

The Oxford Democrat

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PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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Coroner, and Deputy Sheriff

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POLITICAL.

LETTER FROM PRES. LINCOLN.

TO THE
Union Mass Convention at Springfield,
Illinois.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington }
August 31, 1863. }

Hon. James C. Conkling,

My Dear Sir: Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois on the third day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city, so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the Nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the Nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it; but how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways—First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do; are you not for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this; if you are you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief.

The strength of the rebellion is in its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range in opposition to that army is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the South and peace men from the North get together in Convention and frame and proclaim a compromise, embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania. Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence, but no paper compromise to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not agreed can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise to be effective must be made either with those who control the rebel army or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless; and I promise you, that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people according to the bond of service in the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negroes. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself on the subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, you perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional; I think differently. I think the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with law of war, in times of war.

The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? and is it not needed whenever taking it helps us and hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massa-

cre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the Proclamation as law is valid or is not valid; if it is not valid it needs no retraction; if it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life.

Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half trial to suppress the rebellion before the Proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under the explicit notice that it was coming unless arrested by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the Proclamation as before. I know, as fully as any one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers. Among some of the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called abolitionism, or with Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged, that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter, fight you, then, exclusively to save this Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle to save the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever the negroes can be got to do as soldiers leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes like other people, act upon motives; why should they do anything for us if we do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motives, even the promise of freedom, and the promise being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of waters again goes unweaved to the sea, thanks to the great Northwest for it! Nor yet wholly to them; three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand. On the spot their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one and let none be barred who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even though that is all, it is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note.

Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the waters' margins they have been present, not only in the deep sea the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracks.

Thanks to all for the Great Republic, for the principle by which it lives and keeps alive for man's vast future. Thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did.

I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clenched teeth, and steady eyes and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it. Still let us not be over sanguine of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in his own good time will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Nothing so bad as not to be good for something.

Things worth being Remembered.

1. That the leaders of the present Democratic party met in secret conclave in the Preble House after Sumter had been captured by rebels, and there talked over the chance of New England's being admitted to Jeff. Davis' Confederacy!

2. That every man heretofore a member of the Democratic party, who reveals an unconditional loyalty to the Government, and labors to put down rebellion by all the means placed in his power by God and nature is stigmatized as an "abolitionist," and of being influenced only by mercenary motives.

3. That the great Democratic State Convention of Maine, nine hundred strong, while passing all sorts of resolutions against the course of the Government, had not one word of gratulation over the recent victories at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

4. That Virgil Parris demanded a candidate who should denounce "this wicked, this unholy, this hellish war," and Gen. Anderson gave him such assurances in relation to Bion Bradbury that he was perfectly satisfied to accept him.

5. That a Topsham delegate demanded a candidate who would if elected, withdraw the Maine troops, and Gen. Anderson satisfied him that Bradbury would be the right man in the right place.

6. That a Convention of nine hundred, presided over by a Quaker, cheered a recommendation to resist the laws of the Federal Government.

7. That the present Democratic party ignores every principle that distinguished the Democratic party in its better days, and has adopted rules and platforms that exclude from its communion all men who sympathize in the views of Jefferson, Jackson and Douglas.

8. That the democracy of to-day has no mission to accomplish but the defense and perpetuation of human slavery; that the only sin for which it has no forgiveness is the sin of opposition to slavery, and that the men who have heretofore reflected honor upon the party are now denounced only for their unconditional loyalty to the Union and the government.

9. That while the rank and file of the Democratic party may be honest, the controlling spirit are unmistakably in sympathy with treason as the instigators of the present rebellion.

10. That treason is the most damning crime a man can commit, as it involves all other crimes.

11. That the present Democratic party is steeped in treason to its lips, and its intelligent leaders are no better than Floyd or Jeff. Davis.

12. That such a party is false to humanity, dangerous to liberty, a disgrace to the nation, and to secure its everlasting overthrow is one of the highest duties devolving upon every patriot. [Press.]

SHORTER CATECHISM OF NEGRO EQUALITY. Who said that men are created equal?—Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died and Richard M. Johnson had become President who would have become the Democratic Mistress of the White House? The same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party.

Who gave the negro a right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person owning \$250, in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and before settling in that State? The Democratic party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of the Democratic party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her constitution of 1795? General Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such.

Who, with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually whining about negro suffrage and negro equality? The Democratic party.

All these things were done by Democrats and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and charge it upon the Republicans—just like the thief who cries stop thief the loudest.

The Doom of Democracy.

Thurlo Weed, the veteran editor and statesman, whose sagacity as a political man is in very high repute in all sections of the country, says in recent letter:

"I remember Federalism in its palmy condition, redolent of material and intellectual acquisitions—its statesmen, jurist and lawyers towering up head and shoulders above their fellows. And I remember this party when its leaders, in sympathy with the enemies of their country, began to drag it under; when in Congress, in the Legislature, in its journals, and finally in the Hartford Convention, language identical with the utterance of disloyal democrats now turned the people against them.

Here in the letter of Mr. Bradbury, accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maine, is an illustration!

"Are the people of Maine ready to concede the claim set up by the National Administration to that despotic power which could deprive them of their dearest rights and most noble guarantees affecting life, liberty, and property, which are secured to them by the grand old Constitution established by their fathers?"

This is New England Federalism, rank and raw. This precise language is stereotyped in the archives of Federalism. They preached it until the patriotic masses loathed Federalism and "spewed it out."

There is reason for fear that modern Democracy will share the fate of ancient Federalism. The proclivity of its leaders is in that direction.

After citing other instances of the disloyal drift of the democratic leaders, Mr. Weed says:

"These things, I say, will run the Democratic party under; for no party, be its antecedents what they may, can be unfaithful to the country during a war. The people unvaryingly and unerringly find out and take the patriotic side. No matter if the administration errs, falls short of its duty, or even exceeds its authority, the people will stand by the government.

During the war of 1812, the Federalist abused and ridiculed "Jimmy Madison," more maliciously than President Lincoln is abused now. But they were against their country in its day of trial, and they were driven from power into popular contempt, and compelled to disband, seeking shelter from public indignation with other political organizations.

Such will be the fate of democracy if it be not warned; if it continues to take counsel of men whose prejudices blind or whose secession sympathies mislead."

From the Keenebeck Journal.

The Draft is Ended in Maine.

Do you wish to have another Draft?

The Draft in this State is over. The brilliant and continuous victories of the Union Arms on so many glorious battlefields within the last two months, give assurance to the Administration that there will be no necessity for repeating the draft. The voluntary enlistment of Veteran Regiments throughout all the loyal States, and the rapid organization of Negro Brigades in the South, will amply recruit the ranks of the Union Armies. It is the special object and desire of the Administration never to have another draft, and if its policy it generously sustained by the free and loyal voters of the North, there will be none. Indeed, if the Administration had not been delayed by Copperhead opposition from early enlisted Negro troops, there would never have been any necessity for a draft—so that for all the inconvenience and distress resulting from that source, the Copperheads of the Free States are directly responsible.

But if the Administration is crippled hindered and embarrassed in its efforts to organize Veteran Regiments of Volunteers and large masses of Negro troops, there will be no resource and no alternative but a fresh draft under the conscription Act. The leading supporters of Bion Bradbury openly declare that they will contribute no money and no men except as forced to do so by law—thus giving the Administration no alternative but drafting. The Union party supporting Samuel Cony, on the other hand, are pledged to do all they can to raise Volunteers—and to give their influence in every form to the enlistments of Negro troops—saving all possibility of another resort to drafting in this State.

An intelligent voter, therefore, who wishes to avoid another draft, will vote with the party that is determined to fill our army with volunteers in the North and African Brigades in the South.

If Bion Bradbury should be elected Governor of Maine, the whole influence of the State Government would be thrown against raising Volunteers and against allowing Negroes to fight in the Union Army—and the National Administration would be compelled to resort again and again, to the

drafting process to raise troops—and should this be resisted, we should have the horrors of civil war in our midst.

With such issues pending, can the voice of Maine be doubtful?

"Pocket Patriots."

Lewis [Barker] is what they term a pocket patriot. He works for pay. [Augusta Age.]

