

The Oxford Democrat

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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POLITICAL.

Important Correspondence.—Acceptance Letter of Judge Cony.

PORTLAND, 6th July, 1863.

HON. SAMUEL CONY:

SIR:—I am directed by the Union State Convention recently held in Bangor, to notify you that you were unanimously nominated its candidate for Governor, to be supported by the Union men of Maine, at the next election.

The Convention selected you as the candidate of those it represented, not only for your well known learning, sagacity and large experience in public affairs, but because it was the spirit of the men composing it, to place their standard in the hands of a man who had had the patriotism and independence, to break away from party ties, in order that, untrammelled, he might give his unreserved adherence to the Federal administration, in its efforts for the suppression of the existing rebellion.

The body which instruct me to me to tender you this nomination, was the largest assemblage of delegates ever held in this State. The platform it adopted is broad and simple: Nor frivolous or disorganizing opposition to the Government; the hearty support of its civil and military policy, in the war now waging for the life of the Republic, without qualification or reservation.

In the three great war crises, through which the country has heretofore passed, Maine has never faltered in cordially sustaining the National administration; nor is it to be doubted that in the approaching election, whose issue is no other than whether loyalty to the government, or loyalty to party, is at this juncture the duty of the hour, the narrow partisanship, now so unhappily operating as an important diversion in favor of the enemy, will be rebuked by the voice of the people.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES T. MCCOBB,
President of the Convention.

AUGUSTA, JULY 20, 1863.

James T. McCobb, Esq.,
President &c.,

SIR:—Yours of the 6th inst., announcing the action of the Union State Convention, assembled at Bangor on the 1st, in the selection of a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the suffrages of the unconditionally loyal voters of this State in the ensuing election, together with a copy of the resolutions adopted by that Convention, is received.

To be appointed standard bearer of a party simply, has heretofore been esteemed an honorable compliment to the individual who may have been assigned to that post in times of peace and when no extraordinary responsibilities devolved upon the successful competitor beyond the ordinary routine of official duty. To be the chosen candidate of an organization, assembled without regard to anterior party affiliations, with no other test than that of loyalty to the country, and devotion to the holy cause of preserving the national life, and as such candidate, taking from that organization no banner emblazoned with party devices, but only the flag of our country with its stars and its stripes, its traditions and implications, at a time when a parietal conflict is raging, the results of which is to determine whether that banner is hereafter to maintain its place among the insignia of the nation, or be trampled in the dust, together with the best hope of the human race, is an honor which no man of ordinary sensibility could receive but with humility and self distrust.

In accepting this nomination, I adopt the resolutions of that convention, holding in their language, that "It is the solemn duty of all patriotic and loyal citizens to take a firm and unequivocal position in favor of the National administration in conducting the war against the rebellion and vindicating the authority of the nation throughout its entire domain." "That in sustaining the National authority in this war for the salvation of the Union, we make no frivolous or disorganizing opposition to the policy and measures of the Government, but unite as one man in sustaining its civil and military policy and measures without qualification or reservation."

Mr. Lincoln came to the Presidency at a time when the artificers of the present gigantic rebellion, by the possession and control of Cabinet offices under the previous administration, had almost emasculated the National Government of its powers of defense or self-preservation.—Its small army posted on a remote frontier, a portion of it where it could be conveniently betrayed by traitors in command; its munitions and supplies seized for the use of the rebels; its diminutive navy, still large enough to have seriously checked the early efforts of treason, scattered on remote oceans, beyond the reach of timely recall; its treasury almost bankrupt, for immediate means, and the credit of the nation reduced so low by the

gross mismanagement of that department, that its bonds could be negotiated only at a price, which, under other circumstances would have been regarded a shameful sacrifice; State after State passing ordinances of secession, raising the standard of revolt against the laws they themselves had participated in making, and seizing the forts, arsenals, mints, dock yards, and all other national property within their limits! In this anomalous condition of affairs the administration found itself charged with far graver duties than the execution of party politics, or the ordinary functions of government. To find the means of extricating the country from its peril, and vindicate the national authority was its first care and duty. While seeking a peaceful solution of the difficulties which waylaid its path, on the 12th day of April, 1861, the whole people were electrified by the bombardment of Sumter. The war was commenced by this flagitious and traitorous act.

Then it was, at the call of the President, thousands and hundreds of thousands of men, who had not aided, but earnestly opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, casting behind them all memory of past differences, forgetting everything but the cause of their country, rushed to arms under the folds of its glorious banner; and then it was that other thousands and hundreds of thousands of loyal people, trampling under their feet as unworthy of consideration, the party distinctions of the olden time, vowed in their inmost souls to stand by the Government while there was a traitor in arms against its authority, and until its supremacy should be re-established.

And is our cause less worthy of all our efforts to-day, than at the outset of the conflict? Is the Union now less dear or its benefits and blessings more doubtful? If not, why is not the government still entitled to our hearty and undivided support? How as patriots can we refuse it? The administration is charged with the conduct of the war; it is a duty it cannot escape or evade. That it will employ all the means of the nation placed at its disposal, for the vigorous prosecution of the same, and that the President shall exercise all the powers inhering in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in time of war, or so much thereof as may be necessary to the accomplishment of its object, is as clearly his duty as it is the expectation of the loyal people of the country. While such is the duty of the government the correlative duty of the citizen is to accord to it a hearty support. Our soldiers suffering hardships, privation and even death, do not send up from the fields of battle complaints of the policy of the government, but have been and are steadfastly doing their duty like heroes. How then can those remaining behind, enjoying the quiet, comfort and security of home, withhold from the cause their wholehearted support.

A genuine loyalty will not satisfy itself with a general bald assertion of love of country and devotion to the Union, but by words and deeds of encouragement will help on our cause; it will not carp at every measure of the administration, and will pardon much to the immense difficulties that beset it; it will not deprecate or depreciate the successes of the Union arms; it will not disparage the character of our soldiers as compared with the rebels; it will not fail to rejoice at our victories by whatever General they may be won; nor be cast down by disasters whenever they befall us; it will not deny the national credit nor cast a suspicion on the national integrity; nor will it endeavor to prevent the operation of laws, designed to give efficiency to the army by filling its ranks, either by mob violence or by seditious incitement thereto. Difference of opinion there may be on some matters, but the discussion of such differences may well be postponed till we have achieved the objects for which the war on our part is waged—to wit, the unqualified supremacy of the United States within its ancient and rightful limits.

Sympathizing at the outset with the movements for the suppression of the rebellion nothing has occurred in the course of the contest to change my opinion as to the importance and necessity of prosecuting it to a successful termination. There are those among us who are crying "peace," and peace would indeed be welcome to every household in the land, but it must be such an one as will endure. Peace on any other terms than a complete restoration of the authority of the nation, could by no possibility be more than a brief armistice, a temporary truce. Transient peace we might have if we would accept terms dictated by rebels, but such terms would be indignantly scouted by patriots. Peace perhaps for a short time we might have if among others things, we would surrender to their insolent demands the right to establish such boundaries as they might choose to fix, and come de to them the right to make the lower Mississippi another Dardanelles, to be lined with cannon, to levy tribute in all time to come upon the commerce of the Empire which are rapidly growing up on

its tributaries in the West and Northwest. Senator Douglas, a name still dear to hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, proclaimed years ago that the men of the Northwest would never permit the dismemberment of the Union, that they would claim their natural highways to the Gulf and the Atlantic unobstructed by commercial regulations of alien States. The idea of that vast tract of country, fast becoming a granary of capacity sufficient to feed the entire world, seeing humbly to the State of Mississippi, Louisiana or Arkansas, singly, or together, for permission to float their products on what has been fitly called the "internal sea" of the West—rich with its affluents, counts miles of navigation by thousands, the purchase of our ancestors, out of a common treasury, and the common inheritance of every American citizen—is a proposition so preposterous, that it requires only to be stated to ensure its scornful rejection. In the language of the gallant Logan, "the men of the Northwest will cleave their way to the Gulf with their swords," and even now they and the men of New England have shaken hands, at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, on this declaration of the freedom of the Mississippi!

The progress of this war, has developed the vast military power of the entire nation and it is no figure of rhetoric to say that the the Union restored, it could defy the world in arms. If the Union is dissolved, this vast military power, instead of slumbering, as it has in the years that are past, amid the pursuits of civil life, ready to be awakened at the first alarm of slumbering, as it has in the years that are past, amid the pursuits of civil life, ready to be awakened at the first alarm of danger will be required to be held constantly in hand to guard ourselves from each other. With the Union restored, in a quarter of a century, these United States would hold the front rank among the nations of the earth. Divided, at first, into two confederacies, the process of disintegration is but just begun. It would go on till nothing but fragmentary states would remain, too insignificant for offense, too feeble for self-protection, ready to become the victims of any enterprising ruler, who might have an ambition to extend the sway of the "Latin race," or of any unfriendly power, who might desire to "readjust its boundaries." A people who would voluntarily throw away, or suffer to be wrested from them, the inestimable privileges of our magnificent and powerful Union as it was, can hardly be expected to be more strongly cemented in any other.

It was well remarked, in the British Parliament, by a shrewd observer of human affairs that "nations which border on each other never can agree for this single reason; because they are neighbors," and all history tends to confirm the sad aphorism. The American colonies, under the sway of England, and the states under the old confederation and the constitution, have been exempted from the scourge of internal war for a period, perhaps without parallel for so extensive a country, in the annals of mankind. Cover the map of Europe, embracing its different governments, with a sheet representing the size of the United States, and then ask history which of those nations has not been disturbed by war for seventy-five years! For twenty years after our career commenced, the whole of Europe was a battle field, and since the pacification of 1815 wars have occurred among all the leading nations at different periods and the officers of the European diplomacy exhausted themselves in a continual alternation between seeking pretexts for war and composing the quarrels of kings.

