

# The Oxford Democrat

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**JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.**

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## MISCELLANY.

### THE POISONED CUP.

An Incident in the Life of Henry VII.  
BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

The silken arras of King Henry's apartment was suddenly thrust aside.

The monarch started, and placed his hand upon his sword, for his life had been attempted more than once. But he smiled at this careless fear, as his eyes fell upon the slight form of the intruder, with her sweet youthful face.

The young girl advanced with a decided yet graceful step, and sank down upon the knee.

"What do you seek, my child?" said the king, looking with paternal kindness upon the face, which, with all its softness and delicacy of contour, had a high and daring look.

"I crave no boon, sire," returned the maiden, obeying the motions of his hand, and rising to her feet—"at least not now. I have come, to warn you of a plot against your life."

"Ha! what mean you?" exclaimed Henry, in alarm, his countenance darkening with the suspicions that were ever ready to spring up in his heart.

"I will tell you. But first swear by the cross upon your sword, that if you find my words true you will give me the life I shall ask of you."

"I swear," said the king, hurriedly, raising the jeweled hilt of his sword to his lips as he spoke. "Now go on."

"You dine in state to-morrow, with the Duke of Bedford?"

"That was our intention. But surely his grace, our good uncle, has turned traitor to his king?"

"Not to my knowledge, sire, yet it is there that death lies in wait for you! Listen to me, and mark my words well. In the banquet hall you will observe among the servants a man, tall, broad-chested, and strong of limb, and with a look and bearing ill-befitting his garb and station. Unless weary of life, drink not the cup he will present you! Never forget the promise you made to her who has risked more than life in saving yours."

And before the king could recover from his astonishment she was gone.

The entertainment given by the Duke of Bedford to his royal nephew was prepared with all the splendor and magnificence due to his own rank and the character of his illustrious guest. A tournament and various of the fantastic masquerades much in vogue at the time, were produced expressly for the king's amusement.

At their close the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open, and, to the inspiring strains of music, King Henry entered, followed by the Duke, and some others of royal family, and a long retinue of retainers.

The table ran nearly the whole length of the wide and lofty hall, and covered with every variety of the substantial dishes of the time and age.

With all the demonstrations of respect paid to loyalty, the king was escorted to his seat which was on a slight elevation. Upon his right sat his host, upon his left sat the Earl of Derby; the rest were seated according to their station, the lowest in rank taking the lowest place.

King Henry, whose countenance had worn all the morning a gloomy, disquieted air, glanced sharply around the hall, where the serving men arranged at regular intervals. He started as his eye fell upon a stalwart man, who bore in his brawny hands a gilded salver upon which was a silver cup.

"Who is that, lord Duke?" he exclaimed. "By'r lady! but he looks more used to handling the lance than that bit of gilded metal."

"I know not, your majesty," returned the Duke. "He is a stranger, who for the day takes the place of my faithful butler Hubert, who is sick."

Just at this instant the man approached them. According to custom, he presented the cup he bore, and which was filled with a compound of milk, honey wine and spices, then held in much repute, to the Duke, who gave it with his own hands to the King.

Henry took the cup, and keeping his eyes fixed steadily upon the man's countenance, raised it slowly to his lips. Only a keen observer could have detected the gleam of triumph that shot from beneath the drooping lashes, but it was unnoticed by him. Removing the cup, he turned his eyes full upon his host, saying:

"Will it please our Grace to receive this from our hand, as a token of our gratitude for the faithful and zealous service you have rendered us?"

The Duke's face flushed with gratified pride, for to be thus publicly served by his sovereign, and with such kind and gracious words, was a high distinction.

"With many thanks, my liege," he said

taking the cup, as he spoke. "God save King Henry!"

Unsuspecting of evil, he would have drained it at a draught, had not the king, whose countenance instantly cleared, laid his hand upon his arm.

"Nay, my good uncle, your willingness to oblige us is enough."

"Is it our royal pleasure," he added, that the bearer of this cup shall drink of it to the confusion of the enemies of our crown and person?"

As Henry said this, he fixed his eyes keenly upon the countenance of the servant, who during this conversation had been vainly striving to conceal his increasing agitation.

He turned slightly pale as the king pushed the cup toward him. Nevertheless, he said in a clear, steady voice:

"I pray your majesty to excuse me. I have made a vow that no wine shall pass my lips until my wrongs be righted."

"Is that thy reason?" said the king, with a significant smile. We shall see. Here, Errie," he added, offering the cup to a large gray hound that was crouched at his feet.

The long smooth tongue of the noble animal had scarcely lapped the last drop than he fell lifeless upon the floor.

King Henry sprang to his feet.

"Treason!" he shouted, bringing his clenched hand down heavily upon the table, and glancing with flashing eyes around upon the astonished courtiers, who, following his example, arose and stood looking at each other, in terror and dismay.

"I trust that your majesty will bear witness," said the Duke, in an agitated voice, "that I would have drank of the cup, had you permitted me."

"I would that the hearts of all present were as loyal as mine!" said Henry, laying his hand kindly upon the Duke's shoulder. "Yet well do I know," he added, glancing darkly around, "that yonder knave has a master at whose bidding he has done this. Away with him! If he reveals the name of his instigator, he may find mercy at our hands. If he refuses, he dies at the break of day!"

During the scene, a slight female figure had been vainly striving to force her way through the body of armed men, who fearful of further treachery, had gathered around the king.

As soon as Henry observed her, he bade them stand back, and beckoned her to approach.

With pale cheek and unsteady step the young girl obeyed, and throwing herself at his feet, clasped his knees.

"Rise, fair maiden," exclaimed Henry. "This posture ill befits the preserver of England's king!"

"I will not rise, sire," returned the suppliant, "until you pardon that unhappy man, my wretched, misguided father, whose wrongs and sufferings have nearly bereft him of reason. It is his life I asked at your hands."

"What?" exclaimed Henry, with a frown. "The life of my attempted murderer? Meddles that it is a strange request lady!"

"My liege," said the maiden, imploringly, "remember thine oath! Break not thy kingly word. Let me not feel that in saving my sovereign's life, I have become a parasite."

"There is some strange mystery here," said the king, addressing those around him. "Let the man be brought before me."

The criminal's brow did not blanch as he stood before the king, regarding him sternly, said:

"What prompted you to this deed of guilt and madness?"

"The wrongs and insults heaped upon me by your own hand!" returned the accused, giving a look as stern and haughty as his own.

"Now by the holy rood, thou liest, knave!" exclaimed Henry, angrily. "I knew not until now that there was such a person as thyself in merry England."

"Thou shouldst have known! The son of Sir Philip Darcy, who fell at Bosworth, fighting for his king, should not have lingered all these years in poverty and obscurity."

"Sir Philip left no son. He was an impostor who claimed his estate and title."

"I am that impostor," said the man raising his haughtily, as he spoke, "and yet, nevertheless, his son and rightful heir."

"Thy look and bearing show thou speakest truly," said the king, in a gentler tone, for he still held in grateful remembrance the brave knight who fell at his right hand on the victorious field of Bosworth.

"But why didst thou not present the proofs of thy birthright?"

"I did, your majesty, but was unable to obtain a hearing. I thrice sought a personal interview, and was thrust from your gate with indignities that nearly maddened me. I then went to France, my mother's birthplace and mine. Collecting the most conclusive evidences of the validity of my claims, I transmitted them to you by the hand of a trusty friend, but

that evidence was rejected, and a price set on my head. I returned in disguise to find myself an outlaw in the land whose peace my father purchased with his life. The rest you know."

"Who is the trusty friend of which thou speakest?"

"Sir John Trevit, who is now present, and who will bear witness that what I say is true."

The king turned a dark look upon Sir John, who stood pale and trembling, the very picture of guilt and terror.