What the copperhead patriot of the Age works for would probably be seen if the Jeff. Davis party could succeed in carrying the Northern elections and be able to stop the war and "reconstruct" the Union with a rebel slaveholding Government.

As to Mr. Barker, we think he is a "pocket patriot." He has shown by his acts He feels for his country—in his pocket. He has shown by his acts, that not only his time and talents but his money is for his country. At the very commencement of the rebellion, when he was and always had been a supporter of the democratic party and before he or any other man could know how political parties would shape themselves, in regard to the war, he came out in his own "pocket" to the first soldier who would enlist in his country's cause a sum equal to a year's pay and bounty. Mr. Samuel H. Kenney was the first man who enlisted under the call. He joined the gallant Second Maine, and served until the second Bull Run battle, when he was wounded with four bullets, and left the service with glory and honor. To him Mr. Barker paid in cash, out of his own "pocket," \$156 in addition to his government pay and bounty. The offer and example of Mr. Barker went far to stimulate the patriotic feeling of that section and to aid in furnishing enlistments—and it is well known that loyal town of only 913 inhabitants, has sent over one hundred men to fight the battles of the country. This, it seems to us, is "pocket patriotism" to some purpose—a record such as the editor of the Augusta Age will not soon show. [Bangor Whig.]

TRUTH FROM AN UNWANTED SOURCE. The New York Herald publishes (accidentally perhaps) a letter from its correspondent in New Orleans, recently arrived there from Texas, who says:

"There is nothing more aggravating to 'loyal Southern men' than the attempts of a certain class of demagogues at the North to force upon them conditions of peace and Slavery without consulting in any manner the people most interested in the future of the Rebel States. Let me here say, that coming from Texas as I do, and so recently too, I can say that the loyal men of that State (and there are thousands) are willing to and do endorse the Administration in all its war measures, and are waiting to assist it in putting down the Rebellion by any measure or movement, no matter what it may be, that has for its aim the crushing out of treason. There is a class of semi-oath of allegiance, property-saving, loyal-traitor men, who have objections to some secondly giving due obedience to the law, and give them some idea of their duty to their country and their country and to their country's God.

The true loyal men desire to see peace—indeed are anxious for it; but with it must come the sure and certain destruction of the Slave Power and Slavery in these States. They will consent to no compromise that will extend any privilege to the 'institution' beyond a very limited period of time, and many are anxious to see it extinguished from this moment, and would so order it were they in possession of the power.

Let the Administration be sustained until the Rebellion is crushed, and when peace is restored and the laws obeyed, then and then only should men look after 'party lines' and this or that 'plank' in those terrible 'platforms' upon which rests the airy castle of some mobby political demagogue."

AMUSING CIRCUMSTANCE. During the Draft in the Fourteenth Ward a little incident gave rise to much merriment, and contributed to the good feeling everywhere manifested about the conscription. In the crowd there stood a pale faced Irishman, with his hands crossed and his arms behind his back. He gazed intently as each name was drawn from the wheel of destiny. He had not been heard to speak a word to anybody. Presumably he appeared to be operated upon by some unseen galvanic battery. During his spasm he exclaimed in an F sharp tone—

"Wher it round! wher it round!—rouse it will ye!" shouted the man. He was evidently full of dread suspense.

"What's the matter with you?" shouted the Provost Marshal.

"Oh, be jabbers, turn it round a dozen o-times, for that man you drawn last is my next door neighbor."

At this point, the universal laugh came in.

[Phil. North American.]

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, SEPT. 11, 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:

CHRISTOPHER C. CUSHMAN, Hebron.

FOR CO. TREASURER:

WILLIAM A. PIDGIN of Paris.

UNION MEETINGS.

Hon. Sidney Perham,

Will speak at West Sumner, Friday Evening, Sept. 11, at 7 o'clock.

Col. Wm. Wirt Virgin,

Will speak at Dixfield Village, Saturday, Sept. 12, at 7 P. M.

Lewis Barker, Esq.,

Will speak at South Paris, Thursday, Sept. 10, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Meeting at Norway.

HON. HENRY WILSON,

Will address the people, at the

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, NORWAY,

Friday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.

And at Craig's Mills, Friday Evening.

He will come from Bridgton, Friday morning, and the public may rely upon hearing him.

The preservation of the Government is paramount to all other political questions, and there can be but two sides to this controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be none but patriots and traitors.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Work! Work! Work!

We call upon the union men every where to work as for their lives, from this time until the polls are closed on the day of election. Don't be afraid to spend a few days in your country's service. Remember your country is in peril—that traitors in our midst are laboring night and day to destroy the union and get up a civil war at the North. Remember that our sons and brothers are away in the tented field defending the old flag against the sacrilegious hands of Southern rebels, they expect us to crush out copperheadism at the north. They call upon us to do it. Let us respond and make a vigorous fight against copperheadism and treason every where it shows its hydra head. Go among your neighbors and disabuse their minds of the infamous lies propagated by copperheads, and don't be satisfied to act on the defensive, charge upon these northern rebels and drive them back to their dens. Keep your camp fires burning every hour until after election. Work! work! work! and God and humanity will bless your efforts. WORK! WORK! and the right will prevail.

Look out for Spurious Votes.

The Bradbury traitors are up to all kinds of tricks. They not only will lie but cheat. We learn from the best authority that they have caused a large number of mixed tickets to be printed and circulated all over the county. Look out for these fraudulent attempts to cheat the people. Examine all your votes and see that you have the genuine union ticket, containing the names of the loyal candidates. Compare your ballot with the names at the head of our columns, and see that the ticket is right.

Vote Early.

To all union men we have to say VOTE EARLY. Don't be afraid to spend one whole day, if necessary for your country. Start out in good season and help those who have no means of conveyance to the polls. Rally in the morning. By delaying to go to polls until late in the day you may lose your vote. Again we repeat, vote early.

Bring every Union man to the Polls.

Don't lose a single vote that can be obtained for the Union ticket. See that every UNION MAN is out, bring home those who are away from home and look out that none are overlooked at home. Every vote for our country tells. Every vote for the union ticket is a vote for the old flag. Rally then from every hill top and valley, and let God and our country be the watchword.

The people at Norway, were favored last week, with a telling speech from Gen. Busted, the eloquent Irish orator of New York. He spoke at Bridgton, Wednesday afternoon, and came to Norway as the guest of Ezra F. Beal, Esq., that he might take the morning train out. After tea, he spoke to the people for three-quarters of an hour, in a manner that set the copperheads travelling in circles, after the manner of a hen with her head cut off.

Gallant Old Oxford all right.

From every part of glorious Old Oxford we have the most cheering reports. Her noble sons are alive to the great interests pending in the coming election and ready and anxious to rally with the loyal men of Maine in crushing out treason at home. By invitation we made a flying trip through the North Eastern part of the County last week in company with brother Gilman of the Press. Wednesday afternoon we addressed a large meeting at Buckfield Village presided over by that staunch union man Col. A. D. White. After taking tea at the hospitable mansion of one the oldest and most efficient laborers in the republican party, Hon. Noah Prince, we proceeded to Hartford and found a full audience assembled in the town house waiting for speakers. Ervin Robinson Esq., presided over the meeting, which we addressed and then listened to the eloquent remarks of our friend Gilman until half past ten o'clock, the people meantime showing no evidences of being tired, or any disposition to go away. We were kindly entertained for the night by one of our good friends living close to the town House, whose name we regret to say we have forgotten. Thursday carried us to Canton Mills, where we found the Oxford County Baptist Association in session. We spent a couple of hours in the forenoon in this religious meeting. The exercises were very interesting. We felt specially interested in the report on Sabbath Schools, made Wm. H. Atwood Esq., of Buckfield, and also in his sound views upon this great subject embodied in his remarks upon presenting this report. This association passed some excellent Resolutions upon the state of the Country, which are presented elsewhere. The association kindly adjourned at half past twelve to make way for the union meeting in the afternoon which was a grand success. It was held in the church which was crowded to overflowing. Elder Dunham of Bryants Pond presided. We talked a while, when Bro. Gilman made one of the best speeches we have listened to in this campaign. In the evening we spoke at Peru Centre. Jonas Greene, Esq., one of the most influential democrats in this County presided. He, like John A. Peters, Nathan Webb and thousands of others,—old democrats,—who never carried the republican ticket in their lives, goes in heart and soul for Cony. After enjoying the hospitalities of his mansion for the night, we proceeded to Rumford Centre and took dinner with our friend Hoyt after which we addressed a large meeting in the old Congregational Church. That staunch friend of the union Hon. Timothy Walker presided. In the evening we addressed an overflowing House at Hanover with that live republican A. K. Knapp Esq., for presiding officer. After being kindly entertained by him for the night, we returned on Saturday well satisfied with what we had seen and heard. The Bears of Old Oxford are wide awake and will give a good account of themselves next Monday. Everywhere we found our friends full of enthusiasm and hope. The falsehood, misrepresentations and treason of the Copperhead traitors who are traveling through our county are working out their own end. The vulgar, profane and treasonable harrangues of such men as Frank Smith, Virgil D. Parris, Dud Clay and N. S. Littlefield are making more union men than Bradbury Democrats. The gallant sons of Old Oxford are not yet ready to desert the old flag and embark their all on board the pirate craft of Jeff Davis and his servile allies in Maine. No! they are for the union, the constitution and the old flag and under this glorious old banner they will rally and with the grand union army of Maine will on the second Monday of September drive treason and copperheadism back to its native perdition.

