

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 30.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH"

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 30, NO. 39.

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT

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PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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MISCELLANY.

THE SERPENTS' DEN.

In the year 1792, a man by the name of Job Slocum, together with his family consisting of his wife and two sons, settled in the north-western portion of Virginia. His rough cabin was built upon the banks of a beautiful and romantic stream, that after meandering in the valleys, and through the dense forest, at length emptied its waters into the Ohio.

One day, in the opening of 1779, Job's two sons, Jesse and Thomas, in company with several of the neighboring settlers, had made up a hunting party, intending to be gone some days. They took up their line of march into a dense piece of woods to the northward, and after making their exit from this, commenced the ascent of a steep and rocky acclivity. They had reached about half way up, when all at once, the foremost of them started back, with surprise and horror, as the well known sound of the rattlesnake fell upon their ears. Immediately following the alarm, they beheld numbers of these venomous reptiles directly in their path, some of them of huge size, and all having their heads raised and thrown back in a threatening manner. But the early pioneers were not men easily frightened off by such a foe; and our heroes, after procuring good hickory cudgels, pressed on to the encounter.

As they approached, the serpents—which, while the party were cutting their staves, had become passive—again roused up, and assumed the defensive, darting out their tongues, and sounding their rattles fiercely in defiance. The battle now commenced in real earnest—the snakes striking with great anger at the men, and they in turn availing the danger of being bitten, and showering heavy and desperate blows upon the reptiles. The latter after a prolonged and savage contest, finally fled or rather retreated, down into the crevice of some rocks near the brow of the hill.

The attacking party advanced with great caution to the opening, expecting to see the enemy start up to renew the fight. Hearing no rattle, however, the boldest of the men, going down upon their knees, peered into the fissure; but nothing was to be seen of the serpents.

On counting the number that had been killed, the hunters found that there were between fifty and sixty, some of them being nearly five feet in length, and in the largest part of the body were as thick as a man's leg below the calf.

None of the party having received any injury, they all proceeded on their way to the place where they intended to hunt. After prolonging the excursion for some three or four days, the company returned in high spirits. Jesse and Thomas mentioned the incident of encountering the rattlesnakes to their father, who, after questioning them as to the natural peculiarities of the spot, rejoined:

"Well, lads, we will go over there to-morrow, and I'll warrant you we'll have a fine time of it."

Accordingly, the next morning, together with his two sons and several of his neighbors, Job proceeded to the scene of previous encounter. And there, piled in a heap, he saw the dead serpents, just as they had been left by the victors. But the most thorough search of the locality failed to discover the whereabouts of a single living one. This very much astonished all present, with the exception of old Job, who, turning to Jesse, said:

"Lend me that pole, and I'll see if I can't find them."

Having obtained the instrument referred to, which was nothing more than a large and heavy plane-iron lashed to the extremity of a long ashen pole, he proceeded to the crevice where the reptiles had disappeared after their previous defeat. Parting some thick underbrush that covered it partially over, he thrust his weapon as far down as practicable, though the jagged nature of the sides of the fissures prevented him from pushing it further than half the length of the pole.

"There must be some sort of a hiding place where the rattling rebs have crept into and enaked themselves snug away!" exclaimed Job, determinedly and angrily, as he arose to his feet and drove the keen edged weapon into the trunk of an old tree that had been blown down by a storm, and as he did so, a sharp rattle was heard in a dense, almost impenetrable thicket, some ten or twelve feet behind where he stood.

"Look out lads—there's the ugly varmints; and we'll have them all around in the shake of a buck's tail!" cried old Job turning in the direction in which the ominous warning had come.

In a few moments two sturdy fellows, by Job's order, were clearing away the entangled growth of bushes; and after working hard for half an hour, they succeeded in solving the mystery, in the discovery of the hiding-place of the reptiles.

It was an irregular cavern, or rather natural pit, whose sides were almost perpendicular, and about thirteen or fourteen feet deep. On the western edge of this natural well, a large tree had been growing, and had fallen across the top in such a manner that, the roots resting on one side and the branches on the other, it formed a complete bridge across. The bottom of the pit was literally swarming with the loathsome serpents, which no sooner perceived the hunters than they set up a hideous noise, rattling and hissing violently.

The only chance to retreat was an opening in the side some twelve feet below the ground; and in order that none of the reptiles should escape through this, the hunters, obtaining water from a neighboring spring, made a tough paste of a quantity of the rich mould lying about, and dropping it down rammed it very tightly in the opening, thus plugging it entirely up.

And now the slaughter commenced. A volley which did much execution, was fired into the midst of the serpents, which redoubled their previous angry manifestations. Round upon round was hurled upon the entrapped rattlesnakes which, finding no way of getting out of the fatal confinement, moved round and round their prison with astonishing celerity.

Jesse Slocum, Job's eldest son, at last becoming tired of firing, seized his rudely constructed lance, and creeping midway out upon the trunk of the fallen tree, commenced to drive the sharp edge of the plane-iron into the bodies and heads of the writhing, wriggling snakes, which now presented a horrid appearance. Covered with their own blood, the furious reptiles, leaping and almost flying around their den, rendering the sides thereof, to the height of six or eight feet, red and gory.

For some time Jesse Slocum occupied his position, dealing death blows; when one of his companions noticing a peculiar swaying motion of the tree, called to him to come off of it, or there might be an accident. At this he burst into a hearty laugh, and renewed his work with increased vigor, exclaiming:

"If you'll only hush up, I'll have some nice rattlesnake pie ready for you in a very little while."

As he finished this remark, a huge serpent emerged from the almost seething mass directly under him; on perceiving which, he raised his weapon as high as possible, and taking a true aim, delivered a terrible blow directly upon the reptile's neck. But even as he did so, the further end of the tree split, and sunk with a harsh, scraping noise, about half way down the side of the horrid well, where, resting a moment, it fell with a dull thump to the bottom.

Jesse was a powerful built man; and when he saw his danger, he had like lightning managed to turn himself completely round and clasp the trunk with both arms. As the tree fell—the roots of which still held, however—the shock caused him to slip from the upper to the under side, so that he was now compelled to support his whole weight in that perilous position.

Neither could he move, for should he attempt to recover himself, he would inevitably fall into the reeking loathsome mass beneath, where he would have become the victim of those rattlesnakes which had as yet escaped their doom. Many of the venomous reptiles would now and then strike furiously at Jesse, or else at his cousin cap, that had dropped from his head among them. Finding himself fast giving out, he called out, in a husky, choking voice to one of his companions:

"Shoot me—shoot me, Bill, for heaven's sake! You can't save me, and so don't let me fall in alive!"

The father, who till this moment seemed rooted to the ground, with his sons danger, as the tones of fearful entreaty fell upon his ear, started, and turning to those around him, inquired in a cool, firm tone, "Have any of you any thoughts?"

"Here's some!" cried several of them in a breath.

Grasping them quickly, he turned to Jesse, exclaiming, in an encouraging tone:

"Hold out a little longer, lad, and I'll save you."

Then seizing a hatchet from one of the group, Job Slocum hastened along the tree to where his son's arms clutched the trunk. Drawing his stout knife, he placed the point in a crack, and with a blow or so with the hatchet drove it up to the haft in the wood. Doubling one of the thongs, he hooped it round the primitive staple, and whirling the two loose ends under Jesse's body, caught them, and drawing the thong, tightly up, knotted it about the handle of the knife. Creeping further along he secured in a similar manner, his son's ankles; and then facing about, took hold of Jesse's feet and held them firmly, while the imperilled man exerted his own strength to regain his former position. It was exceedingly difficult for him to do this but he at last succeeded.

As soon as the desired object was accom-

plished, Job severed the thong that bound his son's ankles; and then at an imminent risk to himself crept over his prostrate body, cut the cord around his shoulders, and regained the edge of the pit.

Carefully, very carefully, did Jesse Slocum follow his father. When he came within reach, every hand was extended, and he was almost lifted to a sure footing upon terra firma. An exultant shout of joy now rang through the silent forest at the almost miraculous escape.

It was believed after a few more volleys were fired, that all the reptiles were killed. As to the exact number destroyed, the hunters could form no just estimate; but all agreed that there were at least from four to six hundred. Doubtless this secluded retreat had been for years their breeding place, as many of them were of enormous size.

More Evidence of the Great Conspiracy.

Several newspaper correspondents assert that certain letters from James Buchanan to Jefferson Davis were found among the papers of the rebel chief, which compromises the late President. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the most particular account of the matter which we have seen. He writes that from the captured letters it appears that Mr. Buchanan, while President, "had been in correspondence with the conspirators, and pledged to maintain neutrality until the inauguration of the new President. In the meantime the traitors hoped to control the army and navy, to monopolize the arms, and to so completely paralyze the administration that the success of the confederacy would be certain. The North were to be kept out until they were ready to recognize slavery and the slave trade."