During all these years up to 1861, the United States enjoyed a repose, which nothing but an attempt to overthrow the National Government could have possibly disturbed. Divide now this nation in twain, with a continuous boundary of thousands of miles, any point of contact in it might not improbably become a point of collision. Strife, bloodshed, and perpetual war, would spring up on a border, where, until this rebellion, peace and kind offices have prevailed, and men will become mortal foes, who if the Union is restored, would revive their ancient friendships, and, taught by the sad lessons of the present day, would seek to make them immortal.

Every consideration of self interest, every instinct of national sensibility, our own past history, gratitude to our fathers whose sacrifices this generation can appreciate, the rights for which we contend, the memory of the gallant dead whose lives have been laid down in this struggle, the blessing we have enjoyed, and the woes we would escape, forbid that we should cease this conflict till the national supremacy is restored. A people who would employ less than all power in such a contest as this, or would tamely surrender to destruction such a government as ours, would receive, as they would merit, the measureless contempt of mankind.

With God's blessing, without which the counsels of human wisdom come to naught, such a catastrophe is not to befall this youthful nation. Brighter omens cheer our pathway! After a long and gloomy night a radiant morn is breaking! The people have but to be true to themselves, giving the Government their unshrinking support and all will be well, and that "right early."

Thanking you for the very kind language in which your communication is couched, and which is due rather to our long standing friendship than any personal merit.

I remain, as ever,

Your obedient servant and friend.

SAMUEL CONY.

The Rebellion and its Diminished Boundaries, Armies and Resources.

When the experimental Southern confederacy under Jeff Davis was first organized, in February, 1861, at Montgomery, Ala., it embraced seven States, known as "the cotton States"—to wit: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the secession of Virginia two months later enabled the Southern revolutionary conspirators, by terrorism and by fraud, to drag into their sanguinary embrace the additional States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas. They also claimed the States of Kentucky and Missouri under the most impudent false pretenses, and for a considerable time stoutly resisted by arms the will of the people of said States and the authority and power of the federal government. As represented in the rebel Congress at Richmond, from 1861 down to the present day, the territorial area of the so-called Confederate States comprised 838,206 square miles.

In January, 1862, the military lines of Jeff Davis, extending from Harper's Ferry through Northwestern Virginia, and through Kentucky and Missouri, enclosed and held about 750,000 square miles of this territorial area claimed by the rebellion. By January, 1863, excepting a few bands of thieving guerrillas, the armed forces of Davis had been expelled from one-third of Virginia, the whole of Kentucky and of Missouri, two-thirds of Arkansas, one-half of Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas, and from smaller portions of all the other rebellious States.

"But how stands the matter now?" With the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson we have disposed of the rebel armies of the valley of the Mississippi; and, with the liberation of the splendid army of General Grant, and the equally heroic though smaller army of General Banks, we have at least one hundred thousand veteran troops added to our movable forces in the West, with only a contemptible squad of a few thousand armed rebels here and there between Alabama and Texas. Practically, therefore, we may already consider Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas as rescued from the rebellion. Next, with the expeditions of Bragg from Tennessee, that State may be pronounced as wholly recovered from the grip of King Davis and his instruments. The area of the States and parts of States, therefore, actually remaining under the control of the armed forces of the rebellion at this time may thus be summed up:—

States or parts thereof	Square miles
Of Virginia	32,000
Of North Carolina	40,000
Of South Carolina	28,000
Of Georgia	58,000
Of Alabama	50,000
Of Florida	30,000

Total 238,000

Or about one-fourth of the territorial area represented in the Congress of the so-called "Confederate States." Grant has only to move with fifty thousand men in conjunction with Farragut's fleet, and, with the fall of Mobile, Alabama goes by the board; Rosecrans has only to push to Atlanta after the skeleton of an army left with Bragg in order to liberate Georgia; and, while General Gilmore and our iron-clads are satisfactorily prosecuting their case before Charleston, it will require only another meeting between the army of General Meade and the army of Lee to settle the question in Virginia and North Carolina. And how are the rebel rulers at Richmond to prevent these closing misfortunes to their sinking cause? The losses in men of the rebel armies, East and West, during the last three weeks will afford the satisfactory answer that, considering the diminished resources, forces and gloomy prospects of Davis and his confederates, these closing misfortunes to them and their hopeless cause cannot by any human possibility, be avoided.

The casualties in General Lee's army, from his late "grand entree" into Pennsylvania down to the return of his shattered columns to the Virginia side of the Potomac, are thus estimated by Surgeon General Hammond, of the United States Army: Wounded left in our hands at Gettysburg 11,000 Wounded taken away by Lee 8,000

Rebels slain and buried by our troops 4,500
Sound prisoners captured 17,000
Captured at Falling Waters, 2,000
Killed and wounded in skirmishes 4,000

Total losses to Lee 46,500

This, although the principal, is only one item in the account. The entire bill of the rebel losses in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing during the last three weeks will hardly fall short of the following figures:

Lee's losses 46,500
Rebel army captured with Vicksburg 32,000
Rebel army captured at Port Hudson 10,000
Losses to Jo. Johnston 4,000
Losses of Price & Co., at Helena Ark 2,500
Prisoners captured by Rosecrans 5,000
Losses of Beauregard at Charleston 800

Total 100,800

These crushing losses leave to the rebellion east of the Mississippi about one hundred and fifty thousand armed men, allowing fifty thousand to Lee, ten thousand for Richmond, thirty thousand to Bragg, twenty thousand to Jo. Johnston, ten thousand at Charleston, five thousand each at Savannah and Mobile, and the remainder scattered about in small detachments in North Carolina and elsewhere. There are perhaps fifty thousand armed rebels distributed here and there in small guerrilla bands on the west side of the Mississippi between Missouri and Mexico; but as they are cut off now by our patrolling gunboats on the river from the main body of their confederates, they may be simply considered as rebel stragglers within the Union lines.

We believe, therefore, that within two or three months the rebellion, in view of its present crippled, exhausted, chop-fallen, demoralized and hopeless situation, must inevitably collapse. Only let Gen. Meade push vigorously after the shattered and demoralized army of Lee, and bring it to a final settlement on the road to Richmond, and it is altogether probable—nay, it is absolutely certain—that from the general collapse of the rebellion East and West this formidable monster known as "the draft" will dwindle down into a very harmless affair with the disappearance of the necessity for any extensive employment of the conscription. We cannot be mistaken in this—that our armies in the field have the rebellion within their grasp, and that the end draws nigh. [New York Herald.

Most books in these days in are like some kind of trees—a great many leaves and no fruit.

Perfect happiness is like the statue of Iris, whose veil no mortal ever raised.

A goose man is kinder to his enemy than bad men are to their friends.

To love something more than one's self—that is the secret of all that is great; to know how to live for others—that is the aim of all noble souls.

A fellow in Groton, whose tailor didn't come to time, wrote to him that "it was no serious disappointment, only I should have been married if I had received the goods."

I put outside my window a large box, filled it with mould, and sowed it with seed. What do you think came up? Wheat, barley, or oats? No, a policeman, who ordered me to remove it.

Quip says the difference between having a tooth properly drawn by a professional surgeon, and having it knocked out miscellaneous by a fall upon the pavement, is only a slight verbal distinction, after all—one is dental and the other is accidental.

A man was intending to be married the other day, or rather night, in Greenwich, Mass. All preparations were completed and the bride and two hundred guests were present all ready for the ceremony. After waiting for the bridegroom till a late hour, the party broke up on account of his non-arrival. The next day the diletto lover made his appearance, saying that he had not thought it best to venture out the previous evening, on account of the storm!

As a party of gentlemen were taking supper at a country inn, one of the guests found the poultry rather tough. After exercising his ingenuity to no effect, in trying to dissect an old fowl, he turned to the waiter and asked:

"Have you any such thing as a powder flask?"

"No sir, we have not; do you want one?"

"Why, yes, I think the shortest way to blow the fellow up."

Solitude, though silent as light, is light, the mightiest of agencies; for solitude is essential to men. All men come into the world alone, and leave alone. Even a little child has a dread-whispering consciousness that if he were summoned to travel into God's presence, no gentle nurse would be allowed to lead him by the hand, nor mother to carry him in her arms, nor little sister to share his trepidations! King and priest, warrior and maiden, philosopher and child, all must walk those night galleries alone.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR:

SAMUEL CONY,

OF AUGUSTA.

FOR SENATORS:

RUFUS S. STEVENS of Paris,
GEORGE B. BARROWS of Fryeburg.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS:

ALBERT L. BURBANK of Bethel.

FOR CO. COMMISSIONER:

C. C. CUSHMAN of Hebron.

FOR CO. TREASURER:

WILLIAM A. PIDGIN of Paris.

National Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States. A Proclamation.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and navy of the United States, on the land and on sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, the constitution preserved, and renewed peace and prosperity restored. But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb, health and liberty, ensured by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty and the power of His hand, equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now therefore, be it known, that I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day for national thanksgiving praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in forms approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done, for the nation's behalf, and invoking the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced, and so long sustained a needless rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the councils of the government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency; and to visit with tender care and consolation, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battle and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal 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 15th day of July, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 88th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

About the Draft.

