

# The Oxford Democrat

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NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 11.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 30, NO. 20.

## THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

WM. A. PIDGIN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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## MISCELLANY.

### A TRUTHFUL STORY OF TO-DAY.

Mrs. Smith! of course you know her. Her husband, Mr. Smith, is a wholesale dealer in codfish, gimlets, molasses, cotton goods and patent medicines. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the real bon ton, the recherche of society, and the beau monde considered Mrs. Smith the belle of their particular element. You meet Mrs. Smith upon the street, and politely raise your hat, or, more properly, duck your head in a bow, in token of "I would cut it off if it would afford you any pleasure."

Now you would hardly believe that Mrs. Smith, that richly dressed and fashionable lady, with proud and elastic step, and a contemptuous curl at servant girls upon her beautiful and haughty lip, was once a servant—ah, twice—a servant girl and a factory hand in the Yankee land of Lowell. That's to her honor, for have not kings married commoners, and dukes made duchesses of peasant girls? She was haughty and proud a few months ago, but there has been a change. Those who once found in her arrogance, now find in her amiability, and those who thought her haughty, now love her for her sympathy and kindness. Thereby begins our story.

Mrs. Smith was at one time the most unpleasant mistress, servant girl ever attempted to please; and, if by dint of perseverance, any one of them remained in her employ two weeks, Mrs. Smith's astonishment was plainly visible.

Well, Smith put on airs as well as Mrs. Smith—it was by lucky accident he got started and followed up his fortunes until he had obtained his present importance. Tell Smith how he worked at common labor a few years ago, or how he learned the art of buying and selling for profit by graduating from boarding-house waiter to stewardship, and there learned his first ideas of "trade," he will probably reply—"Ah, them old times." Old times, sure enough! Just a decade gone since "them old times."

"Mr. Smith," said the lady to her senior partner in a tone that said plainer than her words—"I have an order for you this morning; the steamer has arrived. I see by the morning papers there are three hundred women on board, and I should think you might get me a real good servant woman. I want no more girls about the house. I believe if I have as much trouble another six months with servant girls, as I have had within the past six, I shall go distracted, die, or be obliged to do my own housework."

"Well, my dear," replied Mr. Smith in a bantering tone of voice—bantering with Mrs. Smith was like boys venturing on thin ice—"if you do the first act, I shall take good care of you in an asylum; if you do your housework, I will pay you servant's wages regularly. There!"

For a moment Mrs. Smith held her breath—then came low mutterings. Smith began to move. Then came the first sharp drops from between the pearl like teeth and rosy lips. Smith was in the hall. Then with a thundering majesty she spoke—"Smith was making his exit at the street door."

A boy and girl came running into the breakfast-room, while yet the clouds hung over the atmosphere of this cosy place. Mrs. Smith smiles—and the sunshine breaks through. "Not yet dressed, my darlings"—and the full tide of noonday brightness shines resplendent around, mellowed by the tones of a mother's voice.

"I would like a situation," said a mild, sweet voice, at the intelligence office. The face was not what is actually called pretty, but there was a charm about the whole person, which was rather prepossessing. The intelligence officer looked at the woman—as only men in that station can—to see if the woman would fit the place, and the place fit the woman.

"I have only one place," he replied—"Mrs. Smith's, and she is the hardest woman to suit with help in this city. But if you have a mind to you can try the place; if you stay there a month I'll charge you with the fee, if not, I'll get you another place."

The woman was satisfied to try, and a boy was sent to show her the lady's residence.

"Mrs. Smith," soliloquized the woman, as she walked up towards the mansion—"Mrs. Smith." A paleness overpread her face as she caught a glimpse of the features of Mrs. Smith through the window, when she turned to go into the basement of the mansion, but with an effort she gathered courage, and her cheek grew red with the returning flush.

"Mr. — sent this woman," said the boy to Mrs. Smith, as they entered the breakfast room, where the children were making boats out of egg shells, and floating them in ponds of coffee.

"Another woman," cried Ed, running up to her and catching hold of her gown. "Au-

other woman," lisped little Kate, as she followed her brother's example.

"Madam, never mind them," said Mrs. S., as the woman placed her hands upon their heads. "Ed and Kate," she continued, "go and be dressed—go, this instant, or I'll whip you."

The children did not heed the mother, and the woman seemed hardly conscious of the presence of either. She seemed all attention to other thoughts—perhaps about her own children, or those she loved and left behind.

The office-boy the while saying—"And Mr. — says he hopes she will suit you; and since there's been so much said in the papers about girl's wages, they are all going off in the country, and this one came on the steamer yesterday, from the States."

The boy's errand done, he left the mistress with the woman. Mrs. Smith seated herself upon the lounge, while the woman stood gazing in apparent astonishment around her.

"What countrywoman are you?" Mrs. Smith inquired, as she began the formula of her accustomed catechism.

"American," the woman articulated in reply, as if half afraid to speak.

"How old are you?"

"Thirty-six."

"Maid or widow?"

"Widow."

"Can you take good care of children?"

Ed and Kate are two dear sweet children, and if you are anyways cross, I fear you will not suit me."

"I am very fond of children, madam; and the woman fairly shuddered as she uttered the word madam."

"Can you wash for the family? There are only four of us."

"I can try."

"Can you cook a good dinner, if our servant man helps you? for sometimes we have company; at other times we are not so particular."

"I believe I can. My sister used to praise me for being a good cook."

"Your sister! Poor soul, perhaps she was not a judge." The woman bit her lips until the blood fairly started from their trembling veins.

"Well, I want you to do chamber-work, too, and make yourself generally useful about the house. Now, what wages do you expect?"

"Thirty-five dollars a month, I was told were the usual wages."

"Thirty-five dollars!" and Mrs. Smith raised her eyes in surprise. "Why, you must mean twenty-five dollars; that is the highest wages I ever paid!" she exclaimed.

And Mrs. Smith smiled, for she had overheard the boy say that the woman had just arrived, and she was one of those women opposed to high wages for servants.

"I suppose it must be twenty-five," said the woman, timidly. "I do not know what wages are paid here for help; I only arrived yesterday."

"I can assure you, Bridget, that twenty-five dollars a month is good wages, and if that will do, why—I'll try you."

Bridget, Mrs. Smith called her—and so she had called every girl and woman of the fifty she had had. Bridget's first duty was to wash and dress little Kate and Ed, and somehow or other the children were made to look unusually neat this morning, and Bridget's eyes were red as if from weeping; and Ed and Kate each had a valuable story to tell their mother an hour afterwards how the new woman had kissed and hugged them almost to pieces."

When Mr. Smith came home to supper that evening, he was agreeably surprised to find the house in unusually good order.

Mrs. Smith was in cheerful spirits, for she had found less to do that day than she had for a long time before. Bridget seemed to be ahead of her in everything to anticipate her wants. The children minded her as if by instinct, and Mr. Smith declared that if Bridget was as good every day in producing comfort in the household as she was the day of her arrival, he would not part with her for thrice her wages.

Two months rolled around, and Mrs. S. began to be very uneasy in her new situation, for she had no occasion to direct or superintend the affairs of her household, and having less cause to complain she grew irritable and nervous. One day there had been an unusual number of visitors, and whatever went wrong in the parlor to raise Mrs. Smith's ire, was visited on the head of the unoffending Bridget.

"Husband," was Mrs. Smith's ejaculation of complaint, as soon as Smith entered that evening, "to-morrow morning when you go down town, leave a note at the intelligence office, telling them to send me another woman. Bridget was quite saucy and impudent to-day, and I will not put up with a servant's impudence."

"But, wife," was Smith's remonstrance, "I thought Bridget was the chief, par excellence, of housemaids, and I think you said—"

"Mr. Smith, I know what a servant must be," she exclaimed, "and I do not want you to tell me."

"Yes, yes, I have no doubt you do," and Smith balanced the soup plate on his finger as if in the act of washing it, and Mrs. Smith's face flushed as red as scarlet.

"Mr. Smith," she exclaimed—and sank back, unable to articulate more—and just then Bridget entered, and cut short her accumulating words.

The twilight of evening had come, and the sitting room was lighted. Mr. Smith took out his portfolio, rang the bell, and Bridget entered the room.

"Bridget," said Mr. Smith, "I am sorry, but Mrs. Smith says she will dispense with your services after to-morrow. You have been here two months—I wish I could say two years—and I am sorry to part with you. Sign this receipt, and here is a bonus with your wages." And he placed a package of coin by the side of the paper.

Bridget took up the pen, and in a neat hand wrote "Frances Dupue."

Mr. Smith took up the receipt and glanced at the name, and then walked across the room and held the paper before his wife. "Mrs. Smith," said he, "her name is Frances—not Bridget." A deep blush suffused Mrs. Smith's face.

"Frances, what State are you from?" enquired Mrs. Smith, as the woman was leaving the room.

"Massachusetts," she replied.

"What part, Frances?"

"Lowell."

"Were you acquainted with Mr. Robert Dupue's family? they have the same name as yourself," she eagerly enquired.

"Yes, quite well," she answered quietly.

"And is the old gentleman still living?"

Mrs. Smith earnestly asked, and continued, "I have not heard from them in a long time."

"No, he is dead," she replied, with a sigh. "He has been dead almost a year."

"Dead! Poor old man!" Mrs. Smith exclaimed, and she brushed a tear from her cheek. "Tell me, Frances, all you know of him and his death, and I will be thankful to you for it."

"I suppose his death was like that of many poor old men's," she began, and continued, as a sad expression stole over her face: "The old gentleman had two daughters. The younger got married and emigrated to St. Louis with her husband, leaving the elder at home with her father. Finally she, too, got married, and like her sister, emigrated West with her husband, and left the old gentleman alone, and I believe he never heard from her afterwards—only through strangers. I heard that they came to California, and it was said that her husband, Mr. Smith, was rich."

