

The Oxford Democrat

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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HEAD QUARTERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

AUGUSTA, October 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 22.

1. The respective cities, towns and plantations have been apprised of the due quotas apportioned to each, to answer the call of the President of the 17th, inst. for 300,000 volunteers.

2. To avoid a draft, these troops must be furnished and mustered into the United States service on or before the 1st day of January next.

3. Although recruiting officers for the veteran regiments and corps in the field by the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER, Augusta, it is quite evident that the active co-operation of municipal authorities, and all loyal citizens, is indispensable to the complete success of this undertaking.

4. The following paragraphs from the official circular from this office of the 24th instant, are deemed of sufficient importance to be incorporated in this order, viz:

I. The call of the President for 200,000 Volunteers is made without regard to the deficiencies of States or localities upon former calls and apportionments. No computations can therefore be entered into, with the respective Cities, Towns and Plantations in this State, for an alleged deficiency or surplus (if any) of volunteers furnished prior to the date when the Government draft commenced in this State (July 7, 1863) or of men or computations obtained under the same.

II. In apportioning the quota of this State under the present call, Col. Frye, the Provost Marshal General of the United States, says, "this is exclusive of any deficiency you may have on present draft or former calls, and these will be considered only in case another draft is necessary in January;" if, therefore, the State fails to furnish and have mustered into the United States service, its due quota of the troops required under this call, it is probable that the Draft which may be ordered in January next, will include not only the deficiency under this requisition, but also the State's deficiency, as claimed by the War Department upon former calls.

III. All voluntary enlistments made since the U. S. draft was ordered, of troops that have been duly mustered into the United States service, whether for regiments and corps in the field, or for the Veteran Regiments now in process of enlistment and organization, constitute a portion of this State's quota of the present call, and those places which have procured such volunteers or paid them bounty, are entitled to credit for them upon the quota to be announced.

IV. While the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. CORBURN and Maj. GARDINER, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, direct and control the work of recruiting, the respective municipal authorities of the various cities, towns and plantations, are earnestly requested to cooperate in this labor, so vital in importance to the government and themselves, until its completion. Their suggestions and recommendations touching Recruiting Officers for their vicinities, are invited, and will receive most respectful consideration.

5. Recruiting officers will comprise—

I. Those enlisting men under the appointment of the Governor, for the Veteran Regiments of infantry and cavalry, and the battery of artillery, and who design entering the service therein as commissioned officers.

II. Municipal authorities or persons appointed by them to officiate, only in the absence of other duly designated recruiting officers for the Cities, Towns and Plantations in which such authorities reside.

III. Individuals selected for this purpose by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER, whose names are duly announced, and who are furnished with the requisite orders, instructions and blanks.

6. While it is certain that twenty-five dollars is allowed by Government for enlisting a veteran recruit for any regiment or corps in the field, and fifteen dollars for a new recruit for the same service, the assurance can be afforded, that no City, Town, or Plantation will fall of filling its quota of volunteers for the Veteran Regiments, if not for those in the field, through neglect to recompense recruiting officers liberally.

7. The government bounty of 402 dollars is paid to veterans for enlisting either for regiments or corps in the field or for those now organizing in this State, and 302 dollars to new recruits to enter service in either of the regiments or the battery now being raised in this State. In addition to the amount above specified as government bounty, 100 dollars State bounty will be paid veteran recruits to go into either of our regiments or the battery now organizing, and the same government bounty with 10 dollars less of State bounty, to enter a

regiment or corps in the field. New recruits for the veteran regiments and battery will receive 100 dollars State bounty and the like sum as government bounty, or for regiments or corps in the field, will receive a government bounty of 302 dollars, payable by instalments, and a State bounty of fifty-five dollars.

To recapitulate: Veterans recruits for the incomplete organizations now in this State, receive from government \$402 From the State, 100

Total, \$502

Of which there is paid in advance, including one month's wages, \$175.

To same for regiments and corps now in the field, from government, \$402 From the State, 55

Total, 457

Of which there is paid in advance, including wages as above, \$130.

New recruits for the incomplete organization now in this State, receive from government, \$100 From the State, 100

Total, \$200

Of which there is paid in advance, including one month's wages, \$140.

To same for regiments and corps now in the field, from government, \$302 From the State, 55

Total, \$357

Of which there is paid in advance, including one month's wages, \$130.

8. It is probable that bounties uniform in amount and not less than \$100 nor exceeding \$200 per man will now be paid volunteers by the respective cities, towns and plantations in the State. Great injustice will be wrought to the smaller and poorer localities, by exceeding this amount in any instance, as such towns and plantations may find it impossible to fill their quotas by reason of their citizens seeking larger bounties elsewhere than are offered them at home.

9. Attempted restrictions upon the enlistment and credit of men for localities other than their residences, are impracticable. Yet it is hoped that no man will enlist and receive bounty, except from his own town, unless the quota thereof is previously filled.

10. All enlisted men for old regiments and corps in the field, will be forwarded to the headquarters of the Provost Marshals within whose districts are the cities, towns and plantations to which they are credited respectively. Recruits for the veteran regiments and battery will be sent to Augusta.

11. Recruits for the regiment of veteran cavalry may furnish their own horses, if duly passed by the inspectors, and receive the value of the same, and all such horses will be assigned to the original owners for use and care.

12. Municipal authorities and recruiting officers, as also loyal citizens generally, should use all proper endeavors and precautions to prevent the enlistment of minors, without the written consent of their parents or guardians—drunkards and persons of infamous character, as all such recruits are quite sure to be rejected at the final muster, and will therefore subject the cities, towns and plantations furnishing them, to great expense and trouble in obtaining acceptable men to take their places.

13. Cities, towns and plantations will be notified of the number of enlisted men duly mustered and entered to their credit upon this quota, and respective municipal authorities will scarcely need to be reminded of the immense importance to the government and their constituents, of giving these duties their unremitting attention in person, or by competent individuals duly authorized, until the full quota of each is furnished, and mustered into the United States service.

14. Bounties to recruits other than state or government, (if any) should in no case be paid upon an order, nor until after the soldier entitled shall have passed his muster into the United States service, when if not invested by his desire, it should be paid him in hand, or to his wife, or to some relative or friend in his presence, and only at his request.

15. Municipal authorities, recruiting officers acting under due authority, and all good citizens, are expressly desired to bring to the knowledge of Assistant Provost Marshal General Maj. J. W. T. GARDINER, the several district Provost Marshals, or the Adjutant General, any and all instances of contract, agreement, or transaction, by which any enlisted man is deprived of any part of the bounty or bounties to which he is entitled. The participation of any recruiting officer in such disreputable traffic, will cause him to be dealt with summarily by a military commission; and any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private known to engage in this criminal practice, will be brought to trial before a court martial without delay.

16. One week's board only, will be paid for any recruit for the veteran regiments or battery, unless he is engaged upon due authority, in recruiting—hence such men should be forwarded to Augusta as soon after their enlistment as possible. Railroad

passes for transportation of enlisted men will be furnished recruiting officers for veteran regiments now organizing, upon application to the Colonel of the regiment for which the recruits are intended. Bills for transportation of recruits for these regiments by stage, steamboat, or private conveyance—exhibiting the names of recruits transported—and certified by the recruiting officers, will be paid by Capt. T. C. J. BALLY, U. S. Disbursing Officer, on demand, as will also the bills for the one week's board and other legitimate bills for recruiting services, if made and certified in like manner.

17. The enlistment papers will be made in triplicate, and must show the real residence of the recruit, and if it be other than that upon whose quota he is credited, the name of the place for which he enlists, must be stated at the top of each enlistment, thus—

"Quota of—." Neglect of this requirement will render it impossible to exhibit correctly the proper credits and cause erroneous reports of delinquencies, to be made from this office to the Provost Marshal General.

18. Municipal authorities are specially required to prohibit entirely, by whatever proper means, any and all enlistments within their jurisdictions, for the regiments and corps of other States, and cause the arrest and detention (until notice thereof is furnished this office,) of all persons persisting in such unlawful interferences with the military organizations of this State.

In the ordinary avocations of life, complete success is only rendered certain by such undivided attention of each to his employment, as must necessarily exclude almost entirely the pursuits of pleasure, and the individual who attempts to unite both, rarely competes successfully, with him who gives his whole mind and labors to his legitimate business. How, then, can we expect permanent advantages over a brave and determined, though unscrupulous and revengeful enemy, who makes every person and thing within his control wholly subservient to military purposes in their most vigorous and efficient form, while we are engaged even more than is usual, in the customary business cares of life, and only furnish the Government a small portion of our surplus men and means to contend against this formidable foe, who makes war his whole pursuit?

