

The Oxford Democrat

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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MISCELLANY.

FATHER AND SON.

One evening in the month of March, 1798 that dark time in Ireland's annals whose memory (overlooking all minor subsequent events) is preserved among us, as "the year of the rebellion"—a lady and a gentleman were seated near a blazing fire in the old fashioned dining room of a large, lonely mansion. They had just dined; wine and fruit were on the table, both untouched, while Mr. Hewson and his wife sat silently gazing at the fire, watching its flickering light becoming gradually more vivid as the short spring twilight faded into darkness.

At length the husband poured out a glass of wine drank it off, and then broke the silence, by saying:

"Well, well, Charlotte, these are awful times; there were ten men taken up to-day for burning Otter's house at Knockane; and Tom Dyer says that every magistrate in the country is a marked man."

Mrs. Hewson cast a frightened glance toward the windows, which opened nearly to the ground, and gave a view of a wide, tree besprinkled lawn, through whose centre a long straight avenue led to the high road. There was also a footpath, at either side of the house, branching off through close thickets of trees, and reaching the road by a circuitous route.

"Listen, James!" she said, after a pause; "what noise is that?"

"Nothing but the sighing of the wind among the trees. Come, wife, you must not give way to imaginary fears."

"But really I heard something like foot-steps on the gravel, round the gable end—I wish—"

A knock at the parlor door interrupted her.

"Come in."

The door opened, and Tim Gahan, Mr. Hewson's confidential steward and right hand man, entered, followed by a fair-haired, delicate looking boy of six years old, dressed in deep mourning.

"Well, Gahan, what do you want?"

"I ask your honor's pardon for disturbing you and the mistress; but I thought it right to come and tell you the bad news I heard."

"Something about the rebels, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir; I got a whisper just now that there's going to be a great rising entirely to-morrow; thousands are to gather before daybreak at Killeen bog, where I am told they've power of pikes hiding; and then they're to march on and sack every house in the country. I'll engage, when I heard it, I didn't let grass grow under my feet, but came off straight to your honor, or thinking may be you'd like to walk over this fine evening to Mr. Warren's and settle with him what's to be done."

"O, James! I beseech you don't think of going."

"Make your mind easy, Charlotte; I don't intend it; not that I suppose there would be much risk; but all things considered, I think I'm just as comfortable at home."

The steward's brow darkened, as he glanced nervously toward the end window, which jutting out in the gable, formed a deep angle in the outer wall.

"Of course, 'tis just as your honor pleases, but I'll warrant you there would be no harm in going. Come, Billy," he added, addressing the child, who by this time was standing close to Mrs. Hewson, "make your bow, and bid good-night to master and mistress."

The boy did not stir, and Mrs. Hewson, taking his little hand in hers, said:

"You need not go home for half an hour, Gahan; stay and have a chat with the servants in the kitchen, and leave little Billy with me—and with the apples and nuts," she added, smiling, as she filled the child's hands with fruit.

"Thank you ma'am," said the steward, hastily. "I can't stop—I'm in a hurry home, where I wanted to leave this heat to-night; but he would follow me. Come Billy, come this minute, you young rogue."

Still the child looked reluctant, and Mr. Hewson said, peremptorily:

"Don't go yet, Gahan; I want to speak to you by-and-bye, and you know the mistress always likes to pet Billy."

Without replying the steward left the room; and the next moment his hasty foot-steps resounded through the long flagged passage that led to the offices.

"There's something strange about Gahan, since his wife died," remarked Mrs. Hewson. "I suppose 'tis grief for her that makes him look so darkly, and seem almost jealous when any one speaks to his child. Poor little Billy! your mother was a sore loss to you."

The child's blue eyes filled with tears, and pressing closer to the lady's side, he said:

"Old Peggy doesn't wash and dress me as nicely as mammy used."

"But your father is good to you."

"O, yes, ma'am, but he's out all day busy, and I've no one to talk to me as mammy used; for Peggy is quite deaf, and besides she's always busy with the pigs and chickens."

"I wish I had you, Billy, to take care of and to teach, for your poor mother's sake."

"And so you may, Charlotte," said her husband. "I'm sure Gahan, with all his odd ways, is too sensible a fellow not to know much it would be for his child's benefit to be brought up and educated by us, and the boy would be an amusement to us in this lonely house. I'll speak to him about it before he goes home. Billy, my fine fellow come here," he continued, "jump up on my knee, and tell me if you'd like to live here always and learn to read and write."

"I would, sir, if I could be with father, too."

"So you shall; and what about old Peggy?"

"I'd like to give her a pen'orth of snuff and a piece of tobacco every week, for she said the other day that that would make her quite happy."

Mr. Hewson laughed, and Billy prattled on, still seated on his knee; when a noise of foot-steps on the ground, mingled with low suppressed talking, was heard outside.

"James, listen! there's the noise again."

It was now nearly dark, but Mr. Hewson, still holding the boy in his arms, walked toward the window and looked out.

"I can see nothing," he said; "stay, there are figures moving off among the trees, and a man running round to the back of the house—very like Gahan he is, too."

Seizing the bell rope, he rang it loudly, and said to the servant who answered his summons:

"Fasten the shutters and put up the bars, Connell; and then tell Gahan I want to see him."

The man obeyed; candles were brought, and Gahan entered the room.

Mr. Hewson remarked that, though his cheeks were flushed, his lips were very white, and his bold dark eyes were cast on the ground.

"What took you round the house just now, Tim?" asked his master in a careless manner.

"What took me round the house, is it? Why, then, nothing in life, sir, but that just as I went outside the kitchen door to take a smoke, I saw the pigs, that Shannee had forgot to put up in their sty, making right for the mistress flower garden; so I just put my doublets, lighted as it was, into my pocket and ran after them. I caught them on the grand walk under the end window, and, indeed, ma'am, I had my own share of work turning them back to their proper sphere."

Gahan spoke with unusual volubility, but without raising his eyes from the ground.

"Who were the people," asked the master, "whom I saw moving through the western grove?"

"People your honor—not a sign of any people moving there, I'll be bound, barring the pigs."

"Then," said Mr. Hewson, smiling, to his wife, "the miracle of Circe must have been reversed, and swine turned into men; for, undoubtedly, the dark figures I saw, were human beings."

"Come, Billy," said Gahan, anxious to turn the conversation, "will you come home with me now? I am sure 'twas very good in the mistress to give you all them fine apples."

Mrs. Hewson was going to propose Billy's remaining but her husband whispered "Wait till to-morrow." So Gahan and his child was allowed to depart.

Next morning the magistrates of the district were on the alert, and several suspicious looking men found lurking about, were taken up. A hat which fitted one of them was picked up in Mr. Hewson's grove; the gravel under the end window bore many marks on the wall as if guns had rested against it. Gahan's information touching the intended meeting at Killeen bog, proved to be totally without foundation; and after a careful search, not a single pike or weapon of any description could be found there. All these circumstances combined, certainly looked suspicious; but, after a prolonged investigation, as no guilt could be actually brought home to Gahan, he was dismissed. One of his examiners, however, said privately, "I advise you to take care of that fellow, Hewson. If I were in your place, I'd just trust him as far as I could throw him, and not an inch beyond."

An indolent, hospitable Irish country gentleman, such as Mr. Hewson, is never without an always shrewd, and often roughish prime minister, who saves his master the trouble of looking after his own affairs, and manages everything that is to be done in both the home and foreign departments—from putting a new door on the pig-sty, to letting a farm of a hundred acres on lease. Now in this or rather these, capacities,

Gahan had long served Mr. Hewson; and some seven years previous to the evening on which our story commences, he had strengthened the tie, and increased his influence considerably by marrying Mrs. Hewson's favorite and faithful maid. One child was the result of this union, and Mrs. Hewson, who had no family of her own, took much interest in the little Billy—more especially after the death of his mother, who, poor thing! the neighbors said, was not very happy, and would gladly if she dared have exchanged her lonely cottage for the easy service of her former mistress.

Thus, though for a time, Mr. and Mrs. Hewson regarded Gahan with some doubt, the feeling gradually wore away, and the steward regained his former influence.

After the lapse of a few stormy months, the rebellion was quelled; all the prisoners taken up were severally disposed of by hanging, transportation, or acquittal, according to the nature and amount of the evidence brought against them; and the country became as peaceful as it is in the volcanic nature of our Irish soil ever to be.

The Hewsons' kindness toward Gahan's child was steady and unchanged. They took him into their house, and gave him a plain but solid education; so that William, while yet a boy, was enabled to be of some use to his patron, and daily enjoyed more and more of his confidence.

Another evening, the twentieth anniversary of that with which this narrative commenced, came. Mr. and Mrs. Hewson were still hale and active, dwelling in their hospitable home. About eight o'clock at night, Tim Gahan, now a stooping, gray haired man, entered Mr. Hewson's kitchen, and took his seat on the corner of the settle next to the fire.