The documents have been sent on to Washington, and we hope the Administration will make their contents public. Whatever throws light on the great conspiracy by which certain ambitious men meant to subvert free government on this continent, and make themselves supreme lords over thirty millions of people, ought to be laid at once before the nation. The people have never yet fully realized the enormity of the treachery which was planned against our institutions and liberties. We have been slow to believe that American citizens could deliberately prove false to the government which Washington founded, and which has been the envy of the whole civilized world. Yet it is now certain that American citizens did conceive this bad purpose; did conceive this bad purpose; did conspire deliberately to revolutionize this country; and while the cotton planters' under the lead of Yancey, Toombs and Davis, perfected their scheme, there is reason to believe that subservient and faithless politicians of the free States were ready to help them, and to join them, in the hope to benefit themselves by the disgrace and humiliation of their government, and the humiliation of their countrymen.

It is a matter of vital interest to expose to the public every man in the country who had any share in this treason; and no scrap of evidence on this subject should be lost. Let the American people know who were false to their oaths, to their duty, and to the republic. Then they will comprehend the necessity of guarding against such villainy most carefully in the future—and they will know how to do it.

[N. Y. Evening Post.

A NEW WAR VESSEL. A new war vessel is said to be in process of construction at Cincinnati. This strange craft is known as "Elliot's War Turtle," and is described as follows:

"It is shaped like a large punch bowl, with the propeller in the form of a turbine wheel, placed at the bottom, and so arranged as to take water in through eight radial tubes, which may be opened or closed by valves, said tubes connecting with the propeller and the outer edge or hull of the vessel. The propeller presses the water downward from its cylinder, and revolves always in the same direction, and when the vessel is to be moved forward in any direction, one or more of the valves is opened, thereby relieving the pressure on that side, while the pressure still remains on the opposite side to propel the vessel. The turret is very similar in appearance to those on the Monitors, but is built fixedly and firmly on the top of the vessel, and lined inside with heavy timbers. It revolves with the boat by the action of water upon the rubbers placed in the mouth of the radial tubes. It mounts four guns."

A dollar in hand is generally worth two in the ledger.

None of us should be idle; the hen with one chicken is as busy as the one with twelve.

Wisdom and folly are combined in man.

Speech of Gen. Shepley.

The speech of Gen. Geo. F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, delivered before an immense gathering of his fellow citizens of Portland, on Monday evening last, is one of the most important contributions towards the elucidation of the great national problem which we are engaged in solving, that has been laid before the country since the outbreak of the rebellion. It is the utterance of a statesman who has been practically engaged in the solution of this question, and has all the value which experience and an intimate knowledge of facts can give to such a production. Rising above the atmosphere of party politics into the purer air of a lofty patriotism, Gen. Shepley distinctly sees, despite the clouds which now encompass the land, the dawning day of deliverance from all our troubles. He holds that the rebellion will be crushed and the Union will be restored—not by treating with rebels in arms, not by compromises and peace conventions, but by enabling the loyal men of the South to re-model their State government on a democratic basis, and thus forever destroy the power of the slave oligarchy which has heretofore ruled them. His experience as Military Governor of Louisiana, enabled him to place this proposition in a clearer light than that in which it has heretofore been seen by the nation, and his conclusions were most encouraging and convincing to every loyal heart. The speech was enthusiastically applauded throughout, by the immense audience assembled in the hall.

On motion of Judge Kingsbury, Nathan Webb, Esq., was chosen chairman of the meeting; in a neat speech he introduced Gen. Shepley to the audience, who received him with cheer on cheer.

Alluding briefly to his position as to parties, Gen. Shepley said he stood where he did when he voted for the patriotic Jameson, holding with Douglas that there could be no neutrals in this war, and that the preservation of the Government is paramount to all other considerations.

He then proceeded to discuss the two great questions of the day—Can the rebellion be suppressed? and can the Union be restored? As to the first question, where is the rebellion now? Glancing at the condition of the country he showed that the Border States—Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—have established their loyalty beyond a doubt—a fact in itself sufficient to prove that the plan of the leaders of the rebellion has failed. But this is not all. Rosecrans is still compelling Bragg to make those masterly retreats for which alone he is distinguished; Grant has reduced the citadel of the Mississippi and captured 30,000 prisoners; Banks, in Louisiana, has performed the crowning act towards opening the river to Commerce, and thus settled the fate of the Confederacy by cutting it in two, and depriving the rebels of the supplies heretofore drawn from Texas and our neutral British friends by way of Matamoros. In a few weeks no rebellion will exist west of the Mississippi river. On the Atlantic Coast a confident army is besieging Charleston, and the rebel invasion has been driven back. This is the military aspect; in a business point of view the prospect is quite as encouraging. The Confederacy has no credit—it takes twelve dollars of its paper currency to equal one of gold. While our currency has depreciated only twenty seven per cent, that of the Confederacy has depreciated from one thousand to twelve hundred per cent. Meantime we are growing richer, while the South is growing poorer. The fate of the rebellion is sealed—the hand writing is on the wall. This is seen in the pitiful wall of Jeff Davis calling for the return of deserters. It will meet with no response. The rebel armies when beaten become demoralized. These men were driven into the rebel ranks to fight the battles of the rich against the poor. They have had enough of it. It is not from Southern soil that will come the response to this call. No, you must come down here to loyal Maine, and if you put your ear to the ground you will hear coming down from the hills of Oxford a slight reverberation from the lips of Virgil Delphinus Parris—"Call back your troops!" Yes! here on the soil of Maine, a man has dared to say, Call back the men who are fighting for the preservation of the government. Call back whom? Call back Rosecrans [cries of "Never!"] and leave Bragg to overrun Kentucky and torture its loyal men? Call back Grant, and tell his brave troops that they are fighting in an unholy war! Call back Grant, and the little band of New England troops that Butler took to New Orleans? Yes, call back Banks, give up Louisiana to rebellion, and let our men be sacrificed? Call back the troops from Charleston, from the city where the rebellion was

inaugurated! Call them back—but remember when you do this that the South commenced the rebellion on the assumption that the men of the North were greedy of gain and without courage, and that by recalling your troops you prove this stigma true and hand down to your posterity the heritage of a coward's name. No! the rebellion will be crushed; you have only to say the word and it is done.

Turning now to the consideration of the question, Can the Union be restored, Gen. Shepley said it could never be done by negotiation with the rebel authorities. The leaders will never give up. You cannot do it by a peace convention. Nor can you do it by treating with the State governments, for they are in the same position as the Confederate government. How then? These States were taken out of the Union by a few men, who constituted themselves the government, and against the will of the majority of the people. Now reverse this—go to the loyal people of a State—traitors are no part of the State—offer them inducements to re-organize their governments and they will return to the Union, not by compulsion, but by the free act of the loyal citizens. This will be done in Louisiana. The first gun fired at Sumter was the death knell of slavery. Now if by the free act of the loyal citizens slavery is abolished—shall we object? Do you call me an abolitionist a term of reproach? It was because they wish to interfere with the institutions of other States. Now if you object to the abolition of slavery by the men of the South, you place yourselves in the position of the abolitionists—you are meddling with other people's business. Practically the rebels have settled the question themselves—for the man who has worn the uniform of the Federal government can never be legislated back into slavery—but if the loyal men of the South take the matter up and thus remove the cause of all our troubles, I will hold up both hands. Gen. Shepley then showed how the planters of the South had kept the control of the State governments in their own hands, though a minority, by representing their slaves at the ballot box, and argued that one man should count as much as another. If the loyal men are protected in remodelling their State government they will remove this inequality and bring their States back into the Union. He vindicated the government from the charge that it had rejected the overtures of Louisiana to re-enter the Union, by showing that it was only a few planters, desirous of retaining their old supremacy, who had inaugurated this movement, and that the people will hold a State Convention for the purpose of restoring the State to the Union. We cannot follow him in all his remarks. He spoke nearly two hours, and notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather closely held the attention of his audience to the end, when the y gave him three rousing cheers.

[Transcript.

ANOTHER STATE COMING. Another new State will soon stand at the door of the Union, claiming admission into the family circle. On the second of September the people of Nevada territory will elect delegates to a constitutional convention, by which the machinery for a State Government will be put in motion. This territory was organized in March, 1861, and has a population of some sixty thousand. It lies west of 115 degrees of longitude, and north of about 38 degrees of latitude, having Utah on the east, Oregon on the north, and California on the west.

The whole territory is rich in mineral wealth, seven of its nine organized counties having mines of either gold or silver, while its agricultural resources adapt it to popular settlement, and guaranty staple prosperity. The general election for territorial and county officers is held annually on the first Wednesday of September. It is not improbable that Nevada will be regularly admitted as a State at the next session of Congress, adding another commonwealth to the galaxy of free States.

N. Y. Post.

What that fine quality of health comes from what affords the physical basis of sweet temper, clear thought, brave purpose and open vision; it is not easy to say; yet it is safe to declare that something more than much blood and full muscles are necessary to this result, and that they are spend-thrifts of nature and who fail to win the precious gift, and who allow the flesh to clog or distract the spirit.

