sure, say now they are going to carry the State sure next September. They get victories before elections, kicks at the polls, and while out predictions of future successes after elections.

[Jeffersonian.]

A letter from Dartmouth College to the editor of the Boston Journal contradicts the report that the faculty of the college voted ex parte against Prof. Patterson, Republican Congressman elect from the third New Hampshire district. President Lord and two professors voted the Democratic ticket; thirteen professors supported the Republican candidates.

The Bangor Whig says the recent cold snap is attributed to the meeting of the Poles in New York.

## From the 23d Maine Regiment.

The following are the present officers of Co. F. Horace N. Bolster, Captain, Paris; William B. Lapham, 1st Lieutenant, Woodstock; Solomon A. Bolster, 2d Lieutenant, Paris.

Orderly Sergeant, James H. Barrows, Paris.

Sergeants, E. F. Goss, Paris; Oscar M. Tucker, Paris; Olcott B. Poor, Andover; Aureost S. Perham, Paris.

Corporals, Gilbert E. Shaw, Paris; George H. Barrows, Paris; Hiram H. Jackson, Paris; H. A. Ryerson, Paris; Edward E. Stevens, Rumford; Hazen M. Abbott, Rumford; Marion Holman, Dixfield; John F. Libby, Dixfield.

Drummer, Geo. W. Young, Paris.

Transferred to Douglas Hospital, Washington, A. Wescott, Co. E.; A. Given, Co. G.; S. C. Barrows, Co. D.; Justus Briggs, Co. D.; John B. Stickney, Co. A.; D. Libby, Co. G.; C. L. Burgess, Co. I.

To be transferred, J. Williams, Co. C.; Eben D. Severy, Co. F.; Dixfield; Peter Jerris, Co. A.; Simon G. Dudley, Co. I.

Discharged, John P. Bennett, Co. F., Newry; Geo. Richardson, Co. D., Turner; M. A. Bearce, Co. D., Turner; J. B. K. Drake, Co. E., Auburn.

To be discharged, James Powers, Co. K.; Brownfield; Corp. J. L. Bennett, Co. B., Bridgton; Wm. G. Martin, Co. H., Lovell; Wm. Kimball, Co. B., Denmark; Charles Dunn, Co. B., Bridgton; James Eaton, Co. H., Fryburg.

Died, Feb. 19, Edwin Andrews, Co. C., Danville, measles; March 6, Albert Green, Co. D., Woodstock, fever; Seth F. Burnham, Co. I., Leeds, small pox; Isaac L. Farr, Co. I., Oxford, small pox.

Resigned, Capt. Lamb, Co. G.; Capt. Fernald, Co. B.

Promoted, Ronello Barrows, to be 2d Lieut. Co. C., Canton; L. D. Stacy, to be 2d Lieut. Co. K., Porter; Henry M. Bearce, to be 1st Lieut. Co. D., Hebron; Job F. Leavitt, to be 2d Lieut. Co. D., Turner; Wm. W. Noyes, to be 1st Lieut. Co. I., East Livermore; James White, to be 2d Lieut. Co. I., Auburn; Horace Haskell, to be Capt. Co. D., Turner.

Kirke W. Moses, of Lewiston, late Provost Marshal at Poolesville, has been promoted to Brigade Quartermaster.

In Company I., stationed at Great Falls, seventeen miles from regimental headquarters, there are twenty-five cases of small pox. Two have died, as before stated. This Company is made up of the quotas of towns in Androscoggin, with the exception of the quota of the town of Oxford.

A cavalry man belonging to this Brigade, was recently fired upon while taking straw from a stack, near Poolesville. Two shots took effect, one passing through the hand, and another through the fleshy part of the leg. A court martial was in session, and several citizens have been arrested, but no clue can yet be had the culprit.

Three rebel spies were recently found at the house of a Mr. Pleasant, residing near Poolesville. They were sent to Washington. About a thousand dollars worth of goods, directed to parties in Virginia, were found under Pleasant's hay stacks. He has been tried on both charges. His sentence has not yet been promulgated. There is great excitement among the seceding citizens in consequence of these arrests.

There is now a force of rebel cavalry and three pieces of artillery at Leesburg, about five miles from our camp. Rebel soldiers are said to be levying and threshing grain between Leesburg and Snicker's Gap.

We have charming weather for March. Birds are flocking here in great numbers on their way northward, and the swelling buds betoken the near approach of spring.