"Frances, hasten your recital," exclaimed Mrs. Smith, excitedly, "and tell me about Mr. Dupue's death."

"The tale is a short one, madam," Frances returned, and she gave Mrs. Smith a look that made her tremble. "The old gentleman," she continued, "was left alone to the tender mercies of strangers. A long sickness followed, and exhausted his once competent means—for, in the absence of those who should have been at his bedside, there was no one to take care of his affairs. After all was gone, they mercifully sent the old gentleman to the almshouse."

"Oh, my God! and he died there?" exclaimed Mrs. Smith, between the choking sobs that escaped from her lips.

"Oh, no, he did not die there," Frances replied, "for his younger daughter returned. She had buried her husband at St. Louis, and after gathering her estate together, she turned her attention to her father's house. The misfortune of her only parent and friend was another sad blow to her; but she soon provided a home for him, and for nearly a year she nursed and watched over him, and on his death bed received his last blessing, in reward for her dutiful conduct. He is buried beside his wife in the old burying ground."

Frances grew pale at the recital, and her tears fell, as did those of her hearers.

"Ah! then my poor father is dead!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith, "and Ella, my sister, what became of her?"

"She remained in Lowell some time after her father's death," continued Frances, "expecting to hear from her sister Elizabeth, to whom she had often written, without receiving any reply. She finally concluded to come to California. She arrived here two months ago, and by a strange fatality was introduced into her sister's house as a servant, where she has remained ever since."

Her words were so calmly spoken that Mrs. Smith was startled. "How could this be?" exclaimed Mrs. Smith, as she sprang toward Frances, "and I do not know you? Ah, Ella Frances, my sister," and Mrs. Smith extended her arms to embrace her. But Frances quietly prevented her from doing so, as she replied,

"No, Elizabeth. I came here as your servant; as such you have treated me, and as such I will leave you."

And she left the room. Not the prayers

of her sister, nor the entreaties of her brother-in-law, could change her resolve.

It was a terrible lesson to Mrs. Smith, and she will never forget it. Ella Frances Dupue W——— was soon afterward married to a merchant who knew her at St. Louis, and appreciated her, and she is now mistress of a home equal in wealth to her sister's, and more replete with happiness.

With the exception of the names, this "Story of To-day" is true; and the actors need not blush at the recital, for this is one of the many that are stranger than fiction.

## Acuteness of the Detective Police

The Commercial Bulletin relates the following adventure which illustrates at the same time the wonderful ingenuity of European thieves and acuteness of the detective officers:

"Several years ago the elder Perkins started from London to cross the channel for Paris—he had with him a large sum of money, which he was to deliver to a certain banking house in Paris. Such was the magnitude of the sum that the utmost secrecy was observed, so that no person should be aware of the fact; the money was taken from the Bank of England but a few moments before departure. Col. Perkins arrived safe in Havre, and congratulated himself upon his safety and that of his treasure thus far. It was his first appearance on French soil, he knew no one and was entirely dependent upon his letters of introduction. What was his astonishment on arriving at the gates of Paris to hear his name familiarly spoken before he had shown his passports, and not only his name but the name of the hotel to which he contemplated going.

With true Yankee shrewdness, however, he concealed his astonishment. He had been at the hotel but a short time when three or four persons entered his room, and informed him that they were to hide themselves under his bed—he demanded an explanation, they being in citizen's dress. To his still greater astonishment they informed him of the precise amount of money he had drawn from the Bank of England, to whom he was to pay it—in fact all particulars of the transaction, so much that it appeared like a revelation. In reply to his question as to how they knew, they said nothing; they merely informed him that he had intended to put the package under his pillow, and that at a certain hour his room would be broken into and an attempt made to rob him. He was further instructed to follow out his original plan, to appear perfectly unconscious at the time as though he was asleep, and that all would be right. There was no alternative, he was but one man to four, and he quietly submitted. At the exact time mentioned he heard a noise at the door of his room, the door was finally forced, the man in the meantime keeping perfectly quiet; the perspiration stood in large cold drops upon his forehead, but he did not dare to move; the new comers approached the bed, lifted the pillow, with his head upon it, abstracted the treasure, and were about starting for the door, when those under the bed started and seized them—they were the gens-d'armes. This story was told by Col. Perkins himself, at a public dinner-table, where the late John Quincy Adams was relating an adventure almost similar."

**VARIOUS MEANING OF WORDS.** It is interesting to consider what different meanings different persons attach to the same word. Thus, when Brown calls a man "a good," he means that he is virtuous. When Jones applies the same adjective to one of his neighbors, he means that he is solvent. When Brown calls a man "a worthless fellow," he means that he is a man of no character, or a very bad one. When Jones calls a man "worthless," he means that he is worth less than a certain amount of money. The other day Jones spoke of a certain person as a "man of no account." He meant simply that he was a man of no *bank* account!

**SHARING HAPPINESS.** Men of the noblest disposition think themselves happier when others share their happiness with them.

The celebrated Henderson, the actor, was seldom known to be in passion. When at Oxford, he was one day debating with a fellow student, who not keeping his temper, threw a glass of wine in his face. Mr. Henderson took out his handkerchief, wiped his face, and coolly said:—"That, sir, was a digression—now for the argument."

**A DRY JOKE.** A clergyman, on his way to church, one Sunday, was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain. On arriving at the vestry he exclaimed, rather impatiently, "I wish I were dry!" "Never mind," said his colleague, "you will soon be in the pulpit, and there you will be dry enough."

Why is a blade of grass like a note of hand? Because it is mated by falling due.

## BREVITIES.

At a printer's festival the following toast was given: "The editor and lawyer—the devil is satisfied with the copy of the former, but requires the original of the latter."

A Western paper announced the illness of its editor, piously adding:—"All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers. The others need not, 'as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing,' according to good authority."

It is better to decide a difference between enemies than friends; for one of our friends will certainly become an enemy, and one of our enemies a friend.

"You should never let a young man kiss you," said a venerable uncle to his pretty niece. "I know it, uncle," returned she, penitently, "and yet I try to cultivate a spirit of forgiveness seeing that when one has been kissed there is no undoing it."

We love women all the more for their weakness. Those strong-minded women always seem as if they wanted to be men and couldn't.

"Which, asked Zimmermann, putting a very pertinent question to his correspondent, 'is the real hereditary sin of humanity? Do you imagine that I shall say pride, or luxury, or ambition? No, I shall indolence. He who conquers that, conquers all.'"

If we lack the sagacity to discriminate nicely between our acquaintances and our friends, misfortune will do it for us.

A flush of hope renders toil and trial beautiful, as the sunbeam gives a sparkle to the winter's frost.

In a hot summer, when there is most thirst, there are fewest brooks. So of many people's charities; they are rarest when most needed.

Write your name by kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of the people you come in contact with year after year, and you will never be forgotten.

The stones on the corner of the Exchange in Boston, are larger than any single stone in Cleopatra's Needle; and those in the U. S. Treasury building, now in process of erection at Washington, are much heavier than any stone of Pompey's Pillar or the Pyramids of Egypt.

We should round every day of stirring action with an evening thought. We learn nothing from our experience unless we muse upon it.

The time of just judgment is coming, when we shall not have the power to do what we wish, because we did not do it when it could have been done.

Many a glorious speculation has failed for the same good reason that the old Texan ranger gave when he didn't buy land when it was dog cheap.

"Well I did come nigh on taking eight thousand acres once!" said old Joe, mournfully. "You see, two of the boys came in one day from an Indian hunt, without any shoes, and offered me their titles to two leagues just below here for a pair of boots."

"For a pair of boots?" we exclaimed.

"Yes, for a pair of boots for each league."

"But why on earth did you not take it? They'd be worth one hundred thousand dollars to-day. Why didn't you give them the boots?"

"Jest because I didn't have the boots to give," said old Joe, as he took another chew of tobacco, quite as contented as if he had owned two hundred leagues of land.

**THE ORIGIN OF HAND-SHAKING.** The Romans had a goddess whose name was *Fides* or *fidelity*—a goddess of "faith and honesty," to whom Nona was the first to pay divine honors. Her only dress was a white veil, expressive of frankness, candor and modesty; and her symbol was two right hands joined, or sometimes two female figures holding each other by the right hand, whence in all agreements among the Greeks and Romans it was usual for the parties to take each other by the right hand, as a token of their intention to adhere to the compact; and this custom is in more general use even among ourselves at the present day, than would at first thought be realized.

**DISAPPOINTED PICKPOCKET.** "Well, if this ain't mean! Here's this feller been agoin' about with this here yeller chain, and when I pulls it out there's no watch on the end of it. The conduct of these here flashy clerks is enough to break the heart of a poor feller like me, as has to depend on his trails for a livin'."

Education polishes good nature, and corrects bad ones.

Expect nothing from him who promises a great deal.

Eat little at dinner, less at supper, sleep aloft, and you will live long.

Fortune can take nothing from us but what she gave.



