

The Oxford Democrat

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

In one of the numerous raids of the Indian hordes upon the frontier during the Revolution—excursions that left many a heartstone dismal and gloomy—two brothers, named George and Wallace Arthur, after a most desperate resistance, and after seeing their aged parents ruthlessly butchered and scalped by their inhuman assailants, were finally overpowered and taken prisoners, to be reserved probably for a future fate more horrible than their parents had met.

The party, consisting of fifteen paint-bedaubed and half-naked savages, fierce, vindictive, bloodthirsty, after ransacking the house thoroughly, taking everything of the least value to them, destroying every article of furniture the room contained, throwing bedsteads, chairs and tables in a confused heap in one corner, uttering their wild, horrid yells of savage triumph, left the house, and collecting a large quantity of grass, twigs, and other combustible materials, placed them before the open doorway, and piling the broken furniture thereon, set the whole on fire, and amid wild yells of exultation, departed with their captives towards their far distant village.

A cloud of suffocating smoke rose from the mass of rubbish before the door way; but soon a tongue of flame protruded, and licked its fiery way upwards to the roof of the doomed dwelling, shedding a lurid light through the dark forest aisles, forming huge misshapen, flickering shadows of the neighboring trees. The flames spread and extended their serpent-like tongues to embrace the doomed house—upward, still upward, increasing in strength, roaring and crackling fiercely until the cabin was soon a mass of fire, shooting up flame toward the sky, and lighting the dark forest far and wide with a lurid glare.

As the savages led their captives away, Wallace Arthur looked back over his shoulder, gave one glance at the burning pile in whose depths the blackened ashes of his parents lay, and muttered to himself: "If the savages were only there now, they'd meet what they hadn't bargained for when they set the house on fire."

Even as he spoke, huge volumes of black smoke rose up and thickened the air; the flames sank down and became obscured and for one moment everything seemed hushed in an awful suspense. Then the smoke separated in vast rolling volumes, a shower of sparks and broad sheet of vivid light shot out of the blazing cabin, followed by a report that shook the very ground upon which the Indians stood, and the fragments of timber were thrown high in the air, and then nothing remained but a smouldering mass of embers, that cast a feeble flickering light upon surrounding objects.

With their hands bound securely behind them, reflecting upon the late events of their capture, the prisoners were conducted rapidly through the great forest, subjected to the taunts, insults and injuries, of their brutal captors, who took especial delight in forcing a grimace of pain upon the countenances of their prisoners. The latter retained a moody silence throughout the whole march, gave no answers to the insulting remarks of the Indians; but as these continued indignities, were heaped upon them, the eyes of Wallace would flash with fierce anger and resentment and his broad chest heave violently, revealing the dangerous passions that burned within him.

Yet the savages, although they indicted the most cruel injuries their evil natures could devise, failed to elicit a groan from the captives, who well knew that the slightest evidence would afford them more inhuman merriment, and bring upon themselves more cruel treatment than before. Yet Wallace could hardly restrain himself from giving vent to his pent up anger and rage in bitter invectives.

Obliged to submit to the harsh usage of the Indians, they were led along toward the village, and when any game was killed, their hands were liberated and they were forced to carry it upon their shoulders, at the same time being carefully guarded, to prevent escape. If they lagged in their course, they were driven forward by pointed sticks, which the savages thrust into their sides or backs, accompanying each with a yell of delight.

In this manner they were conducted to the village, where they arrived on the sixth day after their capture, almost exhausted by their continual labor and the tortures to which they had been subjected on the route. Here they were treated more cruelly than before, the women being far more revengeful than the men. They hoisted, hissed and yelled, threw stones and dirt in their faces, spit upon them, and beat them with sticks and clubs. They then tied them to two different trees, pierced their flesh with sharpened stakes, and practiced with their knives, and tomahawks, trying how near

they could come without wounding them, uttering all the while horrid yells of delight and fiendish satisfaction.

The elder brother bore all this with a stoicism remarkable, for he was considerably over six feet in height; well proportioned and muscular, and possessed of a frame of great powers of endurance. He received many slight wounds, which though not dangerous in themselves, caused the blood to flow quite freely.

His younger and more delicate brother, however, became unconscious under torture. On this both were bound securely, and taken to a wigwam, and guarded by a couple of savages.

Tears started to the eyes of Wallace Arthur and his powerful frame trembled with contending emotions as he gazed upon the countenance of his brother, and marked its care worn expression. He strained upon his hands as the thought of escape entered his mind, but they were of rawhide, and refused to his efforts. He then glanced round the room in search of some hard object with which, by continual rubbing, he might wear the thongs apart, but no such object presented itself, and at last, with a sullen look of determination, he resigned himself to his situation, lay down upon the couch of robes which the savages had been good enough to leave them, and listened to the footsteps of the guards as they passed up and down. Slowly his heavy eyelids closed, and soon his weary, exhausted body found refreshment in profound slumber.

The sun streamed in golden shafts through the opening of the wigwam as the captives awoke, feeling their strength much restored by their night's rest. A huge Indian with his heavy rifle resting on his arm, stood before the doorway. He had stopped to observe the prisoners for a few moments, and then resumed his walk again.

"We're in a nice fix," said George Arthur breaking a long silence. A troubled expression swept across his features as he continued, "I wonder what they'll do with us? Burn us at the stake, I guess."

"Yes, that comes natural to 'em; you can't expect anything better of the cursed infernal savages!" said the other, fiercely grinding his teeth at the Indian sentinel.

"There's not much chance of escape," continued George, looking ruefully at his bound hands.

"Pale face want eat, drink?" said the savage, suddenly thrusting his head into the wigwam, and smiling grimly as he spoke. "Pale face hungry, weak—must eat, git strong 'gin. Indian send red brudder to tell squaw git it. Ugh?"

"Go on, you paint faced nigger, and don't stick your dirty head in here again! We don't want you."

"Pale face got big tongue—Injin make shorter time-by. Pale face lose scalp—burn at stake—den he no be so brave. Ugh?"

"Out of here, you infernal, lazy cowardly treacherous bound of a red devil!" shouted Wallace, his eyes flashing fire, and his whole frame, trembling with rage.

"Pale face much mad!" cried the savage with a taunting laugh, which only increased the young man's anger. "Injin like see him so; make um heart very much dance with joy. Um dance more when pale face burn at stake; like hear him groan. It's good for warriors;" and he struck his breast with his fist.

"Imp!" cried Wallace, gnashing his teeth in fury. "If I had you in my grasp, I'd twist the cursed neck off you."

With a taunting, mocking laugh, the Indian walked off, leaving the two men to their reflections, which were soon cut short by the entrance of an old squaw, with a tray of venison and hot corn-bread. This she set upon the ground, unbound the prisoner's hands, and then left them.

The two Indians watched them strictly to prevent any effort to escape; but the captives were too much engrossed in the wounds before them to take any notice of the guards.

Their wounds healed rapidly under the skillful treatment of the Indian squaws who administered to them, and who evidently had some special purpose in view in curing them so quickly. They were then flesh wound and bruises, and in a few days they were as strong and hearty as ever.

They cherished the hope that they might effect their escape during the periods they were left to themselves; but they soon discovered that they were watched secretly, and beside, their ligatures were of undressed hide, tightly bound, and impossible to force.

They had no reason to complain of food for of this, they received an abundance; they comprehended what belittling purpose prompted the savages to this act of generosity. They knew if they were fed well that they might recover their strength as speedily as possible, so as to be better able to bear the torture which their fiendish ingenuity would devise.

The captives did not seem concerned at their approaching fate, but dwelt constantly upon the terrible revenge they would take for the brutal murder of their parents if they escaped the clutches of their savage captors.

One day an Indian entered their wigwam and informed them that their chief wished to see them, and that he was to conduct them thither. They readily understood the significant words of the Indian, but with a look of dogged determination, they walked from the wigwam, and immediately confronted the whole tribe of warriors, ranged in a double row in the center of the village, armed with every imaginable weapon. The women and children eagerly pressed upon them, waiting for the appearance of the captives, who were to run the gauntlet of that living lane of human beings.

Their appearance was greeted by savage yells of delight from the whole assemblage. Then George was led toward them, and stationed some ten or a dozen feet from the first savage, opposite the center of the passage which they formed, and which they formed, and which was about three feet wide. Wallace Arthur was guarded by four Indians, and placed where he could witness the whole of the proceedings.

Then the Indian, a tall and powerful one, who had first conducted them hither cut the thongs of his wrist and instantly every weapon was raised in readiness. He then struck George a violent blow with the flat part of a broken paddle with which he was armed, at the same time giving him a kick intimating that he should start.

Seeing there was no way of escape, he determined to inflict as much injury upon their tormentors as it was in his power to do. With set teeth and contracted brow he dashed like an antelope through the passage of living beings, with great energy striking right and left, and making rapid headway, while steadily the blows from sticks and clubs and other weapons raised thick and fast about his person, yells and shouts accompanying each blow.