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EDWARDS FERRY, March 16, 1863.

STATE ITEMS. The Casco Mills at Bridgton make 4000 yards of Lady's Cloth per day so says the Reporter of that place.

The Chronicle says, Rev. A. B. Pendleton is about to leave the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church at Livermore Falls. Mr. P. has been very successful through a long pastoral relation, and has won the respect of all denominations and all classes.

The Augusta Age has passed from the hands of D. T. Pike, and will be published in future, by Gilman Smith.

The Chicago Board of Trade denounces New York and Pennsylvania for opposing the Illinois ship canal project, but warmly applaud New England, which was almost a unite in its favor.

An exchange states that the democrats in the Illinois Legislature have refused to vote a sum to erect a monument over the grave of Hon. S. A. Douglas. His offense was that in a speech, shortly before his death, he said that hereafter there could be but two parties, those who supported and those who opposed the government in its war to crush out armed treason.

MISSOURI. It is well known that the emancipationists of the Missouri Legislature have been divided into two wings—those in favor of immediate and of gradual emancipation. The bond has defeated the choice of United States Senators and prevented other effected action. Now, however, a cordial union has been effected, and a platform adopted in favor of supporting the President in all his war measures, of making Missouri a free State, and of adopting a judicious system of gradual emancipation.

[Journal.]

The Republican says the 9th army corps passed through Baltimore, Wednesday.



## War News.

It seems from movements lately made, that the rebels are preparing to fall back from Fredericksburg. A Richmond paper intimates that the movements of Gen. Hooker will undoubtedly cause them to fall back and give battle to the federals at a distance from their base. Other advices are to the effect that they are talking seriously of abandoning Virginia and transferring the seat of war to a point further South. A prisoner lately returned says the rebels are quietly removing their machinery and armories to the North of Georgia.

From the South there is no intelligence of important movements. Another ironclad was sent down this week. The rebels profess to have no fears of an attack on Charleston till the spring tides, which occur about the 23d of April. Other dispatches intimate that another important movement is in hand. The black brigade is down in Florida. They have already captured Jacksonville, and other points, and it is said are driving all before them.

From New Orleans it is reported that Com. Farragut has succeeded in running his fleet past the batteries at Port Hudson, with the loss of one vessel—the Mississippi, which ran aground and was burned. The army was within five miles of Port Hudson, and eager for the fight. A dispatch says two of Farragut's boats had gone up to the mouth of the Vicksburg canal. It was supposed that his first work would be to destroy the rebel craft on the river.

Above, Com. Porter seems to have been successful in opening a canal and pushing a part of his fleet into the Yazoo. The boats are working down the river, though it is said the land force lately sent forward will be required to help them clear out the batteries on its banks. The levee has been cut, opening the way into Lake Providence, and submerging considerable of the territory adjacent. There is a report that the position at Haines' Bluff has been evacuated. These batteries, swept the river below, but were powerless against an attack from a force coming down the river. Fort Pemberton, a strong earthwork on the Yazoo, is yet to be disposed of.

It is said that much distress exists among the people at Vicksburg, and it is possible the place may be evacuated.

Guerrillas are at work in Missouri and Kentucky.

CAIRO, Ill., March 24. The Memphis papers of Sunday report another canal or cut-off being opened from the Mississippi, fifty miles below Helena, into Deer river from Washington Lake and into Sunflower River, by which access to Yazoo City and Haines' Bluff can be had. It is also reported that two of Farragut's gunboats have reached the lower mouth of the Vicksburg canal.

One small boat has passed into Lake Providence. The water runs into the lake at a rapid rate.

CHATTANOOGA, March 18. Intelligence by mail states that our scouts have been within four miles of Murfreesboro, and report that the enemy is retreating from there. Probably a flank movement is in the wind. Gen. Johnston and staff have gone to Tallahoma, which will hereafter be his permanent headquarters. Johnston himself assuming personal command. Rumor says Rosecrans has sent a large force to oppose Longstreet's advance through Kentucky.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S NEW COMMAND. A special dispatch to the New York Post of last evening says:

It is said that General Heintzelman will take the place of General Sumner in Arkansas and Missouri. General Burnside also, it is noticed, has not gone back to Fortress Monroe from the Baltimore Union meeting of last week, but has gone West. Various rumors are afloat respecting the destination of one of our most popular Generals. It is said on one hand that he takes General Wright's place in Kentucky, and on the other that he is to join Rosecrans, with the whole Ninth army corps.