How they pity the Poor Man.

It will be remembered by the voters of Paris that, when they were called upon to vote a bounty to such as might be drafted, under the conscription act, S. R. Carter advocated strongly the plan of paying \$300 commutation. He said he favored this because it would equalize the burden, and save the poor man from oppression. He asked no favors of the town. If he was drafted he could pay his fine himself. It was those who could not do so that he wished to have protected.

Now this same Carter was drafted. Did he stand back and let some poor man have the benefit of the thousand dollars deposited by Mr. R. S. Stevens, at the outset, to go towards paying these bounties? The Selectmen say not. He was among the very first to apply, and he endeavored, so one of the board informs us, to obtain a pledge that the first \$200 obtained should be paid to him or his substitute!

This is not a new illustration of the love they have for the poor, but may serve to point a moral.

Col. Virgin spoke at Andover, Monday afternoon, and Rumford in the evening. He had good audiences at each place. He is reported to have made capital speeches at both places. It will be seen that he speaks at Dixfield Village, Saturday evening.

The Copperhead meeting, appointed at Bean's Corner, Monday evening, was a decided fizzle. About twenty assembled; but they left before the speaker arrived. When Mr. Hammons reached the ground he found an empty house and very wisely concluded to go down and hear Col. Virgin.

Readers in this vicinity will be glad to know that Lewis Barker will speak at South Paris, Thursday evening. Give him a good house.

Meeting at Bryant Pond.

Senator Wilson and Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. addressed a very good meeting at Bryant Pond, Tuesday afternoon. The speech of Mr. Wilson was very able and finished. By close argument he traced to its logical conclusion of falsehood, each malicious attack which has been made upon the government; and pointedly exhibited the opposition platform in its true light by showing how every rebel from Jefferson Davis down to the meanest man in the Southern confederacy, would gladly vote for Bion Bradbury, were they here and could cast a ballot. His exposure of the conscription act was able. It was substantially the same, as given in a speech at Kennebunk, the evening previous. We copy from a report of that speech as follows:

The Copperhead demagogues, who hiss their poison into the ear of interest, fear, prejudice and passion, who misstate the purpose and pervert the provisions of the enrollment act, fail to tell the men they mean to mislead that the Government had full authority before the passage of that act to draft for nine months every man in the country between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not exempt by the militia laws of Congress or of the States. In 1795 Congress enacted that any officer of the militia who should fail to obey the call of the President should forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay and be liable to court martial, and that every private forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay and be imprisoned one month for every five dollars of such fine. Every citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not exempt by the militia laws of Congress or of the States is liable to be drafted for nine months, fined, if failing to obey the call, a sum equal to one year's pay and be imprisoned until he pays the fine at the rate of one month for every twenty-five dollars. Under the militia laws of the United States and of the States, government officials, the favored and fortunate, are exempted, not the poor toiling masses.

Having secured in this act, as compared with the old military laws, uniformity, equality, force, economy, comfort, health and life; framed the act so as to bear as slightly as possible upon the industries and social life of the people, Congress desired to relieve the toiling dependent poor and to make national and State officials and the wealthy and the favored and fortunate bear their share of the burdens of enforced military service. By the national and State military regulations. By the national officials, Member of Congress, Custom House officers, Post Masters, Clerks, Judges, Ministers of the Gospel, and the favored and fortunate, were exempted from military duty. The national and State militia laws discriminated against the poor and in favor of the rich. This law, so falsely and severely denounced, discriminates against the rich and in favor of the poor. Members of Congress, Custom House officers, postmasters and their clerks, ministers, national and state officials (excepting the Vice President), the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Governors of the States, are now enrolled and must fight, or get a substitute, or pay the commutation of \$300.

While this law requires the favored, the fortunate, the rich, to bear its burdens, it tenderly spares the poor. Never was a military law enacted in America so careful of the dependent poor. In this world of inequality no legislation can lift from the toiling masses the burdens that too often press too heavily upon them, but this law, so bitterly assailed, seeks to relieve the inequalities of life. This denounced enrollment act exempts of the poor the only son of the widow dependent on his labor; the only son of aged or infirm parents dependent on his labor; one of the two or more sons of such parents; the only brother of orphan children not twelve years old dependent upon his labor; the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent on his labor. Under these humane provisions tens of thousands of the toiling dependent poor are relieved from the burdens of enforced military duty. Congress wisely exempted, as an act of humanity, young men between eighteen and twenty. Thousands of immature young men have broken down under the severe duties of the service, and sank into the hospitals or into premature graves. Many of the young men of this tender age are fitted for the army and should enter its service, but as a class it would have been cruel to have forced them into the army, and Congress in this, as in other portions of the law, followed the promptings of humanity.

But the commutation provision of \$300 is denounced as a discrimination against the poor in favor of the rich. He who utters this sentiment insults reason and outrages decency. The man who believes it is mentally contemptible. The man who utters it in the ear of the people proclaims an illogical absurdity. No man was ever forced into the army by this \$300 commutation provision, or ever will be, or ever can be. It has not, it will not, it cannot force one man into the service of the United States. It is a provision of exemption, not of compulsion. No man is held by it, tens of thousands are relieved by it. It was made for the sole benefit of the poor, of the small farmers, mechanics and laboring men. It discriminates in their favor, and will and must do so. The National and State laws required the service of the person drafted or an acceptable substitute. This law as originally drawn required the service of the person drafted or an acceptable substitute within ten days. It was believed that the pressure would be so great for substitutes that the price would go up to ten or

fifteen hundred dollars, up beyond the ability of small farmers, mechanics and laboring men to pay. To keep the price of substitutes within reasonable limits, to enable men of small means to obtain substitutes or relieve themselves from the draft if their circumstances require their release, this commutation provision was put in the act. It has operated precisely as it was expected to operate. It has kept down the price of substitutes. It holds no man who would not be held were it not in the law, but it has relieved, and will relieve thousands who would be held were it not in the law. The practical operation of the law demonstrates what reason clearly saw before that the government loses by it and the drafted men gain by it; that it is the poor man's provision. The demagogue with deceitful speech may continue a little longer to misrepresent and malign it, ignorance may continue with flippant tongue to denounce it, but no honest and well-informed poor man in America would vote to erase it from the law. No, not one; not one.

A vote for Bradbury is a vote for Treason.

This may be considered a grave charge, but let us see if it is not so. What do the rebels themselves say about it. The Richmond Enquirer, the mouth piece of Jeff Davis in a recent issue says—"Let not the people be deceived by the result at Gettysburg nor by the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. These losses will be more than made up to us by the disorganization of Northern Society, by the expected triumph of the peace democracy in the free States." The Mobile Register says—"speaking of the New York riots: 'These riots are the result of the doctrine taught by the democratic party, which in New York has strength enough to defy the Government.' Jeff Davis' organ at Richmond declared in a recent number that, 'the only remaining hope of the rebels, was in Foreign intervention and the sympathy and aid of the Democracy in the free States.' This is the way the rebels themselves understand it, and this is the way they have always understood it. After the October elections, in '62 in New York and Pennsylvania, the public buildings in Richmond were illuminated. We implore the rank and file in the so-called democracy, who, from a veneration of a time renowned name now discredited by the vilest purposes, or for other reasons have intended to vote for Bradbury, to look at this matter in its true light. A vote for Bradbury will be counted by the rebels as a vote for the rebellion, no matter who casts it, and no matter what the intention of him who casts it. It will be reckoned there in spite of him. Bradbury stands upon a platform antagonistic to the government, against the administration and all its measures to suppress the rebellion. Cony stands upon the opposite. A vote for him is a vote for your country, and the old flag. Don't be led away by the false cry of democracy. A vote for Bradbury is a vote against democracy, against freedom, against free labor, against your government and your country. Leave the nest of traitors and vote for your country, in this, the hour of its peril. Stand by the old flag now and forever.