The cook, directing a silent, significant glance of compassion toward her fellow servants, said:

"Would you like a drink of cider, Tim, or will you wait and take a cup of tay with myself and Kitty?"

The old man's eyes were fixed on the fire, and a wrinkled hand was planted firmly on each knee, as if to check their involuntary trembling. "I'll not drink anything this night, thank you kindly, Nelly," he said, in a slow, musing manner, dwelling long on each word.

"Where's Billy?" he asked after a pause, in a quick hurried tone, looking up suddenly at the cook, with an expression in his eyes which as she afterward said, took away her breath.

"O, never heed Billy. I suppose he's busy with the master."

"Where's the use, Nelly," said the coachman, "in hiding it from him? sure sooner or later, he must know it. Tim," he continued, "God knows 'tis sorrow to my heart to make yours sore—but the truth is, that William has done what he oughtn't to do to the man that was all one as a father to him."

"What has he done? What will you dare say again my boy?"

"Taken money, then," replied the coachman, "that the master had marked and put in his desk; for he suspected this some-time past that gold was missing. This morning 'twas gone; a search was made, and the marked guineas were found with your son William."

The old man covered his face with his hands, and rocked himself to and fro.

"Where is he now?" at length he asked in a hoarse voice.

"Locked up safe in the inner store room; master intends sending him to jail early to-morrow morning."

"He will not send Gahan, slowly, 'Kill the boy that saved his life! no, no.'"

"Poor fellow! the grief is setting his mind astray—and sure no wonder!" said the cook compassionately.

"I'm not astray!" cried the old man, fiercely. "Where's the master? take me to him."

"Come with me," said the butler, "and I'll ask him will he see you."

With faltering steps the man complied; and when they reached the parlor, he trembled exceedingly, and leaned against the wall for support, while the butler opened the door, and said:

"Gahan is here, sir, and wants to know will you let him speak to you for a minute?"

"Tell him to come in," said Mr. Hewson, in a solemn tone of sorrow, very different from his ordinary cheerful voice.

"Sir," said the steward, advancing, "they tell me you are going to send my boy to prison—is it true?"

"Too true, indeed, Gahan. The lad who was reared in my house, whom my wife watched over in health, and nursed in sickness—whom we loved almost as if he were our own has *ruled us*, and that not once or twice, but many times. He is silent and sullen, too, and refuses to tell why he stole the money, which was never withheld from him when he wanted it. I can make nothing of him and must only give him up to justice in the morning."

"No, sir, no. The boy saved your life; you can't take his."

"You're raving, Gahan."

"Listen to me, sir, and you won't say You remember this night twenty years? I came here with my motherless child, and yourself and the mistress pitied us and the mistress pitied us, and spoke loving words to him. Well for us you did so! That night—little you thought it! I was banded with them that were sworn to take your life. They were watching you outside the window, and I was sent to inveigle you out that they might shoot you. A faint heart I had for the bloody business, for you were ever and always a good master to me; but I was under an oath to them that I daren't break, supposing they ordered me to shoot my own mother. Well! the hand of God was over you and you wouldn't come with me. I ran out to them, and said, 'Boys, if you want to shoot him you must do it through the window,' thinking they'd be afraid of that; but they weren't—they were daring fellows, and one of them, sheltered by the angle of the window took deadly aim at you. That very moment you took Billy on your knee, and I saw his fair head on a line with the gun. I don't know exactly then what I said or did, but I remember I caught the man's hand, threw it up, and pointed to the child. Knowing that I was a determined man, I believe they didn't wish to provoke me; so they watched you for a while, and when you didn't put him down, they got daunted, bearing the sound of soldiers riding by the road, and they stole away through the grove. Most of the gang swung on the gallows, but the last of them died this morning quietly in his bed. Up to yesterday he used to make me give him money—sums of money to buy his silence—and it was for that I made my boy a thief. It was wearing out his very life. Often he went down on his knees to me, and said, 'Father, I'd die myself sooner than rob my master, but I can't see you disgraced. O, let us fly the country?' Now, sir, I have told you all—do what you like with me—send me to jail, I deserve it, but spare my poor deluded, innocent boy!"

It would be difficult to describe Mr. Hewson's feelings, but his wife's first impulse was to hasten to liberate the prisoner. With a few incoherent words of explanation, she led him into the presence of his master, who, looking at him sorrowfully, but kindly, said:

"William, you have erred deeply, but not so deeply as I supposed. Your father has told me everything. I forgive him freely, and you also."

The young man covered his face with his hands, and wept tears more bitter and abundant than he had ever shed since the day when he followed his mother to the grave. He could say little, but he knelt on the ground, and clasping the kind hand of her who had supplied to him that mother's place, he murmured:

"Will you tell him I would rather die than sin again?"

Old Gahan died two years afterward, truly penitent, invoking blessings on his son, and on his benefactors; and the young man's conduct, now no longer under evil influence, was so steady and so upright, that his adopted parents felt their pious work was rewarded, and that, in William Gahan, they had indeed a son.

A POPULAR DANISH STORY. In the village of Eibersrup in Funen, there lived a very wealthy farmer, who had to go one day to Assens with a load of barley; so one of his neighbors, a cottager, asked leave to go along with him for the sake of fetching home some goods in the empty cart. The farmer had no objection, so the cotter followed the cart on foot, and as it was a very hot day, he pulled off his worsted stockings and wooden shoes, and stuffed them under the barley in the back of the cart. It happened to be Sunday, and they had to pass close by a church on the road side. The man had got a little way behind the cart so he could hear that the minister was in the pulpit. It struck him as the farmer was driving very slow, he might as well turn in and hear a bit of the sermon; he could soon make up to the cart again. He did not like to go so far into the church that the minister could see him, so he stood inside the door. The Gospel for that day was about the rich man and the beggar. Just as the traveller entered the church the minister shouted out: "But what became of the rich man?" The Eibersrup man thought the minister was speaking to him, so he stepped forward and said: "He drove to Assens with a load of barley." "No!" thundered the minister, "he went to hell." "Merry on us!" cried the other running out of the church, "then I must look after my shoes and stockings!"

No faithful workman finds his tasks a pastime. We must all work or steal—no matter how we name our stealing.

A sour old bachelor says that he always looks under the marriage head for the news of the week.

Advice to Fat People.

BY DR. LEWIS, M. D.

Perhaps you fancy your shape. You do look comfortable and jolly. But, as a physiologist, I must find fault with you. Obesity like emaciation, is a sort of disease—unfavorable to health and long life.

This warm weather makes you pant and perspire.

I met one of your number down on the beach, the other day. It was a very warm afternoon. He was very uncomfortable. We stopped to chat a moment, when he exclaimed:

"I would give ten thousand dollars to be reduced to one hundred and fifty pounds. I pant, wheeze and sweat; pant wheeze and sweat every time I stir," and looking earnestly into my face, he said: "Doctor, what can you do for me? What can I take? My family doctor tells me he can give me something that will whittle me down; do you think it can be done?"

"Oh, yes," I replied, "nothing is easier, but it is quite unnecessary to take any medicine. Suppose, sir, you have a very fat horse—much in the condition of yourself—and some doctor were to propose to reduce his weight with medicine, what would you say?"

"I should tell him that I could reduce his weight by reducing the amount of food."

"Just so; and you would be quite right. Allow me to commend the same practice to yourself. Reduce the quantity of your food one quarter, and I venture to say that in a month you will weigh from five to ten pounds less than now. At the end of the first month, reduce the amount of your food another quarter. Within three or six months you will find yourself lighter by twenty to fifty pounds. Your digestion will be much healthier, your respiration freer, and your activity and endurance greatly increased."

"But," said he, "I don't eat half as much as some thin men I know."

"This is not improbable; and I presume their excessive eating keeps them thin, as, with your tendency, excessive eating produces fat. If they were to reduce the quantity of their food, they would like yourself, tend toward the normal standard—they would gain in weight while you would lose."

He promised to try it, and started on.

In a horse race the other day, I met six corpulent, uncomfortable men, all quite sure to die prematurely. Every one of them might, in six or twelve months, be reduced to the normal standard, and enjoy a degree of health and activity to which he is now a stranger. Is any physiological statement more self-evident than that every fat person eats more than he needs?

"But exclaims some fat young woman, who would 'give the world to be in good shape,' 'I cannot go hungry and faint forever.'"

This remark shows that you have never tried what I have suggested. It is only the great eater who is troubled with hunger and "goneness." If you would reduce the quantity of your food, even to one-half at once, after three days you would not suffer from faintness or hunger. The man who eats temperately of unstimulating food, rarely knows the sensation of hunger.

In the light of these undeniable statements, how silly the practice common among girls, of swallowing acids, and other killing things, and young men, steeping in tobacco, to reduce the flesh.

I have personally known scores of young women whose health has been ruined by drinking vinegar or eating chalk and other highly indigestible things—all to take away their fat.