THE GOVERNMENT REVENUES. The financial writer of the New York Herald says:

"Government is now receiving at a very low rate of interest more money than is required for the payment of the entire expenses of the war. On Friday and Saturday the receipts at this point alone exceeded a million per day, which supports at least a million and a quarter at the sub-treasuries. The receipts for conversion for the past day or two have averaged \$750,000 per day, and it may fairly be assumed that the average will not fall below \$500,000 from this out, so long as the money market is undisturbed. Add to this \$300,000 a day from internal taxes—a very low average—and we have an aggregate revenue of \$2,000,000 a day—more than the total war expenditure. Besides the Government is receiving over \$500,000 each working day in gold from customs, and the bank note companies are printing \$1,250,000 a day in money. What more could Government want?"

WASHINGTON, March 25. The following dispatches have just been received by the Navy Department:

CAIRO, Ill., March 24—7:30 P. M. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. I have just received a communication from Lieut. Commander Beeze, dated Back Hawk 19th. The Admiral has got through Sticks and Black Bayou with five iron-clads and the Price, and is into Deer Creek making all haste for Yazoo, and doubtless he is there now. Gen. Sherman and troops are following up.

(Signed) A. M. FENNER, Fleet Captain.

But one of Farragut's vessels passed the Port Hudson batteries.

## THE CONFESSIONS & EXPERIENCE OF A SERIOUSLY ILL.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of relief. By one who has cured himself after being a victim to the most dangerous and morbid habits of the body. By one who has cured himself after being a victim to the most dangerous and morbid habits of the body. By one who has cured himself after being a victim to the most dangerous and morbid habits of the body.

## MARRIED.

In No. Burlington, 11th, Dr. S. L. Lazen Weston of Harrison, to Miss H. Lazen Mead of North Burlington.

## DIED.

In Paris, 24th, very suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, H. N. R. Goudreau, aged 73 years. The funeral will be attended at his late residence, on Friday, at one o'clock, P. M.  
In Paris, 24th, Mr. Ezra Hammond, aged 66 years and 10 months.  
In Oxford, Mr. Benjamin Richards.  
In Norway, Feb. 11, George W. son of Willard H., and Elizabeth Woodbury, aged 5 years, 1 month and 14 days.  
In Berlin, March 22, Caroline A., wife of Walter Mason, aged 19.  
—24th, Albert L., son of Franklin Cross, aged 17 years.  
—March 20, Andrew Grover, aged 38.  
—March 18, Mrs. Benj. Freeman, aged 43.  
In Sweden, March 16, Oliver, youngest child of Milton and Emma Jensen, aged 6 years, 18th, Mrs. Louisa Berglund, wife of Samuel Berglund, aged 81; 28th, David Woodson, aged 56.  
In Lovell, Feb. 1st, John E., youngest child of Eldon and C. E. Barker, aged 2 years and 4 months.

## Dwelling Houses for Sale IN NORWAY VILLAGE.

Will be sold at once, the valuable Dwelling House and out buildings, now occupied by the subscriber. This being one of the best locations for business or a private residence, a good opportunity is now presented for any one desiring to secure a desirable private seat and pleasant location for a house lately occupied by George W. Scholten, on Pleasant Street.

Inquire of W. M. E. GOODNOW.

## House for Sale.

Will be sold at reasonable terms, the house now occupied by Isaac Bennett, 81st Street, Falls Village, in Norway. The premises include a series of land and some twenty thirty trees. The location is pleasant, and immediate possession will be given on sale.

Inquire of ISAAC BENNETT, or W. M. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, March 24, 1862.

## WILLIAM SPARROW,

DEALER IN

Grass, Garden, Field and Flower Seeds,

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Roots, Bulbs and Plants.

FERTILIZERS, FLOWER POTS,

AND AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

BROWN'S BLOCK, UNION STREET,

PORTLAND, ME.

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY. We having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Hannah Hobbles, late of Sweden in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented as insolvent, we give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the office of Bolter & Ludlow, in Dedfield, in said County, on the second Monday of May, June, July and September, A. D. 1862, from ten o'clock, A. M., to four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES HOBBS, Jr., Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. Having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioner to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Joseph Parker late of Roxford in said County deceased, whose estate is represented as insolvent, we give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the office of Bolter & Ludlow, in Dedfield, in said County, on the second Monday of May, June, July and September, A. D. 1862, from ten o'clock, A. M., to four o'clock, P. M.