"Ha, I understand," he said. "It is upon him I conferred the Darcy land, supposing there to be no heir. He has dealt treacherously by us both. But I will attend to that anon."

"On account of the wrong we have unwittingly done thee," he added, turning to Darcy, "and the debt we owe thy daughter, we not only accord to thy rightful inheritance, but make thee peer of the realm, an honor which we should have conferred upon thy gallant father, had he lived to receive it, and which, we trust, will be worthily borne by his son."

"You have made me more than that," said the grateful man, kneeling at the king's feet as he spoke, every vestige of the pride gone that naught but kind ness could subdue; "you have made me a true friend and a loyal subject!"

"Anen!" responded Henry. "Now go and forget not all thou owest to thy gentle daughter, whose loyalty and filial devotion have saved thy life and mine."

**THE FRIGHTENED CONTRABAND.** A letter received from an army correspondent on the Rappahannock relates the following camp incident:

An amusing incident occurred in camp a night or two since. A portly young contraband, from Charleston, S. C., who escaped from his rebel master at Antietam, and was for a while quartered subsequently in Washington, was engaged by one of our junior staff officers as his body servant and brought down here to his quarters to attend him. It chanced that the officer had served his country gallantly at Sharpsburg where he lost a leg, below the knee, the absence of which had been made up by an artificial limb, which the Captain wore with so easy grace that few persons who meet him suspected his misfortune—his sable attendant being among the blissfully ignorant as to the existence of the fact.

The Captain had been "out to dine," and returned in excellent spirits to his tent. Upon retiring, he called his dandy servant to assist him in pulling off his riding boots.

"Now, Jimmy, look sharp," said the Captain. "I am a little—ie—dimmy Jimmy, tonight. Look sharp, an'—ie—pull steady."

"I'll caller keeful, Cap'n, says Jimmy, drawing off one long wet boot, with considerable difficulty, and standing it aside.

"Now, mind your eye—Jim! The other—ie, a little tight," and black Jimmy chuckled and showed his shining ivorys as he reflected, perhaps, that his master was quite as "tight" as he deemed his boot to be.

"Easy, now—that's it. Pull away!" continued the Captain, good naturedly, enjoying the prospective joke, while he loosened the straps about his waist which held his cork leg up—"now you've got it! Yip—there you are! Oh, lord! oh, lord! oh, lord!" screamed the Captain, as contraband, cork-leg, riding-boot, and ligatures tumbled across the tent, in a heap, and the one legged officer fell back on his pallet, convulsed with spasmodic laughter. At this moment the door opened and a lieutenant entered.

"G'way fum me, g'way fum me; lemmy be! Lemmy be! I ain't done nuffin," yelled the contraband, lustily, pushing to the door, really supposing he had pulled his master's leg clean off. "Lemmy go! I didn't do nuffin—g'way! g'way!" And Jimmy put for the woods in desperation, since which he hasn't been seen or heard from, though his captain has diligently sought for him far and near. Jimmy was a good servant, but we never before were treated to a sight of a thoroughly frightened contraband. There is little doubt the darkey is running yet!

**A NEW TOOTH-POWDER.** Roasted rye is recommended as tooth powder, from the fact that, in all of the generality of the inhabitants, the latter are remarkable for the whiteness, strength, and durability of their teeth. Savoy and Landes are instances of the truth. Schrader has found 500 grammes of ashes of rye to contain 7 grammes of carbonate of lime 9.8 ditto of magnesia, 7.2 of oxide of iron and manganese, and 1.9 of silica, all of which substances have a favourable effect on the teeth. Rye, finely pulverized and used daily as a tooth-powder, is said to stop caries, and promptly cure the small abscesses which are often formed on the gums.

## The Crittenden Resolutions Killed by the South.

From the Speech of Hon. Edward Everett, at Boston, April 9, 1863.

The Crittenden resolutions, as we all know, were brought forward in the Senate, at the commencement of the session of 1860-61. They were intended by their venerable and patriotic mover, to afford a ground on which the border slave States could stand, solid enough to resist the torrent of secession. I must confess I was in favor of their adoption, or of something resembling them. They were opposed at the north by those who deemed no further concessions on the subject of slavery necessary or expedient; and they were opposed by the Senators of the cotton-growing States, who were not only determined to accept for themselves no terms of compromise, but to prevent, if possible, the adoption of any measures which would satisfy the border slave States. These facts form the key to the course pursued in the Senate on the Crittenden resolutions. When they came up for consideration, Mr. Clark of New Hampshire moved, as a substitute for the entire series, a short resolution, to the effect that the provisions of the Constitution itself were adequate to the preservation of the Union, which Mr. Jefferson Davis about the same time had expressly admitted to be the case. The test question was on the adoption of this substitute and this question was taken on the 16th of January. The Senators from South Carolina had not occupied their seats for any part of the session. Mississippi seceded on the 9th of January, and Florida and Alabama on the 11th; after which the Senators from those States, though remaining in Washington, were absent from their places. Eight votes, which might have been given from the cotton-growing States, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, were lost in this way.

Nor was this the only, nor the most significant, indication of the wish of those States to defeat a compromise. When the question on the adoption of the resolutions was about to be put, a motion was made to postpone their consideration. It was decided in the negative by a vote of 25 yeas and 30 noes, all the Senators present from the border States voting with the Senators from the border States against the postponement. The test question immediately followed on Mr. Clark's substitute for the Crittenden resolutions; no other business intervened; not a word was uttered by any member of the Senate, and yet to the astonishment of all not in the secret, 48 votes only were given, instead of 55, as on the question immediately preceding. Twenty-five votes were cast in favor of the substitute of Mr. Clark, (being the same votes which had been given for the postponement), and only twenty-three in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Seven Senators who a moment before had voted with the border States against the postponement, now omitted to vote at all. Mr. Douglas was one of these, and stated to the Senate, a few moments afterward, that having been accidentally called out, he unintentionally lost the opportunity of recording his vote in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. The other six who withheld their votes were from the cotton-growing States.

Thus much appears from the journal of the Senate. How and why these six votes were withheld shall be told by Gov. Johnson, who was a member of the Senate at the time, and took an active and patriotic part in the proceedings. "Who was it," he asks, "that defeated the compromise? There was one Judah Benjamin, who stood right before me in the Senate, and when his name was called refused to vote. Said I to him, why don't you vote? Turning round rather abruptly he replied, 'I will not consult you nor any other Senator in reference to my vote.' I said, 'vote and comply with the Constitution and obey the rules of the Senate and show yourself an honest man.' Five other Senators from the cotton States, Mr. Slidell among the number, followed Mr. Benjamin's example, and, though remaining in the Senate and not excused from voting, refused to answer when their names were called, and so Mr. Clark's substitute was adopted by a majority of two. As soon as the vote was declared (says Gov. Johnson) a telegraphic message was sent by Mr. Benjamin to Louisiana, where the question of secession was still pending, that the Crittenden resolutions were carrying everything before them. Had those six Senators voted as it was their duty under the rules of the Senate to do, Mr. Clark's substitute for the Crittenden resolutions would have failed by a majority of four. If the Senators from the four seceding States had been in their seats, this majority might have been increased to twelve. Six of them were in Washington, but they chose on the 16th of January not to consider themselves as competent to attend and give their votes in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Five days later they did consider themselves members suf-

ficiently to make their appearance in the Senate Chamber and insult their colleagues by going through a concerted and ostentatious ceremony of withdrawal.