The "Draft" for a few weeks past, has been the theme of conversation throughout the loyal States. In Maine the enrolling boards in the 1st, 2nd and 3d districts have been busily engaged in drafting the quotas of men for their district. With anxious thoughts, the men of the "first class" have waited the drawing of the card, which was to decide whether they or some of their neighbors, were to take the field against rebellion; while the families they represented, have been still more anxious to know, what fortune the "wheel" of fate would award them upon the roll of "conscripts." The much dreaded "Draft" is over, and the result shows that fortune has no particular favorites, for prizes have been drawn by Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Mechanics, Traders, farmers, loafers,—indeed there has been a general "pitching in" to all trades, occupations and professions. There is one very pleasant thing about the "Draft." All seem to admit that it has in all cases been fairly and honestly made. If there have been complaints, they were without cause or foundation. Now it is over, many who had a dreadful fear of what was coming, can say with the maiden lady, who, after having the silken cord tied at forty, said "if she had known getting married, was no worse she would have been married twenty years before." All seem to feel, that going to war now is a very different thing from what it was two years ago, and so it is, for the fact that two years and a quarter of the war is gone, cannot be disputed, and we are two years and three months nearer the close of it. But this significant part is not all. At no time since the fall of Sumter, has the glorious union cause looked so bright and encouraging as now. To use a common phrase the back bone of the rebellion is broken. About the fourth day of July, the glorious birth day of American Independence, the God of battles looked down upon this portion of His domain and turned the tide of battle in our favor. Since then we have had a succession of victories upon the field unparalleled in the history of wars. Within the brief period of thirty days, our enemies have lost in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing over a HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, nearly one half of all their available forces. Their confederacy has been cut in twain by the opening of the Mississippi. They have lost Chattanooga, the great local Rail Road point in Western rebellion; Jackson the capital of Mississippi; and Charleston is a doomed city and must fall in a few days. And then our captured siege guns and cannon are counted by hundreds, our captured small arms by scores of thousands, and our captured ammunition and supplies have been counted in value by millions of dollars.

Rebellion must come down and that within a few months. In view of these glorious omens, there is and there can be nothing very terrible connected with the "draft." Men love their families and friends, and this is right. They love their society and this too is right. But few men can leave for the tented field, without certain inconveniences resulting to themselves, their families and friends. But without government our homes and firesides are insecure, our lives and property exposed to the will of riotous mobocrats, and government cannot be maintained unless its citizens are loyal and ready to stand by it in any and all emergencies. Conscription is no new thing under the sun. Nearly all governments have in times past resorted to it as a matter of necessity. The whole thing lies in a nutshell. Our system of liberal bounties and volunteering has nearly crushed out this unholy rebellion. A new draft of men is wanted to give it the finishing stroke. The government has a right to call upon them, for every man that enjoys the protection and blessings of government is in duty bound to do something to save it from destruction. The conscript act is one of the most impartial, and humane enactments of the kind ever passed. In its operation it saves aged dependent parents, widows, and motherless children. Again the liberal bounties given by the general government, the States and the towns, to the drafted men and their substitutes, seldom amounting in the aggregate to less than five hundred dollars are so many large inducements for men to go. The men who stay at home pour out their money like water to those who go. No people or government under heaven ever paid their soldiers as we are paying them. In addition, the soldiers aid law gives relief and support to their families.

The man who goes to war at this time, has all these things in his favor. It is true he goes to take the "fortunes of war." He may fall in battle or die in the hospital of disease. And so he may sicken and die at home. But it is the opinion of the best informed military men and statesmen that the men who go under this draft will really see but little fighting and that their term of service will be short. This we are aware is a matter of opinion; but the facts now before our eyes warrant such an opinion. In view of all these things, good and loyal men will every where acquiesce in the draft and make no factious or violent opposition to it; neither will they rail at Congress for passing the law, or the President for executing it. The truly loyal man, the sincere patriot will go where duty calls. His country will never find him skulking in the day of peril or refusing to serve her when such service is needed. A true and honest patriotism is one of the highest instincts of our nature. In serving our country, we serve our God. He who with an honest heart dies fighting for humanity and the rights of man, dies a hero and the field of battle where he lays down his life a sacrifice for his country is but the portal gate to that better land, where virtue has its full reward and the longings aspirations of the Christian are lost in the full fruitions of Heaven.

The New York Draft.

One of the most gratifying evidences we have had of the grit of the President is found in his determination that the draft in the city of New York shall be made at any and all hazards. Under the lead of the copperhead democracy, the laws have been trampled under foot, by a mob and the draft stopped. For the time being mob law was supreme. To allow the draft in that city to go by default would be to acknowledge the rule of mob law. To allow it, would be an outrage upon the law and order men all over the country. President Lincoln is right. If he should permit the drafting in New York to be discontinued under menace of armed violence, it would virtually be an end of conscription all over the country, hence he is right in enforcing the law, even if it takes fifty thousand armed soldiers to do it. Fernando Wood and Brooks with their drunken mobocrat followers, must be given to understand that treason north will be put down and that they must submit to the laws. New York city from the commencement of the rebellion, has been the hot bed of secession in the north. It abounds in dens of moral pollution and sin, hence copperhead democracy flourishes. In the grog shops, brothels and gambling saloons of that great central point, treason and copperheadism, have a natural growth. This kind of democracy follows the groveling teachings of a set of graceless demagogues and traitors, and the result is armed violence and mob rule. It should be put down and trampled in the dust. Let the draft go on cost what it will.

The cannonading heard recently, off Portland harbor, and supposed to be a naval engagement is ascertained to have been a trial of the big guns at Fort Popham. The firing was heard, distinctly, by several persons in this town.

We learn that Hutchinson, the deserter, over whose sentence so much sentimentalism has been exhibited, has escaped from Fort Proboscis. He has deserted five times, and has two wives. The glam of his eye, as the testimony concerning his escape was given in, shew plainly that sympathy for such a criminal was entirely misplaced.

Persons should understand that the postage on transient papers is now two cents. Papers dropped into the post office, with but one stamp, are not forwarded.

Town Meeting of Paris.

The people of this great republic are every day making history. The integrant parts are also doing their share; and the pen of the recorder is scarcely able to keep pace with the record. The town of Paris, having frequently been called to bear its share of the burdens of the present rebellion was again called on Saturday last to add another item to its history.

The meeting was called on due notice to see 1st, what sum of money the town would pay each drafted man or his substitute when mustered into the service of the U. S., or when honorably discharged. 2d, to see what method the town would take to raise the money.

Under the first article the following proposition was submitted by Mr. Geo. P. Hooper, viz:

To pay each drafted man, or his substitute, \$300, when approved by the surgeon, to be used as the drafted man may see fit.

The Moderator decided the motion of Mr. Hooper incompatible with the article in the warrant and therefore out of order. Discussion followed in which the friends of the measure,—Mr. Parris, Mr. Hooper and others,—contended that the motion was in accordance with the warrant and therefore in order; while those opposed to the measure contended that the proposition was not in consonance with the warrant, and therefore out of order. Mr. Hersey, Dr. Rust and others sustained the Moderator. During the discussion it was asserted that a petition for a town meeting had been presented to the selectmen, an article in which would have admitted Mr. Hooper's motion in order. This called forth the fact that two petitions had been presented to the Selectmen; and Mr. Carter called upon the selectmen to explain why the petition signed by Parris and others was not received and its substance embodied in the article for raising money. Mr. Maxim, one of Selectmen said in substance that the petition on which the town meeting was called was in the hands of the Chairman of the Selectmen first—that the other one was similar to one on which a town meeting had been called and acted or refused to act; and that they concluded to adopt the one now under consideration.

The question now was on sustaining the decision of the Moderator. As the question was about to be taken Mr. Childs declared that those who would vote to sustain the Moderator, would not vote a cent for the soldier. The question was taken and decided by tellers. The Moderator was sustained by 128 in favor and 99 against, so Mr. Hooper's proposition was decided out of order. Mr. Carter here announced that a town meeting would be called by a justice of the Peace.

The next proposition submitted was the following by Dr. Rust, viz: "To pay to each drafted man or substitute, \$300; one hundred and fifty when mustered into the service of the U. S., fifty at the end of one year's service, fifty at the end of two years, and fifty when honorably discharged." This motion was under consideration when Mr. Brown disagreeing with the conditions in the foregoing, submitted a verbal motion to raise and pay to each drafted man and substitute \$250 to be paid and made available to the soldier at once. This was modified by some one so as to make the sum of \$300, instead of \$250, and accepted by Mr. Brown. Some discussion followed when Mr. Black submitted a motion that the town pay to each soldier and substitute the sum of \$100. On this motion Mr. B. made some remarks.

He said in substance, he preferred justice to liberality; that it was unjust to those who had gone to the war and borne the heat and burden of the day without bounty to raise such large bounties for those who might go now. The soldier who went now, occupied a very different position compared to the one who went one and two years ago. Now the rebellion seemed on the point of being subdued. Then it seemed strong and rebels seemed to possess great power. Now the rebel armies were retreating before the victorious soldiers of the Union; Grant had taken Vicksburg, Banks had taken Fort Hudson and even Mobile was threatened by the combined armies of Grant and Banks; and Bragg was fleeing before the victorious forces under Rosecrans. Under these circumstances it was wrong that the men who first went forth to defend their country without bounty many of property as many of them were, should be taxed to pay those now called in to the service such enormous bounties.

Mr. Parris in answer said in substance, the amount proposed to be raised was a paltry sum—it was nothing compared to a man's life. This raising money was setting a price on life—a price of blood. He thought it strange that any man should complain of paying the paltry sum of \$300 as the value of a life—the value of a man's blood.