The rebels are in the midst of destitution and want almost unparalleled, and are without a gleam of hope for their encouragement in the future. With more to fear from success than defeat, yet such is their blindness and infatuation that they can seem to raise armies at will from their sparse and poverty-stricken population. Shall it be said that a New England State abounding in wealth and men to constitute the best troops in the world, affected hitherto adversely by the war only in those sudden bereavements through which our fame and honor have been purchased, cannot now bring some 8,000 volunteers into the field, after sixty days effort, when the complete and immediate subjugation of the rebellion is depending upon such results?

The wanton massacre by the rebels in cold blood of the unarmed and defenceless prisoners, and the suffering and death of our brave troops in rebel prisons from starvation and nakedness, while all their soldiers in our hands, by capture or otherwise, are not only humanely treated, but bountifully fed and clothed, call for a determination on the part of our people, that sufficient men now be furnished for such immediate progress in the conduct of this war, as shall render our foe powerless, for a repetition of these atrocities.

Duty to our loyal brethren and their families throughout the South, who are and have been suffering untold horrors from persecution and want for more than two years past, now demands all our energies in this behalf. Mercy to the misguided rebels in arms and their suffering families, makes the same demand upon us. Justice to the leaders of the rebellion requires these efforts. Let us, then, in the name of Humanity and Religion, forgetting all parties, sects and creeds, rise up as one man and say, that at whatever cost, this rebellion must now be put down, and that our allotted portion of volunteers required for this task shall at once be forthcoming. Let there be, as far as possible, a suspension of our customary business pursuits, until this result is made certain. We know that the rebels make every department of business industry and capital to contribute wholly to the advancement of their traitorous wishes and designs, and can we reasonably expect to meet them with any assurance of success, or hope for their overthrow, if our farms and our merchandise engross all our attention and care? If we would spare our neighbors and ourselves a continued succession of afflicting bereavements in coming years, as in the past, we must exert every energy and every means in our power for the successful accomplishment of the work assigned us. If we would

maintain untarnished the honorable record of our State in the past, and look for its glory in the future, we must now put forth the means of whatever extent or magnitude that will at once bring our troops into the field. Our numerous wealthy citizens, and the officers of our monied institutions, may now render the government substantial aid never to be forgotten, in affording financial accommodations to such towns and plantations as may require temporary loans to enable them to pay the respective bounties voted to their volunteers. And not less valuable will be the services and influence of these gentlemen, if they are instrumental in persuading soldiers to invest these funds, or a portion thereof, with the State and United States bounties, in government bonds, or some equally desirable securities.

By order of his Excellency ABNER CORBURN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN L. HODSDON,

Adjutant General.

ABRUPT BUT SUGGESTIVE. A showily dressed woman, not bad looking, yesterday entered a handsome store along the promenade. She looked like the wife of a man who had suddenly made money by army contracts. Her "harness" was good, but the wearer evidently was but lately accustomed to indulgence in finery. She entered the "principle depot" of a citizen, who among other proprietary articles, is the inventor of a celebrated hair tonic.

As she entered, proprietor was behind the counter, a matter rather rare for him, and with his hat on his head. He personally waited on her, asking, with his best smile, "What can I show you ma'am?"

"Why, your hair tonic."

"Here it is, ma'am," producing a bottle of the article.

"This is what makes the hair grow, does it?"

"Yes ma'am; you'll find a little pamphlet inside the wrapper with many certificates from people who have been bald."

"Humph! What's the price?"

"A dollar a bottle ma'am—six bottles for five dollars."

"You're certain it'll bring hair in?"

"It never fails unless the hair is destroyed by disease."

"Well, I've got a bald spot on the top of my head. I'd give five hundred dollars to have it covered again."

Proprietor said he had no doubt the tonic would accomplish the result and the lady ordered the half dozen to be sent to her house. Proprietor took the address. As the lady turned to leave the store, proprietor removed his hat showing a head whose crown was innocent of covering.

"What is it, madam?"

"Why, if you ain't bald yourself."

Proprietor was about to rejoin, but the lady continued:

"I don't want that hair grease o' yours now. I jest believe you're a liar."

Proprietor attempted to explain, but the lady wouldn't listen. She couldn't be made to believe that a man could make "hair grease" to restore peoples hair when bald himself.

How A MAINE REGIMENT GOT A SUITLY OF STOCKING. The small British vessels running between here and the provinces furnish opportunities for smuggling, though this is done upon so petty a scale that the loss to the government is by no means commensurate with the risk to the smugglers. It is not customary for the inspectors to oversee very closely the discharging of these vessels, which are simply visited from time to time, one inspector frequently having the supervision of several of them. But on one occasion an inspector, suspecting something wrong, devoted his whole attention to the discharge of one of these craft. The captain was evidently uneasy—the work of discharging cargo went on slowly—every one seemed impatient but the imperturbable inspector, who patiently watched the proceedings, sealing up the hatches when he went to his meals. Finally the captain, seeing that his detention in port was likely to be long and expensive announced that he had on board five hundred pairs of stockings which were forwarded by Union sympathizers as a gift to a Maine regiment! A grim smile lighted up the countenance of the inspector at this sudden development of Union sympathy in Nova Scotia, and the Collector, in consideration of the munificence of the gift, consented to overlook the accidental omission of the importation in the manifest. So a Maine regiment got a supply of nice stockings, and the Nova Scotians got credit for a degree of good feeling toward our government which is hardly borne out by the published advice from that quarter. —[Boston Journal.]

MIND IS EVERYTHING. A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face; a beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form—it is the finest of the fine arts—but the beauties of the mind far exceed them all.

The Health of the Family.

BY MRS. STEPHENSON.

On the mother more than any one else depends the health of the family, and a judicious woman will save her husband hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills, in bringing up her children.

I know poor people who are kept poor from the fact that there is always some one sick in the family, and their doctor's bill is as much at the end of the year as their grocer's, never to speak of the time lost in attending the sick and the sufferings of the patients, themselves.

Well, if it were not for such a class of people, it would be pretty hard for all the doctors to get a living. "There are no healthier children in the world than mine," said Mrs. Brunson, the other day. "My yearling baby has never had a dose of medicine."

"You are fortunate," said the writer, "the doctors don't make much off you." "Oh, no," she replied, laughing, "they tell me it would be the death if the women were like me."

"You see," she continued, "my father was a doctor, and I have often heard him laugh about the faith people put in medicine, and say 'they kill their children in their food and clothing, and then bring them to me to cure them with medicine. Now wife, it isn't for me to keep the children healthy, that's for you.' I have often heard him say at table. And I have no doubt that much success with my own children, is owing, with the blessing of God, to my having followed the old home rules.

Father was one of those blunt off-handed old doctors. People said he had forgotten more than most of the young doctors knew. "Is that a shroud?" he would ask of the nurse, when the daintily embroidered robe with sleeves an inch long was brought forth for the young mother's first-born. There are thousands of infants coffined every year, whose epitaph might be short sleeves and low necks. In that early day, feather beds were the general rule, save in our house, where we invariably used wool. It was cheaper, father said, and much healthier and easily washed once a year, in which latter quality it was preferable to the hair mattress.

The airing of our bed-rooms was a thing never neglected. We lived in town, and amongst the respectable class to which we had the honor to belong—mush and milk was a very unfashionable dish. It made no difference, however, in our family; the children had this supper, and no other, every evening at five o'clock, though at breakfast and dinner they usually ate with the rest of the family. Healthy light bread and sweet butter, and plenty of apple sauce were something that mother's table never lacked, and so we grew up without caring much for pie or cake, for indeed we seldom ever got them.

We were regularly bathed every Saturday night, to be ready for our clean Sunday morning clothes; not the least of the beneficial effects of this was that it made us hardy, and we seldom took cold, and if ever we got a wetting, coming from school or otherwise, we at once changed our clothes. Flannel under-clothes, and thick shoes were something we always had to put on as winter approached and put off by piece meal as warm weather returned.

My father and mother gave me a healthy constitution," said Mrs. Brunson, as she concluded, "and I am determined to transmit the same to my descendants." I am well aware, reader, that many will phew! and pho! at the simple rules I have mentioned. "These little things are nothing," they say. Neither is a little cold much, but it often ends in croup; a little biliousness is nothing but it often ends in bilious fever, and sometimes death. A parent who takes upon her the responsibility of a life, needs see to it that as little suffering and pain is compressed into that life as possible, at least for this life, never speaking of that long life that lies on the other side of the curtain.

And, dear mother reader, if you have daughters, you are forming other men's households as well as your own; making other men happy or miserable, according as you bring up your girls. A practical knowledge of physiology and hygiene, (not book knowledge only) is indispensable to them; then they will not grope in the dark as to why this food is healthy, and that not so. Why cleanliness of the skin, and airing of their bed-rooms, makes them feel so much better and healthier. Said Madame Campan to Napoleon: "If you want to elevate the Nation, Sire, give the children good mothers."