## Who is Prolonging the War?

Who is prolonging the war, and where do the rebels find "aid and comfort" in the north? These are serious questions, involving guilt of the deepest dye, on the part of those justly responsible. We put this question to the Vallandighams, the Woods, the Brooks, and to the whole copperhead democracy. What part are you acting in the terrible drama now passing before the eyes of the American people? With an arrogant hypocrisy, known only to villains, you charge this rebellion upon the north, and sneeringly call it an "abolition" war. This assumption you very well know is a base lie. Did the abolitionists fire into Fort Sumter and the American flag? Who raised the standard of rebellion? Was it abolitionists at the north? Do you say yes? history brands the falsehood upon your foreheads, and records you a set of perjured witnesses. But you whole country restored to "peace." This you assert in your conventional resolutions, in your stump speeches, and in your newspapers. How are you going to make "peace"—upon what terms and conditions? You answer by a restoration of the "Union as it was," and affording new guarantees to slavery. What do the rebels say to this? Mortifying, disgraceful and humiliating as it would be to the north, and to the sentiments and opinions of the people of the north, they hurl it back into your faces with contempt and derision. We repeat—when the rebels reject your propositions, and insultingly tell you they would never compromise the matter, even if you would "sign a sheet of blank paper, and allow them to fill it up to suit themselves," how do you expect to "compromise" a peace? What does Jeff Davis and all his followers say to you and to the loyal people of the country?—"Southern Independence, or fight." Then where does your logic lead you? To no other earthly result but a final dismemberment of the union, and the recognition of a southern confederacy. That's it, and you know it. Look a little further; suppose your treasonable proposition of "peace" should be accepted,—granting southern independence, dividing the union—how could you or how could the two parties establish a dividing line? Do you suppose the great West would surrender the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi, and the control of the Gulf of Mexico? Never, never. Then where is your western boundary? Make the Mississippi your western boundary and you divide the southern confederacy in two. Would Jeff Davis agree to that? Never. Then again the recognition of a southern confederacy would involve another ignominious surrender on our part—all our fortifications on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, including Fortress Monroe, Fort Pickens, and all our other forts would have to be given up to the rebels. And what would you do with New Orleans? That would have to be surrendered, too. If southern independence, as an abstract question, should be recognized to-day, it might take a seven years' war to settle the question of boundaries. Supposing they should be temporarily settled, how long would they stay settled? not six months without another war. The irresistible "logic of events" establishes beyond all controversy, the proposition for peace as made by the copperheads, AN IMPOSSIBILITY. Then what follows? Let us see. The rebels commenced this war upon the hypothesis that the north would be divided. Had they not entertained this sentiment, reckless and desperate as they were, they never would have hazarded a war of rebellion; and why not? Because the southern traitors understood that with a united north, they never could succeed; that with a divided north, one party taking sides with them, the chances might be in their favor. All accounts from the rebellious States agree that both the army and the people are suffering almost beyond description. Destitution, want and starvation, stare them in the face on every hand. They are dragging along the war upon a bloated, worthless currency. They have conscripted and forced into the rebel service nearly all their able bodied men. The blockade cuts them off from the rest of the world, and their own resources are nearly exhausted. In a word, widespread ruin stares them in the face. What above everything else, gives them courage to continue this war? Copperhead sympathy in the north, as expressed by the democratic press. They say this in their papers, and this is the story of the loyal men who escape from them and come into our lines. And how do they suppose the sympathy of these men is to aid them? They reason in this way: "The war power of the Federal government stands in our way—with this they expect to conquer us. Break down the administration, cripple the President in his efforts to carry on the war, and the federal government becomes powerless to subdue us. This very thing the democratic copperheads are aiming to do, and if they succeed, then southern independence is established." Who can say that their reasoning has not facts and logic to back it up? Then we again ask, who is prolonging this war? which party is giving aid and comfort to armed rebels? It is high time the treasonable designs of the copperhead democracy were fully understood. It is high time the people understood who, and what party stands in the way of success. It is high time our brave and patriotic soldiers understood on whose shoulders rests the respon-

sibility of a continuation of this ungodly rebellion; and who erects the barriers that stand between our union armies and victory. *Carthage must be destroyed*—the copperheads must be put down; treason must be crushed out, and when this is done rebellion dies, and the war is at an end.

## Words of Cheer to the Soldiers.

Every person can do something for his country, by writing words of cheer to the soldiers in the army. They are away from home and the cheerful influences of the fire-side, but they have not forgotten home or friends at home. Letters received by soldiers in the camp are like "angel visits," and in too many cases are "few and far between." This ought not so to be. Fathers and mothers, wives and daughters and sons, who have relatives in the army should write often. But some who do write make a great mistake; our boys in the army are not well pleased with communications filled with fault finding, doleful periods, and distressing lamentations. All such homilies are no food for them. Our soldiers need words of encouragement from their friends at home. Write them cheerful letters, that will inspire them with hope, give them courage, and smooth the rugged pathways which the fortunes of war oblige them to travel. How many soldiers hearts have been comforted and blessed by words of cheer from home, no one away from the tented field can imagine. In your letters don't be too prosy. Give them the little incidents about home. They may not specially interest you, but they will them. In this way you can carry the sweet influence of home away to your loved ones in the army. The soldiers' camp life is a routine of duties with comparatively but few changes, in scenes and incidents. Break this monotony with messages of comfort from home. Let them know that their friends at home in spirit are watching over them; that a grateful country appreciates their patriotic services and unselfish devotion to the constitution and the union. We repeat—write often to our soldiers in the army, and write cheerful, comforting words. They will bless you a thousand times for it—while a blessing to them is a blessing to our beloved country.

**THE SECOND HARTFORD CONVENTION REITERATED.** The election in Connecticut, held on Monday, resulted in a glorious union victory. Gov. Buckingham has 2500 majority, and we have three of the four Congressmen, against an evenly divided delegation in the last Congress. The result is a glorious one, as a mere union victory; but its value is enhanced, since it was a square fight against the most virulent copperheadism. The nominating convention at Hartford, adopted a platform resolving that it was a "monstrous fallacy" to think of restoring the Union by the strong hand; that called Fernando Wood to its immediate aid; and was at once stigmatized as the second Hartford Convention. The candidate, T. H. Seymour, has been shown by published letters to have been in correspondence with rebels; and at public meetings the speakers have denounced the inscription act in unmeasured terms, one of them saying that should a Marshal attempt to arrest him, "I would kill him,—damn him." The fight was brought to the direct issue of devotion to or treason against the government, and most nobly have the friends of the Union triumphed. The leaders of the Seymour movement have their names already inscribed beside the movers in the first Convention, with the difference that while many patriots have in a measure redeemed the character of the first, there is no such palliation for the second.

**PORTLAND ELECTION.**—The charter election in Portland occurred on Tuesday. A very large vote was cast, resulting in the choice of the Republican and Union candidates. Hon. Jacob McClellan for Mayor, and Benj. Kingsbury, Jr., for Municipal Judge, by 200 majority. The Union men also carry six of the seven wards. According to the Press, the democrats learned their lesson in "voting early and often," which will probably be heeded.

**THOUGHTS UPON THE DOCTRINES OF UNIVERSAL SALVATION.** By Rev. A. SOUTHWORTH. To meet a want felt among his own people, particularly, the pastor of the Congregational church at South Paris, has prepared and published a small volume of 141 pages, under the above title. The author says in the preface, "It aims to show, that to the question, 'Is the doctrine of universal salvation true?' human reason does not, cannot say it is, while God says it is not." The work will be of value to the denomination; and will be read with interest by those who defend the opposite view of those doctrines. It is written in the finished and earnest style which characterizes all of the productions of Mr. S. The book is sold for the simple cost of printing, viz: 15 cents per copy, or 18 cents by mail.

**THE NEW U. S. STAMP DUTIES.** Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have just issued a new card, containing the official list of the "New Stamp Duties," imposed by the Act of Congress, on March 3d, 1863. The card will be found very convenient for reference by all. Price Ten Cents a copy. Copies will be sent per mail everywhere on remitting the price for quantity wanted, to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

**SALE OF FIVE-TWENTIES.** The U. S. Subscription Agent announces the conversion of eight million dollars legal tenders into five-twenties during last week.

## A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for National prayer and humiliation:

And whereas it is the duty of nations, as well as of man, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truths announced in Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord;

And, inasmuch as we know that, by His divine law, nations like individuals, are subjected to punishments in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us!

It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain from their ordinary and secular pursuits, and to unite, at their several places of public worship, and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the North will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By the President:  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

**LEGAL TENDER NOTES.** The general term of the Supreme Court for the District of New York, has decided that the U. S. legal tender notes were constitutional as to debts contracted before the passage of the law making such notes a legal tender. All the four judges concurred.

When Col. Rich was reinstated as Colonel of the 9th Regiment, Lt. Col. Babier, and Major Baker, who had been promoted by the Governor were given their choice, to resume their former rank, or be mustered out of the service. They have been mustered out.

The report of the Committee on the conduct of the war has been published. It is a voluminous document, which an abstract cannot do justice to. A cheap edition is published by the Tribune, which will be forwarded for six cents.

A returned prisoner reports a great bread riot in Richmond. The mob consisted of 3000 women, armed with clubs and guns. They broke open the army storehouses, demanding the bread impressed. Jeff. Davis made a speech promising to relieve them, when they retired.

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.**—John W. Adams, Portland, has just issued his catalogue for 1863. He has all the standard as well as rare plants, and pays particular attention in fulfilling orders. Parcelers will do well to send for his catalogue.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the Certificate of the Record of a Deed does not require a stamp.

David Fiegree, the well known lumber dealer, and speculator, of Salem, Mass. died on Tuesday, aged 67. He was largely interested in the wild lands in Oxford and Coos Counties.

C. P. Kimball, Esq., whose political aspirations led him to desire the office of Mayor of Portland, failed to obtain the nomination. The vote stood, Kimball, 29; Carroll, 29.

**SIGNS OF PROGRESS.** The vote in Western Virginia, on the amendment to the State Constitution, providing for gradual emancipation, is nearly unanimous in its favor. In St. Louis, the radical emancipation candidate for Mayor is chosen over a copperhead and a gradual emancipation man. In St. Joseph, Mo., the unconditional union ticket was successful. In Jefferson City, the radicals have elected the Mayor and six of the seven Councilmen. This is a State where, only a short time since, it was unsafe for a man to be suspected of being opposed to slavery.