Mr. B's motion being an amendment of Dr. Rust's a vote was here taken upon it and it was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Dr. Rust then amended his motion so as to raise and pay to each drafted man and substitute \$300 when mustered into the U. S. Service. This motion passed almost unanimously.

Mr. Parris then submitted the following in substance, "Resolved that the town pay to each drafted man \$150, to pay commutation or substitutes."

A motion was made to lay this motion on the table. A division was called for and tellers appointed and this motion was laid on the table 123 to 79.

During the discussion on the last motion it was contended that it was a great hardship for a rich man like Mr. Smith Dudley, who had a large farm, to go away from his

business to be examined; and he ought not to do it without remuneration.

The great purpose of the town was to raise money to pay drafted men or their substitutes. Every vote taken sustained this purpose. The commutationists were nowhere.

The town then voted to give the selectmen authority to pledge the credit of the town to raise the amount of money appropriated.

The meeting then adjourned.

Outside of the town house after adjournment some twenty or more of the Democrats now called Copperheads, assembled to hear Mr. Tufts expatiate on the negro. He declared they were all coming north; and this was all the d—d abolitionists wanted. His harangue of course cannot be reported; but on its conclusion S. R. Carter proposed three cheers for Vandalism next governor of Ohio. They were given with great energy by his followers.

THE FRANKLIN RIOT. The Lewiston Journal has an interesting account of the trip of the Lewiston Infantry to Franklin Co., to quell the disturbance threatened by a few deluded persons. It seems that the officer who was distributing notices was ordered out of Kingfield, and that other disturbances had occurred. An officer at home on furlough had been ordered to leave or have his buildings burned; one enrolling officer had his store painted black; and another was waited on by a mob, and had his papers destroyed. At a town meeting men appeared armed with guns and a leader made a speech against raising bounties, but urged all to organize to resist the draft. The presence of a military body ready to enforce the laws produced a better feeling, and all the notices were served without further molestation. The Infantry went through Farmington, New Portland and Kingfield, and were received at nearly all points with demonstrations of enthusiasm. The towns where notifications were required to be served by officers especially detailed were Kingfield, Salem and Freeman. The Journal says most of those who had been engaged in the riotous proceedings were represented to be "out," though in two or three cases were seen skulking about the barn. There seemed to be a general understanding on the part of all those who were understood to be on the side of the rioters to show no signs of resentment, and to represent all their movements as simply a little sport of the boys. Certainly rather queer sport.

INVALID PENSIONERS. Deceased and wounded soldiers desiring to make application for pensions are in the habit of calling first upon the examining Surgeon for a certificate of disability and paying him one dollar and fifty cents, deeming this a first and necessary step. If applicants do this it is not in accordance with law, and the department will not refund the fee. They should simply apply to the examining Surgeon when ordered by the Commissioner of Pensions. The language of the law is, when such applications are made: "When he (the Commissioner) shall deem an examination, by a Surgeon to be appointed by him, necessary" then the Department will refund the fee.

TRAGEDY AT THE STATE'S PRISON. On Saturday, 18th inst., a sad affair occurred, resulting in the death of a convict, Wm. Mahoney, from Bangor. Deceased was at work in the paint shop, under the charge of Mr. Burckett. Persisting in not doing the work well, using at the same time defiant language, Mr. B. ordered him below for punishment. He resisted, when the overseer struck him three blows on the head, with his cane. He then walked below apparently not much injured. His wounds were dressed, but in about 6 hours he began to grow stupid and soon died. He was a very troublesome prisoner. A coroner's inquest exonerated Mr. Burckett from any blame in the matter. So says the Rockland Democrat.

The board of enrollment for the Second District is busily engaged in examining men from Franklin and Androscoggin Counties. Some Oxford men who have reported this week have been unable to obtain an examination. Probably some official notice will be given of the time when they can be attended to; and the Board has requested some of the enrolling officers to notify the men to this effect.

The Farmer says it has been decided that an alien cannot be received as substitute for a drafted man.

The crops through the Androscoggin valley, in this County, are in a most flourishing condition at the present time. The farmers complain of hard lay weather; but report more than an average crop. In most cases the corn is well stalked, and in many fields is in the silk. Potatoes and grain crops are looking capably. Hop culture receives considerable attention, and will prove to be a remunerative crop this year as it has for some seasons past.

INVALID CORPS. A dispatch from Washington says the Invalid Corps is rapidly reaching its prescribed dimensions, twenty companies of the 1st battalion are already organized, and 7 companies of the 3d battalion. Recruits are gathered at St. Louis Washington, Michigan, Conn., and Fort-ress Monroe, and will all soon be brought into organization. At least 25000 men are enlisted.

The frigate Sabine has been ordered to cruise off the coast of Maine.

Major John Langdon Eastman.

The subject of this notice died in Fryeburg on the 12th of June last, at the ripe age of 78 years. He was a son of Jonathan Eastman late of Concord N. H., and younger brother of Jonathan Eastman Esq., who still lives in that place. Major Eastman was an officer in the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in the battle of Tippecanoe, where he acted as adjutant, under Gen. Harrison. He was contemporary with and held equal rank with Wool, Worth and Kirby, and for bravery and military genius was not surpassed by either of them. Through the early influence of his father, the inspiring, ever glowing patriotism, possessed by him, as well as his participation in the war with England, he was led to cherish the most lively affection for his country and its institutions. He was one of the most thoroughly informed men with whom we ever became acquainted, in regard to the history and progress of the United States, and of the lives, opinions and public services of conspicuous political men, from the Revolution to the time of his decease. Major Eastman was a Democratic-Republican of the school of John Langdon (for whom he was named) and the contemporaries of that eminent citizen and chief magistrate of N. H.; but so long ago as the division of the Democratic party in that state was between John Q. Adams and Tom H. Crawford, Major Eastman took side for the former. Thenceforth his political associations and sympathies were with the whig party. Upon the nomination of Gen. Harrison for president, he became one of his enthusiastic supporters; an enthusiasm naturally created, for a candidate whose name was intimately connected with the trials and perils of frontier life, and who performed such signal service for his country as his superior officer. It is superfluous to add to the foregoing circumstances that Maj. Eastman was a firm friend of the Union as it was, and ardently desired the restoration of a dismembered country, by subduing men in revolt through the rigors of aggressive warfare. It may well be doubted if there was a man in the whole republic, who more earnestly desired a successful termination of this unnatural conflict. We have few facts at hand in regard to the early life of our deceased friend. We ever cherished the most fond attachment for his native city and those of its inhabitants of corresponding age with himself. To revive the memories, and relapse the pleasing scenes of youth, and early manhood, he made a journey to the city of his nativity last winter. His iron constitution seemed then unimpaired and he spent several weeks with the friends of his childhood. He returned to his adopted state, to the beautiful village of Fryeburg where he had spent so many years, to lay him down to die. Another link is severed, binding the present to the past; another of the fathers has fallen asleep; never more shall we behold the manly form, the smiling countenance; never receive the cordial grasp of that hand, which ever showed the warm, sympathizing friend. We are indebted to the N. H. Statesman for the most of the facts in the foregoing.

INTERESTING TO DRAFTED MEN. The Augusta correspondent of the Bangor Whig says:

"Every person called into service under the conscription act, will have the choice of the regiment he will enter. A detail of officers and non-commissioned officers from each Maine regiment and corps will soon be in the State to take charge of drafted men and substitutes who may choose to enter their respective regiments."

There is a misunderstanding as to whether a person drafted last fall under the State laws, and furnishing a substitute, is exempt from the present draft. The Provost Marshal General has decided very justly upon this point, that if the substitute was furnished for three years' service, the person is exempt, but if the substitute went into a nine months' regiment, his principal is liable under this draft.

VETERAN VOLUNTEERS. LEAVE has been granted to Col. F. Fessenden late of the 25th Regiment, to recruit the First Regiment Maine Veteran Volunteers. We understand that papers are soon to be issued for raising two others, the commanders of which have not yet been designated. Government pays a bounty of \$402, each, to such as enlist in this veteran Corps.

DAILY JOURNAL. Nearly every one is anxious to learn all about the proceedings of the Board of enrollment, in this District. The Lewiston Daily Journal, publishes each day, every item of public interest connected with the operation; and each number is of value for future reference. Beyond this, there is no paper printed in Maine, which presents so complete a summary of state and general news. It is deserving of the extensive patronage received.

BATES COLLEGE. The Legislature will in future bear the above name. The endowment necessary having been secured the character of the school will be changed, furnishing to the denomination of Free Baptists, a distinctive institution which is intended to be a New England College. It is named for a Massachusetts gentleman, who is a liberal donor and to whose public spirit Lewiston is deeply indebted.

The Lady's Book for August has been received and sustains its well earned reputation. As an American Magazine for ladies it occupies a high position; and Mr. Godsey deserves their continued support.

S. J. COURT, LAW TERM. The Press gives the following disposition of cases for Oxford County.

No. 26.—Lyman Rawson v. Jas. N. Hall & als. Submitted on briefs by plaintiff. Arguments to be submitted in 30 days after adjournment, by defendant, or to be decided without.
Hammons.
No. 57.—Rufus Randall & als v. Alfred Lunt. Same as No. 26.
Hammons.
No. 28.—Alfred Jewett v. Wm. C. Whitney & als. Argued.
J. C. Wolman. Howard & Strout.
S. C. Andrews.
No. 29.—Joel Howe v. Ball B. Willis & als. Same as No. 26.
Howard & Strout.
No. 30.—Jonas Greene v. Mathew Tobie & als. To be argued in writing.
Bolster. Harlow.