GREAT FALL OF RAIN. The Lowell Courier is informed by Alderman Francis of that city, that during the twenty-four days from the 6th to the 29th, inclusive, rain was collected in the rain-gauge at the Guard Locks, in fourteen days, amounting in the whole to 10.023 inches, or about one quarter of the amount that usually falls during a whole year.

PARIS, MAINE, AUG. 21, 1863.

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.

Upon what Terms can the Rebel States come Back.

It is now quite certain, that some of the rebel States are nearly ready to give up their rebellion and come back into the union. As the rebellion is nearly played out, others will soon follow as a matter of course. It becomes a very important question, upon what terms can they be received back? It is a matter of grave controversy, among statesmen and politicians as to what is their real status now, are they States or are they not? are they in the union or out of it? Without undertaking to give an opinion upon either of these questions definitely, we will venture a few suggestions. It will be remembered that South Carolina and the other States who followed her, undertook by State action to vote themselves out of the union, in other words they passed ordinances, declaring the connection between themselves and the general government forever severed. Did this action on the part of these States release them from their corporate obligations to the general government? We say no. To admit it would be to admit the legality of the alleged doctrine of secession. We hold that government is not a league or compact between States, to be continued or not, just according to the pleasure of the States but it is a government of the people, which can only be changed by revolution. The rebel States while they have for the time being destroyed their state governments have not by any action of theirs voted the people of the States out of the union. They owe allegiance to the federal government just as much as they did before the ordinances of secession were passed. It is upon this ground that the general government is prosecuting this war to compel them to submit to its constitutional authority. If this theory is correct, then it follows that the people of the rebel States are still inside of the federal union. It is sound law, that traitors in arms have no rights, except the right to be hung for their treason. They have no right to claim more. Applying this principle to the rebels where are they? If they desire to come back into the union, have they any right to demand that slavery shall still be recognized as a State institution by the federal government? The only persons to be consulted in the case of North Carolina, or any other State which desires to come back into the union are the loyal men and women of such a State. They have a right to be heard. The old State governments, in the rebel States have been destroyed so far as they have any relations to the federal government, for every one of them profess allegiance to the confederacy, and repudiate the old government, the old union, and the old flag. The only state governments, now recognized in rebellion by the federal government are the provisional military governments established by federal authority such as that in Tennessee under Andrew Johnson and that in Louisiana under Gen. Sibley. These are established as matters of military necessity to give protection to the loyal people living in the rebel States. These provisional governments directly recognize the fact that the public domain of the rebel States, belongs to the federal union so far as relates to the question of sovereign authority. Following out these premises, the rebel States can only come back into the federal union through the agency of the loyal people of these States. And in connection with this it should be observed, that the rebellion has of itself created certain restrictions upon the rights of the rebel states, as formerly recognized, so that it is utterly impossible for the "union as it was" to be restored. The emancipation proclamation of the President abolished slavery in all the rebel States. The relation of master and slave no longer exists upon a single foot of territory over which the proclamation extended. Slavery being dead it can never be revived by any act of the general government, for it has never been held by any party that Congress has any right under the constitution to establish slavery. The abolition of slavery in the seceded States is an act growing out of the rebellion. The rebels by taking up arms against the government have forfeited their slave property. It logically follows that the general government, whenever the rebel States express a desire to come back into the union has a right to signify upon what terms and conditions such request can be granted. Would it be just to the people of the loyal States, to allow or permit the rebels to bring back with them into the union, slavery, the great cause of the rebellion. Is it sound policy to bring to life the monster that has filled the land with mourning, that has slain our young men by thousands and loaded down the nation with taxation to an extent hitherto unparalleled? Is it un-

known? Do we desire to galvanize into life the viper that has been for years gnawing out the vitals of the republic? We answer no, never. Let us have hereafter a free government, free from the contaminating influences of the vilest institution that ever disgraced God's fair heritage. Has not this wicked rebellion cost us enough, without reviving its cause and transmitting it to our posterity. Another express condition should be, the eternal disfranchisement of all the leaders in the rebellion, from ever after holding any office whatever under the State or federal governments. The national Congress must never hereafter be disgraced by Jeff. Davis, Wiggalls, Masons, Sidelis or Rhett. After what we have suffered as a nation and a people from this rebellion it is useless to make peace except upon a permanent, enduring basis. It is no part of wisdom to entail upon posterity, the perils through which we are passing. Let us leave to our children a free government.

Withdrawing our Troops.

If any evidence is wanting to show the treasonable character and designs of the Portland Convention, it is supplied in the general acquiescence of its members, in the proposition implied in Mr. Parris' question to Gen. Anderson respecting the withdrawal of the Maine troops from the federal army. That this is the policy of the Copperhead leaders, in Maine, there can be but little doubt. They are not all outspoken like Mr. Parris; but the fact, that not a single delegate in that large convention opened his mouth, or said a word in condemnation of the sentiments by him advanced is the strongest proof that the convention as a body approved of the doctrine. This question being settled, how stands the case? What would be the logical effects of carrying this doctrine into practice? To withdraw our troops, would be an actual abandonment of all attempts to save the government from destruction; it would not only open the way, but it would be an actual invitation to Jeff. Davis to march into Washington and seize the Capital. It would be an invitation to the rebels to march into and overrun every free State; sack, pillage and destroy, life and property to their hearts content. But why particularize. It involves an unconditional surrender to the rebels and a total overthrow of the government. It is impossible to conceive of a more treasonable idea. It is the very concentration of treason. The democratic party being committed to this atrocious policy, its leaders should never be allowed to escape upon a mere denial. It is upon this platform, the party have voluntarily planted itself. It makes up a square unequivocal issue, and the copperheads should be held up to it. Now, whoever desires the utter destruction of his country, the unconditional surrender of every thing to the rebels, can give his wishes a practical direction by voting for Bradbury and the so-called, democratic ticket.

Keep it then before the people that the copperheads stand committed to the policy of surrendering to the rebels, abolishing all attempts to save the government. That now when we have the rebellion already within our grasp, and final victory within our reach, the democratic party of Maine proposes to give up the government to the Gobs and Vandals of Jeff. Davis and proclaim him reigning despot of the Western world.

FRAUDULENT CERTIFICATES. The discovery was made by the Board of Enrollment in the third District last week, that fraudulent exemptions had been issued. On the arrest of the suspected parties, a clerk and soldier on duty, it was ascertained, that by collusion with one Wharf, five certificates had been signed under false representations; and the three persons implicated are supposed to have shared the profit. The men are in prison; and the parties holding the certificates have reported for examination. The whole sum collected for exemption have been but about \$250. No member of the Board was implicated in any way, in the transaction. So says the Farmer.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. The Worcester Spy, in discussing the political character of the next character of the next House, says that admitting that all the members from Kentucky vote with the opposition, which will not be the case, the administration will have a majority. It has been many years since an administration has had the support of a majority of the House in its closing term.

Theodore Cary, editor of the Aroostook Times, was among the men drafted from Houlton.

Some two hundred conscripts, or substitutes, left Portland last week; and more go forward this week.

ADMITTED. On Friday last, on motion of E. G. Harlow, E. B. Richardson of Rumford, was admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor in all the Courts of Maine.

Among those graduated at Waterville, at the Commencement last week, were Geo. D. Stevens, Paris; and S. L. B. Chase, and Percival Bonney, West Minot.

By an oversight in correcting the proof last week, Mr. Lincoln was made to visit Mt. Washington. A single x would have made it read Mrs. Lincoln, which was correct. It is now stated that Mr. Lincoln will not leave Washington, this season.

What they think of the Copperheads at the South and West.

In a copy of the Missouri Democrat, published at St. Louis, of the date of March 3, 1863, we find the following, which seems to be adapted to this latitude and the present time, as well as the West and last spring.

Making love Under Difficulties.

If ever a set of men debased themselves it is the Copperhead Democracy of the North, in their prostrations to the "wayward sisters" of the South. No act of humiliation seems to be too great for their consideration, when they draw near the shrine of the Southern divinity. It matters not that their approaches are met with denial, and their protestations of affection with responses of contempt, they still continue their wooing with unabated zeal. One would suppose if the Copperheads had a particle of honest pride in their natures, that the evident contempt in which they are held by the rebels would turn their love into bitterness. Not content with chronicling the rejection of the overtures of their would-be Northern allies, they are even inclined to poke fun at their most impassioned appeals for Union. Not long since the Hon. Saml. Cox, of Ohio, indulged in a speech in Congress, which in its tone of servility to the Southern traitors has never been surpassed by any effort of the Hon. Mr. Cox himself. Referring to this speech the Richmond Enquirer observes:

"Hon. Mr. Cox, a Democrat from Ohio is wooing South Carolina, who appears to be an old flame of his," and it declares that such melody as the music of Cox might "melt the heart of a palmetto log"—"but the trait cracker is coy."