Bailey & Noyes have in press a memorial volume of the Fort Poplar celebration.

**STATE ITEMS.** The house of Mr. Longfellow, in Hallowell, was robbed of \$1400 in bills and \$2000 in railroad scrip, on Wednesday night. A young man named William Hall of Bath, who was at the house on the night of the robbery, has been arrested and held for trial on the charge of being concerned in the robbery.

The Press learns that a son of Gen. Alden Blossom of Turner, Me., who has served in the army, but returned home on account of disability and was appointed to hunt up deserters, is reported to have been shot. At all events he is accountably missing.

A Mrs. Perry died at the Asylum in Bowdoinham on Friday last, supposed to be rising 100 years of age.

Hon. Joseph Bryant, formerly Mayor of Bangor, died in that city Tuesday, at the age of 73 years. The flags in the city were placed at half-mast Wednesday, in token of respect to his memory.

The Belfast Journal has been reduced in size, to meet the increased cost of publishing and the dullness of advertising business.

The Rockland Democrat says the Polish insurrection is a "back fire" set by the Supreme Ruler to aid the Union cause in America.

Ellsworth has given a glorious majority of 300 at her town election, on the largest vote ever thrown at a spring election.

The Press says: Within the last fourteen days, Messrs. Estes & Libbey, produce merchants, have shipped from this port upwards of 20,000 bushels of potatoes.

**SHOVELS.** A company for the manufacture of shovels, has been organized in Portland. The machinery of Brown's factory at Augusta, has been purchased, and will be set up in the new establishment. The company intend to turn out one hundred dozen per day.

**NEW SHOE SHOP.** The firm of A. & S. Shurtliff & Co., of Portland, (of which Messrs S. Shurtliff and Jarvis C. Stevens are the representatives,) has been united with a firm in Boston, and the new company will do business in each city. We learn that they intend to establish a shop, at South Paris, for the manufacture of Shoes, upon a large scale. From 80 to 100 men will be constantly employed in the shop.

The Governor postponed the annual fast day in this State, to April 30, the day appointed by the President, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

A letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the Collector at Bangor, says that a promissory note given for the payment of \$20, or less, is subject to stamp duty the same as larger notes. The stamp duty required upon a mortgage, is 10 cents for each \$200, or fractional part thereof, of the amount secured thereby; and the bond or bonds representing that amount, are exempt from stamp duty, when the mortgage securing them is so stamped.

A solitary robin was seen in this vicinity last week. He picked away upon the frozen apples, seeming to have little regard for the snow-squalls that almost hid him from view.

**UNION LEAGUES.** The voluntary association of patriots, under the simple pledge to sustain the government, has been going in all the loyal States, of late. The work is making considerable progress in Maine. Notwithstanding the simple character and objects of the Leagues, they are looked upon with a perfect horror by the Democrats, who all the time asseverate their loyalty. If their professions are honest, why this fear of the action of loyal men.

The Farmer states that a large quantity of arms and ammunition have lately been stored in the arsenal at Augusta, to await any emergency that may arise.

People seem determined not to purchase cotton, at its present price, if it can be avoided. We saw the foot wheel at work, recently, and a web of linen in the loom, the material for the operations being derived from a pile of flax long neglected.

**HURRYING UP.** The Lewiston Journal says the Bates, Androscoggin, and, we believe, other mills are running extra hours for the purpose of working up their stocks of cotton on hand, in the expectation that cotton will go down somewhat in price. The Bates mill runs until 9 o'clock in the evening.

In Indianapolis, Ind., the union ticket was successful; and in the town elections throughout the State, large union gains are reported.

A letter from Hilton Head, published in Press says, Capt. John E. Bryant, late of Co., C, 8th Maine, has been transferred to the 3d South Carolina regiment, in process of formation.

Mr. Sweet is reported in his speech of Monday evening, to have repeated the stale clap trap that the soldiers from this State are "for the most part Democrats."

A democrat who bet that one-fourth the last quota from Paris were democrats, lost his wager. Of the 43, twenty-four were voters. Two of these only voted the democratic ticket in September, and another carried a mixed ticket.

Cotton, in New York, Tuesday, was reported dull at 70. It has reached one dollar during the winter.

## Slavery, the Rebellion, and Emancipation.

NUMBER XI.  
The policy of emancipation, setting free the slaves of rebels in the rebellious States, and employing such freedmen like other men, in the military and naval service of the country, to aid in suppressing the rebellion, is to be approved and supported for many reasons.

In the first place, the act of emancipation is an act of military wisdom, and a manifest necessity of the war. Their millions of slaves have been the great strength of the rebellion. As laborers on the plantations, on the fortifications of the rebel armies, and in various departments of the military service, they have been of incalculable benefit to the rebel cause. Naturally their sympathies are with us, and if diverted, by the proffered boon of freedom, from the rebels to be our friends and allies, the weights in the scales of the war will be vastly changed, and we shall be made strong to conquer quickly. Too long and too much have we suffered from repelling those who wished to be our friends; and we could repel them longer only at our peril. From the beginning of the war the rebels have employed the blacks both as laborers and as soldiers. The negro regiments at New Orleans were organized by General Butler in accordance with the identical army orders under which they had been raised and drilled by the rebels to fight against the Union, so that no loyal man need have any scruples as to the propriety of employing the blacks in this way. No southern slaveholder, no northern sympathizer with the rebellion objects to the presence or service of a negro, if he is only a slave; why should any one object to his service for the country as a freeman?

In the war of the Revolution negroes fought in the regiments side by side with white men, and did themselves honor. The historian Sparks says, that "many black soldiers were in the service during all the stages of the war." General Washington, Lincoln, Madison, and Colonel Towers of South Carolina approved of it; and why should they not be allowed to fight for the country now? The negro regiments at Fort Royal are showing good capacity as soldiers; and the effect of the Proclamation of emancipation on the slaves has thus far been all that its friends expected, and time is only showing more fully the wisdom and the necessity of the measure.

Again, the removal of slavery will be the removal of the deadly root of the rebellion, so that we may hope for real and permanent peace; while any compromise or "reconstruction of the Union" that should leave slavery unremoved, would leave us exposed to the same dangers and evils from which we are now suffering so much. The cry of some, "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," is a good one, if by it it meant the Union as our fathers made it to be, a union under a constitution framed to be "the charter of human liberty to unborn millions who should enjoy its protection, and who should never know that such an institution as slavery was ever known to exist in our midst," but the Union as it was, in the hands of the traitors, Davis, Cobb, Floyd, Thompson, & Co., is altogether another thing, and only rebels and their sympathizers wish to have the Constitution changed so as to give new and stronger guarantees to slavery. Always an element of evil and discord in the body politic, slavery has now raised murderous hands against the Union and the Constitution; and, whilst we are about it, we ought to settle this business so that neither we nor our children shall ever suffer or fear this terrible slavery agitation and rebellion again.

Also, emancipation is an act of justice to our oppressed and "suffering brethren," as Jefferson called them; an act of justice too long delayed, but better done late than never. Such an act of justice is urged upon us by the principles of those who founded our government, by the whole genius of our civilization, and by our holy religion. It is not necessary here to show or prove that slavery is hostile to the spirit of Christianity, or that the tendencies of our religion and of our civilization are, to remove entirely and forever from the earth that system which Guizot calls "the evil of evils, the iniquity of iniquities;" but unless the principles of the fathers of the republic were rotten to the core, unless the Declaration of Independence is an absolute and stupendous lie, the slaves have a natural and inalienable right to liberty, which this policy of emancipation tends to secure to them. In the Union, and under the Constitution, with slavery the creature of "local law," as Daniel Webster called it, and confined within the States where it existed, we were willing to abide by the compromises of the constitution, and invade no one of the political rights of the slave States; but since slavery has assumed to spread itself and control the whole nation, and failing in this full purpose has risen up to destroy the fair temple that our fathers built at so much cost, let it suffer the righteous penalty which humanity will be the gainer.

Again, this policy carried out will be an act of righteous retribution to the rebellious slaveholders themselves, making them suffer in that very thing for which they sinned. For the sake of slavery they rebelled, in their slavery it is most fit and just that they should suffer, showing how in this world often God's.

"Ere-banished justice  
Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice  
To our own lips."

Falsely and maliciously they charged us with wishing and purposing to invade and violate their rights of property in their

slaves; wickedly they have rebelled and raised a war that is inflicting upon the country a far greater pecuniary injury than all their slaves were ever worth at the highest prices they ever bore; and so for them to suffer at this very point is in exact accordance with that law of divine retribution taught by the experience of ages, and declared in the old proverb, that "Ashes always fly back in the face of him that throws them," that "Curses, like chickens, always come home to roost," in Shakespeare's saying that

"Bloody instructions . . . taught return  
To plague the inventors."

And the Jewish Psalmist's words, "As he loved cursing, so shall it come upon him."

But, once more, emancipation will do much to set us right before the world and make us consistent with our traditions, and our theory and principles of government and liberty. Already the Proclamation of emancipation has done much to make us friends in England and on the continent, awakening such a general sympathy in the hearts of the masses of the people there, that now there is but little danger of intervention to be apprehended. Trying to preserve slavery and the Union both, as if of equal value, fighting the rebel slaveholder with one hand, and holding his slave down with the other, we give the lie to our principles and our professions, grieve our friends in the old world, dishearten the friends of humanity, and make ourselves the scorn of our enemies and of all the despots in the world; while the policy of emancipation sets us right in this matter, and makes friends for us of all the friends of humanity.

In Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, we once saw the pen with which the Declaration of Independence was written, and the Bell that was rung to announce the glad tidings to the people. The Bell was imported from England in 1752, but cracked and was re-cast the next year, with this inscription, which we read with the feeling that it was prophetic:—"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." The complete fulfillment of that prophecy would make us fully consistent with our institutions and principles, and be the advent of the hope of nations, would be a glorious day that our fathers, those who proclaimed and achieved our Independence and framed our Union and Constitution, longed to see.

"But died without the sight."

E.

**THE GREAT REACTION.** The extent and force of the reaction in the reaction in the Middle and Eastern States against the schemes of the Copperheads, is both surprising and gratifying to the earnest friends of the loyal cause. And though the West has not yet equalled the East in their revolution, we have the gratifying announcement to send to New York and New England, that the good work is here going on; and that the danger in all the States of the Lake region—danger that we might have civil war at home—is for the present surmounted. We ought, perhaps, to except Indiana. In that State, treason openly and boldly avows itself; but, even there, there are no signs that the crisis is past, and that is the heart of the Democratic party itself, the sentiment of loyalty is renewing itself, and will soon accomplish the wonders that it has elsewhere wrought. Let the good work go on.

[Chicago Tribune.]

**A VENERABLE PREACHER.** Elder John Buzzell of Parsonsfield, who died recently was 95 years and 8 months old, and was the oldest minister in the State, if not in the country, having preached from the time he was sixteen years of age up to nearly the period of death. He was tireless in his vocation as an evangelist, and many live to reverence his memory for the word in season. Buzzell's untimely death twenty years, was a leading mind among the Baptist clergymen. Later, however, he differed with his brethren regarding certain rules of church government, as he held the Bible sufficient in all respects for that purpose, and a tacit separation took place denominationally.

**ZEALOUS BUT NOT DISCREET.** We are told that yesterday noon, when the reported capture of Charleston was the all-engrossing topic of conversation, a zealous young copperhead entered a public house in this city, and going up to one supposed to be of kindred sympathies, remarked, "This news looks rather bad for us." He could see in the reported fall of that rebel stronghold only the unfavorable effect to be shown upon the copperhead vote of the city to-day. [Press.]

During the last two months the Atlantic blockading squadron have captured six Anglo-rebel steamers, with valuable cargoes of arms, ammunition and articles of necessity for the rebels.

A national bank—the first in Mass.—was organized at Springfield, under the new law of Congress, on Saturday last. Capital \$150,000.

The Lecture, by Rev. P. Jaques, which was prevented by the storm, some weeks since, is now appointed for next Sabbath evening, at the Baptist Church in this village.

The capture of Charleston has been reported this week, but the rumor is not confirmed. Rebel dispatches announce our iron-clads off the bar.

It is rumored that Gen. Foster's force in North Carolina is surrounded. Confidence is expressed that he is so entrenched as to be able to hold out till he is reinforced.



# War News.

Rebel reports say the federals had made a reconnaissance up the Yazoo, and threw a few shells into Snicker's Bluff.

Latest news from Vicksburg reported preparations for the bombardment of the city. It was stated that one battery had been taken.

The New York Post says that Col Carpenter's regiment of cavalry, organizing at Fort Leavenworth, now 800 strong, and to be largely increased, has received orders to march to Texas to be attached to the command of Gen. H. A. Hamilton. They expect to start about the 1st of May.

It is believed that no difficulty exists with the administration on the subject of letters of marque and reprisal. The importance of the question is well understood. When occasion demands, there is no question that the President will exercise the power in the premises authorized by the act of Congress.

Brig. Gen. Welch has been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Burnside, and Gen. Pitcher to General Hooker.

Major L. Kiss and Captains Sumner and Audenried, Aids-de-camp to the late Gen. Sumner, have been assigned to duty with Gen. Wool.

According to a late army order additional means are to be taken for the arrest and punishment of deserters. All reports in such cases are referred to Fry, Provost Marshal General.

New York, April 6. The Herald's dispatch says information has been received contradicting the reported preparations of the rebels to evacuate Richmond. These reports were based upon the movements of troops and materials sent from Richmond to strengthen the defenses of other points of the Confederacy. It is believed, however, that they are erecting formidable defenses at Chattanooga, Tenn., as a place for a last grand rally in case of being compelled to retire from the borders.

There is no confirmation of the report that the rebels were evacuating Fort Hudson.

A rumor is prevalent of the investment of Fort Donelson by the rebels in force under Van Dorn.

The Eastern Queen, from New Orleans, reports that while at Fort Phillip, Southwest Pass, he was boarded by a United States boarding officer, who reported having received a telegram from New Orleans, stating that the rebels had begun to evacuate Fort Hudson.

Our forces now occupy Ponce de Leon, Springfield and Pass Manchier, and the rebel cavalry is said to be so hedged in that escape is difficult. Three cotton laden schooners were captured near Ponce de Leon.

Rev. Edward Chase of Portland, was ordained, at the State St. church, Wednesday evening. He is to preach at West Falmouth for one year.

A MEDICINE THAT IS MEDICINE. Those who know, that of all the remedies which have been put out to the people, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is truly the greatest, and its effects in this neighborhood do indeed sustain this assertion.

# THE CONFESSIONS & EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

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 self cure. By one who has cured himself after a year's vain search for relief in medical treatment, and who, by publishing a true and reliable history of his case, may be of service to others. By mail a copy may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

# MARRIED.

In Paris, 4th inst. by John Demaree, Esq., Mr. Chase R. Young to Miss Maria R. Pool, both of Greenwood.

# DIED.

In Paris, March 28, Helen F., daughter of Albert M. and Julia Hammond, aged 10 mos. 22 ds. In Portland, 23d, Frederick Young, aged 23. In Boston, March 18th, Des. Abraham Reed, aged 78. 20th, of diphtheria, Fredrick H. Thomas, aged 4 yrs., son of Merrill and Sarah H. Thomas. In New York, March 28th, Mrs. Lucania, wife of Sylvester Emerson, aged 44 yrs.

# Hereford Stock for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, if called for within the present month—  
1 three-year-old Grade Hereford Bull.  
2 two-year-old, do.  
I residing do.

The above are good stock animals, and will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of S. T. HOLMES, or E. R. HOLMES.  
Oxford, April 6, 1863.

WM. W. BOLSTER,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

DIXFIELD, OXFORD COUNTY, ME.

# NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on bank accounts are requested to call and settle the same, and any one having demands of any kind will present them before the 1st of May next, as I have purposed removing my residence.  
After the above date my accounts will be left in the hands of a collector, Gilman Chapman, Esq., of Bethel.

JOSHUA FANNING, M. D.  
April 8th, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at South Paris, April 1st, 1863.

J. Beane, Mrs. Annie Fogg,  
H. F. Horton, Joseph Hildre,  
Merrill Knight, S. C. Norcross,  
Mrs. W. Swan, H. W. Stone,  
Miss Ne He Turner.

E. F. STONE, P. M.

NOTICE.—The term of the law firm of Bolster & Ludden expired on the 21st day of March, 1863, and the partnership was thereby dissolved, except for the purpose of the final settlement of the business thereof.

WM. W. BOLSTER,  
LUTHER H. LUDDEN.

# SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford ss. April 6th, 1863. Taken on execution, and will be sold at public Auction at the office of Benjamin W. Boyer, in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1863, at one o'clock P. M. all the right in equity which John Hathaway, of Paris, deceased, had on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., being the time the same was attached on the original writ, of redeeming the following described real estate, situated in said Paris, and being the same parcels of land that John Hathaway conveyed to Charles F. Lee, by his mortgage deed, dated December 21, A. D. 1859, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 116, page 577, to secure the payment of six hundred dollars. Also at the above named time and place I shall sell all said John Hathaway's right in equity in which deeds and records of land situated in said Paris, being the same premises that John Hathaway conveyed to Rufus S. Stearns, by his mortgage deed dated May 19th, A. D. 1862, to secure the payment of five hundred dollars, in which deeds and records of land situated in said Paris, being the same premises of reference is had for a description of the premises.  
A. P. GREENLEAF, Dep. Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Pursuant to a license from the Judge of Probate for Oxford County, dated the 21 Tuesday of March, A. D. 1863, I hereby give public notice that I shall sell on Saturday, May 16th, 1863, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction on the premises, the highest bidder, for cash or approved credit, all the right in equity in which deeds and records of land situated in said Paris, being the same premises that John Hathaway conveyed to Rufus S. Stearns, by his mortgage deed dated May 19th, A. D. 1862, to secure the payment of five hundred dollars, in which deeds and records of land situated in said Paris, being the same premises of reference is had for a description of the premises.  
ISAAC I. YORK, Administrator.  
Newry, March 21st, 1863.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. State of Maine, Oxford ss. Whereas Alvin F. Shedd, of Albany, county and state aforesaid, by his mortgage deed, dated April 12th, 1863, and recorded in the Oxford Eastern District Registry, book 120, page 369, conveyed to me a piece of land situated in said Albany, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money given by said Alvin F. Shedd, of the same date as the mortgage above stated, and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken by non payment of the debt thus secured, thereby I claim a foreclosure thereof, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided.  
ESRON KIMBALL.  
Albany, April 21st, 1863.

# Freedom Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have this day for a valuable consideration, given my son, GEO. W. HAMILTON, the remainder of his time during his minority, in and out of trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any claim of his contracting after this date.  
WM. HAMILTON.  
Witness, C. C. SANDERSON,  
Waterford, April 24, 1863.

# Annual Meeting.

THE members of the Norway Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified to meet at Boston, at Taylor's shop, in Norway, on the first Tuesday of May next, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting any other business that may legally come before said meeting.  
MAKEL P. SMITH, Sec'y.  
Norway, April 6th, 1863.