And I have known a still greater number to ruin themselves with corsets and other appliances, in the hope of keeping themselves comely and in shape.

I have met hundreds of fat men who were besmeared with tobacco juice—objects of deep disgust to all beholders, a terror to all decent housekeepers; peregrinating stench pots—and all to keep their flesh down.

My poor, dear simpleton, allow me to prescribe for you.

Rise early; exercise much, particularly in the open air; bathe frequently, rubbing the skin very hard; but, most important of all, eat plain, coarse food, and reduce the quantity until you find yourself growing thinner two or three pounds a week. You sluggishness, short breath, and other discomforts will soon leave you, and you will become bright, clear-headed and happy.

Dr. Johnson used to say that a habit of every event, is better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, for every bad there might be a worse; and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful it was not his neck. When Fenelon's library was on fire, God be praised, he exclaimed, "that it is not the dwelling of some poor man!" This is the true spirit of submission—one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart. Resolve to see this world on its sunny side, and you will have always won the battle of life at the outset.

Great Victory for the Union forces in Maine.

In our last issue we indulged in some comments upon our recent State election. We desire this week to add some additional remarks upon the same subject. We never had an election in Maine upon which hung such important results. It was not an issue upon questions of mere party policy. After the republicans with a magnanimity worthy of all commendation for the time being abandoned their party organization and invited a union of all loyal men upon a platform involving a single issue; the salvation of the country and the suppression of the rebellion, and to show their good faith put in nomination a union man who never had been politically identified with them, it left the people of the State in a position where they would be obliged to support Judge Cony, or put their loyalty in doubt by making a factious opposition to the administration and the government. And when the so-called democratic party met in the Portland Convention and by speeches and resolutions enunciated the most treasonable doctrines, indirectly landing rebellion, and directly condemning our own government, it made up a square issue between the federal government, represented by Abraham Lincoln, and the so-called confederacy, represented by Jeff. Davis. This action of the two great parties in the State, made up an issue between loyalty and rebellion, hence the contest became a vital one involving every thing that the patriot holds dear or of good report. A vote for Bradbury was a vote for rebellion and treason; while one for Cony was for the government without conditions.

2. The campaign was a very thorough one. Both parties canvassed the State and held their meetings in nearly every city, town and village within its borders. The great questions involved were freely and fully discussed by the union men, while the copperheads discussed almost every thing else to avoid coming to a direct issue with their opponents. These discussions were of immense value to the union cause. While on the part of the loyal speakers, truth and facts were boldly exhibited, the copperheads by a system of wholesale lying and vulgar abuse, disgusted all decent men and every where injured their cause; so that in fact, the union cause received aid from its worst opponents.

3. On the part of the copperheads the canvass was one of great bitterness and acrimony. Their orators, if they ever had any respect for themselves, seemed to have lost it. Their tirades against the administration and the government, were marked by excessive vulgarity, profanity, falsehood and personal abuse. They seemed to have lost all decency, while they set at defiance all rules of propriety, recognized among honorable men. To this should be added the fact that *truth* was winked out of sight, and falsehoods most glaring and infernal, were propagated from their public stands.

4. The canvass was peculiar in another respect. The men who voted for Bradbury made a record that will disgrace both them and their memories down to the latest posterity. Generations to come will place their side by side with the torques of the American revolution. As well might Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold, or Aaron Burr think of losing the eternal disgrace that attaches to their names as the copperheads of Maine who recorded themselves traitors by voting for a traitor standing upon a treasonable platform.

5. The result was a glorious victory—not a mere party triumph, but a blow at rebellion, strong and crushing. Jeff Davis sees in it, nothing to comfort or encourage him. The news of the Maine election, to him was the wail of despair. It demonstrated the unconditional loyalty of the Dirigo State in unmistakable language. On the other hand it carried joy and gladness to the heart of every loyal man, woman and child in the whole country. And to our brave soldiers in the field, it was most cheering news. It showed that Maine would stand by them—that while they gallantly face and conquer southern rebels, their friends at home would take care of northern traitors. It was a glorious triumph for right and justice.

WHAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN THINKS OF IT. The following correspondence is not without interest:

AGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14th—5 1/2 P. M.
To Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington D. C.:
Maine sustains your Administration by a loyal majority of more than fifteen thousand votes.

JAS. G. BLAINE,
Chairman Union State Committee.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1863.
Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Chairman, &c.
Thanks! both for the good news you send, and for the sending of it!

A. LINCOLN.

The Machias Republican came out last week with an election bulletin three columns wide. It proclaimed the fact that Washington County had been carried for the Union, by 400 majority. The people again endorsed the decision of the Legislature, in depriving the copperhead Senators of their seats.

DISPATCH. It is stated that the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, issued at five P. M., contains each day, the Washington news up to eight o'clock P. M.

Rosecrans' Position.

The rebel leaders have evidently become thoroughly alarmed at the rapid strides being made by Gens. Burnside and Rosecrans, into the heart of the bogus confederacy. The latter has proceeded with the greatest rapidity, scarcely waiting to look over one position before his advance was sent to a new point. He had advanced into Georgia, and threatened Atlanta, when to all intents, their territory would be again cut in twain. Burnside had also made good headway. He was reported within ten miles of Virginia and twenty from North Carolina. This was the position last week, with each force advancing.

The rebels, it appears have resolved to stake all upon an attempt, by rapid concentration to destroy, one after another, these two armies. They have gathered the remnants of all their South-Western armies, with the paroled men of Pemberton,—who are barely pressed into the work before an exchange was effected,—and it is alleged that one or two corps of Lee's army is also with them,—for a final assault. The battle commenced Saturday, and continued all day, each army resting at night upon the ground it had occupied in the morning. Early Sunday morning the rebels again attacked the federal force and continued the battle desperately till night. Gen. Thomas sustained the force of the attack, and regained all he lost. He fell back to Rossville that night. There was no fighting Monday. Rosecrans was concentrating at Chattanooga, and Burnside was near with his army, which would arrive before any further attack would be made. Reinforcements from different quarters were rapidly going forward, so that our army would be able again to take the offensive.

The movement was a desperate attempt to annihilate our army, but failed, the rebels evidently having suffered more severely in every respect than our forces. In the words of a dispatch, Rosecrans is "fighting the whole confederacy," and government is pushing forward troops so that he shall not do so without decisive results in our favor.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October is received. It contains articles from Whittier, Emerson, Thoreau, Hazewell, and others of high literary repute, such as the editors have brought into their service, in giving to their magazine its position at the head of American periodicals. The number also contains a very able article from Senator Sumner, entitled "Our Domestic Relations," in which he discusses fully the relations of the States to the National government, and the condition of the States in rebellion against it, which will command general attention.

A "LAST DITCH" MAN TAKEN. The Journal describes how Provost Marshal Baker, caused the capture of a desperate fellow drafted in Jay, who had sworn never to be taken alive. The posse called at his house, and found he was absent at a neighbor's. Arriving at the house designated, the host had no knowledge of him, which made a search necessary. They found a spot under the chimney, where it looked as though a man had just gone in. It proved to be the outlet of a series of cells, in the last of which was their game. They forced in the host, but he could not get into the second one, so they commenced to cut through floor above. The deserter here found his time was up and wanted to know what terms he could have. He was told he would be taken to Lewiston. He then came out, gave up his seven-shooter and bowie-knife, put on the bracelets, and was taken to Auburn jail. The Journal hopes he will be made an example of.

Major James Mann, Paymaster at Portland, announces to nine months men who were sick when their regiments were paid off, and are still unable to visit his office, that if they will give him their post office address he will forward blanks for them to sign, when he can forward their pay to them. He says they do not need to employ an agent to collect it.

At the Caledonia County Fair, a steam carriage will be exhibited, which can make 40 miles an hour. A race is appointed on one of the days, between the machine and one of the fast nags, on the trotting course.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention is to be held at Worcester, on Thursday, September twenty-fourth. An invitation is given to all who stand by the Government in crushing out the rebellion, to act with them.

FREEMONT SEEDLING. Capt. Hopewell Bisbee, of Hartford, has left at this office, specimens of a seedling apple grown in his orchard, which he has given the above name. The apple is of good size, fair and regular shaped, and makes a very excellent cooking apple. The tree is a good bearer.

Col. Beal's Veteran Regiment is nearly all in camp, at Augusta. Commissions have been issued to Charles Thompson, Norway, Quartermaster; and Rev. Gen. Knox as Chaplain. J. M. Gould is Adjutant, and Dr. Day returns as Surgeon.

LEVEE. The ladies of the Congregational Society, Sumner, hold a levee at the Congregational Meeting House, on Tuesday evening next. These ladies never fail in such an enterprise, and an interesting gathering may be expected.