So much for the failure of the Crittenden resolutions. This was the test vote. It was afterward reconsidered on the motion of Mr. Cameron, made from personal courtesy to the venerable mover of the resolutions. Earnest debates took place, and various delays were interposed; the resolutions of the Peace Congress were at length brought in, and adopted by Mr. Crittenden in lieu of his own resolutions; the remaining cotton States seceded, and all hope of the adoption of an effective compromise was abandoned; not, however, without the passage of a resolve, by the requisite majority of two-thirds in both Houses, proposing an amendment of the Constitution, that no change should hereafter be made in that instrument adverse to the interests of the south. How little was to be hoped from this or any other measure of peace, may be inferred from the remark of a leading member of the Committee of Thirty-three, from Alabama, that if the North would tender the South a blank sheet to write her own terms of compromise, the offer would not be accepted.

## BREVITIES.

Gold goes in at any gate except heaven's. Give neither counsel nor salt till you are asked for it.

The reason why trout are so sharp-sighted, is that they all wear specks.

Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

Chalmers says: "There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest effort of the orator's genius."

The life which has self and selfish purposes for its object must always be a miserable failure.

A confirmed bachelor says the reason women so seldom stammer is because they talk so fast—a stammer has no chance to get in. People "stutter" because they hesitate.

Birds have often seemed to us like the messengers from earth to heaven—charged with the homage and gratitude of nature, and gifted with the most eloquent of created voices to fulfill the mission.

It is announced that the young Danish Princess who has lately become the wife of the Prince of Wales, dislikes crinoline, and intends to put it out of fashion—as far as her authority in the gay world will go,—by appearing in a dress of reduced circumference. A quite feasible experiment for a young bride to be sure; but it wouldn't be surprising if reflection and time should induce the Princess to reverse that order of things. Nous verrons. [Boston Post.

The Rev. Dr. Spring went to New Haven, Conn., and called on Dr. Taylor. He had ridden from Newburyport, Mass., to that place in his "one horse shay." I have come for Moses Stewart, said Dr. Spring. "We want him to become a professor in our new Seminary at Andover." "You can't have him," was the reply, "he can't be spared." "I know that," was the response, "and that's the reason I have come for him. We have plenty who can be spared, but these men won't make good professors at Andover."

"NAKED TRUTH." The eccentric John Holmes used frequently in his addresses to different juries, to explain the meaning of the phrase "naked truth," by relating the following fable:

Truth and Falsehood travelling one warm day, met at a river, and both went to bathe at the same place. Falsehood coming first out of the water, took his companion's clothes and left his own vile raiment, and then went his way. Truth coming out of the water, sought in vain for his own proper dress. Truth started all naked in pursuit of the thief, but not being so swift on foot, has never overtaken the fugitive. Ever since he has been known as "naked Truth."

A young gentleman became smitten in the natural way, by the beauty of a youthful maiden, and honorably proposed marriage to her. The feminine said she was willing, but that her beloved parents were seriously of the opinion that she was "o'er young to marry yet," and therefore had most decided objections to her entering into matrimonial speculations at present. The swain said that such obstacles as engaged parents might be overcome by a gentle eloquence, and requested to know if she would clandestinely leave the parental roof with him. Her reply was characteristic; she said—

"Yes, or any other man!"

The most unhappy creature is an ill-natured old man or woman, who is incapable of either receiving or imparting pleasure.



## The Conscription Bill.

As a draft may be made in this State under the above act of Congress, we give below some of the principal features of the conscription act, which is to regulate all proceeding in raising new bodies of troops. We do this to let our readers know what the bill is, in order that they may judge for themselves whether it contains such obnoxious provisions as have been represented by the opponents of the war.

By the act all able bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention according to law to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, are declared liable to perform military duty.

The only exemptions are "Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service"—and then, 1st, the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various Executive departments of the government, and the Governors of the several States. 2. The only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent on his labor for support. 3. The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent on his labor for support. 4. Where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt. 5. The only brother of children, not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent on his labor for support. 6. Where there are a father and sons in the same family and household and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two shall be exempt. No person who has been convicted of any felony can be enrolled, to serve in the forces of the United States.

The enrolled militia are to be divided into two classes; the first comprising all persons subject to military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried ones between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five; the second class comprising all other persons subject to do military duty—but they shall not be called into actual service until those of the first class shall have been called out. The whole management of the conscription is put into the hands of the President of the United States, and the Governors of the several States are relieved from the drafting duties hitherto devolving upon them. The President is authorized to appoint a Provost Marshal General of the United States, and deputies in each Congressional District and Territory and the District of Columbia, to whom is given the entire charge of the enrollment of the militia, and the superintendence of the drafting. Persons enrolled are to be classified according to their ages, on the first day of July next, and shall be subject for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion—not exceeding, however, the term of three years. When thus called into service they will be placed on the same footing in all respects, as volunteers for three years, or during the war.

Whenever it is necessary to call the national forces into service, the President is authorized to fix the quota of each State and District, having regard to the number of volunteers and others, that have already been furnished from such State or District. The required number and fifty per cent. in addition, to supply deficiencies, are to be drawn. The persons thus drafted are to be liable for service in the order in which their names are drawn. A substitute may be furnished or an exemption purchased at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of War, which price shall be uniform for each State or Territory, but in no case shall exceed three hundred dollars. He who buys an exemption is "discharged from further liability under that draft," but if he furnishes a substitute he will be exempt "from military duty during the time for which he was drafted." All drafted persons are to be allowed travelling pay from their residences to the place of rendezvous, and if discharged there, they shall be allowed travelling pay to their homes again. Liberal inducements are held out to the soldiers now in the service to re-enlist.

Heavy penalties are prescribed to all who aid or counsel a resistance to the draft or the arrest of deserters, or are guilty of enticing soldiers to desert. The law doubtless has some defects, yet is altogether the most perfect bill for raising men to carry on the war that has been enacted. It contains stringent provisions of course—for all conscription acts must of necessity have them, to make them efficient, and accomplish the ends aimed at. It also contains many humane and equitable provisions, such as will heartily commend themselves to the good judgment of all loyal citizens; and although we hear more or less threatening, that it cannot be put in force—yet we indulge in no fears in that direction. We still have a government, not only able to crush out its foes, but to enforce obedience to its laws.

Recently a German officer attended service, one Sabbath, at the headquarters of Gen. Howard. The sermon was by a chaplain from Ohio, and was followed, as usual, by brief remarks from Gen. H. The German, as he returned to his quarters, said: "Ze sheen's sermon was very short, but it was ze best."

## Copperheadism at a Discount.

One of the most hopeful indications of the last six months, is the severe rebuke the people have administered to the copperhead democracy in the State and municipal elections, that have recently taken place in different parts of the country. The high hopes and cherished anticipations of such straight out traitors as Fernando Wood, Tom H. Seymour, Jim Brooks, and their followers, have been by the fiat of the people scattered to the winds. The high handed attempts of these disunion traitors to transfer the free States of the north to the confederacy of Jeff Davis, have been defeated at the polls. New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, each in their turn, after one of the most exciting political contests on record, have declared for the Union, the national administration and a vigorous prosecution of the war. And in our municipal elections, the most cheering results have followed the efforts of the loyal men, to stand by their country in the hour of her peril. In the great West, as well as in the middle or central States, nearly all the large cities and a large majority of the rural towns have gone for the union and the constitution. So it has been throughout New England. In Portland, in our own glorious State, the copperheads calculated on an easy victory; but they were gallantly met by the loyal men, and now the confederate flag trails in the dust. These union triumphs are so many unmistakable evidences that the people are loyal in heart—that they still are determined to stand by the old flag through weal and woe, and give the administration a generous, hearty support, in its efforts to bring the rebellion to an end. Let the loyal men and women of the great north then be encouraged to fight on and fight ever. The contest in which they are engaged involves principles dear to every friend of civil and religious liberty throughout the world—our cause as just before high Heaven and the civilized world. Rally then around the old flag—stand by your guns—boldly face treason and traitors north, south, and every where—and in the name of God, humanity and liberty, the right will prevail, and we shall come off victorious.