# Farm for Sale at a Bargain!

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, containing from 60 to 70 acres of superior intervale land; also a wood lot of 40 or 50 acres. There is an excellent Sugar Pine, on which can be made 1 or 2 mds. sugar annually. The buildings are good and the farm is well surrounded by a good fence. It is only half a mile from the Centre, now cuts 20 tons English hay, and is well watered. The soil is naturally very fertile and easily cultivated, making it a desirable location. It will be sold much below its real value. If it is not disposed of at private sale, I shall sell it at Auction, at my house on the 28th day of April, at 3 o'clock P. M.  
TERMS.—Half in advance, balance on liberal credit.  
CALEB S. GAMAGE.  
Freeburg, March 29th, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. By virtue of a license from the Probate Court, the subscriber, administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Crockett, of Paris, deceased, do hereby give public notice, the 6th day of May, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the real estate of which said deceased died seized and possessed.  
JOB H. RAWSON.  
Paris, April 1, 1863.

NOTICE. I hereby warn all persons against harboring or assisting Stephen Brigham, a man passing, on my account, as I shall pay no bills of his contracting after this date—having made suitable provision for his comfort.  
EDWIN SANDERSON.  
Sweden, March 24, 1863.

# 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 residence.  
Also, for sale, at the most and pleasantly located dwelling house lately occupied by George W. Scholten, on Pleasant Street.  
Inquire of WM. E. GOODNOW.

# 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 Hezekiah Crockett, late of Sweden in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1863, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the store of Benjamin Walker, in said Sweden, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.  
JAMES HOBBS, Jr.  
Lovell, March 18, 1863.

# FOR SALE.

A Chester Horse

Three Years Old.

For docility, and everything that makes a perfect animal, he cannot be surpassed.

Address, S. J. FRIST,

ALBANY, ME.

# STOCK OF

Millinery Goods,

FOR SALE.

ON account of ill health, the undersigned offers her stock of Millinery Goods for sale at cost, and will sell her store to the purchaser at very reasonable terms. This stand is the oldest and most central in Norway Village, and is a very desirable one for any person wishing to engage in the Millinery and Dress Making business.  
H. W. GOODNOW.  
Norway, March 30, 1863.

# INCORPORATED 1810!

# HARTFORD

# Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, Conn.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS,

\$1,046,333.00.

POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED; Losses equitably adjusted and paid on satisfactory proofs, in New York, and in 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

PARIS FLOUR MILLS.

WOODMAN, BRO. & CO.

So. Paris, March 17th, 1863.

# Wanted Immediately.

20,000 FLOUR BARREL HOOPS

AND 25 CORDS

WHITE BIRCH TIMBER,

By A. SANBORN & SON.

So. Paris, March 18th, 1863.

# FOR SALE!

25,000 FEET

SEASONED

Pine Boards & Plank

Suitable for Building Purposes, by

A. SANBORN & SON.

So. Paris, March 18th, 1863.

# 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 WM. E. GOODNOW.

March 8th 1863.

CAUTION. I hereby warn all persons against purchasing a note for \$115, dated, Oxford, March 3, 1863, signed by me, and payable to Seth H. Fanner, or order, in 8 months from date and interest. Said note was given for a note of exchange executed to me as agent, but one of them proving unsound, I returned them both to Mr. Fanner and demanded my note.

CYRUS DUNN.

Poland, March 19, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—OXFORD, ss.: March 24, 1863. 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. 1863, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Grouner Crockett of Norway in said County, deceased, had on the 2nd day of May, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the real estate of which said deceased died seized and possessed.  
JOB H. RAWSON.

Paris, April 1, 1863.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain note of hand, given to one Wm. A. Manning, made payable to him or order, for the sum of eight dollars—payable on demand with interest at the same was given without a consider, and will not be paid.  
SIMEON EVANS.  
Stoneham, Feb. 16, 1863.

# Plants. Plants.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public in this vicinity, that he will be pleased 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. Plants will be delivered at the depot at So. Paris.  
A. P. GREENLEAF, Deputy Sheriff.  
Norway, Feb. 28, 1863.

# O. W. BURNHAM,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

MECHANIC FALLS, ME.

227 Soldier's Back Bay, Bounty and Pensions, and Widow's Half Pay, promptly attended to.

# Portland and New York

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Steamship CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Willens, and PARKERSBURG, Capt. Hoffman, will visit further notice on as follows:  
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Port 9 North River, New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, \$5, including Fare and State Room.  
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.  
For freight or passage apply to  
EMERY & FOX, Portland.  
H. B. CROMWELL & Co., New York  
Portland, Dec. 5, 1862.

# House for Sale.

Will be sold on reasonable terms, the house now occupied by Isaac Bennett, at Sheep Falls Village, in Norway. The premises include 4 acres of land and some twenty thirty trees. The location is pleasant, and immediate possession will be given on sale.

Inquire of ISAAC BENNETT, or WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, March 24, 1863.

# COURTS OF PROBATE.

# STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, (being the 17th day of said month,) A. D. 1863:  
Overscored, That from and after the day aforesaid, the Courts of Probate in the County of Oxford, be held—

AT PARIS,  
On the third Tuesdays of each month except the month of April.

AT SOUTH WATERFORD,  
On Wednesdays, following the third Tuesdays of January and June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AT LOVELL,  
On Wednesdays, following the third Tuesdays of January and June, at 1 o'clock P. M.

AT FRYBURG,  
On Thursdays, following the third Tuesdays of January and June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.  
Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

# RULES.

1. The Court at Paris, will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making entries and disposing of other Civil matters.  
2. Applications, Petitions and Accounts, or on which notice has been ordered, will not be acted upon, until after the return hour, which is ten o'clock.  
3. The Docket will be called at ten o'clock, and cases disposed of in their order.

4. Petitions, Accounts, and Applications should be upon Blank, which will be furnished at the Probate Office, on application without charge.  
5. Accounts presented for examination, should be fully and legibly written, upon blank, which will be furnished at the Probate Office.

6. Every Inventory should be countersigned by the Executor, Administrator, or Guardian who returns it.  
7. Representations of Insolvency should be accompanied with a statement, under oath, of the amount, so far as can be ascertained, of the debts due from the estate, and of the amount of real estate and personal property.

8. Petitions to sell real estate for the payment of debts, except where the amount has been ascertained by the settlement of an account or the report of Commissioners of Insolvency, should be accompanied with a list, under oath, of the debts, (and legacies, if any,) due from the estate, and the amount of the expenses of administration up to the time of the application.

9. The assets required by law, in Probate bonds, should each be worth, at least, the amount of the penal sum of the bonds.  
10. Relatives of widows, will not be appointed Appraisers or Commissioners on the estate; nor will any person who is an Attorney or Agent in the settlement of an estate, be appointed to either of said trusts.

11. In ordinary cases a Guardian should be appointed for the minor children or heirs-at-law, if any, of the deceased, before an administration account is allowed, unless an Attorney or Agent is assigned to the widow, or license granted to sell real estate.

12. The penal sum in bonds of Administrators, Executors and Guardians, should be at least double the amount of personal property.

The attention of Executors, Administrators and Guardians is particularly directed to the 12th section of the 63d Chapter of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

Sec. 12. "No Judge of Probate shall have a voice in judging and determining, nor be attorney, counsel, or in or out of court, in any civil action or matter, which depends on, or relates to, any sentence or decree made by him in his office; nor in any civil action for or against any Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Trustee, under any last will and testament, as such, within his County."

The person who has business to transact in the Probate Court will save themselves much trouble and time, by procuring all necessary legal information and counsel from proper sources, before presenting their case to the court.

# U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,

REQUIRED IN PROBATE PROCEEDINGS.

Probate of Will or Letter of Administration where the estate is sworn or declared not to exceed \$2,500,  
do. to exceed 2,500 and not 5,000, 1 00  
do. " 5,000 " 20,000, 2 00  
do. " 20,000 " 50,000, 5 00  
do. " 50,000 " 100,000, 10 00  
And for every additional 50,000 or fraction of part thereof, 10 00

Inventories, for every sheet or piece of paper on which the same are written 05  
Probate Bonds of all descriptions, 50  
The above stamps can be had of the Register at the Probate Office, for CASH invariably.

# County of Oxford.

CRIMINAL COSTS. The following is a statement of Costs in Criminal Prosecutions, allowed by the Court of County Commissioners, at the December Adj. Term, 1862, as certified by the Clerk of said Court.

State vs. Alfred Taylor, \$11 45  
A. L. Barback, Esq., 12 71  
State vs. Ross Megraw,  
John B. Marrow, Esq., 4 00  
State vs. Michael Gorman,  
State vs. Lewis Smith,  
State vs. Catherine Gorman,  
State vs. H. B. Doner,  
Henry Hawkins, Esq., 2 60  
State vs. Ann Dulan,  
State vs. James M. Pote,  
A. L. Barback, Esq., 4 30  
State vs. Joel Estor,  
A. L. Barback, Esq., 22 25  
State vs. Joel Estor,  
A. L. Barback, Esq., 16 57  
WM. A. PIDGIN, County Treas.  
Treasurer's Office, Oxford Co.,  
Paris, Jan. 1, 1863.

# County of Oxford.

CRIMINAL COSTS. The following is a statement of Costs in Criminal Prosecutions, allowed by the Supreme Judicial Court, March T. 1863, as certified by the Clerk of said Court.

State vs. Abner Tobin, \$12 65  
J. M. Estor, Esq., 8 70  
State vs. Gilman R. Farrar,  
Isaac N. Stanley, Esq., 54  
State vs. J. D. Billings,  
Grand Jury, 1 46  
State vs. Peter Skalkoff,  
State vs. Charles Miller,  
B. G. Taylor, Esq., 23 59  
State vs. J. E. Gallagher,  
A. L. Barback, Esq., 170 21  
State vs. J. E. Gallagher,  
A. L. Barback, Esq., 21 88  
State vs. Moses Butterfield,  
Witness before Grand Jury, 49 01  
WM. A. PIDGIN, County Treas.  
Treasurer's Office, Oxford Co.,  
Paris, March 31, 1863.

# Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he resides, situated in Summer, two miles from a station of the Oxford Central R. R., now in course of construction.

Said farm contains 115 acres, 50 of which are a heavy growth of wood and timber—the remainder suitably divided into pasturage and tillage. It is well fenced with stone wall.

The buildings are a house, 30x40 feet, with a porch and woodshed connected, two barns, carriage house, granary, &c., all in good repair. Possession given immediately.

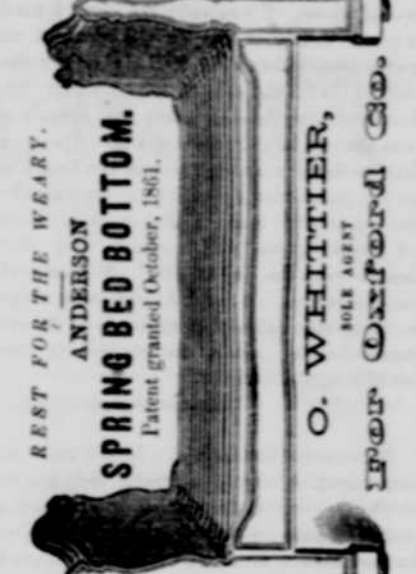
If not sold previously, it will be sold at public auction, together with stock, farming tools, &c., on or about the 25th of April, at which time notice will be given.

For particulars apply personally or by letter to JOHN F. COBB, Auburn, Me., or to the subscriber on the premises.

LEWIS A. COBB.

Summer, March 25, 1863.

# REST FOR THE WEARY.



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

This invention is a step in advance of all others in the Spring Bed department, embracing a little more of their excellencies and yet happily covering up their defects. It is flexible as hair, and yet an uncompressible as to being 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 HOUSE, NORWAY, Feb. 7, 1863.  
I have introduced the justly celebrated Anderson Spring Bed Bottom now sold by Mr. Whittier, into my home, and to my sleeping apartment. I am using it, and find it fully up to its high recommendations.

OTIS TRUE.

NORWAY, Feb. 9, 1863.  
For a long time I have been trying to find a Spring Bed to suit me, and I think the thing is at length found. I have obtained from Mr. O. Whittier, agent, one of the "ANDERSON SPRING BED BOTTOMS," and after using it I do not hesitate to pronounce it the best, the easiest and most comfortable bed bottom that I ever saw.

SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

So. Paris, Feb. 9, 1863.  
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 them to all hotel keepers who desire the comfort of their guests.  
W. D. McLAUGHLIN & SON,  
May 12, 1863. Franklin House, Bangor, Me.



# Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE PLOW."

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

## Flax-Cotton.

The manufacture of flax-cotton was recently commenced in Lockport, N. Y., by a company of ample means, who now say that they are satisfied, from their experiments thus far, that the result of the enterprise will justify all their expectations, and prove profitable to the community. The specimens of their product are said to be very good, and were made by machinery built expressly for the purpose. The flax used is said to be the ordinary kind raised in the vicinity, and the following is an account of the process of manufacture, condensed from correspondence of the Hartford Times, to which a specimen has been sent:

The flax is taken from the farmers just as it is gathered, after it is dried. The rotting process is wholly superseded. The farmer mows his flax just as he does hay, whereas the old mode was to pull it by hand. It is then spread and dried, being turned in the meantime, lying about ten days, when it is raked up and is ready for the manufacturer.

The flax is then first put through a machine called a brake, consisting of grooved or fluted rollers. By this means the woody part or shive is broken up, and a portion of it falls out. It is then put into a scutcher, a machine which whips out, and eliminates most of the woody material from the fibre. Finally it is put through a thin machine called a duster, by which the separating and cleansing process is completed, and the fibre is presented in the condition of this specimen. Its white appearance is the result of a peculiar process of bleaching. It can, of course, be spun into thread, or yarn, and used with wool and cotton in the manufacture of various cloths, as has been successfully demonstrated. The coarser parts of the fibre, or as it may be termed the waste, can be manufactured into twine, bags or paper.

The machines for beating up the flax, can be run at moderate expense by steam, or even horse power, so that they can be used in places remote from motive power. By the use of the first machine alone, a ton of flax is reduced in weight, by riddling it of the slime, to seven hundred pounds, when it can be baled, and thus transported to the manufactory, where the process of preparing it for market is completed by the final cleansing and bleaching.

The operation of the machine can be so regulated that the fibre can be made long or short, and thus fitted for different articles of manufacture. A great advantage is gained over the old mode of dressing flax, by avoiding the slow and tedious process of rotting, and by reducing, at very moderate expense, the fibres to the soft, fine and flexible state of this specimen.

## Cotswold Sheep.

Mr. John T. Andrews, of West Cornwall, Conn., gives the following reasons for his preference to the Cotswold:

### THEY ARE PROLIFIC.

After two years of age they usually bring twins. The lambs become fat, and worth in autumn five dollars to the butcher. Selected for breeding, the lambs sell at from ten to twenty-five dollars each. A gentleman in Canada who had fourteen of this class of sheep, informed me that he one year raised from them twenty-eight lambs, and sold them for seven hundred dollars.

### THEIR WOOL IS PROFITABLE.

The wool of this sheep, compared with the Merino, is dry, clean, and less soft. The staple is very long. No other sheep produce so heavy a fleece of pure wool. Some washed fleeces have weighed as high as twenty pounds. The lightest fleeces are from bearing ewes, and these will average seven pounds each, so that there is no kind of wool selling higher by the fleece.

### THESE SHEEP ARE HARDY.

I have kept them three years, and have not had a case of disease among them. Their long, heavy fleece protects them from cold, and turns off the storms.

### THEY COME TO EARLY MATURITY.

They may be fattened with profit when a year old. At two I have seen them fattened with very little grain, and sold to the butcher for eighteen dollars each.

### THEY ARE DISPOSED TO BECOME FAT.

It is well known that a given amount of food will produce a far greater amount of valuable fat and flesh on some animals than on others. Grain fed to these sheep, produces more pounds of meat than when fed to swine, and the meat sells higher by the pound.

### THESE SHEEP OBTAIN A GREAT SIZE.

A standing premium of one hundred dollars for a sheep weighing two hundred pounds in the autumn, has been taken by this breed alone. The wool will pay the expenses of keeping until three years of age. They have then been fattened to weigh three hundred pounds, and sold for twenty-five dollars each.

These sheep are well adapted to small farms, and thrive best in small flocks. The farmer of small means will find that with good care, fifteen of these sheep will produce as large an income as one hundred of the common kind, and much larger profit.

An Irish pedagogue lately informed his pupils that the feminine gender should be applied to all ships and vessels afloat excepting mail steamers and men-of-war.

## Grafting Wax.

As the time is now approaching when fruit-grafting will commence, and as we have been frequently asked of late for the manner of preparing grafting wax, notwithstanding the many times we have already given these receipts, though not exactly agreeing with later experience—we here publish what has been found by us to answer the purpose admirably: Five parts of rosin, one part of beeswax, one part of tallow. Melt these in a skillet, in cup, or any metal vessel; the skillet being preferable as it can be handled better, and the wax keeps warm longer in it. Melt these over the fire and mix together well. When the scions are set—say as many as twenty or thirty, or as few as is wished—have the mixture ready and apply it warm, with a small wooden paddle. See that every part is covered and the air completely excluded. It requires no bandage.

We have made the wax in different proportions to the above, but we find these to be the best adapted to the purpose. The object to be attained is to have the wax of such consistency that it will not crack in the cold winds of March and April, nor run in the hot suns of summer.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

**PRUNING GOOSEBERRY TREES.** The gooseberry, though a useful and early fruit, is very generally neglected, no other attention being paid to it, than to prune the tree at random, once a year. The crop of fine fruit is also often injured by having the largest and earliest berries previously gathered for tarts, while green. To prevent this, a sufficient number of trees of the earliest varieties should be planted in a separate part of the garden, and devoted exclusively for use when required for tarts.

Both these and the other trees which are intended to bear ripe fruit, should be pruned twice in the year, in the autumn as soon as the shoots have ripened their wood, leaving at least six inches distance between every branch, and shortening the small branches to two or three eyes. Again, the trees should be examined about the middle or end of June, and all improper suckers, and very luxuriant shoots, such as the French call *gourmands*, cut out; both these operations should be done with a sharp pruning knife.

[London Hort. Transactions.]

**FEEDING CALVES.** A friend of ours who has great success in raising calves on skimmed milk and "corn pudding," adopts the following method: He never lets the calf suck the cow, but teaches it to drink out of a pail. When the calf is three or four days old, he takes about a teacupful of corn meal and pours a pint of hot water over it, stirs it up and lets it scald for a few minutes. He then pours on three or four quarts of skimmed milk, or as much as the calf will drink. In the meantime he has had a piece of iron heated in the stove. When red hot he stirs the milk with it. This "scorching the milk" he considers of the greatest importance when calves are fed on skimmed milk. It prevents it from scorching the calves. As the calf grows older he increases the quantity of corn meal. When three weeks old he gives at least a pint at each meal. The skimmed milk, at first, is only twelve hours from milking, but when the calf is older the milk may be allowed to stand twenty-four or thirty-six hours before it is skimmed.

[Genesee Farmer.]