Almost deafened by the noise created by the exultant and delighted savages, he still struggled bravely on; but the women and children, in wild excitement, pressed heavily against the sides of the warriors, forcing both rows to come gradually together, till not the smallest opening was left; and men women and children were packed in a dense mass at the other end, swaying to and fro in the wildest excitement. His further progress prevented, George ceased his exertions, and glared around upon the confused mass; and as he stood thus, a fainting sensation passed over him, his vision became dimmed, and he fell insensible to the ground, while fresh blows were showered upon the insensible body. But they at length became aware of his real condition, and amid loud yells, proceeded to drag him to the wigwam, from where he lay.

Powerless in the hands of the savages, his hands bound securely behind him with thongs of raw hide, Wallace Arthur was forced to witness the sufferings of his brother, and his own mental anguish during that period may be better imagined than described. More than once he shut his eyes from the sight, but unconsciously turned them again toward the spot, as he heard the exultant shout of the Indians. He strained upon his hands, but finding it useless, breathed a silent vow of vengeance against the whole race of red men.

With a feeling of unutterable relief he saw them drag his unconscious brother away. The same Indian who had given George the signal to start, again came forward, and cut the ligatures of Wallace's wrist, and uttering the signal yell, raised the broken paddle on high, and brought it down upon the back of Wallace with a report that echoed like a shot.

The blood rushed in a stream to the forehead of the prisoner under his indignity, and his body fairly shook with rage. Turning round in a fury, he confronted the astonished Indian, and concentrating all his strength, he struck him a tremendous blow full in the face. The Indian fell to the ground insensible, with his nose flattened and bloody, and his breast and his face bespattered with gore.

Wrought to the highest pitch of fury, Wallace glared around him like a wounded tiger at bay, but the dense mass of women and children that surrounded him offered no avenue of escape. It was only for a moment that he stood thus. The next moment he uttered a howl of vengeance, and dashed like a rocket through a line formed by the savages.

He passed the first ten without receiving any injury, and struck one a powerful blow in the face that sent him reeling to the ground. Another he gave a stunning blow in the pit of his stomach, and he followed the direction of his comrade. A third he kicked on the shin, causing the savage to howl with pain.

With his hair hanging about his face in wild profusion, his lips compressed, his bosom heaving with excitement, his eyes glaring like a madman's upon his savage tormentors, his passions aroused the highest pitch, he struck right and left with terrible effect.

The savages fell back gradually, allowing a free passage to the infuriated hunter. The latter reached the center of the throng, and paused for a moment, panting with exertion, and glared savagely around upon the yelling Indians. A hundred clubs were raised to strike him, but he received the blows upon his left arm, and with a yell he again darted forward felling one to the earth, seizing another by the ankles, and lifting him from his feet dashed him to the ground.

Astonished at this great display of strength, the savages fell back a little, and Wallace, taking advantage of this, dashed through with momentary renewed strength, passed the last Indian, and fell exhausted to the ground, when he was immediately pounced upon and secured.

He was then placed in the same wigwam with his brother, who had by this time regained his consciousness. He ground his teeth and clenched his fist in unutterable rage, and almost howled with savage fury. They both vowed a fearful revenge against the Indians, if they were so fortunate as to effect their escape, which was a matter of doubt as they were carefully guarded.

In a few days their health and strength were perfectly restored. One day an unusual bustle and murmur were heard outside, which gradually increased to shouts and yells. They wondered what was the cause of this commotion; and this was to be made apparent to them. Soon after a couple of Indians entered, and without a word led them from the wigwams into the open air. Their glance immediately fell upon a large pile of wood, encircling a large sapling, around which every man, woman and child in the village were gathered, evidently waiting their appearance. In an instant they comprehended the meaning of the scene and an anxious expression settled upon their faces.

Loud yells greeted the prisoners. The savages made way for them, and they were conducted to within twenty feet of the trees. George was then led into a circle of wood, and his hands, tied to a thorn, attached to the sapling. Some of the Indians approached the wood with lighted pine knots in their hands, ready to light it. George looked helplessly around upon the stern faces of the warriors, and edged closer to the tree, to protect himself as much as possible from the fire which would soon be raging around him.

With savage shouts the Indians set fire to the wood, and then commenced dancing around the flame, which, like a devouring monster, leaped, roared, crackled on all sides of the doomed prisoner, who soon became the center of a hissing circle of living flame. As his hair crisped, and his flesh singed and cracked under the potent heat, he gave forth a despairing cry, and with failing strength staggered toward the tree and clutched at it for support.

Wallace Arthur heard the despairing cry of his brother, and it nerved his arms with a terrible power. His frame trembled violently, his fingers opened and shut spasmodically, his muscles worked convulsively and his eyes gleamed with a sudden and strange resolve.

Strapping slightly, and drawing a deep breath, he summoned all his strength, and with one mighty effort, burst asunder the strong bonds that secured him, and with irresistible force hurled the two savages who guarded him to the ground, seized the glittering knife from the belt of one, and with a swiftness almost of lightning, and before a hand could be stretched forth to grasp him, sprang with two bounds to his fainting brother grasped his tottering form in his giant arms dashed through the flames and through the lines of Indians, and plunged into the forest.

Recovering from their sudden astonishment the Indians gave a howl of disappointment at thus losing their prey, and darted off in pursuit; but the prisoners were out of sight, and as the ground was hard and no trail was left to follow by, the Indians failed to recapture them.

The fugitives were concealed in a hollow log not very far from the village, and thus escaped detection by the savages, who more than once passed them. After the pursuit was over, and every Indian had returned from the fruitless chase, they emerged from their hiding place, and proceeded in the direction they supposed the Ohio to be. George was very weak, but, with the aid of his brother, who had sustained but little injury from the fire, he managed to get along very well.

Subsequently they fell in with a party of whites, and eventually they reached a settlement, and as soon as George had fully recovered, they both went forth into the woods to fulfill the oath of vengeance they had vowed against the Indian race.

Poverty is a bully if you are afraid of it, but is good natured enough if you meet it like a man.

It is the little things which are the most difficult to be seen.

Worth Remembering.

The following article from Dr. Hall's *Journal of Health* contains practical hints on various subjects, that are worthy of attention:

1. It is unwise to change to cooler clothing except when you first get up in the morning.
2. Never ride with your arm or elbow outside any vehicle.
3. The man who attempts to alight from a steam car while in motion is a fool.
4. In stepping from any wheeled vehicle while in motion, let it be from the rear, and not from the wheels, for then, if you fall, the wheels cannot run over you.
5. Never attempt to cross a road or street in a hurry, in front of a passing vehicle, for if you should stumble or slip, you will be run over. Make up the half minute lost by waiting until the vehicle has passed, by increased diligence in some other direction.
6. It is miserable economy to save time by robbing yourself of necessary sleep.
7. If you find yourself inclined to wake up at a regular hour in the night and remain awake you can break up the habit in three days, by getting up as soon as you awake, and not going to sleep again until your usual hour for retiring; or retire two hours later and rise two hours earlier, for three days in succession; not sleeping a moment in the day time.
8. If infants and young children are inclined to be wakeful in the night or very early in the morning, put them to bed later; and besides, arrange that their day nap shall be in the forenoon.
9. "Order is heaven's first law," regularity is nature's great rule; hence regularity in eating, sleeping, and exercise, has a very large share in securing a long and healthy life.
10. If you are caught in a drenching rain or fall in the water, by all means keep in motion sufficiently vigorous to prevent the slightest chilly sensation until you reach the house; then change your clothing with great rapidity before a blazing fire, and drink instantly a pint of some hot liquid.
11. To allow the clothing to dry upon you, unless by keeping up vigorous exercise until thoroughly dried, is suicidal.
12. If you are conscious of being in a passion, keep your mouth shut, for words increase it. Many a person has dropped dead in a rage.
13. If a person "faints," place him on his back and let him alone, he wants arterial blood to the head; and it is easier for the heart to throw it there in a horizontal line, than perpendicularly.
14. If you want to get instantly rid of a beastly surfeit, put your finger down your throat until free vomiting ensues, and eat nothing for ten hours.
15. Feel a noble pride in living within your means, then you will not be hustled off to a cheerless hospital in your last sickness.

GROWTH OF TREES. It is a singular fact that what were vast treeless prairies in Illinois twelve years ago, are now covered with a dense growth of thrifty young forest trees, comprising various species of oak, hickory, cottonwood, ash, etc. So rapid has been this change in many localities, that where some of the early settlers located, twenty or twenty-five years ago, without a tree around them, they can now cut and hew good building timber a foot square. Prairie land, when kept from the annual fall burning, formerly practiced by the Indians, rapidly produces a growth of trees. Some of the old citizens, who greedily located the timber land when they came to this country, and were careless about acquiring prairie, now find the latter of more value than the former; their timber has grown faster than they used it.

BE PUNCTUAL. A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected, ruin credit, and when a man has lost that he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he cannot ascend.