N. L. I. The Norway Light Infantry meet at their armory, Saturday afternoon next, for drill, and business.

FROM MEXICO. A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Sept. 19, says the steamer Golden Age arrived last night with dates from the City of Mexico via Acapulco to Aug. 10th only. The substance of the news is that the guerrillas who occupied the main roads to the capital had captured several French trains, causing much suffering from scarcity of provisions. Communication with Vera Cruz was constantly interrupted. The guerrillas occupied Jalapa and Orizaba. Salguero, the French minister, had been poisoned, and was dangerously ill in consequence.

Rev. Mr. Southworth, pastor of the Congregational church at South Paris, has obtained leave of his society to spend a short time in the army. His services have been accepted by the Christian Commission, we hear, and he will leave shortly, to be absent some two or three months.

The Argus learns that a more commodious and substantial station house is to be erected at Danville Junction this fall. It will be completed, that paper states "before cold weather."

Wm. A. Barrows, Sumner, has been commissioned Captain of Co. F, Ninth Maine regiment; and Isaiah Cushman, Sumner, 2d Lieutenant of the same company.

Mr. Washington French of Albany, Maine, having been annoyed during the summer by bears, who had killed a number of his sheep, a few days since set a trap and caught a "varmint" which weighed about 300 pounds.

Some Massachusetts sportsmen have recently visited Riley Plantation. They succeeded in taking two bears, an old one and young one. The former was stuffed, and taken home, bearing the Union flag.

Oxford Quarterly Meeting will be held on the 13th of October. North Oxford Quarterly Meeting will be held at Middle Interval, Bethel, on the last Wednesday of September.

The Press says that Mr. Turner of Texas, who spoke at South Paris, on the 1st inst., is now in Michigan, with some relatives. He intends to return to Texas, with some of the military expeditions, where his knowledge of the country will be valuable.

The Portland Daily Courier says the defalcation of Noyes had the effect to raise the value of stock and bonds of the Maine Central railroad, in the market. Besides a handsome sum in hand, it is demonstrated that the net earnings of the road amount to \$10,000 a year more than any one supposed.

FRONT AND SNOW. The ground was white with frost in this vicinity, Wednesday morning. The White Mountains were true to their name, showing the effect of the snow squalls which flitted about their summits on Tuesday. Winter soon will be upon us.

A GOOD THING. Mr. J. J. Golder has opened a stage line from Danville Junction to Lewiston. Stages leave Danville on arrival of the 12 o'clock down train, and return in season to connect with the afternoon train up.

Rev. Charles Beecher who was lately convicted by a church council, of heresy, is about to publish the sermons upon which the charges against him were based, with his defense. It will be issued by Messrs Lee & Shepard.

A vessel has arrived at San Francisco with part of a cargo of codfish taken on the Asiatic coast. The fish are found in great abundance, equal in quality to those taken on the Atlantic coast.

The Oxford Universalist Convention holds its session at Livermore this week.

The Maine Teacher received last week, was a double number, containing the usual variety of spicy and solid matter. Mr. Weston is now proprietor as well as editor of the Teacher.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES MAGAZINE for October, comes out with title page as bright as the tinted paper in the Fashion plates, for goods for fall wear. The illustrations of the fall styles are numerous and complete, leaving little to be desired in addition. The magazine is an acquisition for any lady. Published by Frank Leslie, New York.

A letter from Dexter Mitchell of the 8th Maine, to the Journal, says that regiment has one year more to remain in the service. The regiment is doing picket duty in the vicinity of Beaufort, S. C. Mr. Mitchell says in his letter:

"We have been reading F. O. J. Smith's speech at Auburn, and were astonished to think that such baseless treason could be uttered in the streets of the North. If Smith could have heard the outburst of honest indignation upon his speech as it was read in camp here, I don't think he would care to address the 8th Maine."

We understand that a copperhead in this city, in the seventh ward, kept an old man shut up several days, and brought him from prison on Monday to vote the copperhead ticket against his wishes. This is worse than arbitrary arrests or murdering the Press.

[Rockland Democrat.

The returns received indicate a union majority of 19,000.

From Rosecrans' Army.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21. The Commercial of this city gives the following account of the great battle near Chattanooga:

Saturday, the battle opened at eleven o'clock, in the vicinity of Widow Allen's, on the road leading from McLane's cave to Chattanooga. The fighting soon became general, the rebels maneuvering their troops finely. Early in the action, the rebels made an impetuous charge on the famous Loomis battery and captured five out of the six guns belonging to it. Capt. Vanevelt, commanding the battery was taken prisoner.

At two o'clock, the contest was perfectly terrific, the roll of musketry being far more continuous and deafening than at Stone river. At 2.40 P. M., our division centre was pushed, broken and routed in disorder. Col. Barnett planted a battery and soon checked the pursuing enemy, who in return, were driven in disorder over the same ground.

The division of Gen. Davis was then driven back by the rebels, with heavy loss, and every gun of the 8th Indiana regiment were captured, when Gen. Davis rallied his forces and pushed the enemy back and recaptured the guns.

Gen. Reynolds lost heavily, but stubbornly held his position and driving the enemy, but never leaving his line.

Gen. Palmer, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole battery, and two guns were lost. Vanevelt, although fighting gallantly, lost ground, and being overpowered failed to regain his position.

Our line was pressed severely and wavered. The rebels, exultant over their apparent success, made the air resound with cheers. They advanced along the whole line and when within five, the musketry rolled from right to left, and until five o'clock, was terrific.

Gen. Rosecrans grew anxious; the wounded came pouring in, and the rebels kept steadily moving up to his Headquarters. New forces were opposed to the rebels, and from this time until dark, the battle raged with destructive fury. At dusk, when the firing had almost ceased, the rebels threw forward fresh troops and engaged our right. The action again became general until long after dark, and raged with the greatest fury.

The battle thus far has been a bloody one, and our loss is very heavy. The rebel prisoners say that some of their regiments are almost annihilated. Both armies occupy the same ground as when the action began. We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the East. We took ten guns and lost seven.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. The National Republican says the enemy attacked Gen. Rosecrans again on Sunday morning at nine o'clock with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day. According to the latest accounts received here, up to two o'clock this afternoon, which left Chattanooga at eight o'clock last evening, two, and only two, of Gen. Rosecrans' divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion, and from 8,000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied and got back to their places, while the remainder of the army had not given way or retreated, and at the latest moment was driving the advance of the rebel army back. This we know is the latest news here. The number of killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of thirty thousand.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

The Washington Star of Tuesday has an account evidently derived from official sources, which is as follows:

On Saturday the 19th a demonstration was made by the rebels in strong force, which appears to have been repelled by the force under Gen. Thomas, with the advantage on the Federal side. On Sunday an engagement commenced late in the morning. The first gun was fired at 9 o'clock, but there was no considerable firing until 10 o'clock, A. M., when Gen. Rosecrans rode the whole length of our line. Soon after the battle commenced Gen. Thomas, who held the left, began to call for reinforcements, and about 12 o'clock word came that he had been forced to retire to the second line. Reinforcements were then sent to him and McCook's whole corps, which was in the right and as a reserve in the centre, was sent to his assistance. General Weard, of Crittenden's corps, and Gen. Van Cleve, who held the *troupe* of the centre, were also ordered to the left, where the fury of the cannonade showed that the enemy's force was massed.

Their places were filled by Davis and Sheridan, of McCook's corps, but hardly had these divisions taken their places in the line, when the rebel fire, which had slackened, burst out in immense volleys upon the centre. This lasted about twenty minutes, and then Van Cleve and Thomas' right was seen to give way, but in tolerable order.

Soon after the lines of Sheridan and Davis broke in disorder, borne down by the enemy's columns, which are said to have consisted of Polk's corps. These two divisions were the only divisions thrown into much disorder; those of Negley and Van Cleve were thrown into disorder, but soon rallied and held their places, the first on the left and the second on the right of Thomas' corps. Davis and Sheridan late in the day succeeded in rallying about 8,000 of their forces and joined Thomas. General Thomas finding himself cut off from the right brought his divisions into position for independent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horse shoe along the crest of a broad ridge. He was soon joined by Granger, from Rossville, with a division of Gen. McCook and Gen. Steadman's division, and with these forces he firmly maintained the fight until after dark. Our troops were as immovable as the rocks they stood on. The enemy repeatedly hurled against them the dense columns which had routed Davis and Sheridan, but every onset was repulsed with terrible slaughter. Failing first on one and then on the other point of our lines, the rebels for hours vainly sought to break them. Gen. Thomas seemed to have killed every soldier with his own unconquerable firmness, and Gen.

Granger, his hat torn by bullets, rode like a lion wherever the combat was thickest.

Every division commander bore himself gloriously, and among them Gens. Turchen, Hatten and Parker especially distinguished themselves. Turchen charged through the rebel lines, with the bayonet, and being surrounded, forced his way back again. Parker, who had two horse shot under him on Saturday, forming his men in one line made them lie down until the enemy was close upon them, when suddenly they rose and delivered their fire with such effect that the assaulting party fell back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with the killed.