[Prairie Farmer.]

It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance, the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butchers account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its train.

"Half Slave and Half Free."

When our fathers formed the American constitution they made it with reference to a free government. It is true slavery existed in many of the States, but they did not look upon it as a permanent institution. The debates in the Convention which framed it, the contemporaneous writings of the men who had the most to do with it, and the doings of the old confederate Congress are all so many evidences to the point. Under the lead of Mr. Madison the words "slave" and "slavery" are nowhere found in that instrument. They were carefully excluded in order that the idea of property in man should not appear. So far as slavery appears or is recognized in the constitution it is a State institution, upheld solely by the municipal laws of the States. Washington, Jefferson and all the great statesmen of the early days of the republic, supposed slavery would die out and become extinct in a few years. They did not even dream of the colossal monster as found at the opening of this rebellion. The idea that a great christian, enlightened nation, a republic governed by a constitution, could live and go on, half slave and half free, to the minds of many, for years, has been preposterous—others have as stoutly contended that it could be done—that there was not necessarily an "irrepressible conflict" between the two interests. Impartial history records the fact that slavery and freedom never have been at peace in this country. There has always been a conflict raging between them. Sometimes the fires have been for a period smothered then they would burst out into a flame. There is one phase of this subject that has never changed. The slave interest has always been contending for the mastery. Although greatly in the minority it has managed to override freedom and govern the country. Freedom leads to a true democracy. Slavery to despotism and tyranny. Freedom tends to the equality of the people, slavery builds up an oligarchy, an aristocracy of wealth. Freedom enlightens men, slavery makes them ignorant and debased. Freedom makes men christians, slavery makes them devils. Freedom contributes to the industrial wealth of a country, slavery creates the extremes of wealth for the favored few, and squalid poverty for the masses. Freedom distributes farms among the many, slavery monopolizes the lands into the hands of the few. Freedom makes men human, slavery makes them brutes. Freedom makes men morally upright, slavery demoralizes and degrades them. And so we might go on to the end of the chapter. There is a natural eternal antagonism between freedom and slavery. They can no more be reconciled to each other than can the opposite principles of right and wrong, truth and error. Up to the opening of the rebellion, there had been a war of ideas raging in this country for years. The grasping avarice, the domineering insolence and the all absorbing love of power of the slave interest had kept up an eternal agitation throughout the length and breadth of the country. The friends of freedom have for years seen the great conflict coming. To avoid it, they have yielded and yielded to the exactions and demands of the slave power, compromising from time to time, and giving their adversary the advantage in every adjustment thus made. They have sought to settle these matters in a peaceful way, resorting to the ballot box instead of the cartridge box. The slave power refused to abide this constitutional way of settling differences and because they could not continue the despotic, slave ridden dynasties of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan inaugurated civil war, and that war has been raging more than two years and a half. It is a war of slavery upon freedom to gain the mastery. Now comes the great question, whether we shall in winking up this war continue this everlasting source of discord and trouble, or whether it is not best to blot it out, and save the trouble it would inevitably bring us and our posterity hereafter if suffered to continue. In our judgement the irresistible logic of events has substantially settled this question. The madness and insanity of the rebels compelled the President to issue his Emancipation Proclamation which made forever free every slave then under rebel authority. In the border States where the proclamation did not operate, slavery is dying out of itself. Maryland and Western Virginia and Missouri have virtually abolished slavery. In none of these States are slaves of any real value to their owners. Both masters and slaves so understand it. In Maryland, slavery is being swept out by hundreds and thousands every week, by the simple process of enlisting the slaves into colored regiments, paying their masters the bounty of three hundred dollars each, and making the slaves free. In all the other border States, slavery cannot by any process survive the war. Slave owners so understand it and are making their calculations accordingly. The union men there so understand it and are fast becoming warm advocates of the emancipation policy. The great union sentiment of all the border States will soon be a unit upon this question. The rebels south and their friends and sympathizers in the free states will very soon be left alone in advocating a return of the rebellious States to the union with slavery. And that man is infidel in his opinions who does not see the finger of God, in this great movement. Pharaoh mocked God and refused to let the children of Israel go until ten terrible plagues had been

visited upon him and his people. If we as a people undertake to copy after him in his wickedness, how can we expect to escape his hot displeasure against oppression and slavery. The inspired words of the immortal Jefferson will prove true, that in a contest against the oppressed colored race of our own country, THE ALMIGHTY HAS NO ATTRIBUTE THAT WILL TAKE SIDES WITH US." Well did he "tremble for his country," and well may we "tremble for our country" when we think of this great truth.

Death of Hon. Stephen Emery.

Judge Emery, formerly a resident of this place, died in Auburn on Wednesday evening, 18th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, aged 73 years and 8 months. By a brief obituary in the Lewiston Falls Journal we learn that he was born in Milford and graduated at Bowdoin in 1814, and settled in Paris in the year 1818, where he practiced his profession nearly 40 years.

From the same authority we learn that he filled the following public positions: He was Judge of Probate for Oxford County—a member of the Council during Gov. Fairfield's last term—Attorney General of the State—one of the Presidential Electors when Polk was chosen—member of the Board of Education and one of the Judges of the District Court of Maine.

Judge Emery will be remembered by the people of this place and vicinity as a gentleman of literary taste, of social disposition, of domestic habits, of genial temperament and manners. He will also be remembered by the musical portion of the community as a great lover of sacred music; and as one possessing an ear so delicate and a judgment so refined, in relation to such subjects, that a discord was pain, and an unskillful performance a continuous wound.

When the cause of temperance began to be discussed, some thirty years ago, Judge Emery was among the first to advocate its merits and the necessity of organized efforts for its success. At that time the universal drinking of Brandy, Wine and kindred liquors might be said to prevail. His addresses to the public in favor of a reformation of this habit were argumentative, and calculated to convince the judgment. But to those, who, then as now were ready and willing to fire the human temple, that they might get gain, he spared neither wit, humor, or sarcasm.

The recollections associated with the name of the deceased are all of a pleasing character. As an Attorney, he was patient, prompt and attentive. As a citizen and neighbor, cordial, kind and sympathetic, as a philanthropist he warmly espoused the cause of universal education, of temperance and of morality. But if he excelled in any one position more than another it was in the sanctuary of home. There, in the domestic circle, as Father, he filled the full ideal of domestic felicity and affection. There, he set an example which few will be able to imitate with success, so kind, orderly and even tender was his daily intercourse.

Judge Emery was universally respected and beloved, and bore to the close of life a spotless character in all his social and public relations. He leaves two sons, Hon. George F. Emery of Portland and a younger brother who is now in Germany, and two daughters, the wife of Vice President Hamlin and the wife of Rev. Mr. Butler of Auburn.

Recruiting.

We give place this week to the Circular of Gov. Coburn; and the order of the Adjutant-General, setting forth what is to be done, and the regulations adopted to secure the proper performance of the work. The call sets forth the fact that our proportion of the quota is to be raised on or before the fifth day of January.

The time is passing by rapidly, and unless good progress has already been attained, it will require strong efforts to complete the quotas, and avoid a draft. Practically there should be just as many self-appointed recruiting officers, as there are men enrolled. While all good citizens should aid to the utmost of his power, this class are particularly interested, and they can have an immense influence in cooperating with the authorized officers.

Government wants men and prefers volunteers. Hence large bounties are offered, and ample time given in which to procure men by volunteering. It remains for the citizens to warmly second the wishes of the government, by forwarding enlistments. Every consideration unites to render the present a most desirable time to enlist. All accounts from the South, tell a sombre tale, of dearth of provisions, of money, of military equipments, and of men. In the Spring, with our armies filled up by the new levy, the rebellion has nothing to hope. Their armies too weak to give battle must retreat before our vastly superior numbers of well fed and well equipped men, until completely disorganized, the military power of the rebellion is broken. Stringent regulations must have the effect to make guerrilla operations too hazardous to be long continued. The man who enlists today has every chance for a short term of service, which will prove to be a source of greater profit than will be realized by many who remain at home.

What we intended to state last week, was that the Second District had furnished a larger percentage of men, under the late draft, than any other. More men have been furnished by two other Districts, whose quota was very much larger than ours; but the percentage furnished in each case was less than in this.

MR. EDITOR: As I have had permission to peruse some private letters from Col. Edwards of the 5th, it has occurred to me that several incidents which took place in the late fight would be of interest, and I transfer them for your paper. Personal incidents are quite as interesting to most readers as the more general features of a battle. If some of our soldiers and officers would write out with minuteness everything they see and everything they do in one day's battle it would be read with delight by thousands.