**CATALOGUE OF BIRDS FOUND AT NORWAY.** Mr. A. E. Verrill, of Cambridge, Mass., has furnished us with an advance sheet from the proceedings of the Essex Institute, containing a catalogue of the birds found at Norway. His accurate observations have detected a large proportion of those found in this State. The birds of the vicinity, he states agree more nearly with those of Massachusetts than with those of the Umbagog region, and it may be considered as very near the northern limit of the Alleghanian fauna.

We are also favored with a paper by the same author, a "Notice of a Specimen of a species of *Neosorex* from Massachusetts, and of *Sorex Thompsoni*, from Maine."

Among the documents contained in the late foreign mails, is a deposition, signed and sworn to by a seaman, who had shipped on the Alabama. The man says he shipped under a distinct agreement that the vessel was to go out as a privateer, under a commission from Jeff Davis. This deposition was forwarded the English government eight days before the vessel sailed, with the request of the Collector of Liverpool that an answer instructing him how to act, should be forwarded by telegraph. Yet, in the face of this deposition a sufficient delay was made for the pirate to get off, after which came an order for her to be detained. It is now hoped that the government will take steps which will prevent the sailing of the pirate fleet now fitting out.

**THE NEXT HOUSE.** We see it stated that the most critical estimates give the administration the organization of the next House of Representatives. The Speaker is conceded to the West, and it is thought will lie between Schuyler Colfax and E. B. Washburne. The Clerk will be from New England. Hon. S. C. Fessenden of Maine, and Mr. Buffington of Massachusetts, are candidates for the place.

**MASONIC.** At the last stated communication of Paris Lodge, the following officers for the ensuing year, were installed: Wm. A. Rost, W. M.; J. Becknell, Jr., S. W.; Wm. R. Howe, J. W.; H. H. Ricker, T.; M. E. Haskell, S.; Albion Hersey, S. D.; E. F. Stone, J. D.; Wm. G. Little, S. S.; H. D. Marshall, I. S.; Stephen Blake, Tyler.

A stated communication of the Lodge will be held on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 7 o'clock.

**FAST DAY SERVICE.** The religious societies at South Paris, will unite in observing the National and State Fast, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Jacques.

It is understood that Mr. Jacques is about removing to another field of labor; and that his connection with his present parish will terminate with the services on Fast day.

Two weeks ago, Wednesday, one of the most severe snow storms of the season, had just cleared off, and the teams found heavy work in breaking out the roads. This week, Wednesday, the snow had nearly disappeared, and the frost seems to be well started. We found the Hepatica nearly opened in the fields. Some of our enterprising gardeners have their cold frames already prepared.

The Kennebec and Penobscot rivers are free from ice.

**ARREST FOR FELONY.** City Marshal Huse, yesterday arrested a man named Elisha S. Bartlett, of Stoneham, on a complaint and warrant issued by James H. Hobbins, Esq., Justice of the Peace in Lovell, charging him with complicity in procuring an abortion on the body of Harriet S. Evans, of Stoneham, whereof the said Harriet died, on the 10th inst.

A post mortem examination of the body was made Thursday, and a Coroner's inquest was held, the verdict of which implicates Bartlett in the transaction. Henry A. Jewett, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, of North Waterford, came to this city with the warrant, and Marshal Huse hunted up the man and locked him up in jail. He will be taken to North Waterford for examination.

When arrested Bartlett had about his person a six shooter, all loaded and capped. He has been a sinner in one of the Maine regiments. [Press, 18th.]

Since the above was in type, we have learned the following additional particulars:

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Miss Evans, on Thursday, 16th inst., by Coroner Town, with the following jurors: D. R. Hastings, A. H. Walker, Joseph Hobbins, Jr., Elden Barker, Henry D. Hinchins, and Orris Parker.

A post mortem examination was made by Doctors Chandler, Parker, and Collins. After a lengthy examination the jury reported that the deceased came to her death, on the 12th inst., at Andover, by poisonous drugs, or mechanical instruments, applied to her body by one Lawson Allen, with design to produce an abortion; and that Elisha S. Bartlett, and Jonathan Bartlett, Jr., were aiding, abetting and assisting.

During the examination it was ascertained that Elisha S. Bartlett, was in Portland, and officer Jewett arrested him as stated by the Press. Allen was arrested at Andover, last Thursday, by officer Wormell. He was brought before Elias M. Carter, Esq., on Monday, and waived an examination. After examination of sundry witnesses, he was committed for trial, and was lodged in jail Tuesday.

James L. Parker was also arrested as being implicated, but it is thought sufficient evidence will not be found to bind him over.

We learn that Jonathan Bartlett, Jr., has given bonds to appear at the August Term of the Supreme Court. The examination of Elisha S. Bartlett, was to have been held on Monday, but was postponed.

**RECORD OF SNOWS,** at Bethel, during the winter of 1862-3, by S. T. STORRELL.  
First snow fell Nov. 7th, 4 inches.  
Last recorded, April 8, 8 inches.  
Whole number of snows during the winter, 25.  
Greatest fall during one storm, Feb. 6, 14 inches.  
Total depth during winter, 13 ft. 11 in.

A correspondent, who would have read his article in a borrowed paper, had it been printed, calls us to account for not returning the manuscript. He will remember that no stamps were enclosed for return postage, and the article is now past recovery.

**MORE UNION VICTORIES.** In Michigan, the Republicans have re-elected Judge Campbell, by a majority of 12,000, the Republican Regents of the University, and nine at least of the ten Circuit Judges, and the tenth probably.

In Wisconsin, the Republican candidate for Chief Justice is elected. The soldiers gave Dixon 5880 to 938 for Cothren, his democratic opponent.

The Lewiston Journal says that Willard Small has been appointed to the staff of Gen. Berry, and has left for the army. Gen. Berry is now in command of Gen. Sigles' old Division.

Some twenty liquor cases were disposed of at Lewiston, last week. The defence was a license from the U. S. Judge Smith did not consider this a defence, inasmuch as the excise law especially states that nothing in it shall conflict with State laws. The respondents were fined \$20 and costs, and all appealed. So says the Journal, and adds that the city marshal is determined to stop the sale, and that the sellers had best be looking up a better business.

H. H. Dooley, of Aroostook County, who brutally murdered his wife with a broad axe, was taken to the Insane Hospital, at Augusta, to test the plea of insanity made by his counsel. He died there, week before last, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

**ADMISSION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.** The President has issued a proclamation declaring that the act for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union, shall take effect from and after 60 days from April 20, proof having been submitted to him that the conditions of admission, viz: certain emancipation changes in her constitution, have been complied with.

A Union League has been organized at Farmington, D. C. Morrill, president; Lafayette Perkins and John Allen, vice presidents; and A. T. Tuck, secretary.

Rev. Geo. A. Perkins, of Farmington, has been appointed to the Professorship of Natural Science in Dr. Hamilton's new American College in Constantinople. He sails from New York about the first of May.

The government has decided, in the case of the Isthmian transit company, that there has been no breach of the contract. If further attempts are made by the Nicaraguan government to interfere with the transit, a sufficient protection will be given the steamers.

**STATE ITEMS.** Abner P. Powers, Sheriff of Somerset County, died at his residence in Hartland on Wednesday of last week.

The Portland Press learns that a glass factory is about to be established near the Kerosene Works in Cape Elizabeth.

The Sentinel states that the high duty on salt is driving the fish business from Eastport and Lubec into the Province of New Brunswick. The business of "packing, drying and barreling" is now done over the line while the Province men are allowed by the Reciprocity Law to bring in their fish free.