"A TIME FOR FASTING." Jeff Davis has appointed August 21st, to be observed as a day of fasting. We should think the series of defeats lately experienced by the Confederates might have so affected the appetite as to make the observance of such a day agreeable at any time.

We notice that Isaac Randall has written a reply to the able and patriotic appeal of Capt. Winter's company, 12th Maine Regiment. It appears in the Bangor Democrat. Comment is entirely unnecessary.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, died at Frankfort, Kentucky, on Sunday at 5 o'clock. He was 77 years of age.

Judge Cadwallader of the U. S. District Court, has decided that any one who resists the draft participates in the rebellion.

Maj. Boothby, of 1st Maine cavalry, who was wounded in a recent engagement, has arrived at Lewiston, the residence of his father.

AN OTHER SPRING. They have in the town of Peru, a mineral spring, which seems only to lack advertising to become famous. It is a sulphur spring, and although the water has a very disagreeable odor, it is far more palatable than any of the class we have ever tasted. It is a boiling spring, with quite a large flow.

Abner Davis, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Bethel Hill, vice D. A. Twitchell, deceased.

During his retreat through Ohio, the rebel Gen. Morgan entered and pillaged the town of Harrison, the place of residence of the parents of Rev. J. C. Snow.

WHEN FREEDMEN SHOULD BE RECONSIDERED TO SLAVERY. On Monday last two gentlemen, residents of this city had an interview on business with the Secretary of War. The conversation turning upon the emancipation proclamation, and the chances that might soon be of overtures from some of the insurrectionary States to be readmitted into the Union with slavery. Mr. Stanton, with emphasis, and action suited to the words remarked: "When the negro blood which was shed before Fort Hudson and at Milliken's Bend shall return from the ground to circulate in the veins of living men, then, but never till then, by consent or action of mine, shall one freedman emancipated by the President's proclamation be returned to slavery!"

We had the above from one of the two gentlemen in question, whose name is well known to the public. [New York Post.]

One of the best things told of McClellan is given in by the New York Commercial. During the riot Gov. Seymour sent an urgent dispatch to him in New Jersey to come to New York and assist in restoring order. The Gen. went to the St. Nicholas and had an interview with the Governor, who was very much excited with the condition of affairs, and asked Gen. McClellan to go up to the scene of the rioting on the East side of the city and address the people, stating that a speech from him would quell the riot. Gen. McClellan replied: "If I go up to the people, as you call them, it will not be with a speech, but with grape and canister." The General then withdrew in good order, leaving the Governor much chagrined that the General was not willing to adopt tactics similar to his own, and "speak to the people." If this is true all loyal, order-loving men will exclaim, "Bully for little Mac!" This is the second time he is reported to have rebuffed the "peace-makers."

[Daily Press.]

The Cumberland County Temperance Convention will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at West Baldwin.

The Reporter learns that Mr. A. C. Morrison, of Brownfield, was robbed of some \$800, in gold and silver coin, week before last. Great sympathy will be felt for Mr. Morrison, whose property has been accumulated by industry and close application to business.

A funeral sermon on the death of Surgeon F. S. Holmes, was preached at the Congregational church, in Foxcroft, on the 19th inst., by Rev. C. C. Everett of Bangor.

The "Saponifier or Concentrated Lye," we have reason to state is the best soft soap maker extant. A few pounds of grease combined with one box produces 15 gallons of the best soft soap you ever used. 24 regal housewives please note these facts. Beware of counterfeits! The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's is the only genuine in the market. See their advertisement in this paper.

War News.

PORT HUDSON. Gen. Banks, in his official report to Gen. Halleck says: "there fell into our hands over 5,500 prisoners, including one Major General and one Brigadier General, twenty pieces of heavy artillery, a good supply of projectiles, light and heavy guns, 44,800 pounds of cannon powder, 5,000 stands of arms, and 150,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. We captured also two steamers, one of which is very valuable and will be of great service at this time."

JEFF DAVIS' LIBRARY CAPTURED. New York July 27. A correspondent of the Herald, dating Jackson Miss., 12th, reports that the library of Jeff. Davis had been captured. It comprises several bushels of private and political papers of arch traitors. Several letters on secession, dated back to 1852; and the whole collection will bring to light the whole secret history of secession. The letters are from both Northern and Southern traitors.

The famous guerrilla chief, Gen. John H. Morgan with 400 of his band were captured near New Lisbon, Ohio, on Saturday last. Morgan crossed the Ohio with 2000 troops for the purpose of making a raid in Indiana and Ohio, but within ten days he and his entire command were either killed or taken prisoners.

Gen. Pemberton and staff have gone to Richmond. He found it impossible to keep his army together and it has scattered in every direction.

The Federal forces evacuated Jackson Miss., after destroying all the public buildings, and have fallen back on Vicksburg.

Gunboats lately ordered into the Red river, by Admiral Porter, succeeded in capturing the rebel steamer "Louisville" one of the best steamers in the western waters. A large quantity of ammunition and other supplies was found on board, belonging to the rebel Government. The rebels burned two other steamers to prevent their falling into our hands.

The pirate Florida lately entered Bermuda for repairs. As she entered the harbor, she fired a salute for the British flag. The salute was returned.

The Mayor of Savannah has issued a proclamation requesting all the inhabitants of the city to organize for its defense.

A dispatch to the World says most of the rebel army is concentrated at Culpepper. It is reported that Ewell's corps has been cut off. Pegram's force in Kentucky is in tight places.

The following are extracts from Richmond papers:

The Fayetteville, N. C., Observer insists that D'Morris, the President of the Telegraph Co., should dismiss the enterprising reporter who invented the story of Gen. Lee taking 40,000 prisoners.

Gold is worth \$11 in Richmond.

Col. G. L. Beal of Norway, has received authority to raise a second regiment of veteran volunteers. He will commence at once. We learn that large numbers of men are ready to rally at the call of the gallant Colonel, and that his regiment will be filled at once. A company will probably be made up in this County.

We learn from the N. Y. Tribune that Chaplain J. K. Lincoln of the 23d Maine regiment, of Bangor, was seriously injured on 15th inst. at Port Hudson, by his horse backing so as to fall over a precipice nearly forty feet.

The 15th Maine regiment is now at Camp Parapet above New Orleans and is in excellent condition.

The proposition of Mr. Hooper, in the town meeting report, may not be in his exact language, but is in substance correct.

Sunday by order from Washington, U. S. Marshall Clark went over to Fort Proble and took four of the Tacony prisoners and committed them to jail in this city. The four thus committed are J. E. Billups, who was an officer on board the Florida; Thomas Butters and Robert Hunter, who belonged to the Byzantium, but who joined the pirates after the B. was captured and burned, and James Kelly, one of the crew of the Goodspeed, who also joined the pirates after the capture of that vessel.

[Portland Press.]

FIFTY THOUSAND MAJORITY IN OHIO AGAINST VALLANDIGHAM. The Keokuk Gate City says: "Sunset" Cox, Member of Congress from the Columbus District, and one of the leading Democrats of Ohio, was in our city a few days ago, and admitted in conversation that though would beat Vallandigham over 50,000 votes in the State of Ohio. From this it is evident that Vall's friends are giving up the contest, and are just going "through motions" merely to keep up a show of party organization.

The draft in Bath has cut pretty deeply into the "upper crust," but we hardly know which crust to place the last name on the list—Johnson Hill. Perhaps he will undertake to lead Beauregard's horse to water. [Press.]

Thompson's Reporter names twenty-six National Banks as authorized by the Government, with a capital of \$3,918,500. The highest is for \$600,000, in Cleveland, and the lowest of \$50,000.

Why didn't the Ellsworth American invest some of its letters and thus "go the entire hog?"

NOTICE. The Maine Sabbath School Association, No. 1, will hold its annual meeting and picnic, at the usual place, at the grove in West Paris, on Wednesday the 26th day of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

All are cordially invited to attend. Those instructed in Sabbath School, and those that interest them may increase, and those not interested that they may become so.

West Paris, July 20, 1863. A. HILL, Clerk.

MARRIED.

In Paris, July 19th by Rev. A. Hill, Andrew J. Danaher to Miss Eliza J. Porter, both of Paris.

DIED.

At Bryant's Pond, 26th, Alice Whitman, aged 16.

Gould's Academy.

The fall term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, the first day of September, and continue eleven weeks.

M. C. KENNEL, A. B. PRINCIPAL. Miss MARIETTA REED, Assistant.

This school is at present under excellent discipline, and will not fail, through its earnest and accomplished teachers, to give entire satisfaction. R. A. FRYE, Secretary.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College.

THE FALL TERM will commence August 19, and continue 12 weeks. Students intending to track will receive the same instruction as given in Normal School.

An additional College Course, from which some of the regular studies are omitted has been established, graduates from which will receive suitable diplomas. For particulars send for a circular. H. P. TORSEY, Pres.

10 TONS SHORTS,

FOR SALE BY

WOODMAN, BRO., & CO., SOUTH PARIS.

Treasurer's Sale.

STATE OF MAINE. TREASURER'S OFFICE. August 1, 1863.

PURSUANT to Chap. 6, Sec. 24 of the Revised Statutes, I, at the State Treasurer's Office, in Augusta, on the 29th day of August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, sell and convey by deed to the highest bidder, all the interest of the State in the tract of land hereinafter described, lying in unincorporated townships—the said tracts having been located in the State for State taxes, and county taxes, and sold to the Treasurer of State, in the year 1861.