LUTHER H. LUDLOW, Commissioner.

CAUTION. My wife, Elizabeth Blanchard, having left the home provided for her, with no money or provision, I hereby caution all persons not to harbor or give her credit on any account, and I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

FRANKLIN J. BLANCHARD.

This 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 JUSTUS AUSTIN late of Peru.

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

March 17, 1862. ELBRIDGE AUSTIN.

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 HENRY H. RANDALL late of Fryeburg.

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

March 17, 1862. JAMES T. RANDALL.

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 JAMES C. AYER late of Bethel.

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

March 17, 1862. TIMOTHY AYER.

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 WILLIAM POTTER late of Oxford.

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

March 17, 1862. O. W. BURNHAM.

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 JOEL AUSTIN late of Clinton.

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

March 17, 1862. FARNUM AUSTIN.

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 ALBERT LEAVITT late of Roxford.

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

March 17, 1862. LOAMMI B. PEARODY.

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 DAVID HALL late of Roxford.

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

March 17, 1862. HENRY S. HALL.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of JONATHAN B. WINSLOW late of Grafton.

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

March 17, 1862. ISAAC L. YORK.

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 ARODUS BRYANT late of Paris.

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

March 17, 1862. ALVAH SHURTLEFF, Jr.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of HANNAH B. HARMON late of Brunswick.

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

March 17, 1862. ARTHUR PLUMMER.

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 WILLIAM NIXON late of Paris.

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

March 17, 1862. JAMES NIXON.

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 LEICESTER HOWARD late of Hebron.

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

March 17, 1862. WILLIAM S. BONNEY.

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 OTIS HOWE late of Roxford.

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

March 17, 1862. CALVIN HOWE.

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 SAMUEL BUCK late of Backfield.

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

March 17, 1862. LEWIS BIRSE.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of THOMAS C. GAMMON late of Canis.

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

March 17, 1862. HORATIO BIRSE.

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 EDMUND H. CHAPMAN late of Bethel.

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

March 17, 1862. MARY ANN CHAPMAN.

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 WILLIAM FINGREE late of Benning.

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

March 17, 1862. MERITABLE FINGREE.

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 ALVAN BOLSTER late of Roxford.

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

March 17, 1862. LYMAN BOLSTER.

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 JEROME HODGE late of Canis.

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

March 17, 1862. E. G. HARGLOW.

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 C. TORIN late of Quincy in the State of Illinois.

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

March 17, 1862. BENJAMIN TORIN of Sumner.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale four low priced farms. Prices from 200 to 700 dollars. Any one wishing to purchase are requested to call on the subscriber at his residence in Peru, Me.

Peru, March 17th, 1862. JONAS GREEN.

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 CALER CUSHMAN late of Paris.

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

March 15, 1862. JAMES DEERING.

CAUTION. I hereby warn all persons against purchasing a note for \$118, dated, Oxford, March 2, 1862, signed by me, and payable to Seth H. Fanner, or order, in 8 months from date and interest. Said note was given for a year of oxen warranted to me as sound, but one of them proving unsound, I returned them both to Mr. Fanner and demanded my note.

Poland, March 19, 1862. CYRUS DUNN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—OXFORD, AS.: March 24, 1862. Taken on execution, and will be sold at public auction, at the Post Office in Norway Village in said County, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1862, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Grover Crockett of Norway in said County had at the time the same was attached on the original writ, of redeeming the following described real estate, situated in Norway in the County of Oxford, being the same premises which the said Grover Crockett conveyed to Josiah Dudley by deed of mortgage dated October 15th, A. D. 1862, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 126, page 552, being the homestead of said Crockett, to secure the payment of three hundred and twelve dollars, which is all the incumbrance known on said premises. Reference to said deed and record thereof may be had for a more full description of the premises.

A. P. GREENLEAF, Deputy Sheriff.

INCORPORATED 1810!

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, Conn.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS,

\$1,046,333.00.

LOSSES EQUALLY ADJUSTED AND PAID PROMPTLY ON SATISFACTORY PROOF, IN NEW YORK CITY, BY THE UNDERSIGNED, THE DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

STEVENS & SHURTLEFF,

AGENTS,

7 SOUTH PARIS, ME.

WANTED.

1000 Good, Clean, Full Hooped

FLOUR BARRELS.

with Heads well fitted, for which FLOUR or CASH will be paid at

RARE FLOUR MILLS.