After making Mr. Cox in this style, the rebel editor proceeds to inflict the unkindest cut of all, when he charges Mr. Cox with being a mercenary lover, governed by interested and not very honorable motives. Hear what he says:

"The seductive song of the impassioned swain means, Help us, Carolina, to a Democratic ticket for next Congress, and you shall have a part of the strings. Have we not always, oh, child of the sun! lived and loved and stolen together? How often have our hands met in the pockets of the same innocent public and fondly pressed one another? Without our dear South the Democrats can plunder no more? Without that once untendered party pines in isolation and despair; it is one blade of a pair of scissors; it is the half of a book and eye! So, sings the swain of Ohio! Will Carolina listen to the gay seducer?"

After meeting with this rebuff, one would suppose that Mr. Cox would naturally conclude that he had offered to sell himself to the Devil, and failed to find a purchaser.

Truly the Copperheads are doing their dirty and treasonable work for poor pay and a good deal of it; but they have their reward.

HABEAS CORPUS. We learn that the hearing on a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Witham's child, was held, at Auburn, last week, and decided in favor of the respondent. The facts in brief, are these. The brother of the respondent died, small pox at Mechanic Falls, last winter, leaving a wife and a child by a former wife. The town authorities who took the matter in charge, called upon Denmark to pay the bills; and it was done. The surviving brother, in March, applied for administration for the child in Androscoggin; but supposing the Oxford Court had jurisdiction, made this statement to the Judge, withdrew his petitions and entered them here, returnable at the May Term. Meantime at the April Term in Androscoggin, the widow (who is a second wife, and not the mother of the child,) applied for the appointments of an administrator, and a guardian, and both appointments were made. At the May Term, Oxford, the guardian thus appointed appeared to oppose the action here. Judge Woodbury held that the Selectmen of Denmark had legal charge of the child, and that he was bound to answer their petition. He appointed the respondent who had the child in charge, his guardian, which was also in accordance with the wish of the deceased parent. This habeas corpus was sued out by the guardian appointed in Androscoggin, to obtain possession of the child, and the prayer was denied, thus sustaining the decision of Judge Woodbury.

The Report of the trial of Ephraim Gilman, published by Hon. J. H. Drummond, makes a neat pamphlet of 78 pages, in size and style corresponding with the Maine Reports. It is sold at the low price of 25 cents. Copies may be obtained by addressing Mr. Drummond, at Portland.

VETERAN VOLUNTEERS. The regiment of Veteran Volunteers, recruiting for Col. Beal, is progressing very rapidly. Four companies are being raised in Lewiston, and all meeting with good success. Officers are commencing in Portland, and other places, to raise companies. Lieuts. Whitmarsh and Millett of Norway, late of the Maine Tenth, are raising a Company in this County, or rather reorganizing the old Co. "G" of the Maine Tenth. This Company has a splendid military tradition; and when filled up, will be in charge of officers who have been tried by severe service and are in every way qualified for the responsible duties of their position. This will be an honorable as well as profitable service, and we hope the ranks will soon be filled up. It is designed that this shall be the Model Regiment of Maine, and it will be second to none in New England.

CORRECTION. The statement in our last, that Artemus Ward was Secretary of the Democratic Convention, in Portland, was incorrect. Our informant was mistaken in the name.

Mr. Chas. F. Brown, known to the public as "Artemus Ward," is spending the summer at Waterville.

See list of appointments for Union meetings in another column.

Supreme Judicial Court.

JUDGE KENT, Presiding.

Aug. 14. The new Docket numbering 111 actions was called.

No. 337. Maria Farnum vs. Martha H. Bartlett, adm'x.

This action was brought to secure amount for board, alleged to be due on bond given by Deft's husband, for support of Ptf. Withdrawn from Jury, continued on Report. Hammons for Ptf. Gibson, Howard for Deft.

No. 383. I. P. Furlong vs. Wm. C. Pearce. This was an action to recover back money alleged to have been paid as usurious interest. Deft. claimed that it was not extra interest, but for services rendered in obtaining money for Ptf. Verdict for Ptf. Amt. claimed, thirty dollars. Exceptions filed and allowed. Hammons for Ptf. Sanderson for Deft.

Friday afternoon, Ephraim Gilman was brought into Court. The Attorney General recited the facts in his case, and moved that sentence be passed. Gilman, in reply to the question of the Court, stated that he had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed. Judge Kent then addressed him briefly. He said he had taken life; and his life was forfeited. It remained for him to improve the time left, in endeavoring to repent and obtain the forgiveness of his creator. It remained only for the Court to pronounce the sentence of the law, which was that he should be hanged by the neck until dead; and he was confined in the State Prison, at hard labor for one year, before this sentence be carried into effect. The presiding Judge was much affected in passing the sentence; but Gilman maintained the same stolidity exhibited at every stage of the proceedings.

The Grand Jury came in on Tuesday, having found five bills of indictment,—1. Common seller,—2. Larceny,—3. Murder in 2d degree.

Lawson C. Allen, of Andover, arraigned on indictment of murder of Harriet S. Evans of Stoneham. Pleas, not guilty. Remanded to jail.

John Hale, was tried on Wednesday, for stealing a horse from Charles Young. It was proved that he was at Waterville, the night of the theft, July 3d, without money. He called upon his sister in Biddeford, the afternoon of the 4th; and was identified as having been seen with a horse, three miles beyond there the same night. The property was not found; but he had when taken, about \$150 in his possession. The jury returned a verdict of guilty; and he was sentenced to 4 years in State Prison. He owes 4 years and 10 months, on an old sentence.

BETHEL, Aug. 22, 1863.

Editor Democrat: It is stirring times here among farmers. Hay is abundant and labor scarce, wheat will be light. Potatoes begin to feel the effects of rust. Our hotels are full to overflowing. Many have been obliged to go elsewhere while any spare room in the village is occupied.

Gen. C. Grover arrived at home last week from New Orleans. He looks well. He is the hero of eighteen battles in this war, where he has lost men under his command. He thinks it now only needs a united north to break down this rebellion at once. He is still anxious to be in active service and is emphatically a fighting general. Rumor says that he will be promoted to an important command.

Among our visitors is friend Elwell of the Transcript. In consequence of his natural timidity he has brought a life preserver with him to make use of in our boat ride.

"Adopt the pleasant Androscoggin." We shall take good care of him as well as of ourselves. At any rate we are having a good time generally. T.

DESERTER ARRESTED. Andrew Grover, of Fryeburg, was indicted for liquor selling by the Grand Jury, this week. On appearing to answer to the charge, an officer arrested him, as a deserter from the 24th Massachusetts regiment, and he was taken to Lewiston, Tuesday.

E. OXFORD A. S. SOCIETY. The third annual exhibition, of the East Oxford Agricultural Society will be held at Rumford Corner, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th days of October, 1863.

TORNADO. The Journal has an account of a destructive tornado that lately occurred in the towns of Eaton and Freedom, N. H. The course has been traced two miles in Freedom, and six in Eaton. In its course it destroyed and injured badly all the houses, nearly every barn, and made sad havoc with the trees, &c. Two young men passing in a wagon were thrown out and somewhat injured. The wagon was broken to pieces. A maple log two feet in diameter and fifteen long deeply imbedded in the mud, was moved several rods.

PETROLEUM IN MASSACHUSETTS. Rev. Abner Morse communicates to the Historic Genealogical Society the discovery of petroleum in Bristol county. He writes from the town of Swansey, whither he had journeyed in pursuit of further traces of the ancient Northmen. The quantity is believed to be abundant, and when art shall have furnished proper facilities for refining, the houses and manufactories of Taunton and Fall River may all be illuminated without drawing either from the ocean or the oil wells of Pennsylvania. [Journal.]

FROST. We hear that there was a slight frost observed Tuesday morning, at Bryant's Pond. It was not sufficiently heavy to kill growing crops.