Letter from Gen. Howard.

The following note from Gen. Howard, received by us yesterday, will explain itself. Will the Argus please copy.

HEADQUARTERS 11TH CORPS,
Sept. 3, 1863.

Dear Sir—I received a copy of the Portland Courier containing the Argus' statement that I came away from Maine disgusted with the course my political friends were pursuing, vilifying Mr. Bradbury, &c.

The Argus has been misinformed. My reason were wholly of a military character, based on a dispatch from Headquarters of the Army. Principles and not individuals have occupied my mind. Respectfully,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major General.

Meeting at Oxford.

The public were much disappointed that Senator Wilson did not receive notice of the appointments made for him in this county, in season to be present at the meeting at Oxford, Monday evening.

A large audience assembled in one of the floors of the new factory, the room being filled. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. Esq., by invitation addressed the meeting. He reviewed the questions now prominently before the people, exhibiting them in a true light, by sound argument, and appropriate illustration, which was done in his inimitable style. His remarks were received with bursts of applause.

Some disturbance was created outside, by some drunken sympathisers with rebellion. As the speaker tersely renders it, "they cheered for Jeff Davis, and stole the whip from my chaise." Corresponding principles could not be better illustrated.

REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED. The following are the Union nominations for Representatives, in this County, so far as heard from:

Hebron, Albert Cushman.
Woodstock, Herrick C. Davis.
Mexico, Dora Bradford.
Bethel, John Barker.
Gilest, George Burnham.
Brownfield, Isaac Spring.

Parson Brownlow accompanies General Burnside in his movement on Knoxville. His object is to reissue the Knoxville Whig at the earliest opportunity.

Bion Bradbury.

We have nothing to say against the private or professional character of Bradbury. It is all well enough for aught we know. His character as a public man we have a right to criticise. Politically he is a cheat, false and untrue to his friends—and can never be trusted or depended upon. After the breaking out of the rebellion he professed to be loyal. All the union men of Eastport voted for him to go the Legislature of 1862. In that Legislature he made union speeches and introduced union resolves. Now he repudiates and spits upon the very measures he then advocated. For proof, read the record of his votes and speeches. Last year he went into the loyal democratic convention and tried to get the nomination for Governor. The gallant Gen. Jameson—now no more—beat him. He then went into the Copperhead Dana Convention and from this convention of traitors received the nomination and accepted it. He is a political wrigler, full of deceit, standing upon a platform framed for the special benefit of the Jeff Davis Confederacy. He is a political demagogue, an intriguer, shuffling politician, the mere tool of Copperheads without the courage to stand up and own his friends. Such is Bion Bradbury, and the whole history of his life and political record proves it.

A Foul Lie—Stop it.

It is currently reported in this County that Maj. Hastings, who returned last week, is to wait for a second draft for men to fill up his regiment. This is not the fact. When Maj. Hastings reported to the commandant at Portland, he was told that the regiments on the Potomac were to be supplied first, and he must wait till that was done, when his men would be furnished. The men are to come from those already drafted or their substitutes, and neither Maj. H. nor any other person has heard or knows of any other draft. If Cony is elected there is very slight probability that one will be made. Senator Wilson expresses the conviction that 150,000 men, the number expected to be realized by this draft with the veterans, will not only conquer the rebels in arms, but hold the territory till the State governments are reorganized by loyal men.

Oxford County Representative Districts.

In our last issue we exhorted the union men to look out for our Representative Districts. We repeat it. "Look out for the Representative Districts." By proper efforts the Union ticket can be carried in every Representative District in the county of Oxford. Three districts in the county were lost last year and carried copperhead, at least in one of them, by the votes of pro-posed union men. Put up your best men, and then we entreat the union men to go in for them, giving your hearty support. Don't be so unpatriotic as to sacrifice your principle to gratify your dislikes or private prejudices against candidates. Such a course is the meanest kind of treason. Principles in times of national peril should never be sacrificed to prejudice. Stand together, be men, and patriots. One vote may turn the scale, vote only for union men and by so doing you honour your names and help save your country.

"Only Patriots and Traitors."

These were the words of Stephen A. Douglas in the last speech he ever made. In that speech he said: "The conspiracy is now known, armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, ONLY PATRIOTS OR TRAITORS." These words of the lamented Douglas are words of truth. They were his dying words, uttered in the very old Wigwam where President Lincoln was nominated: "None but traitors who feel their stinging force will deny their truth. They apply with terrible force to the present conflict in Maine. 'Only patriots or traitors'—so it is in this election soon to come off. Bion Bradbury, whatever may have been his past pretensions, by accepting a nomination from the traitors has become a traitor himself, and he who votes for him endorses a traitor and the rebel platform upon which he stands. This is exactly the position of every man who carries the copperhead ticket. By the act they write themselves down traitors, and it will stick to them and their posterity like the treason of Arnold. Such is destiny and no power on earth can change it.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS. Rev. E. O. Haven D. D. of the Methodist Church and editor of Zion's Herald, Boston, has been elected President of Michigan State University, and Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, D. D. formerly President of McKendree College Ill., is elected editor of the Herald.

Charles A. Barnard, A. B., son of Rev. A. F. Barnard of this town, and late graduate of Wesleyan University, has been elected Professor of Ancient Languages in Albion College, Mich.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge, reported sunk, with all on board, is incorrect. She arrived at her destination without accident.

There was a severe frost Friday night on the low lands in this vicinity. Gentlemen who came down on the morning train said it was observed all along the line. Considerable damage is said to have been done in some localities.

Another severe frost Wednesday night, made sad work in some of the gardens in low places.

Civil War at Home!

Just look at the programme of the Copperheads, as sketched in a recent speech of Virgil D. Parris, of which we have a verbatim report. He says:

"What is the remedy? We can appeal to the jury box. If that appeal is in vain, we can appeal to the ballot box. Suppose that fails, there is but one more TERRIBLE appeal for freedom to make—the appeal to the CARTRIDGE BOX!"

And as an additional means of rousing the evil passions of his audience, he exhibited a dirk knife, which he calls a John Brown pike, and said "Here I present to you one of the cardinal principles of the abolition party." Such are the appeals and menaces which have been spread before the people in this caucus. They mean precisely this: If the Jeff. Davis sympathisers can be placed back in their old cribs, they will be satisfied. Otherwise they will attempt to inaugurate the terrible scenes lately witnessed in Kansas. Property destroyed, stores and banks pillaged, and innocent men, women and children butchered in cold blood. Let the people set the verdict of condemnation upon such men, at the ballot box, next Monday.

Fryeburg Items.

The citizens of Fryeburg have been called out on three occasions, within the last two months, to vote bounties to soldiers. Once before the draft was made, to put the conscript on a three hundred dollar footing; once since, on the ground that the first call was premature, and for the same end; and once again on the 31st inst. to pay a bounty of \$100 to those enlisting in the veteran regiments. At the first they passed contemptuously over the article; at the second, done what the instigators most wished not, voted to pay \$5 per month to such as entered the service, and to continue as long as they should actually remain therein; at the third, "passed over the article" and adjourned—till next Monday. They will then assemble in full numbers—patriots and traitors—with the usual preponderance of the former.

In this representative district Brownfield has the turn to furnish the man, and the union men have nominated Isaac Spring, Esq., than whom none is more worthy to receive the honor.

Farmers will please bear in mind (after election) the Agricultural Fair, holden on the second week in October, and make their arrangements accordingly. The abundant harvest indicated of every farm product, should make this one preeminent in interest.