REPAIRING A CHAIN PUMP. A correspondent of the *German Town Telegraph* says:

"For some time my chain pump has been out of order, the pipe having become too large for the boxes. I could not find a carpenter who had the tools or the material for making a new one, and had worried myself for weeks about it, when I met a boy, who told me to put leather upon the chain, so as to enlarge the boxes to the size of the pipe—if I could not lessen the pipe to the boxes. I thought of poor Robinson Crusoe, who when he could not get his boat to the water, concluded it would be wise to get the water to the boat—and did as the boy suggested, and have thus a much better pump than when it was new."

It is the little things which are the most difficult to be seen.

Proclamation for Thanksgiving.

The annual religious and social festival of Thanksgiving has come down to us from the Pilgrim Fathers with its hallowed memories, together with the rich associations of succeeding generations. Wherever New Englanders have gone, they have carried with them the fondest recollections of Thanksgiving Day—especially its devout services, its distribution of bounty to the poor, and its family gatherings at the Old Homestead—so that what was once peculiar to New England, has gradually extended over the land, until by the recent Proclamation of the President it has assumed a National character.

While the passing year has been one of great and general affliction, it has also been marked by great and countless blessings, a remembrance of which should lead us, as a people, most devoutly and gratefully to recognize God as the merciful Giver of all good, and also to pray that our very afflictions may, through His overruling power, yet prove our greatest blessings.

In accordance, therefore, with the good old custom of our forefathers, as well as in view of the eminent fitness of the occasion, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER, to be observed by the people of this State as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

Let us on that day, resting from the cares and toils of business, meet in our accustomed places for the devout worship and praise of Almighty God.

Let us praise Him that our borders have not been ravaged by desolating armies; that the gallantry and heroism of our soldiers have been so often crowned with victory; that so many of our oppressed countrymen have been delivered from the hands of a cruel and merciless enemy; that the humanity and justice of our cause have at last enlisted on our side the sympathies of mankind; and that the narrowing limits, the exhausted resources and the waning hopes of the Rebellion give signs of a speedy peace.

Let us praise Him that a bountiful harvest has crowned our store for the coming year, that labor in all the departments of industry has met with a liberal reward, and that in the midst of a gigantic civil war not only have agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts flourished, but the interests of education, philanthropy and religion have not been neglected.

And while lifting our hearts in devout gratitude to God for his abundant goodness, let us remember the poor that are among us; let us remember our patriotic friends and citizens now absent in the army; and, especially, let us remember the stricken households that have offered up fathers, sons, husbands and brothers, a willing sacrifice on the altar of liberty, duty and country.

And in our hopefulness let us not forget our proneness to evil, our constant need of Divine aid and of the mercy of God in Jesus Christ, that we may become fit recipients of His continued blessings, and successful defenders of our national liberties. Given at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABNER COBURN.

By the Governor:
JOSEPH B. HALL, Secretary of State.

Paying Bounties.

From the commencement of the war we have been among the number who believe in paying liberal bounties to those who leave their families, friends and business to enter the military service of the United States. We believe this, in principle is right. A country, a government with all the protection, both direct and incidental which it affords, sheds its blessings to a greater or less extent upon all its citizens. Every man personally has an interest at stake in this contest. The poor man needs the protection of the government because he is poor;—while the rich man needs the same protection because he is rich. The more property a man has, the more he has at stake. The volunteer when he goes into the military service of the United States goes not for himself alone, he goes not only to protect his property but the property of his neighbor, hence there is no earthly reason why he should make all the sacrifice. And there is no way in which the matter can be equalized between him and his neighbors except by a pecuniary consideration by way of bounty. To leave this thing to be regulated by the voluntary contributions of the people of a town or city, would be to allow the miserly and penurious to escape from paying any thing and compel the generous and liberal minded, to bear the whole burden.

The only equitable way to reach the matter is by taxation. Let the towns and cities act in their corporate capacity and under the sanction of the Legislature vote and pay bounties to those who go. Taxes of this sort are never paid grudgingly by loyal men. If men do have to sacrifice something by way of legal contributions, they ought not to complain. The sacrifice they make is not for a single moment to be compared with that of the man who takes his life in hand, leaves his wife, family, children and friends, and goes to a distant land to brave the dangers of the battle field, the diseases of the camp and the thousand inconveniences and ills incident to a soldier's life. Money when put in the balance against human life is nothing, it sinks into utter insignificance. This rebellion must be put down and we must have men to do it. Volunteers make the best soldiers therefore it is wisdom and good policy for cities and towns under the recent call of the President, to vote and pay liberal bounties to all such as respond to this call. The men who voluntarily risk all for their country, in this, the hour of its peril, deserve not only a nation's gratitude but deserve to be most generously dealt by pecuniarily. Let men of wealth and means

take hold of this matter vigorously and the work will be done and well done.

Speculations out of the War.

One of the greatest evils the government has to contend with, is a prevailing disposition on the part of speculators to increase their gains at the expense of the government. There has been from the commencement of the contest a war of private interest waged against the public good, embarrassing the administration in its efforts to bring this rebellion to an end, and blocking up the way to a successful termination of the war. Through the treason and supine negligence of James Buchanan and his administration, the country was almost entirely unprepared to meet the terrible issue so suddenly thrust upon it by the rebels, consequently every thing connected with the raising of an army, furnishing arms and ammunition, clothing and feeding our men had to be done in a hurry. Heartless sharpers, saw at a single glance, that there was their chance to take advantage of circumstances and rush into the vortex of a wild and extensive speculation. With this class, every effort was put forth to secure "government contracts." Deep laid extensive combinations were formed, schemes of public plunder racked their brains by night and by day. With them, the great anxiety was, how can I make money out of the government and become suddenly rich?

That the government suffered immensely from this class of graceless villains in all the early part of the war is a matter of history. Through the vigilance of detectives many of these gross frauds were exposed, and the guilty authors held up to the public scorn; but it was found impossible entirely to cure the evil. It has existed ever since and exists now to an alarming extent, and is to-day one of the most dangerous elements the government has to contend against. This spirit of avarice, this desire to make immense fortunes at the expense of the government and to grow suddenly rich out of the public treasury, is eating up the souls of men like the gnawings of a canker worm. No new movement can be made, no new plan devised for the suppression of the rebellion and a more speedy termination of the war, which the grasping hands of sordid speculators but will stand ready to thwart if they can but fill their own pockets at the public expense. They seem to forget that they have a country to save or lose. They seem almost entirely to lose sight of the great and vital issues pending in this conflict. This class of mercenary beings are overwhelmed with regrets, if the government happens to buy a bushel of grain out of which they can grab no tolls or purchase a vessel or a horse or even a coat for a poor soldier from which they have failed to receive a commission to help swell their own coffer bags. If a new Regiment is to be raised these walking vultures are among the first visible objects around its new encampment, in fact you find them everywhere prowling around where the least scent of public plunder taints the air.

These evildoers with tenfold power against the government from the fact that public sentiment has been comparatively corrupt upon this matter. Government thieves and plunderers have been allowed to pass about in the community as gentlemen and not as criminals. As yet they have not had their true moral status assigned them in community. They are among the worst enemies of the government and should so be ranked and considered.

INCENDIARISM AT CONWAY. On Thursday night of last week, a severe fire occurred on the premises of Hon. Joel Eastman, of Conway, N. H., which consumed two barns, with the sheds attached. In the barns were 75 to 100 tons of hay, 200 bushels of corn, a yoke of oxen, a cow and heifer, with mowing machines and other farming tools, all of which were burned. The loss amounts to about \$4000, on which there was no insurance.

On Sunday night, the barns and outbuildings of Leander S. Morton, of the same place, were burned, with about 35 tons of hay. We have no further particulars.

It is conceded the two first mentioned fires, were the work of incendiaries, and probably have resulted from ill feeling caused by the draft in that section.

The fire on Monday evening, which was seen so plainly from this place, proceeded from the burning of the premises of Samuel Mudgett, of North Conway. He lost his house, barn, sheds and carriage, with 75 tons of hay, 2 horses, 5 cows, and all his farming tools. The household furniture was saved. Mrs. Mudgett on the evening saw a light in the barn, and on going there saw a small fire in the floor and two men running away. With presence of mind it might then have been extinguished.

We learn the partnership formerly existing between Maj. D. R. Hastings and A. H. Walker, Esq., has been dissolved. They will both continue in business at Lowell.

According to the Bangor Courier, Albert B. Perkins was divorced on the 3d inst and married on the 4th. It was the wife that applied for the divorce.

Lewis Barker, Esq., who has been stamping in New York, has won a high reputation. The Troy and Albany papers say his speeches were the most telling ones of the campaign.

School Agents will do well to refer to the notice of a teacher, in the advertising columns.

The reports of the Bethel Fair are necessarily delayed till next week.

Supreme Judicial Court.

The November Term commenced on Tuesday of this week, Chief Justice ALEXANDER, present. The calling of the docket was completed, and the case noted below opened the first day. The following is a list of the jurors in attendance:

GRAND JURY.
Benjamin Maxim, foreman, Buckfield.
Daniel Elliot, Rumford.
John L. Farrington, Lovell.
Samuel Farrington, Fryeburg.
Elias Gould, Hiram.
Henry B. Hersey, Sumner.
Alonso Howe, Bethel.
John Hunt, Albany.
Jedediah P. Hopkins, Peru.
Asa W. Mansfield, Brownfield.
William McKenney, Paris.
Royal L. Nevers, Sweden.
Josiah Plummer, Waterford.
William Richardson, Greenwood.
William K. Staples, Oxford.
Simon Stevens, 2d, Norway.
William H. White, Dixfield.