The Penobscot Steamboat Company have sold the propeller Iron Age to the Government. She is to be converted into a gunboat.

Gen. N. J. Jackson had his left leg broken in two places by a fall from his horse.

Capt. McGilvery of the 6th Maine Battery, has been promoted to rank of Major of Artillery for gallant conduct at the battle of Cedar Mountain and during Pope's retreat.

The Whig states that the Sanford Company is building a new boat for the outside route, to be called the KATAHDIN, and which will probably be completed in May.

A detachment of the Maine 7th regiment, under Capt. J. P. Jones, left Portland last week to join the regiment.

The Grand Bal Masque, which came off, in Portland, on Wednesday of last week, is pronounced "a most complete success." Jenkins was there, and duly took a note of the celebrities represented, with names of parties initialled. Much amusement was created on the unmaking of the company. We have a curiosity to ascertain whether the man who personated a monkey, looked most natural with or without the face covering.

The New York police have promptly put down the attempts to mob negro laborers in that city. The negroes now pursue their regular labors without molestations.

**HOPE OF BETTER FEELING.** The Tribune's Washington dispatch says those who are in possession of all that is known in the subject of our relations with Great Britain, feel that they have reason to be more hopeful of a pacific solution of pending questions than they were a few days ago. They think that England will stop the fleet now being fitted out in her ports for the rebels, from putting it to sea.

The U. S. Gunboat Connecticut, fired into the British war vessel Cygnet, by mistake, supposing her to be the Alabama. The British captain came on board the Connecticut, where explanations were made and the affair arranged.

A correspondent says Gen. Ingalls, of the Quartermaster's Department, was one of the first to carry out Gen. Butler's idea that slaves are contraband of war. While under Gen. Burnside, in North Carolina, he received and employed quite a number of these swartly auxiliaries, and it was by his forethought that when the army of the Potomac left the White House it carried with it some four hundred teamsters and cooks, who had left the servitude of the "first families of Virginia," to work for Yankee employers.

**A BIG Calf.** A cow whose girth is 5 feet 2 inches, belonging to Mr. David A. Bradley, of North Fryeburg, dropped a calf on the 11th of April, 1863, which weighed one hundred and thirty pounds when dropped.

The Chronicle states that an extensive revival is going on in Weld. Different denominations are united in the work, and are all enjoying the fruit.

General orders have been issued for consolidating the old regiments. Where the numbers are reduced, a less number of companies will be formed, and the superfluous officers mustered out of the service. Due regard will be had to retain the most efficient.

Plates have been made, and a new fractional currency, in place of the postal currency, will soon be issued. It will be of superior workmanship.

**A GOOD HIT AT SKEDADDLERS.** The Lorain County (N. Y.) News says: "Dime rumor says our skeddaddlers have been heard from, and that they are in Canada, sawing wood for a colored family for their board; but we don't believe the yarn."

The Detroit Free Press (copperhead), in classifying its election returns, heads them "Union" on one side and "Democratic" on the other, thus acknowledging itself opposed to the Union.

The Medical Department statistics show the number of rebel prisoners who have died in Union hospitals, since the commencement of the war, to be over five thousand.

Brady said in one of his speeches that the Copperheads decorate their persons with a coin valued at one cent, because that is a fair estimate of the value of their principles. He thought, however, injustice was done to the cent.

A recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, states that town orders are not liable to stamp duty.

[From the Missouri Democrat, April 8.]

## Abolitionism

Abolitionism has really run mad. Eleven States abolitionized themselves over two years since, in declaring the General Government abolished. They abolished their oath of allegiance, committed perjury, robbed the treasury, the custom houses, forts, arsenals, and post offices, and have been perpetrating the "sum of all villainies" in attempting to abolish free government and human liberty itself! Their abolitionism includes robbery, and treason in all their most abhorrent forms. Their abolitionism aims at the destruction of the highest national glory that ever stimulated the hopes of the patriot, of the surest guarantees of liberty that ever begirt the citizen, and of the brightest prospect of national intelligence, progress and grandeur that ever gladdened the heart of the philanthropist. From any guilty participation in such a combination of folly, madness and villainy, we are thankful that we are exempt, and may no drop of our blood ever be fevered with such a hell-located passion.

But this abolitionism is not confined to the South. There are several conspicuous chiefs of this madness in the North, and they are desperate in their efforts to corrupt our whole population. Miserable adventurers, with every thing to gain and nothing to lose, they are trying to prevent the constitutional authorities from saving the Government from the vandal hands of the Abolitionists, and are doing every thing possible to give triumph to this consummation of all wickedness. The great prophet of this Northern Abolitionism has boasted that, as a member of Congress, he never voted a man or a dollar for the suppression of the rebellion; and when he made this in New Jersey, his audience nearly lifted the rafters by their wild applause!

Among the other noted Abolitionists of the North is Mr. Seymour, who has just run for Governor of Connecticut, and who has held treasonable correspondence with his brother Abolitionists of the South. Another is Mr. Toney, who has been stumping that State for Seymour, and who, as member of Buchanan's Cabinet, helped the Abolitionists steal every thing they could get hold of. And last, though not least, is Sam Cox, of Ohio—"glorious old Sunset Cox," as he was formerly known—who made a speech in Congress looking to the abolition of the Northern Confederation with a view to independence of New England, freedom from Yankee schoolmasters, school-houses, and civilization in general.

All these Abolitionists boldly declare that they prefer the success of the rebellion to a restoration of the Union under Lincoln! Saying thus much, we are authorized to infer that they mean far more—they intend to prevent the restoration of the Union and insure the triumph of their infernal Abolitionism.

All the traitors South and all their abettors North are Abolitionists, for they have nothing but Abolition in view—abolition of all that is desirable to live for as citizens, of all that our fathers fought for, and of all that the oppressed of other lands have hoped for. Call them, then, "Abolitionists," because, in the language of Beauregard, it will have "a stinging effect."

**HONORABLE!** Rev. J. B. Rogers, chaplain of the 14th Wisconsin regiment, who has been in charge of the freed blacks at Cairo for some months, confirms a statement which appeared in the papers last fall of the fiendish barbarity of the rebels in Northern Alabama, which was so monstrous as to be received with incredulity. He says that the rebels actually butchered about a thousand blacks to prevent them falling into the hands of the Union army. Two hundred were confined in a large building, the building was fired, and every one of them burned to death! Such things seemed beyond belief, but the evidence is said to be indisputable.

**THE AMERICAN BURNER.** E. J. Hale has lately gotten out a new Kerosene Burner, which is far ahead of anything of the kind we have ever seen. The trouble of taking off the chimney to light the lamp is all done away with, and you can get a large light as you wish. Call and see them at the Counting room of the inventor. We would not exchange ours for any burner we ever saw. [Observer.]

**CARPETS.** A great trade is carried on through these times of high prices, by the New England Carpet Company, of Boston. See their advertisement in to-day's paper.

It has been intimated that a large part of the cotton loan, in England, has been taken by parties who have made advances of funds; and that scrip goes as an offset to these claims. The loan has fallen below par.

A Board appointed by the Governor to locate two Normal Schools, under the act of the late Legislature, has had one meeting, which now stands adjourned to June 8th. The law appropriates four half townships of land for the support of these schools, which will be established in connection with such existing institutions as are most favorably situated, and make advantageous proposals.

The decision of the Commissioner taxing boards, shingles, and all other lumber as manufactures, has been revoked. Parties who have paid such taxes will be entitled to have the amount refunded, on application to the Commissioner.