WOODMAN, BRO. & CO.

St. Paris, March 17th, 1862.

Wanted Immediately.

20,000 FLOUR BARREL HOOPS

AND 25 CORDS

WHITE BIRCH TIMBER.

By A. SANBORN & SON.

St. Paris, March 18th, 1862.

FOR SALE!

25,000 FEET

SEASONED

Pine Boards & Plank

Suitable for Building Purposes, by

A. SANBORN & SON.

St. Paris, March 18th, 1862.

Ground Plaster

THE subscriber will continue to grind PLASTER, at WEST PARIS, the present season. He will keep constantly a supply of the best quality, which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

S. B. LOCKE.

Dwelling House for Sale or to Let.

A FINE NEW HOUSE and one acre of land situated on Pleasant Street, in Norway Village. Inquire of W. M. E. GOODNOW.

March 6th 1862.

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 who have without a consideration, and who are not to be paid.

SIMEON EVANS

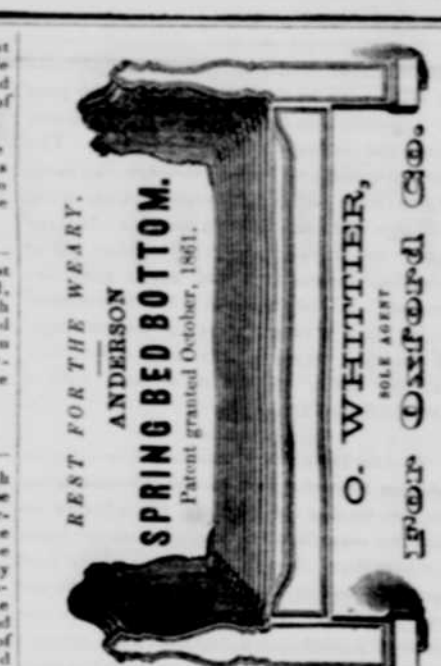
Plants. Plants.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public in this vicinity, that he will be prepared to furnish from his hot-bed, in season, for transplanting, the following plants: TOMATOES, CABBAGES, BEETS, LETTUCE, and TURNIPS. Orders may be left at the Post Office, Norway, or will be delivered at the depot at St. Paris.

Norway, Feb. 18, 1862. A. T. HOLY.

O. W. BURNHAM, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, MECHANIC FALLS, ME.

Willard's Back Pay, Bounty and Pensions, and Soldier's Half Pay, promptly attended to.



THIS desirable mechanical arrangement has 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 the science and yet happily covering up their defects. It is flexible, light, and yet so recuperative 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 HURST, NORWAY, Feb. 7, 1862. I have occupied the justly celebrated Anderson Spring Bed foundation 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, 1862. For a long time I have been trying to find a Spring Bed to suit me, and I think the thing is at length found. I have obtained from Mr. O. Whittier, 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, 1862. I am using the Spring Bed on Bed, 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 to 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 to all hotel keepers who desire the comfort of their guests. W. M. ALGHLI & SON, May 12, 1862. Franklin House, Bangor, Me.

Mr. D. H. Frohock has furnished the beds in my house with the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, 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. ABBOTT.

Prin. of



## Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

### From the American Agriculturist.

#### Improvement of Pastures.

The condition of the pastures in many of the older dairying districts is a sad spectacle. Farms that would once carry forty cows, and make eight thousand pounds of butter, will not now support half that number. In the familiar language of these districts, the land has been "crowded to death." The pastures have been fed by cows from time immemorial, receiving only the manure dropped by the animals during the day. Three-fourths of all that the land produced was carried away to the yard, and none of this came back. The soil grew thin, and the grasses died out for want of nourishment. What can be done to bring up such pastures?

An ounce of practice is said to be worth a pound of theory. It is, undoubtedly, if of the right kind. In the spring of 1860 the writer came into possession of a two-acre lot of rundown meadow. It was used as a pasture, because there was not grass enough upon it to pay for cutting. As it was convenient to the house, I used it for yarding the cows at night. They were pastured elsewhere a part of the time, and thus all the products of these two acres, and nearly four more beside, were dropped upon the soil by the cattle. There has been a very great improvement in the yield of grass the past season, and the lot if used for meadow another year, will probably cut twice as much hay as it did in the summer of 1860. The whole secret of the improvement is, that more has been returned to the soil than has been taken away.