FIRST JURY.
Edward P. Chase, Foreman, Paris.
Fias S. Bartlett, Bethel.
Jonathan Bartlett, Stoneham.
Samuel M. Brown, Brownfield.
Charles W. Berry, Canton.
Daniel Chase, Buckfield.
William E. Cushman, Oxford.
Daniel Coffin, Norway.
Nathaniel James, Denmark.
Benjamin H. Freeman, Sumner.
Daniel Gould 2d, Hiram.
David O. Gleason, Mexico.

SECOND JURY.
Samuel Holmes, Foreman, Peru.
Amos Haley, Stow.
Asa S. Howard, Rumford.
Cyrus Jordan, Buckfield.
Caleb P. Lovejoy, Waterford.
James O. Longley, Andover.
Baxter A. Lyon, Bethel.
Amasa Lucas Jr., Hartford.
Joseph I. Marshall, Hebron.
Oscar McIntyre, Fryeburg.
James Merrill, Norway.
Hamlin D. Roach, Albany.

SUPPLEMENTARY JURORS.
Barnes Walker, Lovell.
James H. Watson, Mason.
Albert Winslow, Paris.
Leonard Whitman, Woodstock.

No. 57. Inhabitants of Waterford vs. Inhabitants of Paris. This is an action of assumpsit to recover for supplies furnished Ellen M. McAllister a pauper. This case excites considerable interest as it involves the maintenance of the pauper who is insane. The town of Waterford claim her residence is in Paris, which the town of Paris deny. This case was tried at the March term, 1862 and resulted in a verdict for Piff. Exceptions were taken and it went to the law Court, where a new trial was granted. A. A. Strout and Howard for Piff., Black and Virgin for Deft. Testimony not closed at the time of going to press.

A RUNAWAY. Jacob S. Powers, Esq., with whom H. H. Smith Esq., took passage to Paris, on Monday, had a narrow escape from fatal accident. Coming down a steep hill in Sweden, the backstrap broke, letting the breeching fall upon the horse's heels. She did not relish this, and started down hill at a full run, without being particularly to keep the track. Mr. Powers was thrown into the ditch, and lost hold of the reins. This left Mr. Smith alone in the wagon with no means of guiding or stopping the animal. Half way down she turned up and dashed into a barn, smashing in one of the great doors. Here she was checked. Mr. S. was thrown out as she turned from the road. Neither of the gentlemen sustained much injury, save the loss of a pair of gold spectacles by the legal member of the company.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The meeting of Committees to elect a member of the Board of Agriculture, occurred on Thursday, 10th inst. The Societies were represented as follows:

Oxford County. R. S. Stevens, Tristram Hersey, Thomas Chase, Ichabod M. Thomas, Henry Upton.
West Oxford. Jacob S. Powers, J. S. Hobbs, Barnes Walker, Oscar McIntyre, Amos Haley.
East Oxford. Timothy Walker, Silvanus Poor, Jonas Greene, Samuel Holmes, O. W. Blanchard.

The meeting organized by the choice of J. S. Powers, chairman and R. S. Stevens, Secretary.

After discussion the delegate was conceded to the West Oxford Society, and on the formal ballot, John Bachelder, of Fryeburg, the candidate presented by the Western delegates, was unanimously chosen.

It may be of interest to some parties to say that in Counties where two or more societies exist, it is the duty of the executive officers of the oldest Society to designate the time for holding the election of a delegate. The Secretary is then to notify the delegates chosen, and the Secretaries of the other Societies, who are to notify their delegates of the time selected.

CHANGE IN TIME. Under the time table by which trains on the Grand Trunk road are to be run this winter there are some changes in the time of leaving the stations in this vicinity. Trains leave the several stations in Oxford County, for Portland, as follows:

	A. M.	P. M.
Gilead,	9, 10	
Bethel,	9, 28	
Locke's Mills,	9, 35	
Bryants Pond,	10, 07	
West Paris,	10, 27	
South Paris,	5, 45	11, 05
Oxford,	6, 03	11, 25

Up trains arrive at South Paris at 10, 15 A. M., and 3, 50, P. M., and at Bethel at 5, P. M. Eighteen regular trains are now run.

The battle flag captured at Rappahannock have been presented to Gen. Meade.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting for 1863 will be held in Bath, commencing at 3 o'clock on Monday P. M. Nov. 23d, and closing at noon of the 25th.

Arrangements are making to secure lectures and papers upon educational topics from gentlemen of experience and ability, some of them from abroad.

The citizens of Bath have generously offered gratuitous entertainment to ladies in attendance, and to gentlemen who are members of the Association. Members in attendance, who come by either of the following railroads, will receive free return tickets: the Maine Central; the Somerset & Kennebec; the Kennebec & Portland; the Androscoggin; the Grand Trunk; the York & Cumberland; and the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth.

A programme of exercises will be issued soon.

Teachers of whatever grade, and friends of education generally, are invited to come, —to see and be seen,—to hear and be heard.

E. P. WESTON,
For the Ex. Committee.

We learn that A. S. Adams, formerly of the Boston & Worcester railroad has been appointed Superintendent of the Portland & Oxford railroad. He is spoken of as an efficient officer. The managers of this road have now perfected arrangements with the Grand Trunk railway, by which passengers are ticketed through; and freight goes to Portland without change of cars. The amount of business transacted is very satisfactory. The Road is now open to East Sumner. It is expected that the track will be completed to, and trains run to Hall's Mills in Hartford, in a short time.

Mr. Packard, who formerly carried the mail from Buckfield to Canton, was some time since appointed conductor on this route.

HERRON ACADEMY. We are in receipt of a copy of the catalogue of this institution for the year ending November 1863. The summary shows an attendance on the fall term of 110 students, and an aggregate for the year of 230,—being an increase over last year of nearly one hundred per cent. This increase the Trustees attribute in a large measure to the influence of the popular principal, A. C. Herrick, A. M.

SURGICAL OPERATION. We are informed that a successful surgical operation was performed on Monday, in the removal of a cancer, involving one of the breasts of Mrs. H. Millett. Dr. Lord was the operating surgeon.

IN BAD BUSINESS. A young lady passed a bogus five dollar bill, at Mr. Rosenberg's on Thursday of last week. She left soon after by railroad. Mr. Austin proceeded to Portland on Saturday, where he succeeded in finding the offender.

SNOW. The first snow of the season fell Sunday morning. The quantity was small, and it disappeared early in the day. Tuesday morning the ground was again white, with weather cold enough to keep the snow from melting much where there was no travel.

Thanks are due Capt. C. H. Ripley, for a basket of Hubbardston's Nonsuch apples. The specimens were very fine, and in condition to show the good qualities of this excellent fruit.

It is stated that Mr. W. E. S. Whitman has retired from the Evening Courier. Capt. Enoch Knight succeeds him as city editor. The Press states that Capt. Knight has nearly recovered his health, and designs to re-enter the service.

A rumor is in circulation that Judge Rice intends to retire from the bench, and become Superintendent of the K. & P. Railroad.

The Courier says Capt. M. M. Robinson of the Maine 12th, has just returned from the army of the Potomac, whither he was sent with conscripts.

The Press says persons enlisting in the Cavalry can furnish their own horses, receiving pay for them on being mustered in, providing the sum charged is not above the amount the government allows to be paid for horses for this branch of service.

A conscript in the 17th regiment writes an anonymous letter to Gov. Coburn, requesting that his term may be reduced to six months, because he has been once discharged from the service on account of disability. He also requests that the Colonel may be instructed to discontinue some of the inspections as they come so often that he cannot prepare for them as he ought.

The late steamer at New York from Havana, says that there is little sign as yet that the San Domingo rebellion will be put down. More troops were being sent from Cuba.

REBEL BARBARITY. The rebels have lately sent down 187 wounded prisoners, who were unfit to be removed. Of this number 45 have died and 25 or 30 more cannot recover. The physicians say they starved to death.

The School Committee of Buckfield will meet at the office of S. C. Andrews, Buckfield Village, on Saturday Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of qualifying teachers.

PORTLAND STEAM PACKET CO. The Press of Monday has an interesting article recapitulating the progress of the company owning the favorite line of steamers between Portland and Boston. The company organized twenty years ago consisted of five persons who agreed to procure and run a steamer, although many considered it would be a poor investment. The first boat was the propeller, Commodore Preble, which was put on the route in 1844; shortly after the Gen. Warren was added to the line. In 1850 and 1852, the side-wheel steamers St. Lawrence and Atlantic were built, and the propellers were sold to go to California. In 1854 the Forest City was built, and later the Lewiston and Montreal. The Forest City is in the employ of government, leaving the business of the line to the Montreal and Lewiston. Since the opening of the line, the boats have made 11,200 trips, carrying 1,100,000 passengers, and 2,500,000 tons of freight, without the loss of a single life, or accident which has detained either of the boats. A notice recently issued by the company, in relation to not running Saturday or Sunday nights, says that this course is adopted that necessary repairs may be made on Saturday instead of Sunday. The officers attribute the great safety of the boats to this care; the work receiving more attention than it would if driven into Sunday. They think in this case the public will commend their desire to observe the Sabbath, as well as to accommodate their large business.