PERU, August 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the Democrat: As there is no other organ in this County whereby I can speak to the public, I ask you to publish the following communication which I feel in duty bound to make in view of the solemn obligations I owe my country in this her mighty struggle for self preservation. I believe, in the language of the immortal Douglas, that the rebellion is a pretext; that the election of Mr. Lincoln was a mere excuse; that it is the result of an enormous conspiracy to blot out the United States from the map of the world. I believe it to be the bounden duty of all true loyal men to support, protect, and sustain the government at all times, with their whole influence, mind, might and strength. I was born and reared in the arms of democracy, and have remained a life long democrat, have never swerved or deviated from the regular nominations of my party, except it may be said that my vote in 1861 and 1862, for the late gallant Gen. Jameson, be such. I am proud of that vote as also my vote for the lamented Douglass. I loved that noble patriot and went for his election with my whole soul, mind and strength. I earnestly desired his election and deplored the result, but am I any less bound to support protect and sustain the Government presided over by Abraham Lincoln than if presided over by Stephen A. Douglass? No; I feel bound to support all lawful and constitutional means and measures put forth by the present administration to suppress this unholy rebellion; and in their zeal to suppress and crush out the same, the administration should slightly transcend and overstep the bounds of the Constitution in an honest effort in the good and noble work, all good citizens should be willing to pardon something in behalf of such a glorious cause of saving the government which was bequeathed to us through that seven years of toil, treasure, tears and blood of our noble forefathers. Believing in the language of A. H. Stevens, now Vice President of the so called Southern Confederacy, (and I quote from his speech in the Georgia State Convention which took her out of the union) he says, "I challenge the man to point out one act of the government at Washington whereof the Southern people have just cause to complain." What an admission, coming from such a source. I would advise all pretended loyal men who are harping against the government, and framing and palming off excuses to justify those who are in rebellion against the best government the light of heaven ever shone upon, to obtain Mr. Stevens' speech to the Georgia Convention, and then if he does not sink away in shame and cease to excuse this horrible rebellion, such as the world never saw before, he would be a fit subject to be transported beyond the Union lines, "where a fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind." I am a democrat and always intend to sustain democratic principles; I am a war democrat, in favor of an energetic prosecution of the war, until those who have rebelled against the government ask for terms. I always had supposed that I had belonged to a noble party, who at all times and at any moment if our government was assailed by foes without or foes within, would spring to the rescue, and nobly as a portion of the same done so. Look at the noble example of a Stanton, Secretary of War, a Halleck, McClellan, Grant, Logan, McLernand, Butler, Dix, Sickles, Caceran, Spinks, Burnside, Foster, Lyon, Jameson, Berry, Howard, Sibley, all generals of the democracy, with a host of minor officers of the same stamp, backed by a large portion of rank and file of the democracy who are fighting in the ranks of the union army, for the noble cause of sustaining the government. God speed them on their glorious mission, all should stay up their hands and cheer them on. I go for and with all good union men, who are unconditionally for the government. I care not for party while the nation is bleeding at every pore. What is the duty of every patriot in this hour of our country's trial? There is but one course for me, I go for the government first, last, now and forever, and in going for the government, I must sustain the war measures of the administration. I cannot see how any man can be truly loyal to the Government and all the time finding fault with, and throwing tribs and impediments in the way of the administration,—the only constituted authority who can direct the ship of State. In so doing I am not alluding to all the notions and principles of the administration. I go in for putting down the rebellion first, and when we know we have a country left for party action, it will be time enough then to look around and see what lots of State and national policies we shall then differ about, and then all can take their place under the banner of party as suits them best.

I cannot sustain Mr. Bradbury, the nominee of the Portland Convention. His letter to Anderson does not come up to the terrible necessity of the times; the resolutions are too much milk and water. Why not pass one resolute denouncing the rebellion in unmeasured terms; why treat rebels so tenderly and give so faint a cheer for the Union victories. I shall support that outspoken Union Democrat, SAMUEL CONY. Read his letter of acceptance and tell me, ye canting conditional democrats, wherein it lacks the true ring of a patriot. I would say to all Douglass democrats do not so quick forget his noble example, do not forget his burning words of eloquence and patriotic expressions in his last speech before the Illinois Legislature; do not forget that he said if we must come, the greater the preparations and heavier the blows struck, the sooner the war would be ended. There can be but two sides to this question. Pat-

riots for, and traitors against the government. These are the words of our late champion and leader. I would call upon all union democrats who hold sacred his memory to come out boldly for the union candidate for governor, Judge Cony. He was a Jameson democrat, when you and I were. He is now a Union man to the core, when you and I are or ought to be. He goes in for the government without reservation. It matters not to me by what party names men have been called, I only want to know if they are now for the government without reservation, if so I am with them. If they are pandering to great and small rebellions, fault finding, uncertain and equivocal in their support of the government, they are not my men or men; and I cannot go for or with such. I go for men only who are outspoken for the nation's life in times like the present hour. In view of the record which we are all making up for posterity, I cannot, will not hesitate, I care not what others may say or do. In the language of the elder Adams, "Sink or swim, survive or perish," I am for this measure,—all measures, put forth to sustain the government, and crush out this wicked rebellion. Have not the republicans in this State sacrificed something for the Union cause. I point to the doings of the convention that nominated Judge Cony. Where can it be found in the history of any political party in this State fully in power and having the ability to nominate its own man, one who in accordance with the usages of all parties was clearly entitled to a re-nomination, hear them proclaim in that convention, "If the union cause can be better served, take another man, whether he has been a republican or a democrat we care not if he is unconditionally for the government and sustains the administration in its efforts to put down rebellion." These were no idle words. When the ballot came we all know the result, a glorious result for all true union men, and especially so for all true Douglass war democrats. They have a clear track, and who can hesitate? That government which has protected us from our infancy, is now threatened by a monster mob or rebellion; the very life of the nation is at stake, it demands and should have the hearty support of all good citizens without reservation or hesitation. JONAS GREENE.

UNION MEETING IN PORTLAND. An enthusiastic Union Meeting was held in Portland, on Saturday. Vice President Hamlin presided. Speeches were made by Hon. H. Winter Davis, and Gen. Howard. The reception of Gen. Howard was particularly flattering; and it seemed as though he would have no chance to speak for the tumult of applause. We quote an exchange: "He recapitulated the history of the last year's campaigns to show what the unflinching bravery of our armies had accomplished, and how much reason we had to be thankful to Providence for the near prospect of a glorious peace, earned by the complete and utter discomfiture of the rebels. He made a strong appeal to the people to merge all party political considerations in the determination to support our cause up to this happy culmination. The army had a right to such sympathetic support, but, even if it were denied in its full strength, that army would nevertheless be found doing its whole duty toward the country and the Government, against foes abroad and at home. The army wanted men; and it was immaterial of what color reinforcements might be. The great requisition was the means of conquering a glorious peace. Negroes had done their share of fighting well, and would be welcomed always to the ranks, where they could help to deal the blow that might by accident utterly kill off slavery. Again, urging the setting aside of a party feeling for a stern nationality of sentiment, the General retired amid great applause."

The following appointments have been made by the Governor, for the twelfth regiment: Elish F. Goddard of Rumford, Capt. Co. A; Peter G. Knapp of Byron, 1st Lieut. Co. A; Timothy M. Bean of Bethel, 2d Lieut. Co. A; Daniel M. Phillips of Gorham, Capt. Co. H.

The Confederate Cotton loan, in London, which has been above par, fell to 25 per cent, discount, on the receipt of late American news.

Fernando Wood was in Portland on Monday. He stopped but a few hours. The Press says the editor of the Argus was among those who visited him.

We have, all written out, a verbatim report of the speech made by Hon. J. W. Bradbury of Augusta, in the late Copperhead State Convention, which we shall publish in a few days, that the loyal people of Maine may see how low this detestable patriot could go down before the demagogues and traitors who unceremoniously kicked him out of bed in 1861. We regard Bradbury's speech, on some accounts, as the most infamous made on that occasion of such general infamy. It is time the people understood treason and resistance of law, when they appear under the garb of fine broadcloth or sitting in the cushion pew of a popular church, as well as when under the rough garb of a plug ugly, or in front of a whiskey seller's counter. [Press.]

The Lewiston Journal says the County Commissioners are giving a hearing on the petition of Job Prince, and others, for a free bridge across the Androscoggin at Lewiston.

War News.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

A dispatch from Gen. Sibley to Gen. Halleck, says: "We had three desperate engagements with 2000 Sioux Indians, in each of which they were routed and finally driven across the Missouri river, with the loss of all their substance, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the Indians were killed and wounded. 46 bodies have been found."

Another dispatch from Gen. Pope says: "Gen. Sully marched from Fort Piche for the Big Bend of the Missouri on the 20th ult., and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux. Little Crow, the principal chief, and instigator of the Indian hostilities, has been killed and his son captured."

Indian hostilities east of the Missouri river may be considered at an end. St. Louis, Aug. 15. Col. Caldwell, commanding 6th Artillery, Missouri Militia, telegraphs headquarters as follows: "Capt. Coffee attacked me to-day. He is completely routed, with thirty killed and wounded; his ammunition, wagons, commissary stores, horses, &c., are captured. A force is following him closely."

The Ninth Army Corps has been returned to Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Grant issued an order highly complimentary to the men, on their departure and directed that Vicksburg and Jackson should be inscribed on their colors and guidons.

New York, Aug. 15. The Times' Washington dispatch states that Lee's army is greatly demoralized, and that a fight occurred near Snickersville recently between several regiments of Mississippi and Texas troops and Stuart's cavalry. The former had started for home when Stuart's cavalry attacked them and compelled them to return. It is with difficulty that the rebel army is kept together, and the mountains are filled with deserters.

Memphis, Aug. 15. A recent cavalry expedition from Corinth released 250 conscripts taken by the guerrilla Forrest. A company of Coleman's men came into Corinth on Tuesday from Waynesboro'. They were conscripted by the rebels, and had several fights with Biffles. They refused to go with him, and armed themselves and reported at Corinth to enter our service.