A similar improvement is witnessed in pastures devoted to sheep, if they are not fed too closely. Everything the land produces is returned to it by the sheep, together with a good deal the land would not get, but for the intervention of the feeding animals. It is sometimes claimed that nothing is gained to the land by passing the crops through the bodies of animals; that a hundred pounds of hay rotted upon the land, is worth just as much as the hundred pounds fed out and returned in the shape of manure. But this cannot be so, for the animal draws some elements of its body from air and water, as well as hay, while the manure quickens the energies of the soil, as the rotten hay would not.

It is well known in the districts devoted to the feeding of fat cattle, on the ridges of Dutchess and Putnam counties, and the western part of Connecticut, that lands once poor, or nearly run out by hard cropping or pasturing, have been brought up to very great fertility, by plaster and feeding animals. From one to two bushels of plaster per acre are sown every year, and fattening cattle three years old and upward are kept in them from spring until fall. When the animals are turned in they have their frames already made, and there is no great draft upon the soil for bone earth. The whole of the grass is returned to the soil in the manure, except the little carried off in the gain of the cattle. Sometimes a change of stock from cows to fattening bullocks, or to sheep, will be all that is necessary for improving a worn out pasture. If cows are kept, there must be top-dressing, or alternation from pasture to hood crops, with heavy manuring. If the land is not arable, top-dressing with compost, or with plaster in districts where it does good, will be sufficient.

[Connecticut.]

#### Flax Culture.

With cotton at ninety cents and a dollar per pound, with a prospect of its maintaining very high rates for a year or two, the cultivation of flax cannot fail to be a source of certain profit during the coming season, notwithstanding its exhausting effects upon the land. The Germantown, (Pa.) Telegraph, in calling the attention of its readers to the subject, makes the following sensible remarks:

"The culture of flax, so long discontinued in this region as to be beyond almost the remembrance of the present generation, has again become a production of importance. About a third of a century ago it was gradually allowed out of the farmer's catalogue by the introduction of cotton and the invention of superior machinery for its manufacture into cloth. But the tables are again turned; cotton cannot be obtained at prices and in sufficient quantities to meet the pockets and the requirements of the community—and flax must again ascend the throne and become king once more, however short the reign may be. In the coming season our farmers will go largely into the flax-raising crop; and upon nearly every farm will be found from one to five acres of this now peculiarly valuable staple. So profitable, indeed, at ruling prices, has flax become, that as much as one hundred dollars per acre was realized, clear of all expenses, last year, even in the New England States. The price of flaxseed itself is now selling at between three and four dollars per bushel, and will probably reach the latter sum before the first of May."

It is far better to secure scions in winter than to neglect it until wishing to use them, as they not only do better, but can be used much later in the season. Grafts start with scions on which the buds have started, seldom grow—because we cannot graft after the leaves come out; but with winter-cut scions, well preserved, grafting can be done through the month of May, and even later.

#### Poultry in Frosty Weather.

There is something exhilarating in a frost. When the early morning breaks on the earth covered with rime, and the hard ground seems to spurn the foot that treads on it, and the sun rises like a disc of burning copper, there is something cheerful about it. Nature has donned her masquerade dress of white. Your horse cannot contain himself; and the steady old friend for some months past, content to shake his head, or whisk his tail, as the only answer to what a granddaughter of ours calls a "good cut o' the whip," now seeks to devour space, and to try conclusions with your strength, or that of your reins. In like manner you tried friend, the old dog, gambols, and in the gleaminess of his feelings, he picks up a shred of cloth in the field, and shakes and tosses it for very wantonness. The appearance of real winter is then a holiday to many, but (ah! those butts) not to all. It is none to the poultry. Water is frozen; the ground is so hard they cannot scratch; there is not an animal of any kind on its surface; and they must depend on their owner for everything they want. See that they lack nothing. First, they must have water. Few people have any idea of the suffering caused to birds by the lack of water. Their power of maintaining life on the smallest possible quantity of food, is wonderful, provided they have water; but a practiced eye can tell in a dead fowl whether it suffered or not from thirst. The skin becomes hard, dry and red; the flesh contracts, as it were, and becomes brown, and the whole body looks as if it had been suddenly shriveled and dried up. You must bear in mind they do not require more food and better than they do in milder weather; and, if you can, let them have a greater variety. They want substitutes for the worms and insects. Now, the scraps of meat and fat from the table, should go to the fowls. Save the drainings of all the glasses, pour them together, and sweep all the crumbs and old corners of bread into it. Feed the birds often, and if there is snow, sweep a place clean, and feed there. Never feed any kind of bird in such a manner that they shall pick up snow with their food; it is a strong medicine to them. The lark that fattens in two days on the white frost-free, becomes a wretched skeleton after two days' snow.