After the charge upon the rifle pits and the surrender of the rebels in such large numbers, Lieut. W. McLellan of the 5th Me. stepped beyond the rifle pits where he found two officers in charge of the picket. After relieving them of their side arms he with two men of Co. K collected in their whole picket of twenty-two men and returned them as prisoners. Lieut. McL. has lost two brothers in the war.

One of the Colonels captured by the 5th Me. attempted to escape by wading across the river, but he declared with an oath that the water was too cold for him, so he concluded it best to surrender. One of the last men captured was a North Carolinian. When he gave himself up to Col. E. he said, "I am glad to fall into so brave and so generous an officer's hands," and then he sobbed like a child. Col. E. assured him that he would be kindly treated and thanked him for his compliments. He then told Col. E. that he had been in the Confederate service a long time, but that he had never fired a musket against us and never would. His wife told him as they tore him away from his home, never to fire upon our troops and "thank God," said he, "I never have."

In one pit were found two men, a union and a secesh. It appeared that they were both mortally wounded and grappled with each other when they fell dead one upon the other.

One incident is worthy of record. There were two brothers by the name of Frost in Co. K, from Mechanic Falls. In that gallant charge upon the rifle pits they stood shoulder to shoulder, when one of them fell dead, a ball having passed through his heart, but the living hero pushed on, jumped the pit, did his whole duty as a brave soldier and then modestly requested of his Colonel permission to look after his beloved brother now sleeping in death.

Another brave man fell in the same company, Lieut. Tubbs. His commission had been issued the previous week but he had not received it. He was severely wounded in the leg before reaching the pit, but said he must go into the fight with the rest of the boys. He had just reached the edge of the pit when he was shot through the heart. Lieut. French fell at the same time.

After the regiment were fairly into the pit there was but little fighting. One of their Captains would not surrender to one of our men when a fellow by the name of Bumpus presented the point of a bayonet to his breast, when the captain adroitly jerked the musket out of his hand. But he was not to be put off in that way; he sprang upon his antagonist and pulled him out the pit by the hair of his head. The captain afterward said he thought his head was coming off. Here is a little picture. "After starting off all the prisoners, which were so numerous that in one instance two hundred were sent away with only two guards, we were relieved and camped down for the night with our dead lying around us. Our wounded were carried away while we were gathering in the harvest of prisoners. It was now twelve o'clock at night. Our boys built a few little fires, made their coffee, related their exploits and then went to sleep. I with one of my lieutenants, started with two canteens filled with tea to relieve the rebel wounded, but we found none around as they had been carried away with our wounded. I could but think of what those at home would say to see me in the short hours of night, hunting after wounded rebels."

I should have been glad to transcribe the whole letter giving a graphic description of the whole affair, which will be recorded among the most brilliant exploits of the whole war.

N. T. T.

RUMFORD CHURCHES. The Methodist church at Rumford Center, will be dedicated on the twenty-fourth of December.

The Universalist church is well advanced, and will be ready for occupation during the winter. The late freshet has washed out the bank so near to the building that serious fears are entertained that it will have to be removed.

The Union church at the Corner, is nearly or quite boarded. The Congregationalist Society at the Point are getting ready the timber for a house, to replace that burned last summer.

The bridge over Swift river in Mexico was carried away last week. The bridge built by Rumford, last season was damaged considerably, also. The water came into some houses near the river, and destroyed quite an amount of property stored therein at several points.

A GOOD BEGINNING. John K. Steller of New York, has been convicted by Court Martial of furnishing adulterated coffee for the soldiers. The sentence, which has been approved is five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or such other place as may be directed.

The Press says that on Saturday, a boy was killed by being run over by a platform car, which he had been pushing; and the dead body of an infant was found. The Coroner did not consider an inquest necessary in either case.

Fryeburg Items.

A WEEK OF CASUALTIES. THE TARIFF of Sunday and Tuesday of last week, swelled the Saco and its tributaries to such a height as to cause much damage to mills and bridges. The dam of Mr. Osborn Charles on the west side of the river was partially carried away. The dam a mile east of this village, owned by Messrs Richardson, was carried away, the mill tipped over, and made a complete wreck. The mill was old, but the loss of it will fall pretty heavily upon the proprietor who had recently bought the situation, and made some repairs. Wm. H. Allen, who recently moved to Conway and made large additions to his tannery there, was damaged to the amount of two or three hundred dollars, by the overflowing of his yard and the raising of his vats. The mill at Lovell was severely damaged and the dam was washed away. The bridge near by was also swept off and those who were returning from Paris court had to be ferried across to the village. The amount of rain that fell within the time above mentioned, was some five or six inches, and the Saco was raised to a point higher than it had attained for five years.

On Wednesday evening, about half past eight o'clock, while most of the people were at the Academy Hall, attending an exhibition, an alarm of fire was given in the village. The people hurrying in the direction, found the flames breaking out of the rear of Mr. John Evans' harness shop, near the corner of Portland st. It was soon found that the fire had got such a start that it was impossible to save the building, and the efforts of the men at the Engine were mainly directed to the saving of contiguous buildings. The progress of the flames was stayed upon a Blacksmith's shop only a rod distant, occupied by F. Willey, and owned by Isaiah Warren, after completely burning through the walls and roof. Had it burned this it is presumed an half dozen more buildings and shops must have gone also.

On the corner stood T. C. Ward's store, so near as to render it impossible to save it, though the engine kept the flames subdued till nearly every article within was removed. At one time the sparks were freely showered upon the stores on the opposite corner and had it not been for the dampness of the roofs, would have been greatly endangered. Mr. Evans lost all his tools, nearly all of his stock and harnesses, saving only a few of the latter in a scorched condition. His books and papers were saved through the efforts of Mr. John Mason and Wm. H. Abbott, the former getting burned. Estimated loss, \$1000.00. Insured, \$200. The store above was occupied by H. G. O. Morton, boot and shoe-maker, his workman having left only fifteen minutes before the alarm was raised. He lost everything. Estimated loss was \$250.00. Maj. Ward lost only his building, worth perhaps \$600.00, insured \$400.00.

The origin of the fire is something of a mystery. In the back room where it first was discovered was a lot of bristles, cotton waste, &c., for stuffing, and near a window having a broken pane of glass. By many it is supposed through this a match was applied by incendiary hands, and considering that the man in the shop above had just put his light out and left, and that the mass of the people had assembled an half mile away, together with suspicious individuals being noted during the evening the theory is indeed very plausible. By others, spontaneous combustion is presumed to be the cause.

There are no further developments in regard to the Conway incendiarism. The man has been sent to jail, the evidence being sufficient to presume him the one who set fire to the barns of Hon. Joel Eastman.

The voters of Fryeburg assembled in Town meeting on Thursday, and voted \$200.00 bounty to volunteers under the last call. The quota of the Town is 24.

For the Oxford Democrat.

DIXFIELD VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL. The Fall term of this School closed on the 12th inst after an examination of two days. It continues under the instruction of Mr. H. F. Howard assisted by Miss Clara M. Woodbury. It is unnecessary for me to comment upon Mr. Howard, either as a man or as a teacher; he is too well known to require this. The present term consisted of ninety-six scholars, which is quite an excess in numbers over any other term since he has been in the place. Among the scholars were quite a large number who are to teach the coming winter, and if we may be permitted to judge from the merits of the examination, they are well fitted for their duties. The teachers have spared no pains in making the school as interesting and beneficial as possible, especially to those intending to teach. I never attended an examination that reflected so much honor both upon teachers and scholars; upon teachers by showing their interest in their work; and upon scholars, by showing their close application in mastering their studies. Precision was the marked characteristic of every exercise.

We could not but admire the manner in which Mr. Howard conducted the recitations. Every thing was taken up by topic, very few questions being asked by the teachers, leaving the scholar to depend upon his own resources. Hon. E. P. Weston was present on the evening of the 12th and addressed a goodly audience upon his favorite theme, "the school system" which was very interesting.

COM.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 5th, arrived in Portland, on Thursday, 12th inst.

Norway Matters.

The Congregational Society, at Norway village have just placed in their church a fine organ. The instrument cost about \$500, which sum was contributed by the liberality of members of the congregation, aided in some measure by former residents of the place.

The same Society have recently purchased the dwelling-house, built by Mr. O. F. Mixer, for a parsonage. Additions and extensive repairs are being made, which will make it a convenient and comfortable building for the purpose for which it is designed.

Rev. Mr. Tyler, the present acceptable pastor of the society, will be the first occupant of the new parsonage, and his friends are hoping to give him a "house-warming" about New Year.

The Bennett Flour Mill has during the past season, undergone complete repairs, and is again in operation. The enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Parsons, are turning out an article of flour, that is hard to be equalled.

Mr. D. H. Young, formerly of Paris, has removed to Norway, and has opened a shop in Beal's Block. He has just put in a stock of new goods, and is doing a large business both on custom work and government contracts.