FAMILY GATHERING. The Lewiston Journal records the assembling of the descendants of Dea. Ira Thompson of Livermore, to the number of fifty-five, at the old mansion, now occupied by Mr. J. D. Thompson, one of the sons. Twenty-six, mostly grand children were absent, several being in the army. All the children, six sons and five daughters were present, and the husbands of all the daughters and wives of all the sons but one, who was lately deceased. All the children are still living, the oldest being sixty and the youngest thirty-six years of age. Nine reside in Maine, one in Massachusetts and one in Illinois. Among all the descendants of Dea. Ira Thompson, eighty-one in number, including those who have married into the family, not one uses intoxicating liquor, and only three or four use tobacco. All who are voters, twenty-two, are thoroughly loyal.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1864. It will contain nearly 1000 pages of double column reading matter; with splendid steel engravings, fashion plates and wood engravings. Its stories and novels are by the best writers. In 1864, four original Copyright Novels will be given. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz.: three copies for \$5, five for \$7.50, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates,) the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that the whole of Nevada city was destroyed by fire, on the 9th. Loss \$200,000.

The recent elections in England are said to have turned on the American question. Every candidate espousing the cause of intervention in favor of the South has been defeated.

BRIGHTON MARKET. The N. E. Farmer reports 4385 cattle and 7021 sheep at market.

Prices. 1st quality, \$7.75 and 8.00; 2d, 6.75 and 7.50; 3d, 5 and 6; extra, 8.25 and 8.50. Working oxen \$70 and 150. Stores, \$10 to 40. Cows \$25 to 35. Fat hogs 6 and 6 1/2 cents.

MARYLAND. The fall returns show the election of Crisfield, over Crossman, to Congress. This makes four Union Congressmen from Maryland.

The Journal says that Col. Walter Harriman resigned because his regiment is now reduced below the minimum number of men over which the War Department allows field officers to be appointed. If recruited up to the requisite number, he is ready for the duties of commander of the regiment.

THE DOYLE CASE. The trial of Lawrence Doyle, at Farmington, for murder, was concluded on Friday last. The jury was out twenty-five hours, when the Court being convinced that they could not agree discharged them. It is stated that the last ballot stood 8 for conviction against 4.

BOWDOIN BOGLE. Mr. Webster Woodbury has favored us with the last issue of the Bugle, in which appears a list of officers of the many societies and clubs sustained by the students. The Bowdoin roll of honor now numbers 191 honored names, embracing members from nearly every class since 1823.

COL. RUST RESTORED. We learn that upon a review at the War Office, of the charges against Col. John D. Rust, of the 8th Maine Volunteers, it was decided that no further action should be taken in the case, and that Col. Rust is accordingly restored to his command. [Jeffersonian.

TROUBLE WITH THE MINERS. A correspondent of the Times writing from Beaver Meadow, Pa., the region of the coal mines says a most horrible state of affairs prevails there, brought about mainly by political demagogues inciting the ignorant Irish miners, to resist the draft. The latter have organized and completely tyrannize over all the inhabitants and have recently killed and cut to pieces in the streets two or three persons opposed to them. A military force has been sent to restore order.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY TO PRISONERS. A dispatch to the associated press says the mail boat Thomas A. Morgan from Yorktown, brought down two officers, Major Houston and Lieut. D. Von Weitzain, who had made their escape from Richmond. The Major was captured last July, in North Carolina, and imprisoned with the Lieutenants in Libby prison. They made their escape a week ago last Sunday, by disguising themselves as rebels. They state that the Federal soldiers are dying of starvation, and were not allowed enough food in a week to support them a day. The Major demanded food and work, representing himself as a tailor, and being given old uniforms to mend, he furnished himself and his friend with rebel suits, in which they left the prison and succeeded in getting to the Chickahominy, after being fired upon by cavalry sent in pursuit of them. They crossed the river, and after various hardships and three days' starvation, reached our pickets on their hands and knees.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS. It is stated that the department reports are nearly ready for the meeting of Congress. Mr. Welles, of the Navy Department, is probably ahead of his colleagues in this respect. Mr. Chase is exceedingly busy writing his report, but it will be ready at the time appointed. The law requires that the reports shall all be in print when Congress meets, and it is the understanding that nothing shall be given out in advance to any newspaper; and if any publication is made by any other journal in advance it will be accomplished by dishonest means. [Journal.

DEATH OF CAPT. REUBEN SAWYER. A telegraphic dispatch received yesterday, announced the death of Capt. Reuben Sawyer of Bath, at Detroit, Michigan. His death occurred yesterday morning.

Capt. Sawyer was commander of Co. A, 3d Maine regiment, which left Augusta June 3, 1861, for the seat of war. He remained with his company until detached for recruiting service in this State. After attending to this business for some time, his health failed him so that he felt himself unable to endure the fatigues incident to the soldiers' life in the field. He was then appointed Captain of invalids and ordered to Detroit, where he has been for the past six months. [Press, Tuesday.

The places of holding the sessions of the Grand Division of the sons of Temperance for the year are designated as follows: January session at Bath, April session at Skowhegan, July session at Portland, and October (annual) session at Kendall's Mills.

Chas. A. Shaw, Biddeford, has offered \$2000 for the draft of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

By a table prepared for the Army and Navy Journal, it appears that up to January 1, 1863, Maine had sent 33,165 troops.

On Wednesday night last, no less than seven dwelling houses in Hampden were entered by robbers. No great amount of property was taken—but it was not from any want of boldness on the part of the operators.

The Lewiston Journal says the Auburn Bank will immediately surrender its charter in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders, and commence working under the National Banking Law in a few weeks.

It cost \$500 to get a 15-inch gun to Portland from Pittsburgh.

We see it stated that the Trustees of the bondholders of the Androscoggin road have taken possession of the road.

The Gardiner Journal says that J. L. Cheesman is erecting in that city an ice house 240 by 165 feet, covering an acre of ground.

Potatoes are selling in Skowhegan for 40 cents, in Augusta for 45.

The Bangor Whig thinks the surplus potato crop of Maine will sell for \$500,000. The sales at that city amount to from 5000 to 10,000 bushels a day.

CAMP LINCOLN. The conscripts from the camp on Mackie's Island, to the number of two hundred and fifty or more, under the command of Major Hastings, shifted their quarters at Camp Lincoln on Saturday. About noon they marched through the city accompanied by the "Conscript Band," whose performances were highly creditable to them. The men were a fine looking set and presented quite a soldierly appearance. [Press.

The Copperhead Journals of Pennsylvania are down upon our fellow citizen Walter Wells, characterizing him as an Abolition stump orator from Maine, and charging him with advocating "amalgamation" and the confounding of the distinctions of race. The fact being, that in a discussion upon the "White Man and the Black Man," Mr. Wells takes a more favorable view of the capacities of the Ethiopians, than is palatable to the negro-hating faction. [Press.

War News.

The army of the Potomac has made a movement within the week, and is now South of the Rappahannock river. The advance at Rappahannock station was vigorously resisted. We carried their fortification in a sharp engagement in which we captured over 1800 prisoners. Our cavalry advance at the same time occupied Fredericksburg, and were able to hold the point till the arrival of an infantry support.

The World's Washington dispatch says it is hinted that a considerable Union force has started, or is about to start, up the Peninsula toward Richmond. It is stated that the artillery roads constructed by McClellan are in superb condition, and will greatly facilitate a co-operative movement against the enemy.

There can be no doubt that Gen. Halleck has been superseded by Gen. Grant, so far as the movements of the great armies operating in Virginia and Tennessee are concerned. From the Rappahannock to Tusculum but a single field is embraced. Gen. Sherman forming one wing of our forces, and Gen. Meade the other. It would appear that Gen. Grant is drawing his wings nearer together, and he seems to consider the close investment, if not the capture of Richmond, an essential step in the struggle to hold our advantages in Tennessee. The most desperate fighting is expected to take place immediately.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. From information which reached Washington to-night, the messenger leaving the army of the Potomac at 10 o'clock this forenoon, it appears that Gen. Buford yesterday reached a point two miles north of Culpepper, driving the rebel cavalry and infantry before him.

Gen. Lee's headquarters Saturday night were at Brandy Station on the Rappahannock.

Gen. Kilpatrick occupied Pony Mountain yesterday afternoon. Last night he discovered a large area of camp fire south of the Rapidan, between Raccoon Ford and Rapidan Station, on the railroad.