When night fell this body of heroes stood on the same ground occupied by them in the morning, their spirits being unbroken. Their losses are not yet estimated.

Gen. Thomas telegraphs on Monday forenoon that the troops are in high spirits. He brought off all his wounded. Of the sick and wounded at Crawfish Spring including our main hospital, nearly all had been brought away.

The number of prisoners taken by the enemy will hardly surpass two thousand besides the wounded, of whom not more than one thousand could have fallen into their hands. Of the rebel prisoners we have sent 1,300 to Nashville. Most of our losses in artillery were occasioned by the killing of all the horses. Gen. Thomas retired to Rossville on Sunday night after the battle had closed. Gen. Rosecrans had issued orders for all of his troops to be concentrated with the forces at Chattanooga.

In the last two assaults our troops fought with the bayonet, their ammunition having been exhausted.

The latest information that has reached this city, from Chattanooga last evening, was to the effect that Gen. Rosecrans would concentrate on Chattanooga last night. Gen. Thomas had been engaged with the enemy prior to five o'clock P. M. yesterday and it was therefore questionable whether he would be able to reach Chattanooga last night. There were indications that the enemy were contemplating a demonstration on another part of our line last evening.

The Cincinnati Commercial has an interesting account of Gen. Burnside's late campaign, from which we extract the following:

"The East Tennesseeans were so glad to see our soldiers they cooked everything they had and gave it to them freely, not asking pay, and apparently not thinking of it. Women stood by the roadside with pans of water, and displaying Union flags. The wonder was where all the stars and stripes came from. Knoxville was radiant with flags. At a point on the road from Kingston to Knoxville, sixty women and girls stood by the roadside waving Union flags and shouting 'hurrah for the Union. Old ladies rushed out of their homes and wanted to see Gen. Burnside and shake hands with him, and cried 'Welcome, Gen. Burnside! welcome to East Tennessee!'"

THE IRON CLADS. The last steamer brings news of more just action, on the part of England. The London Morning Post in a short article respecting the 2 ironclads building at Liverpool says:—There is now we believe, little doubt that under the terms of the foreign enlistment act they are to be detained by the government.

The charge against them is that they are fitted out for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against the U. S.

The Herald has the following letter dated London 9th.

"I have it from a private and reliable source that official notice has been given to Mr. Adams that the iron clad rams at Liverpool and Glasgow, are stopped by the government and wait the decision of a legal tribunal. This drives the last nail into the rebel coffin. No ray of hope from this side illuminates the cause of rebellion. This decision will be the cure for Louis Napoleon, and as he decided to act without England, the game of intervention, recognition, and assistance, on this side may be considered up. The gloom that has been gathering over the secession cause in general, and the mind of John Bull in particular, has now culminated in one grand pall of despair."

REBEL PERFIDY. It is said that 12,000 of Pemberton's army, paroled at Vicksburg, have been armed, and were in the battle against Rosecrans, at Chattanooga.

LULLAPANS. Gen. Tom Thumb and his wife, with Commodore Nutt, and Minnie Warren, will be in Portland on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM. The Boston Journal says the popularity of the new National Banking scheme is well illustrated by the fact that up to the 12th of September eighty-two banks have been established under the act of Congress of 1863, or about one per day since the organization of the first in June last.

INFORMATION WANTED. Has anybody heard from "Dad Clay" since election? Great anxiety is felt for the boy, and it is hoped should he be picked up anywhere he will be at once returned to his master, Jeff. Davis. [Chronicle.

THE LAW OF THE ROAD. Everybody knows, or is supposed to know, that when persons in carriages going opposite directions meet on the road, they must in passing each "keep to the right," but the provision is not so familiar to us that when we wish to pass a carriage going the same direction we must keep to the left, and that the driver of the leading carriage is bound to let you pass if the road is wide enough.

John B. Floyd is certainly dead. The devil has his dues, but the gallows is cheated. The devil had better care taken of his pitchfork, or Floyd would steal it. [Louisville Journal.

Edwin Noyes, the absconding Superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad has been arrested. Twenty-six thousand dollars were found in his possession; and it is thought the whole amount will be recovered. The defalcation was over forty thousand dollars.

The first National Bank of Bangor has been organized with a capital of \$125,000. Geo. Stetson was chosen President and John Wyman, Cashier.

The Gazette says Mr. Eben Williams, of Rockland, was killed last week, by falling from the staging of a ship upon which he was at work.

The Androscoggin Agricultural Society will hold their Cattle show and fair in Lewiston, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6th, 7th, and 8th. The Cattle Show will be held on the Society's grounds and the Fair at Central Hall.

Mr. J. H. Philbrook of Skowhegan, owns a fine Atwood Spanish Buck—one of the best breeds in the world. The lambs command almost fabulous prices, says the Clarion.

We learn from the "Loyal Sunrise" that Mr. Ximenes Philbrick, of Woodland, was instantly killed on Monday of last week, whilst engaged in falling trees. He removed from Buckfield to that place about four years since.

Two of the pirates in Portland jail made an assault upon the turnkey, last week, with a view to escape. He was able to unlock the door and procure help, when the rogues were put in irons.

The Press says the work of filling up the outlet of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, has commenced.

The Reading Railroad people are building a locomotive weighing fifty-five tons. It will have twelve driving wheels.

It having been declared that Gen. Jackson said "Mr. Smith (F. O. J.) is a man not worthy the confidence of a statesman," the Troy Whig gives the "exact language employed by the old hero. He said of F. O. J. S., 'The Star in the East' (Cumberland District) is disguised in the person of its representative." Gen. Jackson was not ignorant of the infamous tricks and gigantic wrongs which Mr. Smith perpetrated against his competitor—Hon. James C. Churchill—in order to insure his election; and at that time Mr. Churchill was a man for whom Jackson had special regard, as being the one who cast the only electors' vote for him in New England—which vote gave the Cumberland district the title of "Star in the East." [Press.

JUDGE BETTS' DECISION. The decision of Judge Betts, of New York, on the writ of *habeas corpus*, demanded in behalf of a deserter named Baldinger, settles a vexed question. It establishes the legality of the President's proclamation. The Judge thus states his opinion:

"The government has the right to defend its own existence, and when it is necessary it may say to all, 'You shall not prevent or embarrass the action of the government in the exercise of this high power by any form of legal action.' It may say, each man must come forward to help defend the national life and he cannot interpose the objection that he is not lawfully called upon, or that he is called on to do more than his neighbor. It is enough that he is called on by the government and within its reach."

[Washington Transcript.

The Copperhead Belfast Journal thinks that no man's courage will be questioned who can say: "I voted the Democratic ticket in 1863!" It takes just that style of courage that the assassin has—a species of "cheek" that increases with the enormity of the crime committed.

[Lewiston Journal.

THE ELECTIONS. Is any one green enough to suppose that PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and NEW YORK are about to vote contrary to California and Maine? We will not so underestimate the popular intelligence. The results of our recent Elections—in Kentucky, Vermont, California, and Maine—States as diverse as possible in their origin and making up—are perfectly harmonious. They embody the increased faith of our people that the Rebellion need not be bought off, but can be put square down, and their fixed resolve that it shall be. And this is just as obvious to the remaining Copperheads as to us.

[N. York Tribune.

MINNESOTA POLITICS. All of the candidates on the Bitterroot ticket in Minnesota have declined except two; and retiring candidates all unite in assigning as a reason for the step they have taken, that they are for the war and the Government, and cannot conscientiously give aid and comfort to the rebels by running upon a rebel sympathizing platform. [Exchange.

Glass, Elliot & Co., have contracted with the Atlantic Telegraph Company to manufacture and lay the cable next summer.

The steamship Great Eastern took a cargo of seven thousand tons—mostly grain, bacon and tobacco.

DEPARTURE OF CONSCRIPTS. Two hundred conscripts will leave to-night for Long Island, under Conley and Fennell. They are intended for the 16th Reg. One hundred and fifty more from the same regiment will probably leave on Wednesday night making five hundred and fifty in all sent to this regiment. [Courier.

War News.

The Evening Post says that 80 cases of shell, containing the Greek fire composition, were sent to Gen. Gilmore by the Arago. It was believed the Navy would cooperate when the land batteries were ready to fire.

A person who has been with Bragg's army lately, says his force was not far from 96,000. It is not certain that any of Lee's army has gone West.

The repulse of our forces at Sabine Pass was caused by the weakness of our steamers. The Clifton was disabled by a shot and the officers destroyed her machinery and spiked the guns. All the crew were taken prisoners except two, who swam off to another vessel.

General Gilmore has issued a congratulatory order to the troops on the capture of Morris Island, in which he says: "The city and harbor of Charleston are at the mercy of our artillery."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21. Arrived ship Herald of the Morning, from Boston.