Cairo, Aug. 16. A bearer of despatches from General Grant passed through here to day en route for Washington. It is understood that his despatches have reference to trade regulations on the Mississippi river. It is said Grant favors the opening of the cotton trade to all loyal citizens under proper restrictions, and recommends to the Washington authorities the immediate adoption of this policy. This will bring out a thousands of bales of cotton now hidden away in swamps, and have a beneficial effect on manufacturing interests.

Washington, Aug. 18. A dispatch was received this forenoon by government, dated the 17th, from a distinguished military officer in Tennessee, stating that the Chattanooga Rebel of the 16th announced that the bombardment of Charleston on Saturday the 15th was awful, and the firing from Gilmore's land battery on Morris Island and from the monitors was chiefly directed against Fort Sumter. The combined land and naval forces of the Federals seemed to be engaged.

New York, Aug. 18. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Herald states that the steamer New York had arrived there from Charleston, and learns that Fort Sumter is in a bad plight. Our army and long range guns are playing havoc on its walls, and it is stated that the side exposed to our battery is already breached.

Washington, Aug. 19. The government received a dispatch from Charleston via Fortress Monroe this morning, to the effect that on Friday and Saturday the bombardment was terrific. The action of the sea was so great on Sunday that the gunboats could not operate with the land batteries with any good result. On Monday it was expected that the sea would be smooth enough to enable the iron clads to join again in the attack.

Col. Beal to have his old soldiers. Toby Candor writes the Boston Journal as follows: "Gov. Colburn has written a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that the battalion of the 10th Maine Volunteers be attached to Col. Beal's veteran corps, which is being raised. This battalion is that portion of the 10th which enlisted for three years' service, and which is doing provost duty for Gen. Slocum's army corps. The Governor in his letter states in substance that the battalion desires to go into Col. Beal's regiment, because he is their old commander, and if they are not allowed to have their request complied with, they will re-enlist as veterans in Col. Beal's regiment as they have a right to do."

To the Point. At a rousing Union meeting held in Stetson Mr. Barker introduced the following terse and comprehensive resolutions which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. 1.—That this rebellion is unconstitutional. 2.—That it is constitutional to put it down. 3.—That Mr. Lincoln is putting it down. 4.—That we will support him while about it. 5.—That Mr. Cony goes for the right. 6.—That we go for Cony.

The Vanderbilt. A dispatch received at the Merchants' Exchange, Portland, Wednesday, says the United States steamer Vanderbilt was going into Rio Janeiro, July 15th.

UNION MEETINGS.

The friends of the Union will hold meetings at the times and places indicated by the following list of appointments, to wit:—

DIXFIELD, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1 P. M. Gov. Washburn, and Lewis Barker, Esq. BETHEL, Aug. 28, 2 P. M. Gov. Washburn, Lewis Barker, Esq., Hon. E. W. Woodbury.

WATERFORD, Aug. 29, 2 P. M. Lewis Barker, Esq., Capt. Enoch Knight, A. H. Walker, Esq.

FRYBURG, Aug. 31, 2 P. M. Lewis Barker, Esq., Sylvanus Cobb, jun., Hon. E. W. Woodbury.

LOCKE'S MILLS, Sept. 1, 1 P. M. Hon. John J. Perry, Hon. Sidney Perham.

CANTON MILLS, Sept. 3, 1 P. M. Hon. J. T. Gilman, Hon. Sidney Perham.

HARTFORD TOWN HOUSE, Even, Sept. 3, 7. John T. Gilman, Esq.

WEST SUMMER (Evening), Sept. 3, 7 P. M. Hon. Sidney Perham.

BUCKFIELD, Sept. 4, 1 P. M. Hon. J. T. Gilman, Hon. Sidney Perham.

RUMFORD CENTRE, Sept. 5, 1 P. M. Hon. John J. Perry, W. W. Bolster, Esq., E. B. Richardson, Esq.

PERE MICHIGAN HOUSE, Sept. 7, 1 P. M. Lewis Barker, Esq., Hon. Sidney Perham, Hon. E. G. Harlow.

ANDOVER CORNER, Sept. 7, 1 P. M. Hon. John J. Perry, Hon. E. G. Harlow, H. W. Park, Esq.

WEST BETHEL, Sept. 8, 1 P. M. Hon. John J. Perry, Hon. E. G. Harlow.

EAST DIXFIELD, Sept. 8, 1 P. M. Lewis Barker, Esq., Hon. Sidney Perham.

The Journal says that the Enrolling Board have examined 1638 drafted men, of whom 733 have been accepted, and 175 paid their commutation.

The "naval engagement," reported off the coast of Maine, is proved to have been a hoax. Dr. Crabtree, who witnessed the affair, states that it was a gunboat practicing her guns. No other vessel was in sight.

Capt. Mason M. Robinson, of the Maine 12th, reached home on a furlough, Saturday.

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

All are cordially invited to attend. Those interested in Sabbath Schools, that their interest may be increased; and those not interested that they may become so.

West Paris, July 29, 1863. A. HILL, Clerk.

MARRIED.

In Portland, August 11, by Rev. A. A. Miner, Rev. J. C. Snow, pastor of the Universalist church in Auburn, to Miss Lydia Jane Howe, of Portland. No cards.

In Oxford, at the residence of the bride's father, August 14, by Rev. A. W. Pottle, Rev. J. A. Thompson, in the 17th Maine Reg., to Miss Ellen C. Caldwell, of Oxford.

In Lowell, Aug. 19th, Mr. Erich Drenner to Mrs. Nancy McAllister both of Lowell.

In Lewiston, August 15th, Martin F. only child of Albert L. and I. G. Barback, aged 7 1/2 mo. to Agnes Frances, daughter of Hon. O. Neil W. Robinson, aged 23.

In Hiram, June 23rd, to Miss Abbie F. Moulton, aged 20 mo. July 2, Albert Moulton, aged 9 years and 11 mo.

At Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C., August 3rd, of chronic disease, Stedman Bennett, son of the 1st Mass. Regiment, and son of Isaac and Sarah Bennett of Norway, aged 42 years and 8 months.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. We have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of David Ledy, late of Bethel, deceased, and to report thereon to the said Judge of Probate.

David Ledy, late of Bethel, deceased, died on the 15th of October, A. D. 1862, from sun stroke at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

August 14, 1863.

S. S. LITTLEFIELD, C. R. AYER.

Bridgton Academy, at North Bridgton.

INCORPORATED IN 1808.

THE FALL TERM of this popular institution will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863, under the care of an able Board of Teachers. For further information apply to the Principal, C. E. HILTON, A. M.

THOMAS H. MEAD, Sec'y.

North Bridgton, Aug. 18th, 1863.

BETHEL, March 28th 1862.

I HEREBY certify that I have this day given my son, Asaph F. Bird, a minor, his true and just share of his estate. I shall hereafter claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting.

SAMUEL BIRD.

WHEREAS, my wife, Emily E. Sanborn, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or assisting her on my account, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of this date. I will pay no bills of her contracting after this date.

JEROME O. SANBORN.

Bethel, July 16, 1863.

To Wood Cutters.

I WISH to contract the cutting of ONE HUNDRED CORDS of WOOD, the work to be done immediately.

JAMES MERRILL.

Paris, Aug. 19, 1863.

3000 BUSHELS CORN,

Just received, (direct from the West)

To Drafted Men.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SECOND CONG. DISTRICT, MAINE. Lewiston, August 30th, 1863.

THE drafted men of Oxford County will report to these headquarters as follows:

The town of Oxford, on Monday, August 24, 1863. Norway, Tuesday, " 25, " Canton, Wednesday, " 26, " Hartford, " 27, " Bethel, Thursday, " 28, " Watford, Friday, " 29, " Buckfield, " 30, " Paris, Monday, " 31, " Peru, Tuesday, Sept. 1, " Dixfield, " 2, " Rumford, Wednesday, " 3, " Sumner, Thursday, " 4, " Wardsboro, " 5, " Hiram's Grant, " 6, " Greenwood, Friday, " 7, " Hebron, " 8.

The drafted men belonging to towns not mentioned above will report on the last day allowed them by their notifications.

Drafted men who may be accepted shall have a reasonable time allowed them to procure substitutes or pay their commutation money.

JOHN S. BAKER, Capt. and Provost Marshal.

JOEL PERHAM, Jr., Commissioner.

A. BURBANK, Surgeon, Board of Enrollment.

Country Residence for Sale.

THE FARM owned by the late Hon. R. K. Goodnow, situated within one hundred rods of the County Building at Paris, Oxford County, Me., is offered for sale at a great bargain.

The farm contains 110 acres of land, of excellent quality, which produces at present about 30 tons of hay, and the amount may be largely increased. Fruit, wood and water are abundant. The buildings are of the best, and the land is in good order. The location is pleasant and healthy, offering a desirable country residence.