Our neighbors over the line in Conway, have never been more crowded with tourist visitors, than the present season. Some have been obliged to lodge in barns and tents, and many turned away for want of accommodations of any kind. Fryeburg has its natural attractions, its pleasant drives and retreats, which they much like, and would avail themselves of, if its citizens would furnish the accommodations.

Another son of Asa Charles Esq., sails this week for South America, accompanied by a nephew of Ex Gov. Dana. They go to Buenos Ayres where already so many Fryeburg and Brownfield boys have settled and become successful sheep raisers.

The Campaign.

Toby Candor writes the Journal from Augusta, the following cheering intelligence relative to the election:

"The campaign as it approaches the day of election is becoming more spirited and interesting, and the election of Judge Cony by the Union party is secured beyond a doubt, by at least 10,000 majority. The glorious old Pine Tree State is determined to her whole duty and put herself on the record. She will not be behind any of her sister States in showing her devotion to the Union by sustaining the government in putting down traitors in arms. She will stand by the flag, and will not stop to ask who carries it. If the Administration has adopted some measures that do not merit with the approval of every citizen, no war will be made upon it except by those who sympathize with Jeff. Davis. The truly loyal men will support the Administration and vote for Judge Cony, well knowing that the election of Bradbury would be hailed with delight by the rebels, and be regarded by them as virtually saying to the Administration, 'Let the wayward sisters go in peace.'"

Ten regiments of Maine's gallant boys have returned, and it has been ascertained that nine-tenths of them will vote for the Union candidate. These blue-coated boys will not be misled by the sophistries of those who have placed the Democratic party in direct antagonism to the principle it once advocated. They have killed the Southern rebels with bullets; they will not hesitate to kill his Northern ally with ballots.

There are thousands who, at last are beginning to discover that the Democratic party of Maine is controlled by the Breckinridge faction, and they are deserting it daily.

The London Times has begun to see the mischief growing out of building ironclads for the rebels. It says "that no concession can be made to menace, but the laws must take their course. It hopes that if the rams are really intended for the Confederates the law may be strong enough to stop them.

And again respecting the destruction of the suspicious and powerful armor clad frigates, in Laird's yard, "we do not think it morally right that ships like them should leave our ports for such service as that for which they are intended. We do not wish to see any more of them sail on the same errand."

THE OXFORD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.
This body held its annual meeting at Cantor, commencing at 10 A. M., of the 1st inst., and closing Thursday noon. It was organized by choice of Rev. C. Parker as Moderator, Rev. W. H. S. Ventres as Clerk, W. H. Atwood as Sec., and S. D. Andrews as Treasurer.

The meeting was largely attended and was one of unusual interest. The membership of the churches was reported as 1454. Baptisms 75, deaths 34. The Annual Sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. S. Ventres. Resolutions on the state of the country were presented as follows:

Whereas, The hand of God in punishing our nation for its sins on the one hand, and in promoting human freedom on the other, is to be recognized in the existing civil war; and whereas, according to the Gospel, we are to be truly loyal to such a general Government as ours always has been; therefore,

Resolved, That we will endeavor to cultivate humility before God in view of all our wrongs as a nation.

Resolved, That by prayers and words and deeds we will do what is in us to sustain our Government until the existing rebellion shall become numbered with the past.

Resolved, That while we remember all classes within our national domain, we will cherish a deep and pious interest in the highest welfare of those of African descent.

Resolved, That while so many in the midst of life and usefulness—including faithful servants of the Lord Jesus—are called in a moment to the eternal state, leaving friends and kindred to loneliness and sorrow, we should be stimulated to greater earnestness and diligence in doing God's Master's work, and we would tender our warmest sympathy to those who have given their loved ones to our cause and the cause of human freedom.

A season was spent in prayer, the whole congregation kneeling, after which they were dismissed. Our next meeting is at Turner, to begin at 2 o'clock P. M. of the first Tuesday of Sept.

We regret to state that our fellow-citizen William Goodnow, Esq., while attending to business in his office on Friday last, was attacked with paralysis in the right side, which rendered him helpless. He was immediately conveyed to his residence, and the best of medical aid afforded. But up to last evening there was hardly any visible improvement and his case was considered a critical one. Mr. G. is 67 years of age.

Mr. Goodnow died Wednesday evening.

The Dixfield Lie.
"Slavery must be put down if every New England wife has to be made a widow and every child has to be made fatherless."

The above has appeared in the regular edition of the Argus, and in its anonymous edition, insultingly thrown into the houses of Union-loving, loyal men, after night-fall, and ascribed to Gov. Washburn, and said to have been uttered at Dixfield. It is enough to say that the "Lying Argus" is not competent to impeach Gov. Washburn. We have published a card already from a gentleman who heard Gov. W., denying that any such language was used by him, and stating in what connection the language was used that has been perverted to make the above. We have before us another communication, signed by fourteen of the best citizens of Dixfield, who heard Gov. W., and who denounce the Argus' version as an infamous falsehood. We do not deem it publication necessary, for no body that is an inveterate Copperhead believes any such statement as that made by the Argus. We heard Gov. W. say at Saccapappa, that sooner than suffer dishonor or submit to dishonorable terms of peace, the people would say, "let every wife become a widow and every child fatherless." We suppose he made a similar remark in Dixfield, and every loyal man would say "Amen." [Press, Tuesday.]

E. C. Hawkes, J. A. Buckman, Jason Hall, C. H. Dwinell, H. L. Jones, Geo. W. Seaverns, A. C. Denison, S. F. Watson, and F. A. Danforth, all of Mechanic Falls, also testify that the statement of the Argus is false, so far as it applies to the meeting at that place.

LOUISIANA A FREE STATE. Thomas J. Durant, Esq., one of the ablest lawyers in New Orleans, made a speech before the Union Association of that city, on the 23d inst., in which he said:

"The President of the United States gave the people of Louisiana fair warning that if they came out from the rebellion he would set free all those unwilling instruments that they were using for the overthrow of liberty and free government on this continent; and when they refused he, on the 1st of January, 1863, in the exercise of his constitutional powers, by the emancipation proclamation declared them free men and in his opinion every loyal citizen was solemnly pledged to support him in his course. There might be differences of opinion in regard to the expediency of the policy, but the duty of every loyal citizen was solemnly pledged to support him in his course. There might be differences of opinion in regard to the expediency of the policy, but the duty of every man was clear—they should see that the 237,000 slaves in Louisiana, with the exception of those in two Congressional districts, were set free. When Gen. Hunter took command of the Department of the South, he declared by proclamation that all the slaves in So. Carolina, Georgia and Florida were free. This was set aside by his superior officer—the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. But no one has ever set aside the proclamation of January 1,

1863, and he prayed God that no one ever would. It would be the basest ingratitude now to do so, after they had shed their blood so freely in defence of the Union. Every one present, he thought, might make up their minds that if they could not live in Louisiana as a free State, they would not live here at all."

War News.

KNOXVILLE OCCUPIED.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. It is reported that when Gen. Burnside arrived before Kingston, the enemy fell back and retreated.

At this point a cavalry force sent out from Gen. Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga, eighty miles to the south, joined Gen. Burnside's forces. The latter pushed on his column to London, where a sharp fight ensued, but the enemy was completely routed with considerable loss. Our casualties in all the skirmishes were trifling.

Gen. Burnside met with slight resistance before occupying Knoxville.

St. Louis, Sept. 6. This morning, the following dispatch was received from Gen. Fish.

Pilot Knob, Sept. 2, 1863. To Major Gen. Schofield: A deserter from Burbridge's command reports that our forces attacked Price on the 25th, at Brownsonville, Bayou Motor. Price's forces were driven back across the Arkansas river. On Wednesday forenoon last, the entire rebel force was in full retreat, Steele, and Davidson hotly pursuing them and shelling the fleeing rebels.

Hundreds are deserting Marmaduke's command was wholly routed and scattered.

The people of Arkansas, north of the White River, are praising God for the prospective deliverance from Jeff Davis despotism.

(Signed) C. B. FISKE, Brig. Gen.

Important from Charleston.

MORRIS ISLAND EVACUATED.

Cummings' Point in possession of the Federal Troops.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9. The transport City of Bath, from Charleston Bar, 6th had arrived, and reports the siege of Wagner and Sumter still going on.