The people in the village have shown a commendable spirit the past season in repairing buildings, etc., giving a trim appearance to the place.

The freshet has caused considerable damage in the town. The bridges across Crooked river, on both of the upper Waterford roads were made impassable; but will soon be put in order. The roads are badly gullied, and it will cost a large sum to put them in order. Maxfield's stage did not get through till Friday. The Bridgton stage also lost one trip.

ED. DEMOCRAT: Hearing to-day that there were several pure-bred Spanish Merino sheep at the City Hotel stable, I availed myself of the opportunity to examine them. I arrived just in season to see them before they were removed to go on board the ship Fred Warren for Australia. The flock consisted of thirteen bucks, being the second shipment of thorough-bred Merinos from this country to Melbourne, Australia. They were from the flocks of Mr. George Campbell of Westminster, Mr. Ebenezer Bridge of Pomfret, and Mr. O. F. Bacon of White River Junction, Vt. Probably many of your readers will recollect that Mr. Campbell took the three highest prizes at the World's Fair at Hamburg last July, and subsequently sold his sheep to a Prussian nobleman for \$5,000. Those I examined to-day are very excellent animals, having been selected with great care and expense, costing from two to three hundred dollars each. I was informed that the largest one, a specimen of whose wool I send you, yielded a fleece of 24 pounds the present season. The main quality of this breed of sheep is their great weight of fleece. The great weight is made up by the extra thickness of every part of the fleece. On those I saw the wool was nearly as long and thick on the belly, legs, head, etc., as on the back. The wool is remarkably thick and fine, and attains to about 2 1/2 inches in length in twelve months.

The Merinos are not a large sized breed. These I should judge, would weigh from 125 to 150 pounds. I was informed that Mr. Edwin Hammond of Middlebury Vt. has a buck "sweetstakes" that has yielded a fleece of 27 pounds. Mr. Hammond has several times been offered \$2,000 for him. The weight of this sheep in full fleece is but 140 pounds.

L. F. A.

Boston, Nov. 21st, 1863.

MASSONIC. We learn from a correspondent, that the officers recently elected of Blazing Star Lodge, Mexico, were publicly installed on Wednesday, Nov. 4th. The fraternity, to the number of above seventy masons, with their wives, and the widows of Masons, dined at the Union House. Gen. John R. Marrow presided at the table. In the afternoon, the Lodge was addressed by Rev. Mr. Weston of Farmington, Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Maine. The Hall was filled to overflowing, with an attentive audience, who gathered much instruction and profit from the address. The speaker made some pertinent remarks as to the duty of the fraternity as men, in subduing the great rebellion.

SHEEP DROWNED. Mr. Jacob T. Linnell of Oxford had 17 sheep drowned by the water. They were on the intervalle, and the water rising surrounded and carried them down river.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The teachers of Dixfield and vicinity, have organized an association for mutual improvement, during the ensuing season. The first regular meeting will be held at Dixfield, on the evening of December 4th, when a lecture will be delivered by Mr. H. F. Howard, president of the association.

Judge Rice has resigned his position upon the bench of the Supreme Court. The names of Ex-Gov. Crosby of Belfast, and Joseph Baker, Esq., of Augusta, have been suggested to fill the vacancy.

The Press says a contract has been awarded to Mr. Wm. Deering, for 200,000 Canton Flannel drawers, at 92 cents.

The Press learns that a man who gives his name as Samuel Faulkner, and says he is from Wayne county N.Y., has been arrested in North Conway as the incendiary who fired Judge Eastman's buildings a week or two since.

A COPPERHEAD AND A CRUTCH. At one of the fashionable hotels in New York there boarded last week a weak and nasty copperhead—one of the New England (and so worst) kind—and a chivalric, spirited Major General of the army, minus a leg, and hobbling about on his crutch. Fired by natural folly and a luxurious dinner, the former insulted the latter, as he was passing through the halls, with loud and coarse denunciations of the war, and all who fought on the loyal side in it. The cripple turned and faced the coward, demanding apology and retraction. They were denied. The man of crutch and soul then asked the name of the copperhead trader of his country and her patriots. With natural instinct a wrong one was given. Other words followed; whereupon the hero of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg "shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won" by breaking it over the head of this degenerate son of Adam and of Ancher. The latter then sneaked off with at least one new idea in his head; and the next crippled soldier of the army he insults won't be Dan Sickles.

[Springfield Republican.]

The whole cost and expenses of criminal prosecution in the Supreme Court for Washington County during the past year is \$1404.16. Whole amount in fines and cost collected in the Supreme Court is \$1429.97. This leaves a surplus of \$16.81 over and above the expense of all criminal prosecution in the Supreme Court. [Herald.]

Joseph Shuman and Edward Ludwick, privates in the 5th Maine Infantry, who were captured beyond Alexandria, have been tried and convicted in Richmond, on the charge of "sneaking stealing," and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary, where they are now confined at hard labor. The charge was without foundation, and the sentence unwarranted. [Press.]

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a bill providing for the payment of a bounty of \$325 to each volunteer, who is duly mustered into the service from that State, including those now in the service who re-enlisted. Or in lieu of this bounty in hand, it provides for a bounty of \$50 upon enlistment, and a monthly payment from the Treasury of \$20 per month so long as the volunteer shall remain in the service, and for six months thereafter if honorably discharged for disability.

The last letters received from Rev. Mr. Southworth were dated at Brandy Station. He expects to be home in season to preach to his people on the first Sabbath in December.

CONTEMPT. In the S. J. Court in Portland, a witness refused to answer a question, because he had promised not to. Judge Davis sent him to jail.

Judge Appleton has appointed J. M. Hayes, Clerk of the Courts in Sagadahoc County. The nomination devolves upon the Court, in case a vacancy occurs when the Executive Council is not in session.

The people at Rouse's Point were startled last week, by a report that Fort Montgomery was to be seized by secessionists from Canada. It was evidently a part of the plot which was nipped in the bud, in connection with the Johnson's Island affair.

Counterfeit lives on the Adams Bank, North Adams, Mass., have been put in circulation in Boston and New York, this week.

The Union men of Boston have re-nominated Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr. as candidate for Mayor.

The ship Aquila, containing the Monitor shipped to California was sunk in the harbor of San Francisco. The Navy department think the ship will be raised.

Missouri has just elected B. Gratz Brown, and John B. Henderson to the U. S. Senate. Both these gentlemen, are "Radicals," fully sustaining the administration.

S. D. Wadsworth, of Hiram, returned from Gettysburg last week, bringing the remains of his brother, Corporal John C. Wadsworth, who fell in that battle. Funeral services were held at the homestead, in Hiram, on Thursday, 19th inst. The Masonic fraternity was represented by members of Greenleaf, Carroll, Adoniram and Drummond Lodges. Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish, of which deceased was a member, have passed fitting resolutions as a tribute to the memory of their deceased brother.

The Courier says that previous to another draft, the names of all enrolled men are to be printed, and posted in at least five places in each sub-district, so that any persons who are not liable to draft, by reason of non residence may have their names stricken off. The greatest care will be taken to ensure entire accuracy.

Gen. Wood in making a reconnaissance, captured 200 rebel prisoners.

There are rumors from rebel sources of a disaster to Gen. Franklin.

The Potomac army has ten days' rations, and is said to be under marching orders.

Accounts from the army of the west represent a battle as imminent. Deserters say the rebels have fallen back to Chicamauga station.

War News.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23. Maj. Gen. Foster has arrived and will leave for Knoxville to-day.

Adjutant General Stanley, of the 12th Ky. cavalry, arrived at Cumberland Gap yesterday. He brings hopeful news of the situation of Gen. Burnside. Gen. Burnside was still holding out and had notified the citizens that he would certainly hold Knoxville. The rebel force opposing him was estimated at thirty-six thousand.

Knoxville is not closely invested by the rebels.

The rebels have withdrawn from the south side of the river and we forage there.

Gen. Butler in his first walk at Fortress Monroe, was astonished at meeting a rebel officer looking at a parade of our troops. It was Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee. On being told that he enjoyed the liberty of Old Point, Gen. Butler sharply expressed his disapproval of such reprehensible courtesy. The next day Lee made a voyage to Fort La Fayette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. The Herald's special dispatch dated Monday, says that none of Meade's army have yet crossed the Rappahannock. The enemy is in strong force across the river and will dispute our passage. All accounts state that yesterday's announcements of movements were premature.

The Times dispatch says an officer on Gen. Banks' staff, writing to a friend in this city, states that a large quantity of cotton was captured near Brownsville, and expeditions had been sent up the river, to get all they could find. The union men at Brownsville who hailed with delight the capture of the place by our forces, were forming themselves into defensive organizations and rendering valuable services as scouts. The cotton which will be thrown into the market by our occupation of Texas will amount to 250,000 bales. The amount stored in the Rio Grande line is immense.