No fires of magnitude were discovered in and around Culpepper. This leads to the inference that Lee has declined to risk a general engagement in the open field, and withdrawn his forces, except a small squad, to his former strong post. All the evidence tends to prove that Gen. Meade has again outgeneraled Lee by leading him to believe it was his intention to move down the neck opposite to Fredericksburg, thus inducing the latter to weaken his front here to strengthen that point.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 10. Georgia refugees just in report a considerable movement of Bragg's troops and stores southward.

The rebels are said to be evacuating the position in front of Chattanooga and retreating to Rome or Atlanta, Ga.

Longstreet is said to be organizing a large force for a raid on our line of communication.

Twenty-two paymasters, with seven millions of dollars, are engaged in paying the troops to the 1st of November.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. The Richmond Examiner of the 5th inst., after recounting the manner of taking of the South bank of the Tennessee river by General Hooker, says: the enemy now have possession of both banks from Bridgeport to Brown's Ferry, which enables them to bring their supplies by water to a point within two and a half miles of their camp.

Grant is no longer dependant upon the railroad for food, and his troops have no longer to live on half rations. It is no longer impossible for him to winter at Chattanooga, if he thinks proper to do so nor will his threatened advance be any more nullified by the want of stores. In a word, we have lost the advantages of the battle of Chickamauga. The battle of Chickamauga must be fought again.

Advices from New Orleans to the 29th ult., stated that Gen. Banks' sea expedition to Texas passed the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 27th. The fleet comprised 20 vessels accompanied by 3 gunboats. Gen. Dana, who commanded the expedition, had issued a general order, stating that the troops would meet many friends, and counseling them to conduct themselves in an orderly manner. The 19th and 13th army corps are yet in the vicinity of Vicksburg, or between there and Opelousa, and probably will remain holding the country already in our possession until something is heard of the expedition which lately sailed. There has been no fighting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. The Times Washington dispatch says the main force of the rebels was at Gordonsville yesterday, and making two forty mile marches. Gen. Meade is at Blank awaiting supplies. The repair of the R. R. to Culpepper is abandoned, and Aquia Creek will be our next base of supplies. 1700 muskets have been gathered as payment of the recent fight, most of them bearing the "Tower stamp 1861," and all are in serviceable condition.

Two of the cannon captured were 10-pounder parrots, and two 15-pounder napoléons with Caruson's limbers and all complete.

The Courier says that up to last Saturday, Lt. Col. Twitchell had enlisted 70 men, at Houlton, for a company in the Veteran cavalry.

A letter has been received in Philadelphia, saying that the supplies sent to our suffering soldiers in Richmond, have been received, and distributed to them.

CARPETS. Those wanting to furnish or redecorate their dwellings with carpets, should read the advertisement in our paper of the New England Carpet Company.

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 being a victim to misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By exchanging a post paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

MARRIED.

In Cuba, Oct. 22, Joseph S. Cony, U. S. N., to Miss Ellen, daughter of Dr. J. Holmes.

DIED.

In Freeburg, Oct. 31, of diphtheria, Mary Jane, aged 23 years and 7 months; Nov. 8th, Sewall C. Chase, 21—only daughter and sister of Justice and Rebecca Chase.
In Oxford, 22d, Mrs. Abby P., wife of Gen. W. Thomas, Jr., and daughter of L. A. Thayer, aged 23. She was an amiable and affectionate wife.

NEW MILLINERY.

MISS M. C. FAIRBANKS.
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Paris, that she has just returned from Boston, WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.

WINTER SEASON.

And is now ready to receive and execute all orders with neatness and dispatch.

Mourning Bonnets, Crape Collars and Veils.

Constantly on hand. Also, a good assortment of

Worsted and Shetland Yarns.

MISS M. C. FAIRBANKS.

SOUTH PARIS.

BRIDGTON ACADEMY,

At North Bridgton, Me.

THE WINTER TERM of eleven weeks will commence on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1863, under the personal care of CHARLES E. HILTON, A. M., Principal.

THOS. H. MEAD, Secretary.

Nov. 5, 1863.

Dr. J. R. Lord,

Formerly of Portland, Me., may be found at Norway Village, where in connection with general practice, he will as heretofore, pay especial attention to surgical diseases, and operations, including the removal of cancerous and other morbid growths.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Andrews and Hershey, is hereby dissolved. All demands must be presented to A. P. Andrews, for payment, and all debts due said firm must be immediately paid to A. P. Andrews, or they will be left in the hands of Alvah Black for collection.

LEVI HERSEY.

A. P. ANDREWS.

North Paris, Nov. 8, 1863.

GRATEFUL for past favors, the subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of buyers to the fact that he is prepared to sell goods at very low prices for pay down, and that his stock is full, consisting of

FRANCIS DELAINES, FLANNELS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

WOOLENS, &c.

ALSO,

Hardware, Crockery, Glass,

PAINTS, OILS.

And a full assortment of such goods as are usually to be found in a country store.

A. P. ANDREWS.

Notice to School Agents.

THOSE in want of an experienced male teacher in their Winter Schools, qualified to instruct in the Languages and higher Mathematics, will please address, SCHOOL COM. PARIS, Paris, Nov. 11, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that my son, Marcus E. Swan, is entitled to the remainder of his mother's estate, and to the balance of her estate, and I shall claim out of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Bethel, Oct. 28, 1863.

JOHN S. SWAN.

Witness—JESSE HOLY, Jr.

Farm for Sale.

THE 1/2 interest of the late Francis Cummings, situated on the County road to the central part of Albany, 20 rods from the town house, 20 rods from school house, and two and a half miles from meeting-house, and six miles from Bethel Hill. Said farm contains about 200 acres, and is under a good state of cultivation, cuts 20 tons English and fine tons of Meadow Hay. A large quantity of Meadow hay may be cut by clearing. The village is pretty free from stones, and easily cultivated; a good pasture well watered; a large portion of the land is covered with thrifty wood and timber, maple, ash, cedar, hemlock, &c. A good convenient set of farm buildings in good condition—house and barn equipped with water falling water. A good set of farming tools, also hay and stock will be sold if desired.

Terms reasonable. Part of the pay may remain in arrears on mortgage. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

HEPZIBAH S. CUMMINGS.

Albany, Nov. 6, 1863.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

Family Soap-Maker.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!

Every family can make its own Soap from waste kitchen grease at a cost of only four cents per pound with Saponifier, which is three times the strength of Potash.

Full directions a company each one-pound iron can.

NOTICE.

The genuine Saponifier is only put up in 1-lb iron cans, by the

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.,

Patentees and sole Manufacturers.

* Beware of Counterfeits! Be sure you buy the

IRON CAN.

FOR SALE BY

A. OSCAR NOYES, Norway Village.

H. ROSENBERG,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Has constantly on hand a rich assortment of

Dress Goods, Shawls,

CLOAKINGS,

(Consisting in part of heavy French and Amer. cloths, in beavers.)

BALMORALS, SCARFS,

FLANNELS,

WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BEDSPREADS,

Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies

HOOP SKIRTS,

HOSIERY, CLOVES,

Embroideries, Veils,

French Corsets and Kid Gloves.

NUBIAS.

HOODS,

SKATING CAPS,

Dr. Cutter's Shoulder Ropes,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

And other articles too numerous to mention

By the roll or yard, at the very lowest market prices.

Sheetings,

Furs! Furs! Furs!

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

OF PRIME QUALITY.

Consisting of German and Russian Furs, Am. and River Sable, Coon, Otter, and Silver Fox, in great variety.

All of which will be sold at a very small advance on the cost.

Ladies from far and near are cordially invited to inspect his large stock of goods, before purchasing elsewhere, as money may be saved by so doing.

H. ROSENBERG.

CARPETS.

The current of Trade is sure to flow to that house which sells at the lowest prices. Our best English Velvet, Brussels, and Tapestry, will be retained during the season at the lowest prices. Our customers will find our departments for fine goods very complete—comprising the newest and most desirable styles of Foreign productions as well as the favorite home manufactures. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 74 Hanover Street, Boston. One price and cash systems strictly adhered to.

A New Carpet.

Crosby's Improved Electrotype, possessing the appearance and beauty of real Brussels, and as good as any made, for less than the price now obtaining by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 Hanover Street, Boston. Our customers are recommended that this invoice of Carpets comprises but 150 pieces, and in consequence of the low price they will last but a few days.

Fine Carpets.

GET THE MODERN STYLES. Now opening, 1000 pieces of the most splendid English Tapestry ever shown in this market, by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 Hanover Street, Boston. One price and cash systems strictly adhered to.

Oil Cloth Carpets.

In wide sheets and narrow widths—in the beautiful enamel finish, the most desirable and elegant goods made, for sale at manufacturers' prices by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 Hanover Street, Boston. One price and cash systems strictly adhered to.

Carpets at Wholesale.

Cash purchasers are invited to examine our stock, which is very complete, and our varieties. NEW ENGLAND CARPET COMPANY, 75 Hanover Street, Boston.

Carpets at Retail.

We shall continue to supply our customers who are about furnishing or re-furnishing their floors of their dwellings, with carpets from all our departments.

The most skillful upholsterers on hand to cut, sew and fit Carpets when desired. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 74 Hanover St., Boston.