[Cottage Gardener.]

#### Cherry Grafts.

The most difficult scion to make grow is that of the cherry. We have employed experienced grafters—distrusting our own skill—to set cherry scions, and on one occasion not one grew in the lot, some twenty-five in number. We have succeeded ourselves in two out of three; but this is not enough where persons have only a few stems to operate on.

The want of success is to be ascribed to two causes. The first is a lack of care and good tools in setting the scions; but the second and principal is the late period at which the scions are cut. When the cherry bud is once swollen, it is very difficult to get it to grow. They should, therefore, be cut before there is any sign of swelling—and that time is now, and generally during this month. They should be buried in the ground deep enough to be beyond the influence of the sun, whence they can be taken out and used when needed, throughout the grafting season. Some persons, we know, preserve grafts of all kinds in ice-houses, cellars, buried in sand, or tied up in moss, &c., and these modes may answer very well; but in our experience we have found that they keep nowhere in so good a condition as when buried in the ground as we suggest. This is also true of grapes and other cuttings.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.** The undersigned hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the late William F. Hilditch, late of Fitchburg, in the County of Oxford, and to make and return a report thereon to the said Judge of Probate, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1863.

**CAUTION.** Whereas, Eliah Richmond having left me, and abandoned the home provided for him, this is to forbid any person harboring or giving him credit on my account as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

Dated, February the 29, 1862.

SAMUEL M. SMITH.

Witness JOHN J. HOLMAN.

**Real Estate for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm formerly owned and now occupied by Capt. Andrew Wilcox, situated on the Androscoggin river in Haverhill. Said farm contains 125 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and is suitably divided into tillage, pasture and woodland, and contains about 4000 lbs. of hay, a good orchard and two young, thrifty sugar orchards. Fences and buildings good. It is one of the pleasantest locations in town.

Eleven acres of intervals on the Redden Bartlett island, in Bethel, about three miles from Bethel Hill.

The David Smith farm, containing 20 acres, situated at Newry Corner, and occupied by D. W. Wilcox. The above property, which will sell for cash or approved credit. For further particulars inquire of, or address,

BALL B. WILLIS, Haverhill, Me.

Oxford, Me.—At a Court of Probate held at Fitchburg, within and for the County of Oxford on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1863.

**ORDER.** The said Court of Probate, in and for the County of Oxford, do hereby order that the said petition for the appointment of the said J. H. Hilditch as administrator of the estate of the late William F. Hilditch, late of Fitchburg, in the County of Oxford, be and the same is hereby ordered to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and there, if they have any objection to the same, they may be heard, and the same shall be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest.

J. S. HOBBS, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the late Edmund H. Hilditch, late of Fitchburg, in the County of Oxford, and to make and return a report thereon to the said Judge of Probate, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1863.

ALMOND FARLIN late of Souther.

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. 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, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the late Charles H. Akeley late of Rumford, N. Hampshire, 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, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the late 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.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.** By virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Joseph Keenall, late of Albany in the County of Oxford, deceased, will sell at public or private sale, at the store of Lovejoy and French in Albany, on Sunday, the 24th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the household furniture and effects of said deceased.

J. H. LOVEJOY, Administrator.

Albany, January 20, 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; as the same was given without a consideration, and will not be paid.

IMMON EVANS.

Stonham, Feb. 16, 1863.

**Dixfield Village High School.** THE SPRING TERM will commence on Tuesday, March 31, 1863, and continue ten weeks.

H. F. HOWARD, Principal.

MISS CLARA M. WOODHEAD, Assistant.

MISS LUTHER E. HALL, Teacher of Music.

A Normal Class will be opened 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. Lessons will be given during the term, by Hon. E. P. Weston, State Superintendent, the Principal and others.

Scholars under 11 years of age will be received into the school for \$2 per term.

The school is furnished with Geographical Maps, Globes and Physical 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 every pupil.

Bounties can be obtained on the Village, from \$1.25 to \$4.75 per week, wood and lights included. Rooms can be obtained by those wishing to board themselves. Tuition, \$1.00; \$2.50 and \$4.00.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the late Stephen Stearn, late of Lowell.

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. 21, 1863. DAVID R. HASTINGS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the late James Westman late of Lowell.