By Order of the War Department all soldiers who re-enlist, whether in squads, companies, battalions or regiments, will be granted furloughs of 30 days to go home and recruit.

Gen. Blunt has intelligence that the great train of supplies lately sent to Fort Smith has arrived safely.

Gen. McNeil, commanding at Fort Smith, has issued an order directing that hereafter, in every instance, the cutting of the telegraph wire shall be considered the deed of bushwhackers, and for every such act some bushwhacking prisoner shall be withdrawn from him that mercy which induced the holding of him as a prisoner, and shall be hung to the post where the wire is cut; and as many bushwhackers shall be so hung as there are places where the wire is cut.

Letters from Tennessee say "that Major George L. Sterna is organizing a negro regiment at Galatin, another at Columbia, one at Murfreesboro, and one at Clarksville. He musters one hundred and two men into each company, including four experienced cooks. In six weeks he raised one full regiment and six hundred men in another."

MARRIED.

In West Sumner, Nov. 8, by R. B. Freeman, Esq., Mr. William T. Bonney to Miss Victoria A. Chandler, all of West Sumner.

In Portland, Nov. 10, Freeman C. Merrill of Paris to Miss Mary D. Anderson of Boston.

DIED.

In Paris, 21st ult., Freeman H., youngest son of Solomon and Hannah Chase, aged 8 years, 6 months and 13 days.

In Waterville, 28th ult., Orren Leach, a member of Co. K, 15th Regt. He was wounded at Gettysburg.

In Bethel, Oct. 23, Nancy Estes, wife of Stephen Estes, aged 70.

Wanted.

A CAPABLE GIRL, to do house work, in a small family.

SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, Nov. 21, 1863.

Highland Boarding School

FOR BOYS.

THE Winter term of this school will commence on the first Tuesday in Dec. and will continue eleven weeks. This school is now in a flourishing condition, where good boys will find a good home and good instruction to fit them for College or for business. For further information apply to

S. T. TRUE, A. M.,

Proprietor and Principal.

Bethel, Nov. 16, 1863.

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.

Adapted for the

WINTER SEASON.

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

Mourning Bonnets, Cape Collars and Veils.

Constantly on hand. Also, a good assortment of

Worsted and Shetland Yarns.

MISS M. C. FAIRBANKS.

SOUTH PARIS.

Dr. J. R. Lord.

FORMERLY of Portland, Me., may be found at Newbury 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.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of County Commissioners, until

Friday, the 8th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the furnishing and delivery for the use of the County, at such place as may be designated at said time, of Fifty cords of split wood, not less than four inches in diameter before being split. Said wood to be maple, yellow birch and beech, one-half at least of which shall be maple. The proposals will be opened at the time aforesaid.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The undersigned, authorized by a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will sell on the premises, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of December, at one o'clock, P. M., all the real estate which David W. Abbott late of Roxford died seised and possessed, consisting of the right to redeem the homestead farm, with an out lot of wood and meadow land.

JONAS GREENE, Administrator.

Paris, Nov. 18th, 1863.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WILLIAM R. STATION, of Canton, in the County of Oxford, by his deed of mortgage dated August twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, conveyed to one two certain pieces of land situated in the town of Canton, in said County, being all the land that was conveyed by Titus Station to Orren R. Station, by deed recorded with Oxford Records, book 68, page 68, to which deed reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises, which said mortgage is recorded with Oxford Records, book 116, page 7. The condition of said mortgage having been broken, the undersigned claims to foreclose the same, agreeable to the terms in such cases made and provided.

WM. R. STATION, his Attorney.

Paris, November 12th, 1863.

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

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of James W. Eastman late of Lowell in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, deceased, respectfully represents, that said deceased died seised and possessed of the following described real estate, situated in Lowell Village, with the buildings thereon, bounded southerly by Christian Hill road, westerly by land of Joseph W. Bourne, southerly by Daniel Smart, Jr., southerly by land of Mrs. A. A. Baker, and containing his house lot, and other buildings, with the buildings thereon, to-wit: The personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of five thousand dollars. That an advertisement of said deceased's estate has been made by John Locke and Charles Locke of Lowell, in said County, which offer it for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be applied to pay debts. He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the real estate of said deceased in the manner making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES E. HUTCHINS, Administrator.

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

THE Hon. E. W. Woodbury, Judge of Probate

for the County of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, administrator of the estate of James W. Eastman late of Lowell in said County deceased respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five thousand dollars.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

JAMES E. HUTCHINS, Administrator.

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition aforesaid—Ordered, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris, that all persons interested may attend on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Paris, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY.

A true copy of petition and order of Court then given—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

Book and Newspaper

AGENCY.

HENRY W. PARK.

Canvassing Agent,

Will visit the several towns and villages in Oxford County, during the next few days, with books which are sold only by subscription, and can only be obtained of him within the limits of Oxford County.

Among the works which he is now canvassing for, is Hurd's History of the Revolution, 2 volumes, at \$3.00 per volume. The first now ready the second volume to be published at the close of the war.

Also, Warren's Household Physician, for the use of Families. It gives in the plain language a description of all the diseases of Men, Women and Children, with the most approved methods of curing them. Illustrated with 26 figures, on lithograph plates, and 236 engravings. 1 Volume, 800 pages, leather binding, price \$5.00.

Library on sale, a variety of the best works published, among which may be found—

Mit's Political Economy. \$6 00

Freedom and War, by Henry Ward Beecher, 1 25

First year of the War, by Pollard, Richmond, 2 00

Life of Stonewall Jackson, by Danville, 1 25

Light: Mather—two pictures.

A Gleaner of the World.

And other works of the same character, by the best writers. My connections are such that I can obtain the publications of any house in the local States and deliver free in any part of Oxford County, at publishers' prices.

Particularly would I call the attention of teachers to the purchase through my agency of law books.

Persons wishing any books can have them furnished by addressing me at Mexico.

HENRY W. PARK.

Farm for Sale.

THE homestead farm of the late Francis Cummings, situated on the County road in the central part of Albany, 20 rods from the town house, 30 rods from school house, and two and a half miles from Newbury Village, contains about 200 acres, is under a good state of cultivation, runs 100 tons English and five tons of Meadow Hay. A large quantity of Meadow hay may be cut by clearing. The tillage is pretty free from stones, and easily cultivated; a good pasture well secured; a large portion of the land is covered with thick wood and timber, maple, ash, cedar, basswood, &c. A good convenient set of farm buildings in good condition—house and barn supplied with never failing water. A good set of farming tools, also hay and stock will be sold if desired.

Terms reasonable. Part of the pay may remain a term of years on mortgage. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

HEPZIBAH S. CUMMINGS.

Albany, Nov. 6, 1863.

Notice.

J. S. ABBOTT, law clerk, has just received at Newbury 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.

The undersigned hereby give public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable

Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to administer the trust of administrator with the will annexed, the estate of

EDMOND HAYES late of Oxford,

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

Nov. 17, 1863. 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, to administer the trust of executor of the last will and testament of

WILLIAM W. GREEN late of Watford,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

Nov. 17, 1863. RUTH K. GREEN.

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition of MARY J. GORDEN, widow of Wm. H. Gordon, late of Franklin Plantation 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 on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition of NANCY W. ESTES, widow of Isaac V. Estes late of Bethel 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 on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition of LUCRETIA GROVER, widow of Mark S. Grover late of Norway in said County, deceased, praying that she be appointed administrator de bonis non of said estate, the present administrator declining the further execution of said trust.

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 on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition of LUCRETIA GROVER, widow of Mark S. Grover late of Norway in said County, deceased, praying that she be appointed administrator de bonis non of said estate, the present administrator declining the further execution of said trust.

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 on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition of JONATHAN B. WINSLOW, late of Grafton in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, that the said Admin. 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 on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition of SAMUEL A. ALLEN late of Andover in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, that the said Admin. 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 on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition of LOUIS M. GIBSON, widow of Timothy Gibson, late of Brownfield in said County, deceased, praying that she be appointed administrator 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 on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition of LI CRETIA GROVER, widow of Mark S. Grover late of Norway in said County, deceased, praying that she be appointed administrator de bonis non of said estate, the present administrator declining the further execution of said trust.

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 on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

BRIDGTON ACADEMY,

At North Bridgton, Me.

THE WINTER TERM of eleven weeks will commence on THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1863, under the continued care of CHARLES E. HILTON, A. M., Principal.

THOS. H. MEAD, Secretary.

Nov. 5, 1863.