ROYAL VELVET

And Medallion Carpets—the finest things out for Parlor and Drawing Room—for sale by the

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.,

75 Hanover St., Boston.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Notice is hereby given that on the twenty sixth day of September, A. D. 1863, Francis Benson and Eliza M. Benson, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, by their deed of mortgage, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 75, page 288, conveyed to Enoch L. Cummings, then of said Paris, a certain parcel of land, being part of lot numbered thirteen in the fifth range of lots in said Paris, and the said mortgage, to her by Francis Benson, by his deed dated December 20th, 1841, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 64, page 3, to secure the payment of a certain note described in said mortgage deed; and on the thirtieth day of January, 1853, the said Enoch L. Cummings, assigned to Caleb Codman of Paris, the said mortgage deed and notes secured thereby, which assignment is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 122, and pages 11 and 12; and on the twentieth day of August, 1862, James Deane, as administrator of the estate of said Caleb Codman, deceased, assigned to the subscriber the said mortgage deed and notes secured thereby.

Now the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same according to the statutes in such cases provided.

JOSIAH DUDLEY.

Paris, October 29, 1863.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Notice is hereby given that on the twenty eighth day of March, A. D. 1863, Francis Benson and Eliza M. Benson, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, by their deed of mortgage, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 129, page 166, conveyed to the subscriber the said mortgage deed and notes secured thereby, which assignment is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 122, and pages 11 and 12; and on the twentieth day of August, 1862, James Deane, as administrator of the estate of said Caleb Codman, deceased, assigned to the subscriber the said mortgage deed and notes secured thereby.

Now the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same according to the statutes in such cases provided.

JOSIAH DUDLEY.

Paris, Oct. 29, 1863.

Cards, Tags and Bill heads

printed at the Democrat Office.

Job Printing neatly executed

at the Democrat Office.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

Fall & Winter Trade!

MISS E. A. HACKETT.

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Paris and vicinity, that she has reopened her Millinery establishment, and is prepared to answer orders, as usual, with neatness and dispatch. She has just returned from Boston with

A FULL STOCK OF

NEW GOODS.

Selected expressly to suit the taste of her customers, consisting in part of

BONNETS, HATS,

FEATHERS, FLOWERS,

RIBBONS, RUCHES,

VEILS, NETS,

HEAD DRESSES,

QUILLED TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Also a full assortment of

WORSTED GOODS,

Nubias, Hoods,

Sontags,

Skating Caps,

DOUBLE, SINGLE & SPLIT ZEPHYRS,

Jacket Yarns,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

She will be pleased to receive a call from those in want of Goods for Fall and Winter wear, and feel confident that she will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who favor her with their orders.

No. Paris, Sept. 30, 1863.

FURS! FURS!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Furs,

AND GENTS' FUR COLLARS,

Just Received at

WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

DRESS GOODS!

A LARGE STOCK just received and for sale at Low Prices.

ALSO,

A Good Assortment of

Cassimeres, Doeskins,

OVERCOATINGS,

HEAVY FLANNELS, HOOP SKIRTS,

Hats, Caps, &c.

WOODMAN, BRO. & CO.

A CHANCE TO DISPOSE OF YOUR

GREEN BACKS,

At 10 Per Cent. Advance.

HOWE AND BROOKS.

Have just opened their NEW STOCK of Goods, and will keep constantly on hand,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Together with

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce, at highest market prices.

ALSO,

Lumber of every description,

Constantly on hand.

WEST PARIS, Sept. 25th, 1863.

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 20 tons of hay, and the soil 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 purchase inquiries may be made on the premises, by Dr. W. A. RUST, South Paris, or WM. GOODNOW, Esq., Portland.

Auctioneer's Notice.

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

WILLIAM SANDERSON.

P. O. Address, South Waterford.

Sweden, May 1, 1863.

OXFORD, 22.—At a Court of Probate in Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of October, A. D. 1863.

O. M. TWITCHELL, administrator of the estate of Miss Twichell late of Bethel in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

NOTICE. All persons and corporations are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting Timothy Walker of Denmark, on any account, or on account of said town of Denmark, as I have contracted for his support, have made suitable provisions for him as my house, and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

JACOB A. BEAN.

Denmark, Oct. 24, 1863.

HEREBY give public notice that I have given to my son, Humphrey A. Chadborn, Jr., his time to transact business for himself, and shall not claim any of his earnings or pay any of his debts of his contracting after this date.

HUMPHREY A. CHADBORN.

Witness—George W. Freeman.

Freeburg, Sept. 25, 1863.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administration of the estate of

TIMOTHY GRISON late of Brownfield,

In said County, deceased, by giving hand as the executor, and 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

Oct. 20, 1863.

THOS. F. CLEAVES.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

THAT I,

A. OSCAR NOYES,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.,

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

Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces

Bitters of all kinds, English Porter,

Pain Killers, Cough Syrups and Cough Remedies.

Also, all kinds of PILLS ever heard of.

Liniments

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

Manure for Grasses.

A thick carpet of such fine grasses as are seen in our old rich lawns is one of the most beautiful sights that can meet the eye. The great variety of species which are found in the best pastures flourish on the same spots for centuries, and often grow without much of any care bestowed upon them by man. It is, generally speaking, only first or second class land that yields good permanent pastures. All the best and most nutritive grasses soon die out when the soil is poor and unsuitable. This in many cases does not seem to arise so much from an actual deficiency of nutritive matters as from a certain condition of soil which does not maintain the roots in a healthy state. On a great many descriptions of land the application of lime has a wonderful effect in lending vigor to worthless and worn-out soils when all other applications have comparatively little. One of the functions of this agent appears to assist in the healthy decomposition of the accumulating vegetable matter.

When inferior pastures arise from an actual deficiency of mineral matters, such as phosphate of lime, the application of bones is well known to produce favorable results. The use of bones has been the right arm in increasing the productive powers of our rotation pastures, though, for obvious reasons, the effects are now usually much less marked on these than on turnips.

In the manuring of grasses and of turnips with phosphates a few well-marked characteristics of these crops ought to be kept in mind as guides to the economical use of the substance. The grasses in an old pasture-field, or even those of the young layers of any of our rotations, have an ample staff of roots running through the soil. These are already in contact with the earthy food of plants, and can much more easily take up what they require than a plant like the turnip, which has all its roots to form, must grow fast and meet with a corresponding liberal supply. This is the secret of the magical effects which a dressing of superphosphate often has upon young turnips. We have sometimes to dress liberally with phosphates or superphosphates for the turnips, even when there is abundance of the fertilizing ingredient, to which they owe their efficacy already in the land.

It is quite different with our grasses, natural or artificial. By the permanent mass of roots which they leave in the soil they can grow luxuriantly when the supply of phosphates is much more scanty. For this reason it is seldom that phosphates or superphosphates can be economically used either for pastures or for hay, where the land is under a regular rotation. What of these substances remain, after the demands and succeeding white crop have been satisfied are usually far more than sufficient to produce full crops of grass if allotropic manures are only used.

For these reasons there is scarcely any crop to which nitrates or manures containing ammonia can be used with greater certainty than to grasses. Their roots being thickly studded over the land, readily absorb these soluble manures when broadcast over the surface. The very fact of rapid growth succeeding such application shows that the plants are obtaining a supply of the earthy matter they require.

[Exchange.]

From the American Agriculturist.

Hints on Feeding and Fattening.

Animals destined for the shambles are disposed of to the butcher to the best advantage, if well fattened. The reason is that the flesh of a fat animal is better than that of a lean one, more delicate in flavor, tenderer, sweeter, juicier,—this aside from the value of the fat itself. A very fat animal is not in a natural condition, and on this account it is desirable that the feeding should be brought as rapidly and steadily as possible to a consummation. It is most undesirable to have any check to the steady laying on of flesh and fat; positive falling off in flesh is with sheep usually fatal to their ever fattening well. Fattening animals are peculiarly liable to certain obscure disorders, owing to the unnatural circumstances in which they are placed. Good farmers therefore exert themselves to keep stock stalled for fattening, healthy, by giving them the comfort of clean stalls, the tonic of fresh air, the increased appetite accompanying a variety or change of diet, a healthy skin secured by occasional currying, now and then a little salt as an appetizer, and to secure freedom from anxiety by quiet surroundings, regular feeding, and the kindest treatment.

In feeding swine, which are the most easily fattened of our domestic animals, great economy may be exercised by feeding very regularly, by cooking the food, by occasionally feeding raw roots in small masses as a general corrective, by feeding finely broken up corn now and then, or giving the hogs access to it, and securing cleanliness where they are fed in pens. It is well to remove from such hogs the "underwood" to exercise in rooting, by wiring their noses.