A private letter from the American Minister (Mr. Pruyn) dated Kanagawa, Japan, Aug. 10, says that the prompt resumption of the outrage upon our flag has resulted most favorably.

The Wyoming, with six guns, destroyed a Japanese steamer, barque and brig, mustering 22 guns, besides engaging six batteries. The accomplishment of so much with so little means astonished the government and people of Japan, and what is strange, the government is obliged to us.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23. The World's Washington dispatch says Gen. Halleck has ordered the army of the Potomac to move forward, the situation on the Rapidan has undergone no material changes on either side. The enemy is reported to be fortifying the approaches to Orange Court House, and Gordonsville. Lee's whole army is now composed of it is estimated of A. P. and D. H. Hill's Corps.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON OF TENNESSEE. In his recent speech at Nashville, Tenn., Gov. Andrew Johnson came out squarely for emancipation in that State, very much to the surprise of many in all parts of the country who knew the conservative characteristics of the man.

The Nashville Union reports him as saying: "Slavery is a cancer on our society, and the scalpel of the statesman should be used not simply to pare away the exterior and leave the roots to propagate the disease anew, but to remove it altogether. Let us destroy the cause of our domestic dissensions and this bloody civil war. It is neither wise nor just to compromise with an evil so gigantic. He avowed himself unequivocally for the removal of slavery, the sooner it can be effected the better. Some inconveniences might, most likely would, follow, temporarily, but these would be more than compensated by the grand impulse given to all our interests by the substitution of free for slave labor. He was for immediate emancipation if he could get it; if this could not be obtained, he was for gradual emancipation; but emancipation at all events. He invoked the people to cast off the slavish fear which had hitherto sealed their lips on this question, and speak and act henceforth as freemen should. The slave aristocracy had long held its foot upon their necks and exacted heavy tribute from them, even to robbing them of free speech. Let the era of freedom be henceforth proclaimed to the non-slaveholders of Tennessee."

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF NEW ORLEANS. The military government of New Orleans is so much more efficient and economical than was any previous municipal government, that the people are delighted with it. General Slopely, the military governor, recently called together some twenty of the wealthiest and most influential of the loyal citizens, and asked their opinion as to the propriety of ordering an election of a city government by the people. But with one voice they adjured him to do no such thing. "Never before," they said, "have we had so upright, safe and economical a city government as since you Yankees came here. Our Streets have been cleaned; great lakes of stagnant water, which bred pestilence and disease, have been drained; our police force is perfect, and we, who for years have not dared to walk through St. Charles street after nightfall, are now perfectly safe in any part of the city, at any time of the day or night. You have saved forty per cent. of the yearly expense of administering the government; and you have saved the credit of the city by paying \$500,000 of overdue, or repudiated debts. For Heaven's sake put off an election as long as you can!"

GEN. BANKS. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, who witnessed a recent review of the 12th army corps at Carrollton La., by Gen. Banks, thus speaks of him: "General Banks is a real soldier in appearance, with his iron-grey hair, his unquailing eye, his well-knit frame, his bronzed cheek. As he galloped past on his beautiful horse, riding with more grace and skill than most of our Major Generals are in the habit of displaying, he created a real impression. He is Miles Standish, with a slightly 'gallop' air, Porfirio by birth, but Cosmopolitan through culture."

OHIO ELECTION. The friends of Union count on having at least 50,000 on the home vote, of a majority for Governor. The soldier vote will be nearly one way, and that in support of the Government and of its war policy.

MARYLAND POLITICS. The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following statements in a late letter:

The Administration is likely to secure a majority of the Maryland Congressional delegation as its firm supporters. The convention held at Bladensburg to nominate a candidate from the adjoining district, selected Colonel Holland, an uncompromising war man from Baltimore county, whose nomination is about equivalent to an election.

In his speech accepting the nomination Col. Holland said that whatever measures may be necessary or which the Administration may deem necessary—men, dollars or means—if he should be successful he would vote them promptly. He did not wish his position to be misunderstood; he supported the Administration in all it had done to put down the rebellion, and would support it in all measures it might deem necessary to restore us to peace and happiness. The road to peace is through the bloody tracks of war, and the only way now is to crush rebellion by the arms of an offended government.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23. The Journal has received information which it credits, that on Monday night the right and left wings of Gen. Rosecrans' army rested on the battle ground of Saturday and Sunday, and reinforcements, the number not stated, from Gen. Grant, via Decatur, were to have reached him yesterday. Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters were four miles from the battlefield, in the rear of the center. Gen. Rosecrans was in good spirits, and hopeful of a complete and decisive victory.

THE CONFESSIONS & EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after having a serious and protracted malady in medical hands, and spending every evening in a painful, desecrated envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MATFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

MARRIED.

In Lincoln, R. Williams Alley of Hartford, to Isabelle C. Hunkley of L.

DIED.

In Rumford, Aug. 27, Julia A. Willard, aged 23.

In Mexico, Aug. 20th, Fanny E. aged 16 months, also Lucien S. aged 2 years and 8 months, children of Charles M. and Emma G. Lusk.

In West Paris, Nov. 20, 1861, James Russell, aged 84 years and 24 days. In Roxbury, Mass. 20th inst., Dolly, wife of James Russell, aged 79 years and 2 months. Mass. papers please copy.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber will pay additional cost, by calling on GILMAN & CHAPMAN, Esq., and settling their accounts on or before November 20, 1863.

J. FANNING.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, 3 September 9, 1863.

An adjourned session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber in Augusta, on Monday, the twenty-eighth of September inst. Attest:

JOSEPH B. HALL, Secretary of State.

Ash Hoops Wanted.

THE subscribers will pay \$5.00 per thousand for 50,000 GOOD ASH FLOUR BBL. HOOPS, 6 1/2 feet long, if delivered within 60 days.

SANBORN & BURNELL.

So. Paris, Sept. 18, 1863.

Oxford Co. Agricultural Soc'y.

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of Oxford County Agricultural Society will be held at Agricultural Hall, on Wednesday, the seventh day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the choice of officers; and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

Norway, Sept. 14, 1863.

J. P. SMITH, Secretary.

LOST.

ON the 15th inst. a WALLET, containing fifteen dollars in bank notes, on the road leading from South Paris Village to the house of the subscriber. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to WM. R. MORSE.

FARMS AND VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a great variety of Real Estate, among which are the following:

4 Farms lying in Norway, embracing from 60 to 200 acres, and at prices from \$700 to \$900.

1 Farm in Greenwood of 75 acres, for \$1,200.

1 Farm in Oxford of 80 acres, for \$1,200.

2 Farms in Paris, for \$1,000 each.

2 Farms in Watford from \$600 to \$1,200.

4 Village lots and buildings in Norway Village, from \$400 to \$1,200.

1 Store and Dwelling House at Frost's Corner, (as called) being an excellent location for a trader, would be sold for a great bargain.

A prime stand for a business man, near the Oxford depot.

An excellent farm of 60 acres, in Stoughton, for \$500.

8 acres of new land lying in East Watford.

One, all of the above will be sold at a prime bargain and payment made easy.

All persons in want will do well to call on the subscriber at once, and learn all particulars.

WM. E. GOODNOW, Agent.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE. I, Annie A. Gibson of Brunswick in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, hereby give public notice that George Peary, of Brunswick, deceased, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1861, by his last will and testament, did devise and bequeath to me the following described parcels of land, to wit: one certain piece of land lying on the South side of the road leading from Mayhew C. Peary's dwelling-house in Brunswick, and beginning at a stone monument on the south side of said road, at the westerly side line of said Mayhew C. Peary's homestead farm; thence south easterly to a stone monument on the north side of said road, beginning at a stake and stone monument of a large stone, thence north 1 1/4 deg. west, 3 rods, to a stake near a hemlock tree; thence north 72 deg. west 40 1/2 rods to land of Mayhew C. Peary; thence south 1 1/4 deg. east, 16 1/2 rods to the road; thence easterly by said road to the first mentioned stake, this line to contain two and three fourths acres and four square rods; and that the condition of said mortgage is broken by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure thereof.

ANNIE A. GIBSON.

Brunswick, Sept. 7, 1863.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, next to be held in said County.

YOUR petitioner humbly shows that a town of the name of Fryburg, was organized by Thomas J. Bragdon, in the year 1858, and that said town, being a public town, was duly organized, and that the inhabitants duly notified and warned, yet the town has since that time been neglected to allow, approve and build said town was laid out by the Selectmen aforesaid. Wherefore your petitioner considering himself aggrieved by such delay and refusal, pray that your honors will agree to lay in such a road from said Fryburg to the main road, where it will be the least expense for said town.

Dated at Fryburg, August 29, 1863.

THOMAS J. BRAGDON, JOHN SHAW.