The sale and conveyance of said tract will be made subject to a right in the owner or co-owner, whose rights have been forfeited, to redeem the same at any time within one year after the sale, by paying or tendering to the purchaser his proportion of what the purchaser paid therefor at the sale, with interest at the rate of twenty per cent per annum from the time of sale, and one dollar per acre for such owner may redeem his interest by paying as aforesaid to the Treasurer of State, as provided in Chapter 6, Sec. 26, of the Revised Statutes.

No tract, however, will be sold at a price less than the full amount due thereon for such unpaid State and county taxes, interest and cost, as described in the following schedule:

COUNTY OF OXFORD. 6120 acres, Andrew North Surplus and West, 625 8702 acres, No. 3, R. F. 723 NATHAN DANE, Treasurer.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July 1863.

EDWARD F. CHASE, Guardian of Edwin H. Cummings and others, minor children and heirs of Simon H. Cummings late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of guardianship of said Ward for allowance.

Ordered, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July 1863.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of James C. Ayer, late of Oxford, deceased, will sell by public or private sale, the dwelling house of said deceased, situated on the 5th day of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate of said deceased in said County.

Retired, June 21, 1863. TIMOTHY AYER, Adm.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that during the lifetime of Phoebe W. Jones, late of Oxford in the County of Oxford, deceased, he made a contract with Phoebe W. Jones, to purchase of her certain real estate situated in Oxford in the County of Oxford aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: commencing on the westerly side of the road passing by the dwelling house of Nathaniel Lewis, and two rods south of the "Silver Lot" (see plat) on the third of Joseph Robinson has recently erected a two-story building house, then at right angles with said road, back to the outlet of Thompson's pond, then easterly, then southerly, at right angles with said road, thence southerly, then easterly on a line at right angles with said road to the same, then easterly, then southerly on a line at right angles with said road to the first mentioned road. And your petitioner further represents that prior to the decease of said Phoebe W. Jones, he paid her nearly the whole sum agreed upon for said land and that he is ready to pay the balance as soon as he can obtain a title to the same. He therefore prays your honor to authorize the administrator of said deceased's estate to execute a deed to carry said contract into effect.

JOHN J. PERRY. OXFORD, July 21, 1863.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of SAMUEL BROWN late of Albany.

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to July 21, 1863. SAMUEL F. GIBSON.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of SAMUEL AYER, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that said Samuel Ayer died seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz: three and one half acres of meadow land, four and one half of tillage, five of pasture land; and also forty acres more or less, part of his number of acres in the 7th range of lots in Bethel. All of said estate is situated in Bethel.

That on advantages offer of three hundred dollars has been made by E. H. Hill in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be used for the payment of debts or incidental charges of said estate. He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

TIMOTHY AYER, Adm.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July 1863.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of her petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

THE petition and representation of William Wright of Oxford, guardian of Anna A. Wright and Charles R. Burdick of Shelburne, in the County of Coos and St. of New Hampshire, minors, respectfully shew, that the said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situated in the County of Oxford, and described as follows: a certain parcel or parcel of said estate in said Oxford bounded as follows, viz: beginning at a stake and stones on the State line on the bank of the pond, thence north, 8 rods, east, about 25 rods, to the west bank of the creek, thence down the west side of the creek to an easterly direction about 20 rods to a pole tree, marked, hence in a southerly course about 23 rods to a stake and stones at the bank of the pond, thence in a westerly direction on the bank of the pond, about 20 rods to the first mentioned house, thence to contain two and a half acres, being the same premises conveyed to Leonard R. Burdick by Elizabeth Burdick, by his deed dated the 31st day of March, A. D. 1851, recorded, Oxford records, book 92, page 282. That said estate is unproductive of any benefit to said minors, and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered accordingly to law to sell at public sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of July A. D. 1863.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of her petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

To the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Phoebe W. Jones, late of Oxford, deceased, she made a contract with Phoebe W. Jones, to purchase of her certain real estate situated in Oxford in the County of Oxford aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: commencing on the westerly side of the road passing by the dwelling house of Nathaniel Lewis, and two rods south of the "Silver Lot" (see plat) on the third of Joseph Robinson has recently erected a two-story building house, then at right angles with said road, back to the outlet of Thompson's pond, then easterly, then southerly, at right angles with said road, thence southerly, then easterly on a line at right angles with said road to the same, then easterly, then southerly on a line at right angles with said road to the first mentioned road. And your petitioner further represents that prior to the decease of said Phoebe W. Jones, she paid her nearly the whole sum agreed upon for said land and that he is ready to pay the balance as soon as he can obtain a title to the same. He therefore prays your honor to authorize the administrator of said deceased's estate to execute a deed to carry said contract into effect.

JOSEPH A. GARCELON. OXFORD, July 21, 1863.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of July A. D. 1863.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF TIMBER & FARMING LANDS.

BY virtue of a license from Hon. E. W. Woodbury, Judge of Probate for Oxford County, granted to me as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Alexander R. Bradley, Esq., late of Fryburg in said County, deceased, I will offer at private sale, on 1st of August, on Saturday, the eighth day of August next, at one o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house formerly occupied by said Bradley in Fryburg aforesaid, the following valuable real estate, belonging to the estate of said deceased, and abounding an excellent opportunity for parties desiring an advantageous investment, viz:

1. About ten (10) acres of upland in Fryburg Village, including some of the best building lots in town.
2. About eighty acres of upland in the immediate vicinity of the village, covered with a heavy growth of white and hard pine timber.
3. About 320 acres timber and pasture land in Snow, being parts of the tracts of land called Bradley & Eastman's Grant, and the Tinsell & Dow tract owned in common and undivided with I. B. Bradley and George B. Barrows, covering mostly covered with a heavy growth of white and red oak, maple and other kinds of timber.
4. Also about 78 acres of interval and meadow land in said Snow, owned in common and undivided with I. B. Bradley, same being FARMING LANDS OF THE FIRST QUALITY, mostly unenclosed.

Terms and conditions made known at sale. For further particulars inquire of A. S. BRADLEY, Esq., Fryburg, or the subscriber at Brunell until the day of sale.

Parties remaining unsold on the 8th, will be again offered on the 10th of August, at the same place and hour.

WILLIAM G. BARROWS, Executor. Brunell, June 27, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a license from Hon. William G. Barrows, Esq., Judge of Probate for Cumberland County, the subscriber, as administrator of the goods and estate which were of Massey Foster late of Brunell in said County of Cumberland, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the County of Cumberland, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title and interest which said Foster has in and to one undivided half part of two acres of land situated in said Brunell, formerly owned in common by Massey Foster and John P. Freely and on same which was levied upon and sold off upon an execution which issued from the Supreme Judicial Court, Cumberland County, on the second Tuesday of October A. D. 1861, in favor of the subscriber as administrator aforesaid, against said Massey Foster and John P. Freely, and return of said executor recorded in the Western District Registry of Deeds, Oxford County, Book 45, pages 68, 69, 70, 71, reference may be made for a particular description of these premises, and the interest and rule appertaining to said Estate.

SAMUEL F. PERLEY, Administrator. July 15, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. By virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, administrator on the estate of Daniel Young late of Bethel in said County, deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the post office in Bethel Hill, on Monday, the third of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate of said deceased including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, situated in said town of Bethel.

Bethel, May 27, 1863. MOSES MASON.

Highland Boarding School FOR BOYS.

THE Third Year of this School will commence in FALL SESSION, Tuesday, Sept. 1st, and continue 11 weeks. The advantages of instruction are designed to be of the first order, and Parents and Guardians who have boys to send away from home are cordially invited to examine into the merits of this school. Circulars containing full information may be had on application to

N. T. TRUE, M. A., Proprietor and Principal.

To Sportsmen.

FOR SALE, if applied for immediately, one of Colt's Celebrated Revolving Shot Guns, nearly new, and in perfect order—cost \$45 but will be sold very low for cash. Also a light Sparing Rifle, best in order, with all the modern improvements in lock, stock, barrel and sights—nearly new, and in perfect condition. Cost \$20.

Both the above guns have good rubber cases, which will be sold with them. Neither of them are offered for sale on account of any imperfection, but because the owner has no present use for them. For information, inquire at this office. Paris, July 15th, 1863.

Paris Hill Academy.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1863, and continue eleven weeks.

J. L. FOGG, A. B., Principal. MISS MARGIE A. K. FOGG, Assistant.

Mr. Fogg comes to us with recommendations from President Woods and the remaining Faculty of Bowdoin College, Hon. E. P. Weston, our State Superintendent, and other gentlemen of national reputation. By these we are, therefore, through scholars, as an experienced and highly successful teacher, and that every effort will be made to render the ensuing term of our school both pleasant and profitable to those who may attend.

Tuition per Term. Languages, including French and German, \$4.00 Higher English, 3.00 Common English, 2.00 Music, 6.00 Drawing, from 1.00 to 5.00

Board can be obtained in good families for 1.75 to 2.00 per week. Good rooms may be obtained by those desiring to board themselves.

For further particulars, regarding the school, address the Secretary at Paris Hill, or the Principal at V. Hilliam, Me.

Hebron Academy.

THE FALL TERM of eleven weeks, will commence on TUESDAY, the 8th day of Sept.

A. C. HERRICK, A. M., Principal. Miss ALICE MILLET, Teacher of Music.

With such assistants as the interests of the school may demand.