A hard worked ox will never grow fat. The more work he does, the less will he lay on fat, the amount of food being equal; and conversely, the less he works, the more easily will he fatten. Used in a "horse-power," he may grind much corn; standing

in a stall he may grind only that which he himself consumes. Labor is expended in both cases, and why may we not argue that the fattening of the animal is retarded in proportion to the amount of labor he does, and that the labor of the beast in grinding his own corn is thus a loss to the farmer. Cooked feed digests more easily than raw; that is, the stomach labors less. Do we not profit therefore in cooking the food, even of neat stock? In feeding this class of animals the moderate fermentation of hay and stalks in connection with bran or corn meal and a little salt, whereby the stalks become softened and the flavor of the meal and salt is disseminated throughout the mass, has been found a great saving. This is cooking without fuel. Steaming of fodder is extensively practiced also, as is well known, with economical results where it is conducted on a sufficiently large scale and with requisite care. Sheep are best fed on raw material. Let them grind their own grists. For some reason they seem to have better health for it. The exception does not militate against the rule, but shows the necessity of watching the effect upon all animals of artificial diet and unnatural surroundings.

Fall Management of Sheep.

Sheltering lambs from the heavy, cold rain-storms which fall for a month or a month and half before the setting in of winter, in our northern latitude, is now beginning to be practiced by all the best flock masters; and when the ground becomes wet and cold, and frequently freezes, towards the close of autumn, they should also be regularly housed every night. It is well to have racks of hay ready for them in their stables; and it is very easy to learn them to eat grain, etc., there. If it is regularly placed in troughs over night, with a very light dusting of salt, but two or three days will elapse before it will be regularly and entirely consumed. Getting the lambs accustomed to the stables before winter is in itself no inconsiderable advantage.

It is a common and very truthful saying among observing flock-masters, that "a sheep well summered is half wintered." Breeding ewes should be brought into good condition by the time the first killing frost occurs. After that, they should not be suffered to fall off, but be kept rather improving by feeding them, if the condition of the pastures render it necessary, with pumpkins, turnip-tops, and any other perishable green feed on the farm—and after these are exhausted, with turnips. If some of the oldest and youngest ewes remain thin, they should be separated from the others and fed rather better—grain not being withheld, if it is necessary to bring them into plump condition before winter. Shelter from late, cold storms, though not as important as in the case of lambs, is very desirable, and there can be no doubt that with persons possessing convenient and commodious sheep stables, it will well pay for the trouble to put up breeding ewes nights, whenever the weather is raw and the ground wet and cold. In default of artificial green feed, hay and corn stalks should be regularly fed to sheep—once or twice a day, according to circumstances—as the pasture becomes insufficient for their full support.

A singular idea prevails among a class of our farmers in regard to fall feeding sheep, which has been handed down from those days when the two dozen gaunt "native" sheep which belonged to a farm, and which roamed nearly as unrestrained as wild deer through field and forest did not "come into the barn" before the ground was covered with snow. In copious, on briars, and in swamps where the water kept the snow dissolved—and by digging in the fields, they even found subsistence until the snow became deep and so packed and crusted by sun and wind as to prevent their reaching the ground. They then retreated to the barn-yard, usually lack enough! But every farmer knows the immense difference, whether in the fields in summer, or in the stable or barn yard in winter, between recruiting up and getting into condition two hundred lean reduced sheep. The little handful of "natives" choosing every morsel of their food over one or two hundred acres of land, through the summer, had high condition to fall back on, in the pinch of the early winter, and when put into the barn-yard with the cattle and young horses, they still chose all the best morsels of the hay—robbing the latter animals—so that they not only made a shift to live, but usually got round to the next spring in tolerable order. True, when let out to grass again, their condition began to change so rapidly that they frequently shed off nearly all their wool—so that many of them had not half a pound apiece at shearing; and those which escaped this were very likely to have their fleeces half ruined by rotting. But what of all this? This was the way things were done in those days.

Brought up under such traditions, many of our older farmers who consider it highly essential as well as profitable to give their cows, horses and other animals, artificial and extra feed a month before the winter sets in, consider every pound of fodder less stowed on sheep at that time, so much taken from the profits which these animals are housed, under all circumstances, to yield to their owners—a total loss! A more absurd and pernicious notion could not prevail. If sheep could withstand the effects of such treatment with as little danger to life as the horse or cow, it would still occasion a much greater proportionable loss in their products. But they cannot. The former are capable of being raised at any period of the year, from the lowest condition of leanness without danger. The muscular and vascular systems of the sheep are so much weaker, that if they become reduced below a certain point in winter—and if they herded together in considerable numbers—their restoration to good condition is always difficult and doubtful, and, in unfavorable winters, impracticable.

[Rural New Yorker.]

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

ON the petition of MARIA BENSON widow of Ephraim Benson, late of Paris in said County deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband—
Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the third Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

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

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

ON the petition of CATHERINE BELL, widow of John Bell late of Albany in said County deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband—
Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

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

ON the petition of HARRIET B. THOMSON, widow of George C. Thompson late of Hartford in said County deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband—
Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

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

ON the petition of CYRUS S. TWITCHELL, late of Daniel A. Twitchell late of Hartford in said County deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband—
Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

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 administration of the estate of

CYRUS FOSTER late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 29th inst. SIMON M. COOLIDGE.

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

MARY A. DENISON late of Norway, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 29th inst. JOSEPH CROSS.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of

CHARLES GOWELL late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 29th inst. ELIZABETH M. GOWELL.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of

HORACE H. PAINE late of Bradford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 29th inst. ROSILLA J. PAINE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator with the will annexed of the estate of

JAMES CROCKETT late of Norway, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 29th inst. SEBASTIAN S. SMITH.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of

NANCY LIBBY late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 29th inst. BENJAMIN SANBORN.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of

JONATHAN WILLIAMS late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 29th inst. E. G. HARLOW.

Portland and New York SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Steamship CHESAPEAKE, Capt. W. H. WELLS, will sail for New York, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and for New York, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and for New York, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

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

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

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

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Wholesale and Retail!

WORMELL & TWITCHELL.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, Plated Ware, TOYS, STATIONERY.

PATENT MEDICINES,

At the Lowest Cash Price.

COUNTRY DEALERS will do well to call on us and give their friends the advantage. PEDDLERS will find it for their advantage to call upon us and stock up. Being in connection with

Importing Houses.

In Boston, we think we can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston.

WATCHES, we think we can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston.

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PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Second Circuit, District of Maine.

Following persons, drafted in this District under the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, &c., having failed to report, are now Deserters from the Military Service of the United States.

By order of the Provost Marshal General, a reward of thirty dollars will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery to these Headquarters of a Deserter from the Service of the United States.

Solomon M. Grey, Farmington

Horace C. Andrews, Wilton

James E. Fuller, "

Reuel S. Stone, "

Henry C. Trask, Phillips

Seymour Berry, Carthage

Austin Reed, "

Samuel Maxwell, "

Augustine Ranger, Industry

Daniel Collins, Jr., New Sharon

James Stewart, "

Horace H. Taylor, Chesterville

Sylvester P. Jones, "

James H. Whitney, Jay

Leonard P. Holmes, "

Willard K. Thompson, Avon

Cyrus D. Dyke, "

Edwin H. Lathrop, "

Oscar Banks, "

Frank Phillips, "

George P. Irish, "

Corydon Wyman, "

Benjamin Paine, "

Cyrus S. Parsons, "

Herbert Blackwell, "

Horace B. Moore, "

Franklin Barnes, "

Isaac Oaks, "

John M. Collins, "

David Haislett, "

Samuel Estes, "

William Dillingham, "

Thomas Thompson, "

F. S. Myrick, "

Charles Coulter, "

William K. Bessie, "

Samuel Nichols, "

L. W. Harmon, "

S. P. Thompson, "

Sumner Spurr, "

Charles W. Hovey, "

Asa Thayer, "

Thomas Callahan, "

Hezekiah P. Booker, "

David J. Taffox, James F. Mitchell

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

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The Great Indian Remedy FOR FEMALES.

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

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

Over 2000 bottles have now been sold without a single failure.

It is taken as directed, and without the least injury to health in any case. It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, to any part of the country.

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

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

Beware of imitations! None warranted unless purchased directly of Dr. or at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE for Special Diseases, No. 28 Union St., Providence, R. I.

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

CAUTION.

It has been estimated that over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid to emending quacks annually in New England alone, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character and skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant statements in praise of themselves, and therefore, you would avoid being hoodwinked, take no man's word as to what his professions are, but MAKE INQUIRY—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advising physicians, in case of any of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them, unless you know who and what they are.

Dr. M. will send free, by sending one stamp above, a pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally, giving full information, with the most up-to-date references and testimonials, without which no retaining physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONSIDERATION WHATSOEVER.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address plainly, and direct to DR. MATTISON, as above.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. SHEHAN, HAVING LOCATED HIMSELF AT BETHEL HILL.

Will prosecute the tailoring business in all its branches.

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

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

WANTED immediately, four young ladies to learn the trade.

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

All garments made at this establishment, warranted to give entire satisfaction.

S. R. SHEHAN, BETHEL, Sept. 15th, 1862.

INCORPORATED 1810! HARTFORD Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, Conn.

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

POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED; Losses equitably 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.

Portland & Boston Line.

Summer Arrangement

The splendid new steamship Forest City, Lewis & Clark, will sail for Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and for Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Leave Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and for Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

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