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

NOAH PRINCE, administrator of the estate of John Consey late of Rockfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, that the said Admin. 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 Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

BENJAMIN B. HOLDEN, administrator of the estate of Hannah Holden late of Sweden in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, that the said Admin. 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 Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition of NANCY SWAN, formerly of Bethel, deceased, and administratrix of said estate, praying that John S. Swan, her present husband may be appointed administrator de bonis non of said estate.

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 Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition of LUCRETIA GROVER, widow of Mark S. Grover late of Norway, deceased, praying that B. H. Noble may be appointed administrator de bonis non of said estate, the present administrator declining the further execution of said trust.

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 Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

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

HUMBLE represents Harriet B. Marble of Dixfield in said County, that she is the widow of Leonard B. Marble late of Dixfield in said County, who died on the 1st day of

D. 1861, intestate, seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits that ought to be administered according to law, and which have not been administered upon. Wherefore your petitioner prays that administration de bonis non of said estate may be granted to Marion F. Marble, she declining the trust.

Just A. Marble the present administrator is hereby notified to come into court and prove his final account on said estate.

HARRIET B. MARBLE.

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of her petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

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

HUMBLE represents Sarah L. Cates, of Albany in said County, that she is the only child that is twenty-one years of age of Mary J. Brown of Albany in said County; and Almond W. Cates represents that he is the husband of said Sarah L. Cates, and son-in-law of said Mary J. Brown, who died on the sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1861, intestate, seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits, that ought to be administered according to law.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that administration de bonis non of said estate may be granted to Jacob H. Lovejoy, they declining the trust.

ALMOND W. CATES.

SARAH L. CATES.

Albany, Nov. 5, 1863.

Oxford, 23.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November A. D. 1863.

On the petition aforesaid—Ordered, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris, that all persons may attend on the third Tuesday of Dec. next, at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Paris, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

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

WASHINGTON VERRILL, administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Verrill late of Norway in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that it would be for the interest of the heirs of said estate, that the

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

All the articles and notices pertaining to life, are also published in the Farmers' Department, and are published in the Farmers' Department.

Bethel Town Show.

We condense from the reports of the Committees the following notes of the chief matters of interest connected with the fair.

Horses and Colts. The Committee especially commend the matched horses of Leonard Grover of Bethel, and also a pair of matched colts presented by E. W. Barker and H. G. Roach. They say that the horses of Messrs. H. N. Newell, and W. E. Eames, and colts belonging to James Walker, H. Twitchell and E. W. Barker attracted much attention. There were a number of other entries; and the committee state that this exhibition was a decided improvement over any one previous.

Bulls, Steers and Heifers. In this department 85 animals were entered. They give the preference to the calves exhibited by T. M. Richardson; on steers to Newton Grover, on two-year-olds to Wm. Williamson; on three-year-olds to Humphrey Bean; four-year-olds to J. C. Stevens. There were but two bulls, one quiet, the other the reverse. There were five heifers, but not labelled so that the committee were able to make a report.

Dairy Products. There were nine entries of fall butter. The Committee were not able to decide, but awarded preference to Mrs. Woodsum Mason, and John Needham; Mrs. Aaron Abbott second. June Butter, Mrs. Gilman Chapman, best. Cheese, Mrs. Woodsum Mason, best.

Bread and Honey. The bread had disappeared before the Committee were ready to attend to their duty. They were in season to praise Mrs. Gaines' squash pie, and Mrs. Chapman's Graham bread and marble cake. They comment briefly upon blueberry pies by Mrs. A. H. Gerrish and tomato ketchup by Mrs. J. S. Abbott and John A. Twitchell; and a specimen of chow chow made by Mrs. Gilman Chapman in 1860. The loaf of raised bread by Mrs. A. H. Gerrish was pronounced of first quality.

Farm Crops. The best pumpkin was presented by Chas. R. Locke; Woodsum Mason had some sweet pumpkins which were very fine. The committee thought the trace of seed corn by Geo. Grover was best, though that of Winslow Haywood was in all respects nearly as good.

Hops. There were several samples of hops presented. The Committee did not designate the lot which excelled. They say that \$10,000 worth have been raised on three farms.

Fruit. The quantity of fruit exhibited was small. The lateness of the season after everybody had barrelled up their fruit, rendered it difficult to secure the handsome display exhibited in former years. Much good fruit has been raised in this vicinity the present year.

Peter Grover exhibited 5 varieties of apples. They were large and fair and he is entitled to the 1st Premium. \$5.00
Elbridge Wheeler exhibits 2 varieties, and is entitled to the second premium. \$2.00
Mr. Wheeler also exhibits some pears, the Flemish Beauty. They were very rich.

Your committee would mention one curiosity, a Hubbardston Nonsuch raised in 1862 by Mr. Eleazer Rowe. It appears still sound and fair.
A jar of Diana grapes well ripened was presented by James Walker, Esq. Your Committee could have eaten them all up had they been disposed. This grape has a vinous flavor and makes a good wine for medicinal purposes.

Garden Vegetables. The Committee say the exhibition was not as large as they could have wished. The report is rather elaborate. They give preferences as follows:

Best English Turnips, and also best ruta baga, Woodsum Mason; 2d, Dec. L. Grover. Skirving variety is recommended.
Best turnip root, Joseph A. Twitchell; 2d do., A. M. Carter; and to the latter for best white beet, ruskin beet, long blood beet and mangel wurtzel, as well as onions, Farnips, best, J. T. Kimball; 2d do., J. A. Twitchell. The lot of Carrots entered by A. M. Carter was considered best.

Potatoes. The Laplands, by J. T. Kimball, were pronounced the best the Committee had ever seen; and they commend the Davis Seedlings presented by Jas. A. Twitchell was commended, and its cultivation recommended. The Coffee bean by same is stated to be as good a substitute for Coffee as any. One specimen of tobacco was presented by the same gentleman. Mrs. J. S. Abbott had the best tomatoes; and Mr. A. M. Carter, entered a dish of large and handsome cranberries.

Squashes. There were three entries, 1st a specimen weighing 130 pounds, by Barker C. Grover; 2d, Marrowfat, by Ira Cushman. Mrs. John Russell entered some good melons.

Trotting. C. M. Wormell entered Billy White, and S. R. Hutchins, Post Boy. Billy White won the race, best two in three, in 60, 58 and 59 seconds,—distance not reported.

In the evening there was a crowded house at the Methodist Church. The meeting was called to order by the president, A. S. Twitchell Esq. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Lapins, when an interesting address was delivered by Rev. A. G. Ginn of Bethel. He spoke of the decline in interest in many of our fairs. This had been attributed to a gambling propensity in horse

raising and other incidental exercises which had degenerated the moral and religious portion of community.

He then spoke of the necessary repetition of the same articles on exhibition from year to year as having a tendency to diminish the interest.

The disposition to award premiums on useless monsters rather than what was useful was soundly commented upon. By special request he gave a sketch of Tobacco cultivation from the preparation of the soil to the packing of the leaf. His description was minute, novel and instructive. But after having told them all he knew about it he very coolly advised those who raised it to cure it as well as they could and then throw it out of doors.

After the address the reports of committees were read, when they adjourned sine die. A rough episode of the afternoon occurred by the arrest of a supposed deserter from among the crowd. For a short time the excitement was most intense.

Covering Manure.

The Springfield Republican reports the discussion of farmers at a late session of the Connecticut River Harvest Club at which, "One of the Granite State farmers present said he plowed under coarse manures and harrowed in the finer. The depth of plowing should depend upon the quantity of manure, just as the quantity of meal regulates the amount of swirl. People who do not measure are apt to misjudge in the depth of plowing, and think they plow deeper than they really do."

Nelson Burroughs, of Gilt, thought little benefit was derived the first year from manure eight inches deep. His largest crops were obtained by harrowing in manure. He don't plow as deep as formerly.

T. J. Field, of Northfield, spoke of two experiments where light land was subsoiled with injury, and thought manure buried eight inches deep was seldom heard from.

President Severance, of Greenfield, thought the roots of crops run deeper than is generally supposed. He had measured corn roots that ran down 12, 13 and 15 inches deep. Broom corn usually roots deeper than corn. A piece of clayey loam subsoiled by him 15 years ago, has ever since borne two good crops of grass per annum.

Phineas Stedman, of Chicopee, said he harrowed in manure chiefly, and plowed in long manure about five inches deep. Thought the shallow plowing of turf would give a larger crop than deep plowing, but it would be more difficult to hoe.

Messrs. Lyman and Purple, both of Northfield, said they plowed six to seven inches deep, used the Michigan plow, and manured on top more than formerly. If manure needed covering, as on old land, they would plow it with one horse, going the same way as for the main plowing, to prevent starting up the turf. They liked manuring in the hill.