Hebron Academy, which has been in successful operation for about 60 years, is situated 26 miles from Portland, and 6 from Mechanic Falls, and can be easily reached from Bangor in one day.

IN HONOR OF THE GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY,

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the Public that he has this day commenced to

MARK DOWN HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AND MILLINERY, Consisting in part of a great Variety of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves, White & Linen Goods, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., AT COST.

He will to day commence to sell amongst other goods, his

Best Calicoes from 12 1/2 to 15 cents. Heavy Gingham, 20 " to 25 " Lawns and Muslins, 12 1/2 to 15 " Best Dress Broad at 9 cents. Best Spool Cotton, 6 1/4 cents, etc., etc.

Ladies from neighboring towns will please remember that, coming from a distance, they can save time and money by calling first on the undersigned, before purchasing elsewhere.

Come one, Come all! H. ROSENBERG, SOUTH PARIS.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT I, A. OSCAR NOYES,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME., Have Constantly on hand and on file at the old prices,

Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Batters of all kinds, English Porter, Pain Killers, Cough Syrup and Cough Remedies.

Also, all kinds of PILLS ever heard of, Liniments, Ointments, Castor and Sweet Oil, Plasters, Tinctures and Essences of every kind, Concentrated Extracts & Essential Oils.

Extracts for Cooking Purposes, PERFUMERY, Fine Toilet and Castile Soaps.

Hair Oils, Hair Dyes, and various kinds of Hair Preservers. ROOTS, HERRIES and BARKS of various kinds.

Thomsonian & Homeopathic REMEDIES. FINALLY ALL KINDS OF Drugs, Chemicals & Dye Stuffs, Usually found in a first-class drug store.

I also have on hand and am constantly receiving from Importers, all the late patterns of ROOM PAPERS.

Certain and Border, which I am retailing at the Wholesale prices, and if you don't believe it call and get the prices, and then try in the city and judge for yourself.

Also, Note and Letter Paper and Envelopes, Of various kinds and extra quality.

Mourning Paper and Envelopes, School Books of various kinds, Chalk Crayons for the Black Board, Pens, Ink, Drawing Paper, Rulers, Scissors, Shavers, Razors, Cards, Purses, Wallets, Cuffs, Teeth and Nail Brushes, Dusters, Backsawm boards, and all the useful Family Wares.

Bibles, Hymn Books, and a good assortment of Toy and Juvenile Books for the Young Folks, which will be sold to teachers very low. Call and see my stock of goods, and remember the place is at

A. OSCAR NOYES, Norway Village, Norway, Me.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May A. D. 1863.

On the petition of Charles R. Locke, administrator of the estate of Luther Locke late of Bethel, deceased, presented at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of August next at one o'clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

Notice to Stockholders.

THE annual meeting of the PORTLAND & OXFORD CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the International Hotel, in the city of Portland, on Wednesday, the fifth day of August 1863, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purpose, viz:

1st. To choose a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

2d. To determine what, if any, alterations shall be made in the By-Laws of the corporation.

3d. To receive and act upon the annual reports that shall be made by the President and Treasurer of the company, and the subject matter thereof.

4th. To transact any business that may legally come before the meeting.

July 20, 1863. J. W. PELTON, Pres.

Bounty and Back Pay, Also, Pensions.

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

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, continues to accept Patents in the United States; also, in Great Britain, France and other Foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Models, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings or Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Resolves made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions, and ascertain the most eligible rendered in all matters touching the most. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by emitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through its inventors have advantages for securing patents or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered there elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that more is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS in 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 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.

These, 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 agencies 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 asserting inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their application for a patent to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office."

EDMUND BURKE, Late

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

Farming on a Patriarchal Scale.

Michael L. Sullivan, Esq., for many years one of the largest and most devoted farmers of Ohio, whose broad acres stretched along the rich valley of the Scioto in sight of the dome of the capital, is now the leading farmer of the northwest. Some years ago, he sold his valuable lands in Franklin, and reinvested in the cheap, rich, vast and unsettled prairies of Illinois. Nine miles from Komer on the great Western Railroad, and seventeen miles from Tolona, on the Illinois Central, in Champaign county, ten years ago, the magnificent farm Mr. Sullivan now cultivates was a dreary waste, and its vicinity a solitude. He entered, in 1853, more than 20,000 acres, expended \$100,000 in permanent improvements, and now farms rising 9,000 acres. The remainder is under fence, and will in time be farmed. Mr. Sullivan has 40,000 additional acres in the county adjoining Champaign, but unimproved.

A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, who has recently been taking notes of the systematic farming operations of Mr. Sullivan, states that his books show a clear profit last year of \$80,000. The writer says: Every expense of improvement or labor is daily and carefully entered, and his books are balanced and kept with an accuracy equal to any bank in the State. For instance, every laborer, horse, mule, or ox is named, and a time book is kept of each. The farm is laid off in sections, and every day's work, together with the production and improvement, is entered, and profit and loss, debt and credit, are fairly exhibited. This is his system, and is inviolable.

One statement will startle the credulity of most men, even farmers—that 1,800 acres of corn were cultivated last year by 1,500 days manual labor. His books show this fact, and more. Every day's work of horse, oxen, and mules on the farm, and parts of the farm, are accurately and carefully recorded. His blacksmiths, gardeners, dairymen, fruiters, butchers, etc., each have separate accounts, and he can tell you the cost to the tenth of a dime, of the raising of corn, or the cost of hay, clover, timothy seed, etc., etc. He expected last year to cut 3,000 tons of hay, but the season was unpropitious, and topping the timothy with machinery, sent to market three thousand bushels timothy seed this winter and spring, selling most of it at \$2.50 per bushel. He cut 1,000 tons of timothy hay. This morning I received news of the arrival of 3,000 horses and mules belonging to the government, for feeding. This is but one incident of Mr. Sullivan's great plan, and in five years he will have that number of cattle of his own to feed.

His purpose is raising and feeding stock, and the raising last year of 100 bushels of strawberries and 1000 bushels of peaches were but incidents of his great purpose. Riding over the farm I found 1,900 fat cattle, and the young stock were in every direction.

The Apple Tree Borer.

Mr. Asa Fitch, the State entomologist of New York, has written the following article in the *Register of Rural Affairs*. In reprinting it, we may add that Dr. F. is one of our first entomologists, as well as one of our most practical horticulturists.

"To repel this beetle from depositing its eggs upon the bark, the tree the latter part of May should be rubbed with soft soap, or have some other alkaline substance applied to it. Five years ago I treated half my young trees in this manner, and in the following spring not a borer could be found in any of them, while of those to which soap was not applied, the major part had young borers a quarter of an inch long in them, fifteen of these worms being found in a single small tree. I have continued to apply soap to the same trees each year since, but have occasionally found borers in some of them. I am inclined to think, if soap is applied the latter part of May, and repeated if copious rains occur to wash it off before the end of June, the trees will never be attacked by this insect. Dusting the butts of the trees thick with air-slacked lime bids fair from experiments which I have recently commenced, to be more efficacious than the soap. If, notwithstanding these precautions, any worms become established at the root of the tree, they should be immediately ferreted out and destroyed. This can be done much more easily when they are young and small, as they are then lying in or under the bark."

SALT FOR CABBAGE. A correspondent of the Farmer and Gardener tested the value of salt on cabbages, and with satisfactory results:

After planting them out he watered them some two or three times a week with a salt water, containing about fifteen grains of salt to the pint. The cabbages grew beautifully, and headed up very finely; while those which had no salt water given them produced loose, open heads, which were unfit for any other purpose than boiling. Rain water was given at the same time, and in the same quantity, as the water. He does not know how strong a solution of salt the cabbages would bear without injury, but is fully satisfied that a solution no stronger than he used is decidedly beneficial.

Present Grape Hints.

Grapes coming in bearing should not be permitted to perfect large crops of fruit while young. It is excusable to fruit a bunch or so on a young vine, just to test the kind, but no more should be permitted till the vine has age and strength. Vigorous growth and great productiveness, are the antipodes of the vegetable world. Encourage as much foliage as possible on the vines, and aim to have strong shoots at the base at the top of the cane; this can be done by pinching out the points of the strong shoots after they have made a growth of five or six leaves. This will make the weak ones grow stronger. Young vines grow much faster over a twiggy branch, stuck in for support, than over a straight stick as a trellis, and generally do better every way. Where extra fine bunches of grapes are desired, pinch back the shoot bearing it to about four or five leaves above the bunch. This should not be done indiscriminately with all the bunches. Too much pinching and stopping injures the production of good wood for next season. These hints are for amateurs, who have a few vines on trellises; for large vineyard culture, though the same principles hold good so far as they go, they will vary in their application.

Grapes in cold vineries will now be of a size fit for thinning. In those cases where the bunches are intended to hang long on the vines, they should be thinned out more severely than those expected to be cut early. A close compact bunch favors mildew and early decay.

Fine, rich color is always esteemed as one of the criterions whereby to judge of the excellence of a fruit. Sunlight is of first importance; but it is not generally known that this is injurious when in excess. In a dry atmosphere, with great sunlight, where the evaporating process goes on faster than the secretory principle, what should become a rich, rosy bluish in a fruit, is changed to a sickly yellow, and the rich jet black of a grape becomes a foxy red. Some grape-growers of eminence, in view of these facts, shade their vineries during the coloring process; but others instead keep the atmosphere as close and moist as possible. The latter course detracts from the flavor of the fruit. The best plan is that which combines both practices.

[Gardener's Monthly.]