**COPPERHEAD CONSPIRACY IN PENNSYLVANIA.** The Knights of the Golden Circle who were arrested at Reading, Pa., on Wednesday, had a hearing in Philadelphia on Thursday. The disclosures made in the testimony of the witnesses are most important, showing that it was deliberately plotted that President Lincoln should be abducted, that a Northwestern Confederacy is contemplated, and that the draft is to be forcibly resisted. The persons under arrest are Philip Huber, Augustus F. Illig, Gabriel Fischer and Harrison Oxenieder. Huber is the prime mover in the organization, of which there are several branches in in Berks county.

The principal witness was William G. Lyon, a Government detective. He testified that on the 21st of March he heard there was to be a meeting of copperheads in Marion township, and he concealed himself in the barn of Jacob Zellar, where the meeting was to be held. There were about one hundred men in the barn, who were addressed by Philip Huber, who denounced the war as unholy and unjust; he said the society was a million strong; he stated that it was first organized in the South; that the society had signs, passwords and grips. The obligation was administered to eighty-three of the men, after which the following questions was propounded to them:

"Are you in favor of the abdication of Abraham Lincoln by force if necessary?"

"Are you in favor of a Northwestern Confederacy?"

"Are you in favor of resisting the draft or conscription act?"

Other witnesses corroborated the evidence of Mr. Lyon. After Huber was arrested, he told him that the association was intended for the overthrow of the government, which could be done under the Constitution; that the money was raised to fee lawyers if any one of the members were arrested; also to try the constitutionality of the conscription act, and if this would not do they would use force. When the arrest of the above parties became known in Berks and Lebanon counties there was great excitement among the members of the order, who held meetings and decided to send a delegation of the societies to Reading the next morning for the purpose of rescuing their comrades from the prison.

Accordingly two hundred and eighty farmers living within ten miles of Reading marched into the city on Thursday morning, attracting a great crowd and causing intense indignation and excitement by their traitorous demonstration. They were hoisted and mobbed, and only by great exertions on the part of Mayor and city authorities was a serious outbreak prevented. Later in the day some half dozen members, who were visiting a tavern, were severely beaten and threatened with hanging.

[Boston Journal.]

**A NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRAT ON THE WAR.** Hon. N. B. Baker, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, and at present Adjutant-General of Iowa, has recently written a patriotic letter to a friend in his native state. We commend the following extracts to the copperheads of Maine.

I have no faith in the man who says he supports the government, and finds fault because there were calls for volunteers. I do not credit the man who says he is loyal, and opposes volunteering, taxation, issuing bills of credit, conscription, and all the methods to raise armies and means to sustain the nation. The man who finds fault with every effort of the government to sustain itself, and then declares himself a Union man must be either a scoundrel, or false-hearted and a falsifier of his own opinions. I never could distinguish the difference between one of this class of "supporters" of government and an avowed disunionist, except in this—that the latter had the most honesty, and the former the most impudence. \* \* \* \* \*

The villifier of the government and New England, and the citizens of New England who is the villifier of the government, would seem to make a loving fraternity! I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but if I had been among my native hills at the time of the late election there, no act of mine should have in any way been construed into a support of the man in other parts of the Union who have defamed New England and her institutions, vilified and traduced the President, and abused and denounced the government which protects them.

It is said the Democrats in this State are trying to organize on an out and out Copperhead basis. The loyal men in the party will not listen to such a proposition, and the result will be that if the Copperheads carry the day, as is believed they must, they will be left next fall to pick the dryest bones that ever yet fell to the lot of a political party in this State.

[Lewiston Journal.]

The Boston Journal, says "While every body is drawing practical lessons from the extraordinary encounter in Charleston harbor, and, and some of them upon a very superficial consideration of the facts, it is well but to overlook what Ericsson, says, to wit—"The history of war may be searched in vain for an instance of costly preparation kept up at such vast expenditure, as Charleston now requires, to ward off the blow from half a dozen small vessels, manned, provisioned and coaled at less cost than an ordinary first class screw ship."

We understand that an elderly gentleman, named Bird, of Norway, was found dead, in his bed, on Wednesday morning. He probably died of heart disease.







## Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

With the spring and summer months, the farmer's mind is naturally turned to the subject of agriculture. It is a time when the farmer is most anxious to improve his methods and to increase his yield.

### A New Idea—Fresh Cow Manure for the Garden.

While in conversation a few days ago with Mr. Robert Armstrong, an intelligent Scotch farmer of Butler county, in this State, we obtained a brand new idea in relation to horticulture. He said his garden was not infested during the past season with worms or bugs—that he did not lose a cabbage plant or a vine, by either. We asked him if he knew the reason they did not prey upon his garden, when they had actually been more destructive to the vegetables in most gardens during the season, than ever known before. He said he attributed it entirely to his free use of fresh manure upon his garden every season—having put about twenty loads upon it (about an acre) every year for several years. It is generally understood that a solution of fresh cow manure applied to plants and vines, will partially prevent bugs from destroying them; but the idea of applying the remedy in the way Mr. Armstrong does, has never occurred to us. It struck us very favorably, and we intend to try the experiment next season.

How many practical ideas are lost by the neglect of their originators to commit them to writing. Many good farmers discard "book farming," while, if they would just consider for a moment, what a vast store of practical and valuable ideas might be gathered from a thousand farmers like themselves, and how valuable those ideas would be to the world, if printed and distributed among the people at large, they would cease to urge their objections to book farming, and conclude that agriculture, like other sciences, is progressive in its character.

Let them look back for twenty years, and compare the condition of agriculture then, with its present condition, and say by what means the great change has been wrought, except by the interchange of agricultural thoughts and ideas, through the press. It is the little and seemingly unimportant suggestions thrown together by the thousand different minds and given to the public for what they are worth, through the medium of the press, which advance the interests of those who assist in the effort. The most trivial circumstance sometimes produces the most important results.

We have no doubt of the correctness of Mr. Armstrong's theory in relation to bugs and worms, and yet he had never thought it worth mentioning. Our inquiry as to the result elicited the cause, and that is the case in thousands of instances. Men practice a particular mode of farming, with good results, for years, until it becomes an old story with them, and they never think it worth while to mention it, and perhaps do not even know why they are more successful than their neighbors. This should not be so. Farmers should endeavor to contribute to each other's happiness and advancement.

### To the Farmers of Maine.

Mr. Goodale, closes his last report with these words:

"It is not for me here to speak of our duty as citizens; God helping us, we will support our Government, uphold the Constitution, crush insubordination and lawlessness, and maintain law and order and justice, north and south. But of our peculiar duties as farmers I may speak. Taking the country together, the years 1860, '61 and '62, have been very plentiful years; and the help afforded by these abundant crops, in enabling us to sustain the call for men and means, can scarcely be over-estimated. The last call for 600,000 men was responded to, for the most part, after the crops for 1862 had been safely garnered, and the men came, in large proportion, from the food-producing ranks. We are getting to be short-handed. Experience teaches us also, that a series of abundant seasons is usually followed by a succession of more scanty ones. There is a demand upon us to lay our plans for the coming season wisely and well, so that every hour of the time, and all the means at command, be employed to the best advantage. There is need of the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, and the great extension of improved practice. There is need of the utmost economy in saving, and skill in applying the manures of the farm-yard, and need to draw upon all other sources of fertilization within our reach. There is a louder call than ever for improved implements and farm machinery, for every contrivance begetten of the necessity and ingenuity of man, by which the powers of nature or the force of brutes may supply the lack of human labor. There is need of brains as well as muscles, of knowledge as well as force. There is need that no unprofitable beast be allowed to consume the forage which ought to yield a valuable return. Help one another. Encourage one another. Be of good cheer."