The Post's Washington despatch says intelligence of the evacuation of Morris Island has been received at the War Department. It is believed the terrible fire opened on the rebel forts on the 3d and 6th caused the evacuation.

Fort Moultrie, Sept. 9. The Richmond Enquirer contains the following: "Charleston, Sept. 7. Morris Island was evacuated yesterday afternoon. The enemy had advanced their sappers up to the point of Wagner, and it was impossible to hold it. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place at noon. The enemy held Cummings Point, in full view of the city. Heavy firing is now going on between our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie and the monitors."

News. A dispatch from Maj. Stephen Elliott commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce, demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren by Lieut. Brown of the steamer Palmetto State. Gen. Beauregard has telegraphed to Mr. Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it. 8 P. M. At six o'clock this afternoon the Ironsides and monitors approach Fort Sumter closer than usual and opened a hot fire against it.

Evacuation of Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Sept. 9. Gen. Crittenden's division took possession of Chattanooga today. The enemy retreated South.

The Richmond Enquirer says Rosecrans is marching on Rome, Ga.

MARRIED.

In Portland, Sept. 7th, by Rev. Dr. Shailer, Capt. Almon Hersey of Paris, to Miss Olive A. Goodnow of Portland.

DIED.

In Paris, 23d ult., Mr. Caleb Perry, in the 70th year of his age. Universally esteemed as an honest man.

In Greenwood, 24th ult., Julia A., daughter of Rufus K. and Ann Morse, aged 16 years and 24 days. [Richmond quote please copy.]

In North Paris, 24th ult., Mrs. Sarah H. Danham, aged 28 years, 7 months, 22 days.

Recruits Wanted.

Col. Beal's Veteran Reg.

OFFICE AT BRYANT FOND.

State Bounty, \$100 00
Government Bounty, \$400 00
Pay commences on the day of enlistment.
Returned soldiers who wish to re-enter the service will do well to give me a call, for the companies are fast filling up.
Lieut. WM. B. SAPHAM,
Sept. 1, 1863
Recruiting Officer.

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.

Bounty and Back Pay.

Obtained for the heirs of deceased Soldiers.

Also, Pensions.

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

AGENCY FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Office, over Denison's Store.

HENRY UPTON.

NORWAY, Jan. 8, 1863.

Refers to Messrs. I & A Denison, Norway; B D Verrell, Esq., Portland.

Job Printing neatly executed at the Democrat Office.

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

The farm contains 119 acres of land, of excellent quality, which produces at present about 30 tons of hay, and the soil is largely increased. Fruit, wood and water are abundant. The dwelling-house and out-buildings are commodious and in good repair. The location is pleasant and healthy, offering a desirable country residence.

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

NOTICE OF FIDELITY. Whereas J. Theodore J. Brown, of the County of Oxford, Me., by his deed of mortgage dated October 28, 1858, and recorded in the Oxford Western Registry, book 38, page 424, conveyed to one Daniel Brown of Waterford, certain real estate in Lowell, in said County of Oxford, and which real estate is more particularly described in said mortgage, deed recorded, to secure the payment of a certain note named in said mortgage; and whereas the said Daniel Brown, on the first day of April, 1862, assigned and transferred said mortgage deed and note secured to me, the subscriber, at Waterford, I hereby give public notice that the said mortgage deed and note are broken and that I claim to foreclose the same according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

W. H. KNEELAND.
Sweden, July 12, 1863.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE OWNER, wishing to sell his farm located in Wisconsin, will accept the one he now resides upon in Greenwood at a great bargain. Said farm contains 125 acres, 30 acres of it cuts from 25 to 30 tons of prime quality of hay. There are 60 acres of valuable wood upon the same with in many miles of excellent land, which will nearly pay at the hauling for the farm. It contains also a valuable orchard of choice fruit trees, and also a large sugar orchard with several living springs and brooks of water. It has an extra pasture for sheep and the growing crops now upon the land. The buildings are new, and the farm is mostly enclosed with good stone wall. A part of the purchase can remain upon mortgage, and the terms are offered that any person wishing a home for one farm, within 8 1/2 miles of Norway Village, can be accommodated with unusually low and advantageous terms. Inquire of J. M. P. FERLING upon the premises, or WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway Village.

June 15, 1863.

CAUTION.

To Females in Delicate Health.

Dr. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 75 South Water, Boston, is confident that his Female Sanitation, or his Female Pills, will cure all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsed Uteri, or falling of the womb, Fibroid Absorption, and other Menstrual derangements, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedily relieved in a very few days. So invariably certain is the new mode of treatment, that the most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon enjoys in perfect health. Dr. Dow has no doubt but greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days for medical treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his private attention to an office practice for the cure of private diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boston, July 22, 1863.

Auctioneer's Notice.

THE subscriber having taken out license under the United States License Law, will attend to the selling of any Goods, Merchandise, or Real Estate, by auction, in any part of this district. Charges reasonable. All Violations of the law will be strictly enforced.

WILLIAM SANDERSON,
P. O. Address, South Waterford,
Sweden, May 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of A. S. & H. Hersey, will be dissolved by mutual consent, Sept. 1st, 1863.

All debts due this firm must be settled prior to that time. No goods will be sold on credit to any person after July 1st, 1863.

Strict attention to the above will save much trouble.

ANDREWS & HERSEY,
North Paris, July 9, 1863.

SAPONIFIER.

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

A READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

Of these is the strength of Common Potash.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the spurious articles of LYE for making SOAP, KEAL and PATENT LYE, as they are not the GENUINE SAPONIFIER, and will not make the best soap.

THE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is the best and most successful article for making SOAP, and is sold by the Company at a low price.

ALL MANUFACTURERS of SOAP, or Sellers of SPURIOUS LYE, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM BAKWELL, Esq., of Portland.

And that all Manufacturers, Users, or Sellers of LYE, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

THE SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

IN FOR SALE BY

W. E. PHILLIPS, Portland.

A. OSCAR NOYES, Norway Village.

Take Notice.

The United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in the case of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., vs. THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., do hereby decree, that the said Company, created by the Company on November 15, 1862, be

EXCLUSIVE

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

Perpetual Injunction Awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Co.

Office—127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Pitt Street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. We having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of David Libby late of Rumford, in said County of Oxford, deceased, whose estate is represented by the undersigned, we are allowed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the said David Libby, and to pay the same out of the assets of the said estate, as they may be entitled to the same, and to the office of Thomas P. Chace, Esq., in Rumford, on the first Saturday in November, 1863, and January, 1864, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of said days.

August 19, 1863.

W. M. WRIGHT, Guardian.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

This may certify that I have this day given my son LEON M. McKee, his time to trade and set for himself, and shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debt of his contracting after this date.

LEON M. MCKEE.

RECEIVED, March 28th, 1863.

I HEREBY certify that I have this day given my son, Asaph F. Bird, a minor, his time to trade and set for himself. I shall therefore claim none of his earnings nor pay any debt of his contracting.

SAMUEL BIRD.

Attest: C. T. D. CROCKETT.

Land Warrants Wanted.

I and WARRANTS of all sorts wanted immediately, for which cash will be paid.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Aug. 27, 1863.

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

The farm contains 119 acres of land, of excellent quality, which produces at present about 30 tons of hay, and the soil is largely increased. Fruit, wood and water are abundant. The dwelling-house and out-buildings are commodious and in good repair. The location is pleasant and healthy, offering a desirable country residence.

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

NOTICE OF FIDELITY.