For particular inquiry may be made on the premises, of Dr. W. A. KUST, South Paris, or WM. GOODNOW, Esq., Portland.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas

Thompson J. Brown, then of Watford in the County of Oxford, by his deed of mortgage dated October 28, 1857, and recorded in the Oxford Western Registry, book 38, page 424, conveyed to one Daniel Brown of Watford, certain real estate in Lowell, in said County of Oxford, and which said estate is more particularly described in the said mortgage deed, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money, to wit: \$1000, and whereas the said Daniel Brown, on the first day of April, 1863, assigned and transferred said mortgage deed and note secured to me, the subscriber, at Watford, I hereby give public notice that the conditions of said mortgage are broken and that I claim for the same according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

W. H. KNEELAND, Sweden, July 13, 1863.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE OWNER, wishing to secure his farm in Oxford County, will sell the one he now resides upon in Greenwood at a great bargain. Said farm contains 175 acres, 20 acres of it cuts from 25 to 30 tons of prime quality of hay. There are 60 acres of valuable wood land in the same with in these miles of the railroad station. It contains fruit, wood and water are abundant. The buildings are of the best, and the land is in good order. The location is pleasant and healthy, offering a desirable country residence.

For particular inquiry may be made on the premises, of Dr. W. A. KUST, South Paris, or WM. GOODNOW, Esq., Portland.

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

All are cordially invited to attend. Those interested in Sabbath Schools, that their interest may be increased; and those not interested that they may become so.

West Paris, July 29, 1863. A. HILL, Clerk.

MARRIED.

In Portland, August 11, by Rev. A. A. Miner, Rev. J. C. Snow, pastor of the Universalist church in Auburn, to Miss Lydia Jane Howe, of Portland. No cards.

In Oxford, at the residence of the bride's father, August 14, by Rev. A. W. Pottle, Rev. J. A. Thompson, in the 17th Maine Reg., to Miss Ellen C. Caldwell, of Oxford.

In Lowell, Aug. 19th, Mr. Erich Drenner to Mrs. Nancy McAllister both of Lowell.

In Lewiston, August 15th, Martin F. only child of Albert L. and I. G. Barback, aged 7 1/2 mo. to Agnes Frances, daughter of Hon. O. Neil W. Robinson, aged 23.

In Hiram, June 23rd, to Miss Abbie F. Moulton, aged 20 mo. July 2, Albert Moulton, aged 9 years and 11 mo.

At Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C., August 3rd, of chronic disease, Stedman Bennett, son of the 1st Mass. Regiment, and son of Isaac and Sarah Bennett of Norway, aged 42 years and 8 months.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. We have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of David Ledy, late of Bethel, deceased, and to report thereon to the said Judge of Probate.

David Ledy, late of Bethel, deceased, died on the 15th of October, A. D. 1862, from sun stroke at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

August 14, 1863.

S. S. LITTLEFIELD, C. R. AYER.

Bridgton Academy, at North Bridgton.

INCORPORATED IN 1808.

THE FALL TERM of this popular institution will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863, under the care of an able Board of Teachers. For further information apply to the Principal, C. E. HILTON, A. M.

THOMAS H. MEAD, Sec'y.

North Bridgton, Aug. 18th, 1863.

BETHEL, March 28th 1862.

I HEREBY certify that I have this day given my son, Asaph F. Bird, a minor, his true and just share of his estate. I shall hereafter claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting.

SAMUEL BIRD.

WHEREAS, my wife, Emily E. Sanborn, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring or assisting her on my account, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of this date. I will pay no bills of her contracting after this date.

JEROME O. SANBORN.

Bethel, July 16, 1863.

To Wood Cutters.

I WISH to contract the cutting of ONE HUNDRED CORDS of WOOD, the work to be done immediately.

JAMES MERRILL.

Paris, Aug. 19, 1863.

3000 BUSHELS CORN,

Just received, (direct from the West)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

THAT I, A. OSCAR NOYES, NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.,

Have Constantly on hand and am selling at the old prices,

Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces

Ritters of all kinds, English Porter, Pain Killers, Cough Syrup and Cough Remedies.

Also, all kinds of PILLS ever heard of.

Liniments, Ointments, Caster 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 Oil, Hair Dyes, and various kinds of Hair Preservers.

ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS of various kinds.

Thomsonian & Homeopathic REMEDIES.

FINELY ASSORTED 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 latest patterns of

ROOM PAPERS.

Curtains and Borders, 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, Knives, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Cards, Pencils, Wafers, Combs, Teeth and Nail Brushes, Dimples, Backgammon Boards, and all the usual Fancy Wares.

Bibles, Hymn Books, and a good assortment of Toy and Juvenile Books for the Young Folks, which will be sold at teachers very low.

Call and see my stock of goods, and remember the place is at

A. OSCAR NOYES' Noyes' Block, Norway, Me.

To Sportsmen.

FOR SALE, 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 Sporting Rifle, built to order, with all 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 more use for them. For information, inquire at this office.

Paris, July 15th, 1863.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a decree from Hon. William G. Barrows late Judge of Probate for Cumberland County, the subscriber, as administrator of the goods and estate which were of Maudy Foster late of Bridgton in said County of Cumberland, deceased, will sell at public auction, at Denmark, Maine, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title and interest which said estate has in and to one undivided half part of two acres of land situated in said County of Cumberland, formerly owned in common by Sewall Fly and John P. Perley, and the same which was levied upon and set off upon execution which issued from the Supreme Judicial Court, Cumberland County, on the second Tuesday of October A. D. 1861, in favor of the said Maudy Foster, deceased, against said Sewall Fly and John P. Perley, and which said Fly and Perley, and their heirs and assigns, do hereby certify and return of said execution recorded in the Western District Registry of Deeds, Oxford County, Book 45, pages 65, 69, 70, 71, reference may be made for a particular description of these premises, and the interest and title appertaining to said Estate.

SAMUEL F. PERLEY, Administrator.

July 15, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. By virtue of a decree from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of James C. Ayer, late of Bethel, deceased, will sell by public or private sale, at the dwelling house of said administrator on Saturday the fifth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate of said deceased, to wit:—

Bethel, June 24, 1863.

TIMOTHY AYER, Adm.

Bounties, and Back Pay

Procured for the heirs of

DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Also, PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS, Mothers, Children, and Disabled Soldiers.

BY CHARLES C. SANDERSON, Attorney & Counselor at Law, NORWAY, Me.

Norway, Feb. 5, 1863.

S. RICHARDS, Jr.

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Silver & Plated Ware, SPECTACLES AND FANCY GOODS

Opposite Methodist Church

SOUTH PARIS.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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

Peru, March 17th, 1863.

JONAS GREEN.

Farm Wanted.

A PRIME SMALL FARM wanted, in the town of Paris, that can be had for \$1000 cash. Union of W. M. GOODNOW, Norway, July 8, 1863.

Ground Plaster

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

S. R. LOCKE

Highland Boarding School FOR BOYS.

THE Third Year of this School will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 1st, and continue 12 weeks. The advantages for 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.

Gould's Academy.

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

M. C. FERNALD, A. B. Principal.

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.

Fryburg Academy.

THE FALL TERM of this flourishing institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1863, and continue eleven weeks.

R. P. SNOW, A. M., Principal, Aided by thoroughly competent assistants.

D. E. SEWALL, Sec'y, Treasurer.

Fryburg, Aug. 24th, 1863.

Dixfield Village High School.

THE FALL TERM will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 1st, and continue eleven weeks.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

From the Massachusetts Farmer.

Instinct of Animals, Birds and Insects

There are different sorts of instincts. One is the migratory instinct, which leads birds, animals, and even insects to leave one locality for one far distant one. For instance, the whole tribe of swallows, and about forty other sorts of little tender birds, which have amused us with their songs during the summer months, leave this country in the autumn for more genial climates.

In the vast prairies of North America, large herds of buffaloes quit one locality, impelled by a strong migratory instinct, for one, perhaps, many hundred miles distant, and neither rivers nor swamps stop them in their progress. Even the butterflies in South America have been known to quit the woods and prairies of that country in myriads, and to fly over vast seas in search of fresh flowers and plants, having exhausted those in the country they have left.

Then there is the extraordinary instinct which leads one animal to benefit itself by the operations of another. For instance, there is the well-known fact of a colony of ants making slaves of other ants to assist them in their work, thus holding them in subjection. Then the cuckoo lays her eggs in the nests of other birds, in order that her young may be brought up by them. The man-of-war's bird feeds upon fish, but he is so formed that he is unable to catch them himself, and therefore he lives on the prey caught by other fishing birds, and from which he takes his name.

I must also mention the instinct of commiseration in some animals. It is a well known fact, that when a sheep has produced two lambs, and has died in bringing them forth, other ewes of the flock have suckled and brought up the helpless young ones. I have seen sparrows feed young canary birds, which have been placed for some time outside of a window, when they have cried for the food their parents have been in the habit of supplying them with. Sparrows, also, have been known to feed one of their companions, who was caught by the leg by a long piece of worsted which she was conveying to her nest in the thatched roof of a building, and was so fixed among the straws that she could not extricate herself. She was thus fed for many days, until the worsted gave way, when the whole of her companions appeared to rejoice at her escape by making clamorous noises. But what shall we call the instinct of the elephant, which, when a child, unable to walk, has been placed under its care, has allowed it to crawl as far as the extent of the animal's chain, and then gently lifted it up with its trunk, and replaced it in safety? It is truly an extraordinary effect of care and intelligence, and is also a proof of that noble animal's gentle nature.