MANAGEMENT OF PASTURES. At a late meeting of the Wapping (Mass.) Farmer's club, the neglect of home pastures was the subject of discussion. One thought no branch of farming was neglected so much as pasturing, and no part of the farm would produce a greater profit. Farmers began to realize the importance of this, and great improvements had been made within a few years. He knew of a pasture which, ten years ago, was valued at \$10 per acre, but by cutting the brush and sowing plaster and ashes, it is now valued at \$40 per acre. Another pasture has been greatly improved by the application of seven bushels of ashes, eight bushels of manure, and 700 lbs of plaster, thoroughly mixed, and sowed in May, on 14 acres, and the pasture would keep twice the number of cows it would before this method was adopted. It seemed to be the general opinion that plaster was the principal renovator, but some thought the beneficial effects of plaster depended very much upon the soil. One member had applied it to light, stony soil, with but little benefit, but on clay soil its effect was lasting. One stated an instance of plaster being sown on a clay side hill, and the effect was perceptible at quite a distance and for several years.

COWS IN HONDURAS. A lady correspondent of the Working Farmer, who had been nursing an invalid husband in Honduras, gives the following description of the management of cows in that part of the world:

"We were much disappointed in the quantity of milk given by our cow, but the quality was most excellent. The cows are managed here in a most miserable way, and never domesticated. The calf is tied near the house, and the cow allowed to wander at will, and often it is her will to go quite a way from home. When she returns to her calf, it is untied and allowed to commence suckling; then it is pulled away, tied to the cow's leg and milking begins. Sometimes a pint, often less, but seldom more, is obtained and they never milk the cows in Honduras but once a day. Often the cow would take a very unmotherly turn, and leave her calf from one day until the next. Our feelings on such occasions cannot be appreciated except by those who have drank their tea and coffee for months without this luxury, and who have seen those dear to them unable to obtain what, at the North, is almost as abundant as water."

CHINESE GRASS—FLAX COTTON CLOTH. We have lately examined samples of a very beautiful fabric made of wool and cottonized Chinese grass, by L. W. Wright, No. 140 Devonshire street, Boston. The grass is bleached and reduced to what is called "the cotton state" at a cost of only three cents per pound. Mixed with a certain proportion of wool it makes cloth of excellent quality. The fiber is long and strong, and the cloth soft and fine. We believe that this new fiber is superior to common cotton in its application to such purposes. It can be dyed by the same processes as cotton and common flax. We are always gratified to chronicle the introduction and success of any new manufacture. We have been informed, also, that quite a number of factories in New England have lately engaged with success in the manufacture of coarse flax fabrics, such as burials, etc., which were formerly imported from Europe. (Scientific American.)

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

—AND—
JEWELRY,
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

JOHN S. ABBOTT,
(formerly of Boston.)
HAS A LARGE STOCK OF

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,
FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,
Plated Ware,
TOYS, STATIONERY,
AND

PATENT MEDICINES,
All of which he offers at Wholesale or Retail,
At the Lowest Cash Price.

COUNTRY DEALERS will do well to call on him and have their freight from the city. **PEDESTAL** will find it to their advantage to call upon him and stock up. Being in connection with

Importing Houses,
In Boston, he thinks he can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston. He has **WATCHES** of American, Swiss, English and French, Hunting and Open Faced, Gold Silver and Gilt cases. **SPECTACLES** of all kinds, and any quantity of Glass to set in old spectacle frames, to suit all, and

RANKEE NOTIONS,

In watches, by the dozen or single one. In watch cases and materials for Watchmakers will be furnished cheaper than they can be bought in Portland. In short people had better call on him and save money.

Everything is warranted to be what it is sold for. His motto is, "Honesty is the best policy," and the most sure to succeed. Any work entrusted to him will be done according to contract, and warranted good.

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

Plain watch movements will be full jeweled when required, and good quality or verge watches will be altered to Lever. Equipments at a fair price. Chronometer balances inserted in watches that have plain balances; and finally anything that is required to be done to a watch or a clock, will be done at his shop and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Work solicited from other watchmakers, which will be done at a fair discount.

Jewelry Repaired.

Letter Engraving neatly Executed,
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

BUTLER HILL, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of **Andrew & Hersey**, is dissolved by mutual consent, Sept. 1st, 1863.

All debts due this firm must be settled prior to that time. No goods will be sold on credit to any person after July nineteenth, 1863. Strict attention to the above will save much trouble.

ANDREWS & HERSEY,
North Paris, July 9, 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

JOHN CRESSEY late of Buckfield.

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 16th of Sept. 1863.

CHARLES MERRILL, late of Norway.

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 16th of Sept. 1863.

SARAH S. MERRILL.

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

CHARLOTTE B. LURVEY 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 him on or before the 16th of Sept. 1863.

CHARLES MERRILL, late of Norway.

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 16th of Sept. 1863.

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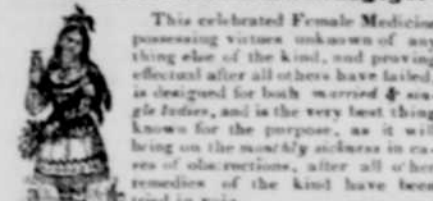
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The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.
Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.



This celebrated Female Medicine possesses virtues unknown of any thing else of the kind, and having cured all cases of irregular menstruation, is designed for such women as are afflicted with the same, 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 been sold without a single failure when taken as directed, and with 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.

CAUTION.
It has been estimated that over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of spurious goods are annually in New England alone, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from tracing without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character and skill, and whose only recommendation is their false and extravagant testimonials in praise of themselves. If, therefore, you would avoid being deceived, take no man's word as to what his pretensions are, but MARK THE QUALITY: it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians, in nine cases out of ten are rogues, there is no safety in trusting any of them, unless you know who and what they are.

CAUTION.
Dr. M. will send free, by sending one stamp or note, a pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally, giving full instructions, with the names of the several testimonials, without which no advertising physician can be of service to his kind in deceiving ANY CONSCIENCE WHATSOEVER.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Will send address plainly, and direct to DR. MATTISON, as above.

Portland and New York

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Willets, and PARKERSBURG, Capt. Hoffman, will sail twice weekly on as follows:

Leave Boston's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and New York, at 10 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with every accommodation for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, \$2, including Fare and State Rooms.

Trunks 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 so early as 3 P. M. on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, P. M.
H. B. CROWE & Co., New York
Portland, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE SAPONIFIER,

CONCENTRATED LYE.

A READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

Office under the strength of Common Pitch.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the spurious articles of LYE, for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED LYE is made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade mark is a being "SAPONIFIER"; or, "CONCENTRATED LYE." The great success of this article has led to the manufacture of spurious articles to imitate it, or to violate the Company's PATENTS.

All Manufacturers, Buyers or Sellers of these articles, are hereby notified that the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, GEORGE HARDING, of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., of Portland, are the sole and exclusive agents, or sellers of LYE, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

THE SAPONIFIER,

CONCENTRATED LYE.

FOR SALE BY

W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland.

Take Notice.

The United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, in 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., vs. THOS. G. CHASE, docketed in the Company on November 15, 1862, the

EXCLUSIVE

right granted by a patent, issued by them for the Saponifier, Patent dated October 21, 1856.

Perpetual Injunction Awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Co.

Office—127 W. 2nd Street, Philadelphia.

Put forth and Dispensed by, Pittsburgh.

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Venereal Emissions, Sexual Debility, and impotency to marriage generally. Nervousness, Convulsions, Epilepsy, and Fits. Mental and Physical Degeneracy, resulting from impurity, resulting from self abuse, &c. By ROBT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the Green Book, &c.

Lecture, given at the request of the authorities, to the students of the University of Pennsylvania, in the University Hall, on Monday, the 10th of Nov. 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Send money order, in a plain envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,

127 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box 4586.

COLBY'S PATENT

CLOTHS WRINGER,

BUILT BY

J. A. GREENE, No. Waterford,

Proprietor for Oxford Co.

Notice for a few weeks will be dispensed of.

The machinery will be dispensed of as 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.

Sale of Public Lands.

LAND OFFICE.
Bangor, Jan. 1, 1863.

In pursuance of L. W. as defined in chapter 3, section 22, Revised Statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, approved February 5, and March 25, 1863, I hereby give notice that the following school lands will be offered for sale on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock noon, on the first day of September next, at the Land Office, at a price per acre not less than the minimum fixed in the advertised list.

The sale is to be by sealed proposals, in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing Chapter and section, which require that ten per centum of the minimum price of the township or part thereof, shall accompany each proposal, which sum shall constitute a part of and be allowed in the cash payment to be made upon the township or tract purchased.

The person making the highest bid above the minimum price shall be declared the purchaser, and on payment of one-third of the purchase money in cash including the ten per cent of the minimum price deposited, the Land Agent shall make out and deliver to him a conditional deed, in the usual form of State deeds, of the tract by him purchased, taking for the remainder of the purchase money, three promissory notes for equal sums, payable annually in one, two and three years, with interest, and a bond with sufficient surety for the payment of a full stampage of all taxes not thereon, to be applied to the payment of the notes.

The sum deposited by any other bidder, who does not become a purchaser, may be withdrawn to him at any time after the bids are declared and recorded.

ARROSTOOK COUNTY.

Township, Number, and Range.

No. of acres.

Minimum price per acre.

Minimum sum required.

SE 1-4 11, R 12 W 3 5533 \$0.25 \$1382.25

NW 1-4 11, R 12 W 3 5563 40 2231.20

SW 1-4 11, R 12 W 3 5563 40 2231.20

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