### Ornamental Shrubs.

One of the most showy of all shrubs is the Weigela. The common or rosea, is the most showy, and its masses of light red flowers early in summer, are scarcely equalled in splendor by any other plant. The *W. amabilis* is more delicate, and blooms longer. The *Foreytha* is remarkable for its brilliant yellow flowers very early in spring, but as it is rather thin in its growth, it may be greatly improved in appearance

by gradually cutting back in a compact form. The purple Barberry is remarkable for the hue of its foliage, and is a desirable shrub. The smaller, hardy magnolias contribute much to the ornament of the garden. The dwarf Horse-chestnut, notwithstanding its beauty and perfect hardiness, seems to have been singularly neglected in many places. At first its growth is rather thin and crooked, but in a few years it forms a fine broad hemispherical mass of foliage, several feet in diameter, and sends up numerous spikes of snowy white flowers, about midsummer. The Scarlet Japan Quince is well known, but scarcely equalled by the brilliancy of its early flowers. The *Deutzia scabra* is one of the handsomest white flowering shrubs; the *D. gracilis* smaller and more graceful. There are several species of *Ceanothus* that are hardy and desirable. The *Spiraea* have become widely known. The double white *Spiraea prunifolia* or button-flowered, is one of the prettiest of the whole, blooming quite early in the spring. The Siberian Lilac with its large corymbs of purple flowers and light graceful growth, deserves a place in every ornamental garden. [Country Gent.]

ON THE SOWING OF FLOWER SEEDS. In order to be successful in raising flowers from seed, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the smaller the seed the less deeply should it be covered with earth. Some seeds are so small that they require only to be sprinkled over the ground and gently pressed into the soil, and should the weather prove very dry, a thin layer of damp moss ought to be placed over them till they germinate, when care must be taken to have it removed. There are few seeds that require such extreme attention.

Small seeds, as *Petunia*, *Portulaca*, &c., sow about one-eighth of an inch in depth; those of larger size, as *Mignonette*, *Sweet Alyssum*, &c., about one-quarter of an inch in depth; still larger, as *Balsam*, *Morning Glory*, &c., three-quarters of an inch in depth; and seeds of the largest size, as *Lupine*, *Nasturtium*, &c., fully one inch in depth. They must be covered with finely pulverized soil, or leaf mould, slightly pressed down, and should be kept moderately moist by shading or a slight sprinkling of water, until they make their appearance. When about one inch in height, the plants must be thinned out from one to two inches apart, to prevent crowding. Tall varieties should be neatly staked to prevent injury from wind or rain.

YOUNG PIGS. The pigs will soon be coming along, and if they would be saved, must receive some attention by being provided with suitable quarters. They should have a warm pen where the air has no draft through it. The mother should not be disturbed before or after littering. Nothing is more detrimental than removing her from one pen to another before she has her pigs. Thousands of pigs have been lost by such removals a week or two before her time to litter.

Sows should never be fed soon after littering. It is better to feed them fast for a whole day than to feed them too soon. But all are prone to injure the mother of a dozen pigs by kindness. They look so funny while taking their breakfast and dinner, all from the same fountain, that we are in haste to replenish that fountain, though we may occasion a loss of appetite in the mother which will prove more injurious than to let her fast for two or three days.

FLAX CULTURE. From all parts of the State we hear that farmers are intending to pay more than usual attention, this year, to the cultivation of flax, for the fibre. The high prices of cotton and woolen fabrics are leading the people to talk about a return to the olden style of domestic manufacture; and the brake and swingle, the hatchel and wheel, will be heard next season on many barn floors and in many houses where such music has for long years been silent. The demand for flax seed has already run the price up to near one hundred per cent. over the highest rate it has reached before for a long series of years. Machinery for the dressing of flax is increasing in various parts of the country; and, with increased facilities for the dressing of the fibre, this crop is likely to be one of the most remunerative that will be cultivated. [Ohio Farmer.]

TO MAKE HENS LAY IN WINTER. At any time when the hens cannot hunt bugs and worms to supply their demands for meat food, they should have bits of chopped liver or even boiled beef, but raw, fresh meat is best, fed with their corn or other grain. A lady in Tremblor county, who always has plenty of eggs from her hens in winter, told us the other day, that all she had to do to make the hens do their duty in winter was to give them a feed of roasted corn once in a while. If her hens became negligent of the demands of the kitchen, she shells a baking tin full of corn, and sets it in the stove to brown, (not parch) a feed of this does the job for the hens. [Ohio Farmer.]

Save all the bones you can lay hold of. When you get a quantity together, put them in a kettle, cover with lye; if the weather is cold, warm it occasionally for a few days. You will then find all your hard bones a soft, pulpy mass. Here you have precious stuff. Dilute this, and you will have a liquid manure that will produce a growth that is almost a miracle. Add as many buckets of water to one of lye and soft mass of bones as you like: the less water, the less labor; or mix it with manure: the muck will be manure. By all means save your bones. There is a wealth of manure in bones and carters. [F. G., in Valley Farmer.]

## COURTS OF PROBATE.

### STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—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. 1862.

ORDERED, That from and after the day aforesaid, the Courts of Probate in the County of Oxford, be held—

#### AT PARIS.

On the third Tuesday of each month, except the month of April.

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

#### AT LOVELL.

On Wednesday, following the third Tuesdays of January and June, at 10 o'clock P. M.

AT FRYBURGH.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

Attorn: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

#### RULES.

1. The Court at Paris, will be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of making entries and disposing of other formal matters.

2. Applications, Petitions and Accounts, upon which notice has been returned, will not be acted upon, until after the return home, 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 Books, which will be furnished at the Probate Office, on application, without charge.

5. Accounts presented for examination, should be fully stated, and legibly written, upon Books, 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 account has been ascertained by the settlement of an account or 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 sums required by law, in Probate bonds, should such be required, at least, the amount of the personal sum of the bonds.

10. Relatives of widows, will not be appointed Appraisers or Commissioners on the estate; nor will any person who acts as Attorney or Agent in any civil action, 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 settled, on allowance made, or cover granted to the widow, or license granted to sell real estate.

12. The personal sum in bonds of Administrators 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: "Section 12.—No Judge of Probate shall have a voice in judging and determining, nor be attorney or counselor, 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."

Those who have 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, 50  
do. to exceed 2,500 and not 5,000, 1.00  
do. " 5,000 " 20,000, 2.00  
do. " 20,000 " 50,000, 3.00  
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 upon which the same are written, 65  
Probate Bonds of all descriptions, 20  
The above stamps can be had of the Register at the Probate Office, or Cash invariably.

### County of Oxford.

(CRIMINAL COSTS. The following is a statement of Costs in Criminal Prosecutions, as allowed by the Supreme Judicial Court, March T. 1862, as certified by the Clerk of Courts.)

State vs Alfred Eddy,	\$11.45
A. L. Bicknell, Esq.,	
State vs Rose Meglun,	12.71
John B. Marrow, Esq.,	
State vs Michael Gorman,	4.00
State vs Lowell Smith,	2.17
State vs Catherine Gorman,	2.60
State vs H. B. Downer,	5.89
Henry Hawkins, Esq.,	
State vs Ann Dulan,	2.60
State vs James M. Fox,	4.30
A. L. Bicknell, Esq.,	
State vs Joel Eddy,	22.25
A. L. Bicknell, Esq.,	
State vs Joel Eddy,	16.87
A. L. Bicknell, Esq.,	
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, as allowed by the Supreme Judicial Court, March T. 1862, as certified by the Clerk of said Court.)

State vs Alfred Eddy,	\$12.65
J. M. Lott, Esq.,	
State vs William B. Farrar,	8.70
Isaac N. Stanley, Esq.,	
State vs J. D. Billings,	5.4
Grand Jury,	
State vs Peter Skiffington,	1.46
State vs Charles Miller,	23.59
D. G. Torrey, Esq.,	
State vs J. E. Gallagher,	179.21
A. L. Bicknell, Esq.,	
State vs J. E. Gallagher,	21.98
A. L. Bicknell, Esq.,	
State vs Moses Butterfield,	16.99
Witnesses before Grand Jury,	49.91
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 Sumner, two miles from a station of the Oxford County R. R., now in course of construction. Said farm contains 145 acres, 50 of which are a heavy growth of wood and timber—the remainder suitably divided into pasture and tillage. It is well fenced with stone wall.