Whereas J. Theodore J. Brown, of the County of Oxford, Me., by his deed of mortgage dated October 28, 1858, and recorded in the Oxford Western Registry, book 38, page 424, conveyed to one Daniel Brown of Waterford, certain real estate in Lowell, in said County of Oxford, and which real estate is more particularly described in said mortgage, deed recorded, to secure the payment of a certain note named in said mortgage; and whereas the said Daniel Brown, on the first day of April, 1862, assigned and transferred said mortgage deed and note secured to me, the subscriber, at Waterford, I hereby give public notice that the said mortgage deed and note are broken and that I claim to foreclose the same according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

W. H. KNEELAND.
Sweden, July 12, 1863.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE OWNER, wishing to sell his farm located in Wisconsin, will accept the one he now resides upon in Greenwood at a great bargain. Said farm contains 125 acres, 30 acres of it cuts from 25 to 30 tons of prime quality of hay. There are 60 acres of valuable wood upon the same with in many miles of excellent land, which will nearly pay at the hauling for the farm. It contains also a valuable orchard of choice fruit trees, and also a large sugar orchard with several living springs and brooks of water. It has an extra pasture for sheep and the growing crops now upon the land. The buildings are new, and the farm is mostly enclosed with good stone wall. A part of the purchase can remain upon mortgage, and the terms are offered that any person wishing a home for one farm, within 8 1/2 miles of Norway Village, can be accommodated with unusually low and advantageous terms. Inquire of J. M. P. FERLING upon the premises, or WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway Village.

June 15, 1863.

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SAMUEL BIRD.

Attest: C. T. D. CROCKETT.

Land Warrants Wanted.

I and WARRANTS of all sorts wanted immediately, for which cash will be paid.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Aug. 27, 1863.

Highland Boarding School FOR BOYS.
THE Third Year of this School will commence its FALL SESSION, Tuesday, Sept. 1st, and continue 11 weeks. The advantages for instruction are designed to be of the first order, and Parents and Guardians who have long 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 full term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, the first day of September, and continue eleven weeks.

M. C. FEENALD, A. B. PRINCIPAL.
MISS MARIETTA REGGIE, Assistant.

This school is at present under excellent discipline, and will

POLITICAL.

From the Kennebec Journal.

The Facts the People will Remember.

There are those in Maine who denounce the war for crushing out the Rebellion and saving the Union as wholesale murder and atrocity of the deepest dye. Allowing the charges of these Tory croakers to be true, on whom rests the terrible guilt of being active agents in causing this fearful carnage of blood? The Copperheads of the North.

For a series of years there were those in the North, and Maine had her full share of them, who acted in the closest fellowship with the Southern men who are now the leaders of the Confederacy of traitors, thieves and assassins, at whose head is Jefferson Davis. These Northern renegades encouraged their associates of the South to take their States out of the Union, to resist the Constitutional power and authority of the United States Government, to raise armies to wage war against the Free States because they remained loyal to the institutions which had been bequeathed them by Republican fathers. Who are the men of this type in Maine? Bion Bradbury, Moses McDonald, Virgil D. Parris, J. W. Bradbury, Samuel Anderson and others of the same ilk, the leaders of the Copperhead party which recently held the Convention in Portland that passed fourteen resolutions, all of which were against the War and the Government, and not a line against their old friends and associates who now run the Rebel Confederacy. More than a quarter of a century ago the plan of breaking up the Union was nurtured by Southern men. The prospective traitors controlled the administration of Franklin Pierce, and run the machinery of the National Government almost entirely to their liking during the four years of James Buchanan. During the term of the latter war was inaugurated against the Union by the very men that the Northern Copperheads had placed in power. Yet THESE MISCREANTS dare hold up their heads in public Conventions and charge the authorship of the war on the present supporters of the Union Government. Let the people of Maine remember at the ballot-box the past conduct and the present position of these Tories of 1863, who are far more criminal than the Tories of 1776 and of 1812.

There are being run within the limits of the United States the complicated machinery of seemingly two political organizations—one has its head in North and the other in the South. Are they really two? or do we see different sides of what is one and the same? Let the facts answer. The organization of the South is making armed, bloody, and cruel resistance to the lawful government of the Nation. With the sword and torch they are doing their utmost to destroy the Republic and to build up in the South a military despotism. To accomplish their plans of separation, conquest, and future military power, they make it their first and chief aim to break down the present Union party of the country and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. What is the avowed wish and determination of the Northern political association—the Copperhead democracy? To weaken, retard and terminate the war as soon as possible, while the Traitors are raising and marching armies to destroy the Federal Capital and to overthrow the Union government. They boldly avow their determination to prevent the reinforcement of our armies in the field, to cripple the arm of the Government in the way they deem most sure and effective. In other terms they are taking at the North what they deem the most practical steps to defeat the efforts of the Government to subdue the rebel States to obedience to the Constitution and the laws, just as their former associates in the South are making use of what they deem the most certain methods to defeat the Union Government.

Is it not, therefore, clear as sunlight that the Copperheads of the Free States and the Traitors of the rebel States are not distinct organizations, but as in former years REALLY ONE ASSOCIATION having a common purpose, a common hope, a common will? If they are "twain like the sea," and as such deserving the scorn of every free man in the land and sure to receive theathing condemnation of history and posterity. The people of Maine will remember them at the polls the 14th of September.

From the Rockland Democrat.

Who Prolong the War and are Responsible for the Draft?

To this important question there can be but one answer honestly given, viz: THE COPPERHEADS. If the copperheads had not opposed the reorganization of negroes and working of negroes—if they had not opposed the offering of freedom to negroes as an inducement to them to forsake their masters—and if they had not made the negro to be considered a fit subject for the abuse and cruelty of the white man, and thus driven him from us—we should have this time have broken down the labor system of the South; and compelled them to hard it not been for their opposition to arming the negroes, 150,000 stalwart, acclimated blacks might now be in the field, and do the very work for which our white men are being drafted. These copperheads raise such a howl about the negroes—that it was unconstitutional to take them—that they wouldn't fight—that it was a nigger war—that emancipation would drive off the border States—that emancipation would break north in such numbers as to take the bread from the mouths of white laborers—that they even made sensible men doubt the propriety, or expediency of raising an army of black soldiers. In this way they have forced this draft upon us, calculating that they can create so much disaffection through its operation as to gain an ascendancy at the ballot box. But they will be mistaken.

The copperheads are helping the rebel cause and thus prolonging the war. After the severe losses in July which the rebels suffered, the Richmond Enquirer, said: "Let not the people be down-cast by the result at Gettysburg, nor by the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. THOSE LOSSES WILL BE MORE THAN MADE GOOD TO US BY THE DISORGANIZATION OF NORTHERN SOCIETY BY THE EXPECTED TRIUMPH OF THE PEACE DEMOCRACY IN THE FREE STATES."

What better testimony can there be than that to the efforts of the copperheads in aiding Jeff Davis? That is an acknowledgment of weight. And still later the Richmond Whig of the 21st has the following: "Apart from the victories we may achieve in the field, there are but two means of counteracting the harmful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. These are either foreign intervention, OR A DETERMINED AND SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE BY THE CONSERVATIVE MASSES OF THE ABOLITION FACTION WHICH HAS CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON."

That tells plainly what the rebel hopes are, who are regarded as their friends, and what they expect of them. They expect Bion Bradbury's party to show a strong hand, and if it does they will rejoice, because it will give them hopes of holding on until enough of such men as Bradbury and Seymour, can be elected to paralyze the government. This division which they are striving to build up in the Northern States is the only thing to be feared. The rebels are played out. Their territory is cut up in all directions by the victorious advance of the federal armies. Their western army is disorganized and the eastern is but little better. Their currency has depreciated till it takes fourteen dollars in paper to buy a dollar in gold. They do not hold a single entire State, and two which passed acts of secession are endeavoring to get back into the Union. As we write we have the news that Sumter is battered down, and of course the capture of Charleston is the next thing. If the copperheads would give up their insane attempt to keep up division in these States, and stand shoulder to shoulder with the Union men in the prosecution of the war, we should have a solid, durable peace in sixty days, and not a drafted man would smell gun powder. When the rebels openly proclaim that they have no chance but to SELL OUT TO FRANCE OR DEPEND UPON THE COPPERHEADS, there is no difficulty in deciding who is responsible for the continuation of the war and the necessity for a draft.

The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Journal says that Bion Bradbury's letter of acceptance was concocted the day before its publication in the Argus in a conference of the faithful MacDonald, Sam. Anderson, and others. The great feat to be accomplished was to make Bradbury seem to look both ways at the same time. They tickled the loyal by denying that they are in favor of withdrawing the troops, and the disloyal by boldly opposing the war. The war is to be closed at once, but the troops are not to be called home! That beats Stebbins' Maine law, but opposed to its execution. [Augusta Journal.]