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. 21, 1863. JAMES E. HUTCHINS.

**CAUTION.** Whereas the Sisters of Bethel, Me., do hereby bound to me one Leonard Crockett, a minor and pauper, until he shall become twenty-one years of age. This is to notify all persons that I shall pay on bills contracted by him or in his behalf except on my express order, and I shall collect his wages of any and all persons who may employ him.

SAMUEL L. CROCKETT.

Bethel, Me., Jan. 21, 1863.

**W. A. PIDGIN & CO.,** Book, Card and Fancy Job Printers, PARIS, MAINE.

## FINKLE & LYON

### SEWING MACHINE CO.

538 Broadway, New-York.

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

**Best Sewing Machines in the World.**

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

**FACT No. 1.** This being duly licensed, their machines are protected against infringement or litigation.

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

**FACT No. 3.** These Machines are better adapted than any other machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety in sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of materials, from muslin, cotton, flannel, and make every stitch perfect. They will sew all the different styles of the best velvet cloth, and stout, heavy leather, without changing the feed, needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever. It is not such a machine best adapted to public use, and it best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of tight sewing manufacturing? For work too heavy for our family machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

**FACT No. 4.** These machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, and of great value to the house.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FACT No. 11.** We warrant every machine we sell to give entire satisfaction, or money refunded.

Send for a circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Co., 538 Broadway, New-York.

**COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.** Having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioner to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the late William F. Hilditch, late of Fitchburg, in the County of Oxford, and to make and return a report thereon to the said Judge of Probate, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1863, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon.

ASA CHARLES, J. S. FOWERS, Fitchburg, Jan. 21, 1863.

**THE HEROES OF PEACE,** AND **THE HEROES OF WAR.**

ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known as Europe and America as

**Bradley's National Photographic Portrait Gallery.**

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HENRY UPTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

References—Messrs. L & A Denison, New-York; E. D. Verell, Esq., Portland.

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Rights for a few towns will be disposed of. The priority will be maintained 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.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.** Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of the late John W. Hilditch, late of Fitchburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, will be exposed for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the house of Samuel A. Miller in Waterville, in said County, on Saturday, the 21st day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M., the lot and buildings where said Miller now lives, consisting of about two acres of land with a good house, stable, and woodhouse standing on the same. Terms made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN DAWES, Administrator.

Bethel, Feb. 10, 1863.

## American and Foreign Patents.

### R. H. EDDY,

#### SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, (under Act of 1837.)

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AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of 20 years, continuing to receive Patents in the United States; also, in Great Britain, France and other Foreign countries. Carefully Specifying, Drafting, and executing all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Research made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions—and legal advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by requesting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

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JOHN TAGGART.

During eight months, the subscriber, in consequence of his large practice, has been unable to attend to the business of the Agency, and has been obliged to place it in the hands of Mr. R. H. Eddy.

Boston, Dec. 19, 1862.—31

**The Massachusetts Plowman.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN BOSTON.

AND DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, THE MECHANIC ARTS, MISCELLANY, NEWS, &c.

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Address, HUGH W. GREENE, 52 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.

**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, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 116 page 377, conveyed to me, the subscriber, certain parcels of land situate in said Paris, and described as follows, to wit: thirty acres more or less of the eastern part of lot numbered twelve in the second range of lots in said Paris, and the same described in a deed from Nathl Curtis to said John Hathaway, dated the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1855, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 105, page 291. Also a certain other parcel of land bounded as follows, on the north by the land now or formerly owned by John Hathaway or said John Hathaway, and formerly owned by Capt George K. Cog, on the East by the little Androscoggin river, on the South by land of James S. Denison and Chas. W. Brown, 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 Jones, dated the sixth day of February, 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 eastern half of lot numbered twelve and thirteen in the third range of lots in said Paris, and the same conveyed to said Hathaway by R. C. Conner, dated the sixth day of January, A. D. 1853, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 96, page 425. And whereas the conditions of the said mortgage have been broken; now, therefore, I, the subscriber, do hereby give notice of my intention to foreclose and sell the premises of the said mortgage to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

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

By ALVAN BLACK, his Attorney.

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**ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES!**

Warranted to fit, and give

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**VERY LOW FOR CASH!**

**A. OSCAR NOYES,** Norway Village, Maine.

With me and heard of A. Noyes, has been on my part, or I have made ample provision for her support, as I have, this is to be paid