The buildings are a house, 20x40 feet, with a porch and woodhouse attached, 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, of which due 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, Sumner, March 25, 1863.

## The Great Indian Remedy FOR FEMALES.

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

This celebrated Female Medicine possessing virtues unknown of any thing else of the kind, and proving almost after all others have failed, is designed for both married & single ladies, 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 2000 bottles have been sold without a single failure when taken as directed, and with out 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, \$3 per bottle.

Remember! This medicine is designed expressly for Obstructions, 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! None warranted unless purchased directly of Dr. M. or at the REMEDY INSTITUTE for Special Diseases, No. 25 Union St., Providence, R. I.

This specialty embraces all diseases of a Private 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 under no circumstances will he be consulted for any other disease, or for any other purpose, than the one for which he is specially recommended.

CAUTION.

It has been estimated that over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid to second quack remedies in New England alone, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting to quackery, 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. If, therefore, you would avoid long hardships, take no man's word for matter who so pretenses as he, but MARK THE QUERY—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians, in nine cases out of ten are quacks, there is no safety in trusting any of them, unless you know who and what they are.

Dr. M. has sent me, by sending me a sample above, a pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally, giving full information, with the most unadorned references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CREDIT. I have read it with much interest, and I am sure it will do much good. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant, DR. MATTISON, as above.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. STATE OF MAINE, OXFORD, ss. Whereas, SUMNER Eddy of said County and State aforesaid, by deed of mortgage, dated June 20, 1862, and recorded in the Oxford Western District Registry, Book 45, page 245, conveyed to one certain person of said County, the sum of \$1000, and the same date as the said mortgage, and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken by non-payment of the debt secured thereby, I claim a foreclosure thereof pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

ISAAC A. WALKER, Esq., Feb. 17, 1863.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, administrator de bonis emptis, on the estate of Henry M. Young, late of said County and State, deceased, will sell by public or private sale, at the office of E. G. Hawley, 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. The estate offered for sale is described in said County, and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken by non-payment of the debt secured thereby, I claim a foreclosure thereof pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

ISAAC A. WALKER, Esq., 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 Executor of the last will and testament of

DANIEL HALL late of Roundford, 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. ALVA S. HURTELL, 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 Executor of the last will and testament of

ADOLPH 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. ALVA S. HURTELL, 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 Executor of the last will and testament of

WILLIAM CALDWELL 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. LEONARD CALDWELL.

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

MARY STEVENS late of Fryburgh, 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. CHARLES TIBBETTS.

### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has for sale four low priced farms. Prices from 200 to 700 required to call on the subscriber at his residence in Paris, Me.

JONAS GREEN, Paris, March 17th, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Oxford ss. April 6th, 1863. Taken on execution, and will be sold at public auction at the office of Benjamin W. Bicknell, in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1863, at one o'clock P. M. the right in equity which John H. Hawley, of Paris aforesaid, is entitled to, in virtue of a mortgage of said County, of the 24th day of May, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., being the time the same was attached to the original writ, of redeeming the following described real estate, situated in said County, and being the same parcel of land that John H. Hawley conveyed to Charles F. Lee, by his mortgage dated and filed December 21, A. D. 1862, and recorded with the Oxford Registry, Book 116, page 377, to secure the payment of six hundred dollars. Also of the above named time and place I shall sell all said John H. Hawley's right to redeem a certain parcel or parcel of land situated in said Paris, being the same premises that John H. Hawley conveyed to Rufus S. Brown, by his mortgage dated and filed May 19th, A. D. 1862, and recorded with the Oxford Registry, Book 126, page 399, to secure the payment of five hundred dollars, to which deeds and the records thereof reference is had for a full and complete description of the premises.

A. F. GREENLEAF, Dep. Sheriff.

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

Book, Card and Fancy Job Printers, PARIS, MAINE.

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

## American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

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

70 State, opposite Kilby Street, BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of 20 years, continuing to receive Patents in the United States, Great Britain, France and other Foreign countries. Cases of Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Respects to all 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 remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents or securing the patentability of inventions, unobtainable by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them 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 AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The extensive practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

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

All necessity 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 MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in saying 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, 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 remarkable proof of great talent and ability and ability to lead me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to prepare their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful 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 successful applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor, by the Commissioner of Patents.

R. H. EDDY, Boston, Dec. 19, 1862.—51

## Bounty and Back Pay.

Obtained for the heirs of deceased Soldiers.

Also, Pensions.

For Widows, Mothers, Minor Children, and Disabled Soldiers.

AGENCY FOR FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, Office, over Dealer's Store.

NORWAY, Jan. 8, 1863.

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

## COLBY'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

SOLD BY J. A. GREENE, No. Waterford.

Proprietor for Oxford Co.

Rights for a few towns will be disposed of.

The territory will be canvassed 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 31, 1863. Taken on execution, and will be sold at public auction at the store of Daniel A. Twitchell in Bethel in said County, on Saturday, the ninth day of May, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity which Samuel W. Butterfield of Bethel aforesaid, had on the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1862, at four o'clock in the afternoon, being the time when the same was attached on the original writ, of redeeming the following described real estate situated in said Bethel, viz: being all the real estate which Gilman Chapman of said Bethel conveyed to the said Samuel W. Butterfield by his deed dated March 8, A. D. 1860, and being the same premises which the said Samuel W. Butterfield conveyed to the said Gilman Chapman by his deed of mortgage dated March 8th 1860, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 120, page 139, to secure the payment of twelve hundred dollars, to which deeds and the records thereof, reference is had for a description of the premises.

## CYRUS WORMELL, Dep. Sheriff

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. By virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Charles Walker, late of Fryburgh, deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the store of H. D. Eddy, in said Fryburgh, on Friday, the 5th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of said deceased, which he had in said town of Fryburgh, as will produce the sum of one thousand dollars.

Fryburgh, April 1st, 1863.

STEPHEN P. WALKER, Adm'r.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioner to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Jacob Parker late of Roundford in said County deceased, whose estate is represented as insolvent, we give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the office of Bolster & Ludlow, in Dracut, in said County, on the second Monday of May, June, July and September, A. D. 1863, from then on, at 10 o'clock A. M., to four o'clock P. M.

J. P. MARROW, } Comm'r.  
J. THER H. LUDLOW, } Comm'r.  
Dracut, March 20, 1863.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a license from the Probate Court, the subscriber, administrator of the estate of Hephzibah C. Clark, late of Paris, deceased, will sell, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the real estate of which said deceased died seized and possessed.

Paris, April 1, 1863.

JOB H. RAWSON.

## NOTICE.

I hereby warn all persons against harboring or assisting William B. Fryburgh, now prisoner, on my account, as I shall pay no bills of his contracting after this date—having made suitable provision for his comfort.

A. F. GREENLEAF, Dep. Sheriff.

W. A. PIDGIN & CO.,

Sweden, March 24, 1863.

Edwin Sanderson.

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

## AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Blood-purifiers, Rheumatism, Gout, Scalds, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, for several years, and have never known it to fail in curing any of the diseases for which it is advertised. As it is so popular, I have given it to my family, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my children, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my friends, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my neighbors, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my acquaintances, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my strangers, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my enemies, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my friends, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my neighbors, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my acquaintances, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my strangers, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases. I have also given it to my enemies, and it has cured them of all their skin diseases."

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