Bound for Canada.
It is reported that Bion Bradbury started last night for Canada as soon as he heard the news of the taking of Fort Sumter. He addressed a very loving letter to Father Taylor before he left, exhorting him to have a watchful regard over the democrat sheep-fold. He also addressed a letter of a different character to Virgil D. Parris, in which he accused the latter of raising him, said that Cony would be elected by 60,000 majority, and that Gilmore's and Dahlgren's guns were as destructive to the democratic party as they were to Sumter.

Freedom Notice. This is to certify that I give my sons Alfred H. and Luther Briggs their time to set out and trade for themselves. I shall not claim any of their wages for any debt of their contracting after this date.
Witness, JOHN F. BRIGGS.
Woods Aug. 25, 1863.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
—AT—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
JOHN S. ABBOTT,
(formerly of Boston.)
HAS A LARGE STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,
FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,
Plated Ware,
TOYS, STATIONERY,
AND
PATENT MEDICINES,
All of which he sells at Wholesale or Retail,
At the Lowest Cash Price.

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

Importing Houses,
In Boston, he thinks he can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston.

He has **WATCHES** of American, Swiss, Gold and French, Hunting and Open Face, Gold Silver and Gilt cases.

SPECTACLES of all kinds, and any quantity of glass to set in old spectacle boxes, to suit all, and

WANKER NOTIONS,
In quantities, by the dozen or single one.

Watch cases and materials for Watchmakers will be furnished cheaper than they can be bought in Portland. In short people had better call on him and save money.

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

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

Plates with movements will be full jeweled when required, and engraved with any watch to be altered to leave Engravements at a low price. Chronometer balances inserted in watches that have plain balances; and finally anything that is required to be done to a watch or a clock, will be done at his shop and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner.

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

Jewelry Repaired.
Letter Engraving neatly Executed,
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
BETHLEHEM, 1863. 25

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE.
A READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

Of this time the strength of Common Potash.
THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the spurious articles of LYE for making SOAP, now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED LYE is made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade mark for this being "SAPONIFIER" or "CONCENTRATED LYE." The great success of this article has led to the preparation of PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All Manufacturers, Dealers or Sellers of these FINEST LYES, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philadelphia and WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., of Pittsburgh. And that all Manufacturers, Users, or Sellers of LYE, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

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—OR—
CONCENTRATED LYE.
IS FOR SALE BY
W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland.
Take Notice.

The United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, in 1862, in and of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO., vs. THOMAS CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the

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

Perpetual Injunction Awarded
THE PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Co.
Office—127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
— Put direct and Duesbury Way, Pittsburgh.

INCORPORATED 1810!
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, Conn.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS,
\$1,046,333.00.

LOSSES ISSUED AND PAID:
Losses promptly adjusted and paid immediately upon satisfactory proof, in New York, Boston, and the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

STEVENS & SHURTLEFF,
AGENTS,
7 SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Dwelling House for Sale or to Let.
A FINE NEW HOUSE and one acre of land situated on Pleasant Street, in Norway Village. Inquire of WM. E. GOODNOW.
March 4th 1863.

Portland & Boston Line.
Summer Arrangement
The splendid new sea-going steamer "Forest City," Captain J. H. Loring, will sail as follows: Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M., and India wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Freight taken as usual.
Freight taken as usual.
Witness, JOHN F. BRIGGS.
Woods Aug. 25, 1863.

American and Foreign Patents.
R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, (under Act of 1837.)
76 State, opposite Kilby Street, BOSTON.

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

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

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

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

TESTIMONIALS.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful business men, with whom I have had official intercourse."
CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

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

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted, and that is now pending. Such success is a result of great talent, ability and ability on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges."
JOHN TAGGART,
During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on twenty-two applications SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor, by the Commissioner of Patents.
R. H. EDDY.
Boston, Dec. 19, 1862.—51

Portland and New York
SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Willard, and PARKERSBURG, Capt. Hoffman, will sail every week on as follows:
Leave Boston's Wharf, Portland every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and New York, New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, \$5, including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line in and from Montreal, Quebec, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

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

NEW TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT.
S. R. SHEHAN,
HAVING LOCATED HIMSELF
AT BETHLEHEM HILL,
Will prosecute the tailoring business in all its branches.

Having had over 20 years experience as CUTTER, in the City of Portland,

And other large towns in this State, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases; and he hopes, by prompt attention to the wants of the public, to merit a share of patronage.

WANTED Immediately, four young ladies to learn the trade.

Particular attention paid to cutting Garments, to be made out of the shop.

All garments made at this establishment, warranted to give entire satisfaction.
S. R. SHEHAN,
BETHLEHEM, Sept. 15th, 1862.

10 TONS SHORTS,
FOR SALE BY
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO.,
SOUTH PARIS.

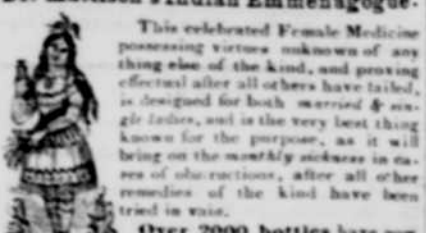
The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of DANIEL A. TWITCHELL, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests 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 him on or before the 21st of September, 1863. THOS. E. TWITCHELL.

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
CALDER'S GAMAGE late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 21st of September, 1863. 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 of the estate of
PARSON FINGREE 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 him on or before the 21st of September, 1863. JASPER FINGREE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of
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 him on or before the 21st of September, 1863. JAMES BURDANK.

The Great Indian Remedy
FOR FEMALES.
Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.



This celebrated Female Medicine, possessing virtues unknown of any thing else of the kind, and proving itself after all other remedies, is designed for both married & single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in a regular manner, after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

Over 2000 bottles have now been sold without a single failure, when taken as directed, and without the least injury to health in any case. It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using, and sent by Express, to all parts of the country.

PRICES.—Full strength, \$10; Half do. \$5; quarter strength, \$3 per bottle.

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

Beware of imitations! None warranted unless purchased directly of Dr. M. or of R. H. M. EDIAL INSTITUTE for Special Dealers, No. 28 Union St., Providence, R. I.

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

CAUTION.
It has been estimated that over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid in swelling up and down, to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting to the word of a man, who is at the same time a doctor, to men who are also destitute of honor, character and skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant claims to prize themselves. If, therefore, you would avoid being humbugged, take no man's word as to what his pretensions are, but MARK IS. QUAY, and will cost you nothing, and may save you a great deal. As an advertising physician, he is one case out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them, unless you know who and what they are.

Dr. M. will send free, by sending one stamp and a receipt on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally, giving full information, with the most unqualified references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CREDIT. Send no money, but promptly attended to—Write your address plainly, and direct to DR. MATTISON, as above.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of
JOHN CRESLEY late of Rockfield, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 16th of September, 1863. NOAH PRINCE.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of
CHARLOTTE B. LURVEY late of Paris, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 16th of September, 1863. H. G. BROWN.

Sale of Public Lands.
LAND OFFICE.
Bangs, Nov. 1, 1862.

In pursuance of law as defined in chapter 5, section 22, Revised Statutes, and of orders from the Governor and Council, approved February 5, and March 25, 1862, I hereby give notice that the following parcels of lands will be offered for sale on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock noon, on the first day of September next, at the Land Office, at a price not less than the minimum fixed in the advertised list.

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

The person making the highest bid, where the minimum price shall be declared the purchaser, and on payment of one-third of the purchase money in cash including the ten per cent of the minimum price deposited, the Land Agent shall make out and deliver to him a conditional deed, and the usual form of State deeds, of the tract by him purchased, taking for the remainder of the purchase money, three promissory notes for equal sums, payable annually in one, two and three years, with interest, and a bond with sufficient surety for the payment of a fair stampage of all taxes on a returned lot, to be applied to the payment of the notes.

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

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
N. W. 1-4-10-12, WELLS 5632 20 1668 90
N. W. 1-4-10-14 do 5530 25 1362 50
S. W. 1-4 do do 5530 25 1362 50
S. E. 1-4 do do 5530 25 1362 50
N. W. 1-4-10-12, N. W. P. 5510 10 551 00
S. W. 1-4 do do 5510 10 551 00
S. E. 1-4 do do 5510 10 551 00
N. E. 1-4 do do 5510 10 551 00

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
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