OXFORD, SE. At the term of the Court of County Commissioners, holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1863.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioner is a responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient, it is ordered that the County Commissioners be and they are directed to lay in a road from said Fryburg to the main road, on the 27th day of October next at 1 o'clock P. M., and then proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of the meeting of the Commissioners be given to all persons interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the town of Fryburg, in said County of Oxford, and also posted up in three public places in said town aforesaid, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the effect that at the time and place mentioned, the parties and witnesses may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order of court.

Attest: A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SE.—To the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1863.

ISAAC P. HORR of Lew- in the County of Oxford, respectfully sheweth and gives this honorable Court to be informed that he was lawfully married to Phoebe P. Hill of Denmark, on the seventh day of June, A. D. 1857, at Lewiston, Me., by James Hobbs, Jr., Esq., Justice of the Peace.

That said Phoebe P. Hill, at the time of said marriage, was a single woman, and that she has since that time been a faithful, chaste and affectionate wife towards said Isaac P. Horr, and provided for a good home, and otherwise supported and maintained her in every respect in a manner suited to her degree, at Lewiston aforesaid. But the said Phoebe P. Hill, wholly regardless of her marriage covenant and duty without any cause on the part of your petitioner, on the third day of August, A. D. 1860, deserted and left your petitioner, and from that time ever since, and now, refuses to return and live with your petitioner, and has gone to parts unknown to your petitioner. Your petitioner further sheweth that during all the time from the day she deserted her home at said Lewiston up to the present time he has not directly heard from her, and that he has nothing to do with her, and that by her past misconduct and long absence and desertion, he has lost all affection and love for her. Your petitioner also sheweth that he has had one child by the said Phoebe P. Hill, which is now living, and is five years of age, viz: Hannah Clara Horr.

Wherefore your petitioner deems it reasonable and proper, to conduct to domestic harmony, and consistent with the peace and morality of society, and the best good of all concerned, and therefore prays that the bonds of matrimony may be dissolved between him and the said Phoebe P. Hill, and a divorce decreed, and that the custody and education of the said child Hannah Clara, may be committed to him. And as it is duly bound will ever pray.

ISAAC P. HORR.

August 8, 1863.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SE.—Supreme Judicial Court, August Term, 1863.

Isaac P. Horr vs. Phoebe P. Horr.

And now appearing to the Court that the said Respondent, is not an inhabitant of this State, and has no tenant, agent or attorney therein, and that she has no notice of the pendency of this libel.

It is ordered by the Court that the said libellant notify the said respondent of the pendency of this libel by causing a copy of this libel with this order of the Court to be delivered to her at her last known residence in this State, or by causing a copy of this libel to be published in a newspaper published in this State, at least three times, at least before the next term of said Court to be held at Paris aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of November next, to the effect that the said respondent may appear and show cause if any she has why the prayer of said libel should not be granted.

Attest: A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.

A true copy of Libel and order of Court thereon.

Attest: A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.

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 last will and testament of

JOSEPH SHAW late of Watford, 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

Sept. 15, 1863. JOHN SHAW.

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Sept. 15, 1863. JOHN SHAW.

Hear! Hear! Hear!

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that, in order to carry on the

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods Business,

In all its branches more extensively than heretofore, to which he will shortly add an extensive assortment of Ladies' Furs and other articles, he has secured the MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, to Miss M. C. FAIRBANKS, who will continue to carry it on in the building of the undersigned.

FALL CAMPAIGN FAIRLY BEGUN.

JUST OPENED.

3 Cases of Dress Goods,

Consisting in part of

Bl. and Fancy Silks, Tulle, Paramattas, Cachemeres, Alpaccas, Lynxones, and

All-Wool DeLaines of the Three New Shades, &c.

2500 yds. Wamsutta Prints, Warranted Fast Colors, equal in quality and width to any print in the market, and as low as the lowest.

SHAWLS AND BALMORALS.

Of the latest designs.

LINEN AND WHITE GOODS

Of Every description.

Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts and Flannels, in Great Variety.

Embroideries, Veils, Corsets, Scarfs, And Dr. Cutter's

Shoulder Braces and Skirt Supporters, Combined, constantly on hand.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF YANKEE NOTIONS.

Bought on Private Terms.

Thirty five webs of Bleach and Unbleached.

FAMILY SHEETINGS,

Which will be sold as low, and lower, than they are offered at present Portland Wholesale prices.

The only way to procure bargains is to call soon, as Cotton Goods are having a steady upward tendency.

Ladies from a distance, will please bear in mind that they can save time and money by calling on the subscriber, before purchasing elsewhere.

H. ROSENBERG.

NEW MILLINERY.

MISS M. C. FAIRBANKS, Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Paris, that she has bought out, and taken charge

—OF THE—

Millinery Department,

Formerly carried on by MR. H. ROSENBERG,

Upon which branch she will endeavor to bestow her whole care and attention.

Miss Fairbanks will have on hand always the latest novelties appearing in the market, and hopes, relying somewhat on her long experience, to meet the taste and requirements of the public.

All orders entrusted to her care will be faithful and promptly executed.

Constantly on hand, Mourning Veils and Collars.

M. C. FAIRBANKS, SOUTH PARIS.

To Drafted Men.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SECOND CONG. DISTRICT, MAINE, Lewiston, Sept. 16th, 1863.

The drafted men of Oxford County, who have been accepted by the Board of Enrollment for this district, are notified to report for duty at their headquarters as follows:

Towns of Norway and Oxford, on Monday, Sept. 28, 1863; Canton, Hartland, Bethel, Buck, Fryburg, and Rumford, on Tuesday, Sept. 29; Watford and Dixfield on Friday 23rd; Fryburg, Norway, Woodstock, Hamlin, Grant, Greenwood and Hebron on Wednesday 26th inst.

Per order, JOHN S. BAKER, Capt. and Provost Marshal, 2d District Maine.

MANHOOD, HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just published in a sealed envelope, price 6 cents. A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhea or Scum, Venereal, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from impure sexual intercourse, or self abuse, &c. By ROBT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the most certain, safe and radical cure can be obtained, and that in many cases, without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, long and painful usage of cathartics, purgatives and other such remedies, which he shows to be entirely unnecessary, and which he shows to be entirely unnecessary, and which he shows to be entirely unnecessary.

Send under seal, in a plain envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 34 127 Broadway, New York, P.O. Box 4386

Gould's Academy.

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

M. C. FERNALD, A. B. PRINCIPAL. MISS MARIETTA REGGLES, Assistant.

This school is at present under excellent discipline, and will not fail, through its management, and accomplished teachers, to give entire satisfaction.

R. A. FRYE, Secretary.

Fryburg Academy.

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

Principal, B. P. SNOW, A. M., Principal, Aided by thoroughly competent assistants, D. B. STEWART, Sec'y., Trustees, Fryburg, Aug. 5th, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. By virtue of a decree from the Judge of Probate, I will sell by public auction, at the late residence of the deceased, on Monday, October 26th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate of which Mark S. Grover, late of Norway in the County of Oxford, died seized and possessed. The property consists of wood and timber land, which will be sold in lots of eight and ten acres, to suit purchasers.

WM. H. FOSTER, Adm., Norway, Sept. 15, 1863.

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 Buildings at Paris, Oxford County, Me., is offered for sale at a great bargain.

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

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

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Whereas J. Brown, then of Watford in the County of Oxford, by his deed of mortgage dated October 18, 1858, and recorded in the Oxford Western Registry, book 28, page 424, conveyed to one Daniel Brown of Watford, certain real estate in Lewell, in said County of Oxford, and which real estate is more particularly described in said mortgage deed recorded in said mortgage; and whereas said Daniel Brown, on the first day of April, 1863, assigned and transferred said mortgage deed and notes secured to me, the subscriber, at Watford, I hereby give public notice that the conditions of said mortgage 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 occupy his farm located in Wisconsin, will sell the one he now resides upon in Wisconsin, at a great bargain. Said farm contains 175 acres, 30 acres of it are from 25 to 30 tons of prime quality of hay. There are 60 acres of valuable wood upon the same with in three miles of the railroad landing, which will make a very profitable investment. 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 farm will satisfy any one of the excellence of 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 such terms are offered that any person wishing a home for one term, within 8 1/2 miles of Norway Village, can be accommodated with unusually low and advantageous terms. Inquire of ISAAC P. FURLONG upon the premises, or WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway Village, June 15, 1863.

CAUTION

To Females in Delicate Health.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 East Street, Boston, is consulted daily for all

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

Cause of Inferior Stock.

We find the following very sensible remarks floating around without credit; and they strike us so apt that we give them the benefit of leads.—Some farmers sell or slaughter their best stock of mares, cows, ewes or sows, and thus cut off all hopes of any improvement at one blow. Does a heifer show a disposition to fatten easily? She is encouraged to feed until fat, and is then sold and eaten, while her fellows, who belong to the same breed with Pharaoh's lean kine, are kept for milk, or rearing calves, because they are not and cannot be made fat for the butcher. Has a farmer a sow pig which becomes fat upon the feed on which the rest of the pigs are starving? he gives her over to the butcher's knife and propagates from "land shads" and corn cribs.