Again, there is the powerful instinct of self-preservation. A hunted and hard-pressed fox has been known to plunge into a weedy pond, cover itself with weeds, and only leave its nose out of the water, so that it was just able to breathe. Another fox was frequently hunted from a certain cover, and after a good run was lost at a particular close-cropped hedge. Casts were made with the hounds in every direction, but the scent could never be taken up. At last one of the sportsmen looked up at a row's nest, on the top of a high tree which grew in the hedge and saw the end of a fox's tail projecting from it. The cunning animal on the day in question, had omitted to curl his tail sufficiently round him; this led to the discovery of his retreat, from which he was speedily driven, and after a short run, I am sorry to add, he was killed. Some animals and even some insects, will put on the semblance of death when their lives are in danger. The common snake, I happen to know, will do this on some occasions. At others he will emit so horrible a stench, that no one will feel inclined to molest him. The hedgehog rolls himself up and remains perfectly still when molested. When he thinks the danger is over, he unrolls himself by degrees and looks about and if all appears safe, he runs to secure a retreat. The common wood-louse will do the same.

But what I call that instinct which leads a young wasp, within an hour after it has left its cell to rally forth and collect that curious paper, for it is nothing else, with which they either form their cells, or make their shell-like covering for their nest, which must add so much to the warmth so necessary to the well-being of the infant grubs? In like manner a young bee, almost directly after it has left its cell, will fly away not only to collect honey from flowers, but will return with its little thighs loaded with what is called bee-bread. Nor is this all. Instinct leads it to discharge the honey from its stomach into some cell prepared for the purpose, and to scrape off the farina from its thighs into another cell, and then trample it down as a deposit to be used as food for the infant grubs.

Ants have a peculiar instinct, indeed a very curious one. On the tender shoots of a poplar tree, a number of little green insects called aphids may often be seen clustered together. Ants feed on their antennae, and tickle the aphids with their antennae; this process appears to give pleasure to the aphids, which emit a sweet fluid from their bodies, which the ants greedily devour. I have myself witnessed this operation too often to admit a doubt of its truth.

From the American Agriculturist.

Digging Muck or Peat.

With all that has been said upon the value of this substance for manure, the last ten years, it is not half appreciated. The majority of our farmers have never used it, and few of them who use it, conduct their operations so carefully as to know how much it is worth. I am writing in sight of a clover field dressed with muck, which blossoms all over in praise of the article. Lubin never sent out such perfume as comes up from this muck-plastered meadow. The general conviction is, that muck is good on hungry, gravelly soils, and loose sands. It is, for I have found it thus and seen the results. It may not be known that it is also good on muck lands. That meadow now so luxuriant with clover, good for three tons to the acre, is a reclaimed swamp, and the manure was simply dried muck and fish pomace at the rate of not over five dollars to the acre. We have repeatedly tried stable manure composted with muck, upon the same meadow with similar results. The popular faith that it is best for gravelly soils, is undoubtedly correct, but is about good enough, when composted, for even reclaimed muck swamps. And this fact is not without its analogies. It is well known, that soils made up in part from lime rock, are much benefited by applications of lime; and granite soils which are supposed to be rich in potash from the decomposed felspar, show at once the effects of wood ashes.

The muck is ameliorated by the manure or ashes with which we have mixed it, and it shows its good effects upon the grass in a powerful manner. After using muck for ten years and more, we should hardly know how to farm on old soils without it. The present is the best season in the whole year to dig it. The swamps are now, many of them, without water enough to be troublesome, and the water is so warm, that one can stand in it barefooted all day without danger of taking cold. Then the warm season is much the best for curing the muck. When thrown out upon the bank of a ditch, it is drained of its superfluous water at once, and is dried in the sun. The outside of the heap very soon becomes as dry as powder and much finer than common soil. In this dry condition it is benefited by the fall rains and winter frosts, if it lies on the bank, and still more benefited if it is carried to the yards and stables. It is one of the best deodorizers for sink drains, privy vaults, and barn cellars, and a farmer should always keep a good supply on hand, and, if possible, have it sheltered ready for use. There is a great difference in the value of muck, owing to the trees and shrubs from the decay of which it is composed. But the immediate effects of it upon crops is still more determined by the condition in which it is applied to land. This summer curing before it goes to the compost heap, or the stables, we regard as very important. Without attempting to account for the philosophy of the fact, it does undergo a very rapid change in hot weather, and becomes much more available for plant food in the compost heap. If it is to be in the compost heap six months or a year before using, the summer exposure is of less importance. Muck digging ought to have a regular place in the yearly routine of labor. On the whole we have never found any farm operation to pay quite so well.

CONNECTICUT.

FARMING IN NEW MEXICO. A correspondent of the Wisconsin Farmer, writing at Barclay's Fort, New Mexico, gives an interesting statement of facts in relation to this portion of the country, from which we copy the following:

The lands which are cultivated are productive to a degree perfectly astounding to a stranger, when the mode of cultivation they have undergone, and exposure suffered for all past time, are taken into account. Sometimes in the month of April, May or June, and the people are not very particular about the time, all the weeds and vegetables on the land are burned up, and the water is let out of the ditch upon the piece of land to be cultivated, and is made to run over every part of it. Without this the land is too hard for ploughing. The seed, if wheat, oats barley or peas, is then sown over the land, and ploughed in, generally, with a Mexican plough, never more than three inches deep; after which a log is drawn sidewise over the land and the small ditches cut for future waterings, and the work is done till watering time arrives. Corn is planted in the same manner, except the seed is placed in the bottom of the furrow at proper distances apart, and is covered by the next furrow. Crops require about two waterings to perfect them. The yield exceeds belief. Wheat, which exceeds all other crops, not unfrequently gives fifty times the amount sown, and is of a superior quality. A hundred to one has been known.

TO MAKE DOMESTIC GUANO. Dissolve five pounds of saltpetre and one of salammoniac in one barrel of water; and one barrel of dry fine manure; mix well with half a bushel or more of plaster; without plaster salammoniac will evaporate. Put half a gill, or a small handful in the hill with core; for other crops, or clover, sow broadcast, not being particular as to the quantity. I used the foregoing and found it very good, but I prefer more salammoniac and plaster with the addition of oak, and less saltpetre, as I find it to be cheaper. One year I mixed with ashes, instead of manure, and there came a white crust, resembling salt, on the hill.

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 DANIEL A. TWITCHELL, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to July 21, 1862. THOMAS H. BROWN.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of executor of the last will and testament of CALSBY S. GAMAGE late of Fryeburg, g.

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 July 21, 1862. JAMES O. McMILLAN.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator with the will annexed of the estate of JOHN BRACKETT late of Stow, 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 July 21, 1862. DAVID R. HASTINGS.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of MARK M. STINCHFIELD 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 July 21, 1862. THOMAS H. BROWN.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator with the will annexed of the estate of PARSON PINGREE late of Denmark in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to July 21, 1862. JASPER PINGREE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of WILLIAM P. SCRIBNER late of Bethel in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to July 21, 1862. JAMES BURBANK.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of JAMES BURBANK late of Bethel in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to July 21, 1862. JAMES BURBANK.

Treasurer's Sale.

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

August, July 22, 1862.

PURSUANT to Chap. 6, Sec. 34 of the Revised Statutes, I will, at the State Treasurer's office, in Augusta, on the sixth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, sell and convey by deed to the highest bidder, all the interest of the State in the tracts of land hereinafter described, lying in unincorporated townships—the said tracts having been forfeited to the State for taxes, and the same have been certified to the Treasurer of State, for the year 1862.

The sale and conveyance of each tract will be made subject to a right in the owner or his heirs, who rights have been forfeited, to redeem the same at any time within one year after the sale, by paying to the purchaser the proportion of what the purchaser has paid for the same, with interest at the rate of twenty per cent per annum from the time of sale, and one dollar for release; or such owner may redeem his interest by paying as aforesaid to the Treasurer of State, as provided in Chapter 6, Sec. 36, 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.

6420 acres, Andover North Surplus and West, 6.94

8702 acres, No. 3, R. 1, 7.25

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 A. D. 1862.

On the petition of CHARLOTTE HALL, widow of Jefferson Hall late of Paris in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband.

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 in Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third 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.

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 A. D. 1862.

On the petition of SARAH S. MERRILL, widow of Charles Merrill late of Norway in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband.

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 in Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third 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.

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 A. D. 1862.

On the petition of ROXANA LEBRY, widow of David Leiby late of Brownfield in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be ascertained and set out to her as her late husband's estate, and that Commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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 in Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

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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 in Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third 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.

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