**SANDWICH FOR ONIONS.** A correspondent of the New England Farmer, says that he sowed two rows of onions, six rows long, "on ground prepared for parsnips. After the onions were up, say about two inches, I sprinkled white pine sawdust along the rows so as to cover the ground completely over, wishing to prove whether sandwast was of any benefit. I left about four feet of one row without the dust; the consequence was, I had two good rows of onions, with the exception of the four feet undusted, which did not produce one single plant, proving satisfactorily to my mind the benefit of the dust."

**DRY FOOD FOR HOGS.** A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "Many hogs are kept comparatively poor by the high dilution of their food. They take in so much water that there is not room for a good supply of nutriment. Hence the reason that those farmers who carefully feed undiluted sour milk to their hogs, have so much finer animals than those who give them slop. The hog has not room for much water; and if food which contains much is fed to him, it makes him big-bellied, but poor." Hogs, as well as all other animals, should be allowed all the water they will drink, but it should not be mixed with their food in excessive quantity.

**BEST TIME TO SLEEP.** Two colonels in the French army had a dispute whether it was most safe to march in the heat of the day, or at evening. To ascertain this point, they got permission from the commanding officer to put their respective plans into execution. Accordingly, the one, with his division, marched during the day, although it was in the heat of summer, and rested all night; the other slept in the day, and marched during the evening and part of the night. The result was, that the first performed a journey of six hundred miles without losing a single man or horse, while the latter lost most of his horses and several of his men. [Dr. Mussey.]

A man with a scolding wife, when inquired of as to his occupation, said he kept a hot-house.

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 Randolph,

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, 1863. LOAMMI B. PEABODY.

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 executor of the last will and testament of

DAVID HALL, late of Randolph,

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, 1863. 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, 1863. ISAAC A. 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

ARODES 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, 1863. 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 Brownfield,

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, 1863. ABIGAIL 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, 1863. 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, 1863. 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 Randolph,

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, 1863. 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 Rockfield,

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

March 17, 1863. LEWIS BIRBEE.

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 Canton

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, 1863. HORATIO BIRBEE.

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, 1863. 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 PINGREE late of Denmark,

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, 1863. MEHTABLE PINGREE.

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 Randolph,

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, 1863. 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 R. HODGE late of Canton

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, 1863. E. G. HARLOW.

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, 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, 1863. BENJAMIN TORIN of Somers.

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 Canton,

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, 1863. FAREMUR 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

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, 1863. O. W. BURNHAM.

## The Great Indian Remedy FOR FEMALES.

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

This celebrated Female Medicine possesses virtues unknown of any thing else of the kind, and proving efficacious after all others have failed, is designed for ladies in general, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstructions, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

Over 20,000 bottles have now been sold without a single failure when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health in any case. It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, to any part of the country.

PRICES.—Full strength, \$10; Half do. \$5; quarter strength, \$2 per bottle.

Remember! This medicine is designed expressly for *Climate Cases*, in which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

Beware of imitations! Name warranted unless purchased directly of Dr. M. or at the REMEDY INSTITUTE for Special Diseases, No. 28, South St., Providence, R. I.

This specially selected medicine of a *Proven* nature, both of Men and Women, by a regularly educated physician of 20 years' practice, giving his whole attention to them. Consultations, by letter or otherwise, are strictly confidential, and medicine will be sent by Express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States. Also, accommodations for Ladies from abroad, wishing for a secure and private retreat and good care, until restored to health.

It has been estimated that over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid to us, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character and skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions in praise of themselves. It, therefore, you would avoid long protracted, take no man's word as to what his pretensions are, but MARK ISQUIRY—It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets, by ascertaining physicians, in some cases out of ten or more, there is no safety in trusting any of them, unless you know who and what they are.

Dr. M. will send free, by sending one stamp of one dollar, a complete and full description of *Female Diseases* generally, giving full information, with the most careful references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONSIDERATION WHATSOEVER.

Write address by mail promptly directed to—DR. MATTISON, as above.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. STATE OF MAINE, OXFORD, ss. Whereas, Susan Emery of Snow, County and State aforesaid, her mortgage deed dated June 20, 1862, and recorded in the Oxford Western District Registry, Book 45, page 245, conveyed to me a certain piece of land situated in said town of Snow, to secure the payment of one certain note of hand given by said Susan Emery, and the same date of said mortgage (aforesaid); and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken by nonpayment of the debt secured thereby, I claim a foreclosure pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, Adm'r.

Snow, Feb. 17, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. By virtue of a decree of the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, administrator de bonis suis, on the estate of Henry M. Young, late of Hartford in said County, deceased, will sell by public or private sale, at the office of E. G. Harlow, Esq., in Canton, on Saturday, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the real estate of which the said deceased died seized, to-wit: a certain lot of land, situate in said town of Canton, and of which the said deceased's right of redemption in the home, was in said Hartford where he resided at the time of his decease. Also about 70 acres of land of lot No. 2, Range 11 in said Hartford.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, Adm'r.

Dated at Canton, March 11, 1863.

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

CALDER 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, 1863. JAMES DEERING.

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

JUSTUS AUSTIN late of Pees

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, 1863. ELBRIDGE G. 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, 1863. 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, 1863. 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, 1863. 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 Canton,

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, 1863. FAREMUR AUSTIN.

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March 17, 1863. O. W. BURNHAM.

## American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, (under Act of 1857.)

70 State, opposite Kilby Street, BOSTON.

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. Claims, Specifications, Reports, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Known-made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions, and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by returning one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through its extensive have advantages for securing patents or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by any, and measurably superior to any which can be offered elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES, AN ABILITY, he would not claim that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that on all other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

There, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessary of a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the great usual delay there, are saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners, with whom I have had official intercourse."

CHARLES MARSON, Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in avowing inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office."

EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unimpeachable proof of great talent and ability and ability on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most skillful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges."

JOHN TAGGART.

During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on three repeated applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor, by the Commissioner of Patents.

R. H. EDDY.

Boston, Dec. 19, 1862.—21

## Bounty and Back Pay, Also, Pensions.

Obtained for the heirs of deceased Soldiers, For Widows, Mothers, Minor Children, and Disabled Soldiers.

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

NORWICH, Jan. 8, 1863.

References:—Messrs L. & I. A. Denison, Norwich; R. D. Verrill, Esq., Portland.

## A GOOD CHANCE.

TO MAKE \$50 to \$100 a month, and expenses. AGENTS WANTED immediately, to sell J. T. Lloyd's cheap and elegant maps in Maine and New Hampshire.

J. T. Lloyd's Map of the United States.

J. T. Lloyd's Map of New England.

J. T. Lloyd's Map of Southern States.

"Fellers and others take notice!" Sent by express without delay to any part of Maine or New Hampshire. Address, H. J. L. STANLEY & CO., BUNSWICK, MAINE.

With stamp enclosed. 15

## COLBY'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER.

SOLD BY J. A. GREENE, No. Waterford, Proprietor for Oxford Co.

Rights for a few towns will be disposed of. The terms will be arranged 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD ss. March 12, 1863. Taken on execution, and will be sold at public Auction, at the store of Daniel A. Twitchell, in Bethel, on Saturday, the eighth day of April, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity which William Grover, then of Andover, in said county, at the time the same was attached on the original writ, of replevin against the following described real estate, situated in Andover aforesaid, and being the same premises which the said William Grover conveyed to Taylor Grover by his deed of mortgage dated November 20th, 1858, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 116, page 256, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars, and is also conveyed by the said William Grover to Samuel Grover, by his deed of mortgage dated March 31st, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 120, page 149, to secure the payment of eight hundred dollars, to which deeds and the execution thereof, return is had for a description of the premises.

CYRUS WORMELL, Deputy Sheriff.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree granted by the Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, to my client, executor of the estate of Jonathan Street, late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, I shall sell at public Auction, on the 20th day of April, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the late Jonathan Street, all the real estate of the said deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein.

MARY STUART, Adm'r.

Hiram, March 11th, 1863.

## STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD ss. Whereas, James S. Gould, of Hiram, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his deed of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the Oxford West District Registry, book 45, page 210 conveyed to me a certain lot of land situated in said Hiram, county and state aforesaid, and being as follows: Commencing at a stake and stone near the Stanley's Pond and running South 12° 45' West, to a stake and stone on the line between Pigot C. Wadsworth and land conveyed by said Pigot C. Wadsworth and land conveyed by said Pigot C. Wadsworth, then of Andover, in said county, at the time the same was attached on the original writ, of replevin against the following described real estate, situated in Andover aforesaid, and being the same premises which the said William Grover conveyed to Taylor Grover by his deed of mortgage dated November 20th, 1858, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 116, page 256, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars, and is also conveyed by the said William Grover to Samuel Grover, by his deed of mortgage dated March 31st, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 120, page 149, to secure the payment of eight hundred dollars, to which deeds and the execution thereof, return is had for a description of the premises.

CYRUS WORMELL, Deputy Sheriff.

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MARY STUART, Adm'r.

Hiram, March 11th, 1863.

## Ayer's SARSAPARILLA.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR Scrophulous and Rheumatic Disorders. From Emory Kidney & Co., Sole Importers of Boston, Mass.

"I have used large quantities of Ayer's SARSAPARILLA, but never saw one which effected so good a result. As fast as our people use it, they agree there has been an immense sale of it, and it is now the most popular medicine in the world."

Ernestine, Kingston, N. York, Feb. 1863.

Urbana, Ill., March 1st, 1863.

From Rev. J. L. Stronach, Bristol, England.

"I only do not write to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish on the SARSAPARILLA, and how it has cured me of a scrophulous eruption, which was very bad. Notwithstanding my relief, I still feel that your SARSAPARILLA, which now completely cured me."

From Mrs. Jane F. Day, a well known and much esteemed lady of Newmarket, N. H., N. H.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrophulous eruption, which was very