Has he a fine, round, bright-eyed ewe? She will be fat about the time his half-filled pork barrels are empty, and she is stripped of her fair skin and fair proportions simply because she is worth the trouble of killing; and thus many of our farmers perpetuate a breed of animals that are a disgrace to the country. They seem uneasy while they possess an animal that will draw the attention of their neighbors or the butchers, and woe be to it if it put on a better appearance than its fellows, for from that time its doom is sealed.

To improve the breed of animals, it is by no means necessary to incur a great expense in bringing animals from a distance. If a farmer will mount his horse and ride across the country some fine day and view the live stock of his neighbors, he will soon perceive that there are abundant means of bettering his circumstances by cross or exchange, at a slight cost, and he by this plan is improving his judgment by comparison, and hoarding up experience for a future day that will be of more value to him than the expense of many such excursions; improvement once begun and persisted in for a short time will produce such a corresponding improvement in the mind and circumstances of the farmer as will ensure its continuation, and richly reward all his labor and outlay.

Many of our farmers destroy the hope of improving their stock by a system of false economy in the selection of the males from which they breed their stock; many do not keep a male from which to breed their horses or horned stock, nor is it necessary, as one will do for a neighborhood; but this one should be the best; and in order to keep a good one, a good price must and should be charged for his services.

FLIES ON HORSES AND CATTLE. The annoyance of these summer pests to animals can be greatly mitigated by the use of a mixture of one-third kerosene oil and two-thirds lard, applied to the legs of horses, oxen or cows, with a feather or brush, or what is better, but more objectionable to the applier, with the hand, rubbing it well in. A farmer in the neighborhood used it last summer on his oxen, having applied it twice a day on their going out to work—morning and noon. His cattle gained flesh during fly time. I have used it on horses and two cows. Its benefit is immediately observable. A horse uneasy, fretting, and stamping, becomes after the application, at once quiet. Those who sympathize with the noble animals in the constant tearing endured by them from these pests, will be glad to use any harmless remedy which will spare innocent work when not called to labor in harness. Horses will keep better on a less supply of food, for the repose thus obtained. Cows will give better and more milk from the rest that they will get from the use of this mixture. While on the subject of relief to animals, allow me to suggest to oxen and cow owners, the use of a covering of crash or bagging, or canvas, during the fly season. I consider that I am well repaid for the trifling expense of a cover on our cows. In the south of Europe, the use of covers for cows and oxen is almost universal.

[New Haven Courier.]

SEEING AN AVALANCHE PASS. Mr. Francis Galton, a well known English traveler and member of the "Alpine Club," has this summer made a singular experience. He discovered a spot on the Jungfrau range, where he might stand in safety and watch the avalanches sweeping past him, within thirty feet of his person. In one half day he saw three descents. The avalanches slid two thousand feet, then leaped two great bounds of a thousand feet more to the channel, close to which he was standing, and then burst out at the foot of the channel "like a storm of shrapnel." Mr. Galton describes the general appearance of the avalanche when seen at so short a distance, as that of "an orderly mob filling the street and hastening, not hurrying, to the same object." Something of the same impression is made upon one who looks attentively at the great sheet of water which rolls slowly down on the Canadian side of the falls at Niagara. The motion is majestically deliberate, and though swift, not hurried. The noise of the avalanche in motion Mr. Galton likens to "the sound of a rapid tide rushing up many channels."

The avalanche is described as consisting of a mass of ice balls, usually from a foot to a yard in diameter, which produce "the fearful rattle of the ice-cascade."

HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and Upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the superior of a monastery at Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation rapidly spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant, brought there in 1614, became the parent stock of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States annually consume, at the cost of its landing, from fifteen to sixteen millions of dollars. You may know the Arabia, or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean of dark color. The Java and East India, the next in quality, a larger and paler yellow. The West India Rio has a bluish, greenish, gray tint.

EFFECTS OF FRUIT ON DISEASE. A writer on growing fruit in Kansas, and its healthfulness as a portion of our food, says: "Never shall I forget the impression made upon my mind at a very early period of my life, by the directions given my mother by the family physician, as she sat weeping over the cradle in which I had lain for a number of days in a hopeless condition. Now, said he, don't you give that boy one drop of cold water, and you had better keep these strawberries out of his sight. In a few hours my brothers and sisters returned from the field with a pail overflowing with the delicious fruit, and supposing me too far gone to observe anything in the room, the berries were left near my cradle. I soon opened my eyes upon the tempting delicacy, and in a few unobserved moments filled my parched mouth several times with the cooling beverage, (for they were really like water on my dry and parched tongue.) In a few hours I broke out in a fine perspiration. My tongue, which had been rattling on my teeth, became moist, and when the doctor came he said my fever had turned—the calomel had produced its desired effect and I should probably get well in a very few days."

HORSE CHESTNUT. (*Equis Hyppocastanum*.) From the great popularity of this tree, both for ornament and shade, its fruit is destined to become very abundant, and its present reputation is settled in this country as a useless production. No animal but the deer can be forced to eat it. Now, if it can be rendered an edible material, it may become an important article to the community some day or other, as it is well known that whole districts in France subsist on the fruit of the common chestnut. Mr. Flandin, an agriculturist of some note in England, says that the nut of the horse chestnut, dried and freed from the shells, if ground and mixed with one or two per cent. of carbonate of soda, or one pound of soda to the hundred, and then washed till white, is fit food for man or animals. The salt removes all the bitter principle from the nut.

THE CROPS. Intelligence from every section of our country, relating to crops, is the most cheering character. The Green Lake spectator, (Wisconsin) says: "Never, since the fruit trees reached the age of bearing, have the prospects for a big yield of apples and pears been as promising in this region as now. Of the cereals the product will no doubt be large." From Ohio there is promise of abundant fruit, and the meteorological conditions favorable to that crop will doubtless secure an ample harvest of the cereals. In New Jersey the wheat and grain crops promise to be very large.

In the southern tier of counties a large yield of fruit, especially of peaches and apples is anticipated. In New York wheat looks well, and other crops promise fair. Generally speaking, the wheat harvest in Maryland will be fair and there is every indication that there will be an abundance of fruit. The yield of fruit in Michigan will be especially large, and wheat, on the whole, is excellent. In Illinois, the wheat growth never looked better, and corn and fruits are full of promise. Wheat in Indiana looks fine, and there will be no end to the grain; peaches will also yield a generous harvest. In Iowa everything is equally satisfactory. In Kansas grass and wheat are highly prized, and the farmers have been encouraged to cultivate more extensively the lately adopted staple, cotton. In Kentucky the wheat crop is promising.

BREEDING QUALITIES IN ANIMALS. It is well known that the good and bad qualities of the dam of the sire are almost invariably imparted in a greater or less degree to his progeny, and not for one generation alone is this the case, but it may be frequently traced through a long line of blood. In nothing is this training back so clearly shown as the manner in which colors will break out, even in remote generations. Having, then, decided upon the qualities which we wish to see predominate, let the male animal be chosen from a family possessing them. If milk is desired, a bull, descending from a cow that is a good milker, should be used, and the same as to other properties. By studying more closely the habits of our animals, and paying due attention to those qualities in the selection of males, there is no reason why a valuable combination of qualities—like those of milking and feeding—may not be attained.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

JOHN S. ABBOTT,
(formerly of Boston.)
HAS A LARGE STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,
Plated Ware,
TOYS, STATIONERY,
AND

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

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

Importing Houses.
In Boston, he thinks he can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston. He has **WATCHES** of American, Swiss, English and French, Hunting and Open 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

FANCY 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 warranted to be what it is said 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 could make them perform well there will be no charge. The same with clocks.

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

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

Jewelry Repaired.
Letter Engraving neatly Executed.
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
BETH HILL, 1861.

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

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

POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid immediately upon satisfactory proof, in New York funds, by the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

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

Breeding Horse for Sale or to Let.
A FINE NEW HOUSE and one acre of land situated on Pleasant Street in New Village. Inquire of WM. E. GOODNOW, March 6th 1863.

Portland & Boston Line.
Summer Arrangement
The splendid new sea-going steamer **Forest City**, Lieut. Austin and Montreal, will sail on Monday, Thursday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M., and on Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M., and on Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M., and on Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M., and on Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Face-in cabin, \$1 50
on deck, 1 25
N.B.—Each boat is furnished with a large number of staterooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families, and travelers are reminded that by taking this fine monthly sailing of time and expense may be made, and that the convenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season to take the earliest train out of the city.
The company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional value.

Freight taken as usual.
Portland, Me. 4 1862
J. BILLINGS, Agent.

MANHOOD,
HOW LOST? HOW RESTORED?
Just published in a bound volume, price 6 cents.

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