GET ENOUGH SLEEP. We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours' sleep was all they wanted and all the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is injurious. Thousands no doubt, permanently injure their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when every-body seems to be trying to prevent turning night into day. It is not to be wondered at that few last out the allotted term of life. No matter what be a man's occupation—physical or mental, or like Othello's "gone," and living in idleness—the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. Joe Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of spasmodic affection of the heart, a disease greatly encouraged by want of sleep. In a volume just published by a medical man, there is one great lesson that hard students and literary men may learn, and that is that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours' rest at night, and one after dinner, cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of the body and mind." Certainly not; and the consequence was that Hunter died early. If men will insist in cheating sleep, her "twin sister, Death," will avenge the insult. [Exchange.]

USE AND ABUSE OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. The Philadelphia Ledger, in an article under this head remarks:

"Abuses have been rife during the last few years, and particularly noticeable the present season, which, if allowed to remain unchecked, will greatly impair, and ultimately destroy the usefulness of our Agricultural fairs. In order to increase the attractions and swell the profits, various low, if not demoralizing shows have in some cases been admitted on the grounds of the fair, such as jugglers' tricks and negro minstrelsy; and even the fair table is said to have been seen there, while the race-course is fast becoming a regular feature. We are aware that much is said, and more may be truthfully said, of the desirableness of improving and extending the race of blood horses. But if a horse race is a necessary part of these plans of improvement, let it be confined to an exclusive 'Horse Show,' where those may congregate who are particularly interested, without thrusting upon quiet, well ordered people, jockeys and its attendant immoralities."

A NEW VIEW OF MATRIMONY. A lady meeting with a girl who had lately left her service inquired, "Well, Mary, where do you live now?" "Please, ma'am, I don't live now," replied the girl, "I am married."

ANDERSON'S SPRING BED BOTTOM.

Patent granted October, 1861.

THIS desirable mechanical arrangement has now been in use a sufficient length of time to show that it gives entire satisfaction and actually is more valuable than any other bed bottom. This invention is a step in advance of all others in the Spring Bed department, embracing a little more of their excellencies and yet happily correcting up their defects. It is flexible as hair, and yet as compressive as to being itself into place with great facility. It is adapted to the invalid, the aged and all who linger in suffering and weakness. They are made of good material warranted strong and durable, and not liable to get out of order.

TESTIMONIALS.
ELM HOUSE, NORWAY, Feb. 7, 1863.
I have introduced the justly celebrated Anderson Spring Bed Bottom now sold by Mr. Whittey, into my house, and to my sleeping apartment. I am using it, and it has fully up to the high recommendations.

OTIS TRUE.
NORWAY, Feb. 9, 1863.
For a long time I have been trying to find a Spring Bed to suit me, and I think the thing is at length found. I have obtained from Mr. O. Whittey, agent, one of the "ANDERSON'S SPRING BED BOTTOMS," and after using it I do not hesitate to pronounce it the best, the most comfortable and most durable bed bottom that I ever saw.

SYLVANUS CORB, JR.
St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1863.
I am using the Spring Bed Bottom, Anderson Patent, introduced by Whittey, and can without hesitation give it the decided preference over any other bed bottom with which I am acquainted, and think that all who want a comfortable bed would do well to give this a trial.

JAMES DEERING.
We have introduced several of the justly celebrated Anderson Spring Bed Bottoms to our sleeping apartments. We give this spring bed bottom a decided preference over any and all others we have ever used. Our guests speak of them in the highest terms. We recommend them to all hotel keepers who desire the comfort of their guests.
W. McLAUGHLIN & SON,
May 12, 1863.
Franklin House, Bangor, Me.

Mr. D. H. Frohawk has furnished the beds in my house with the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, and I take pleasure in commending this article as the most convenient, economical and comfortable thing of the kind with which I am acquainted.

A. H. ABBOTT,
Pres. of Family School, Little Belt, Farmington, Me.

I have had the unexpressed pleasure of sleeping on one of the Anderson Spring Bed Bottoms, for the last three weeks, and must say for my purposes and in the highest terms. My wife, who is delicate, has had an equal rest for six months occupying one of these beds. She would not part with it on any account.

Rev. JOHN ALLEN,
Farmington, Feb. 28, 1862.

Having tested the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are in need of such an article; and I believe it to be superior to anything of the kind now in use.

Rev. E. HAWES
Waterville, April 12, 1862.
Spring Bottoms and Tens Rights for sale.
Messrs. Bennett & Moore have purchased the right for Farmington.

Wm. E. Cushman—Oxford.
Allen Tuttle—Berkfield.
H. A. Jewett—Waterville.
J. C. Crocker—Norway and Greenwood.
Newell M. Varney, Sumner.
Stockbridge Estate, Dixfield and Mexico.
Wm. Woodsum, Jr., Peru.
Twitchell & Goddard, Bethel.

Bounties, and Back Pay

Presented for the heirs of
DECEASED SOLDIERS.

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

BY
CHARLES C. SANDERSON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, NORWAY, Me.
Norway, Feb. 5, 1863.

S. RICHARDS, Jr.,
Dealer in
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Silver & Plated Ware,
SPECTACLES AND FANCY GOODS.

Opposite Methodist Church
SOUTH PARIS.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

S. W. BUTTERFIELD,
Maine settler and Dealer in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS

WINDOW FRAMES, &c.
Jig Sawing and turning of all kinds,
DONE WITH NEATNESS.

Manufactory at
4 BETHEL, MAINE.

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

EUNICE V. DEAN late of Dixfield,
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

October 20, 1863. JOHN J. HOLMAN.

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

TIMOTHY GIBSON late of Bowdoin,
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

October 20, 1863. THOS. F. CLEAVES.

FORECLOSURE NOTICE. Public notice is hereby given that George H. Brown of Albion in the County of Oxford, in the State of Maine, by his final deed dated April 3, A. D. 1864, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 99, page 172, conveyed to Henry W. of Bethel in said County, in and to said County, a certain piece of land situated in said County, and being fifty acres of the west side of lot numbered one in the seventh Range of lots in said Albion, together with the buildings thereon standing.

The said Henry W. 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 said Henry W., hereby claims the foreclosing of said mortgage by reason of said breach of condition.

October 21, 1863.
CHARLES E. JOSE,
Adm. de bonis non, with the will annexed.

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

CHRIS 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

October 20, 1863. 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 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

October 20, 1863. ELIZABETH 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

ROBERT H. FAIRBANK late of Bowdoin,
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

October 20, 1863. ROSILIA J. FAIRBANK.

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

JAMES 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

October 20, 1863. 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. 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

October 20, 1863. 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

JOHN WILLIAMS late of Bethel,
In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

October 20, 1863. E. G. HARLOW.

Portland and New York

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
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CLOCKS, WATCHES,

—AND—
JEWELRY,

—AT—
Wholesale and Retail!

WORMELL & TWITCHELL,
HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

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

AND
PATENT MEDICINES,

All of which they offer at Wholesale or Retail,
At the Lowest Cash Price.

COUNTRY DEALERS will do well to call on us and save their freight from the city.

PEDESTALERS will find it to 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.

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

SPECTACLES of all kinds, and any quantity of glass to fit in old spectacles, to suit all, and

WANKEN MOVING,

In quantities, by the dozen or single one.

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

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

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

Plain watch movements will be full jeweled when required, and good quality or verge watches will be attended to. Engravings at a fair price. Chromometer balances inserted in watches that have been broken, and finally anything that is required to be done to a watch or clock, will be done at one shop and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner.

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

Jewelry Repaired.
Letter Engraving neatly Executed.
\$10 Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
BETHEL, ME., Oct. 5, 1863. 37

NOTICE. It is with pleasure that I can inform the public that Mr. Orono M. Twitchell has taken my place at the old stand, on Bethel Hill. He worked with me for four years past, and I am sure to say I think he will give to all who may call upon him, good satisfaction.

J. S. ABBOTT.

Ground Plaster

THE subscriber will continue to grind PLASTER, WEST PARIS, the present season.

He will keep constantly a supply of the best quality, which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

S. R. LOCKE

Bounty and Back Pay,

Obtained for the heirs of deceased Soldiers,
Also, Pensions.

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

AGENCY FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
Office, over Denison's Store.

HENRY UPTON.
NORWAY, Jan. 8, 1863.

Notaries—Messrs L. & A. Denison, Norway; B. D. Verrell, Esq., Portland.

FARMS AND VILLAGE LOTS

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

4 Farms lying in Norway, embracing from 60 to 200 acres, and at prices from \$700 to \$2000.

1 Farm in Greenwood of 75 acres, for \$1200.

1 Farm in Oxford of 150 acres, for \$1200.

2 Farms in Paris, for \$1000 each.

2 Farms in Waterville of \$600 to \$200.

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

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

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

An excellent farm of 80 acres, in Stoneham, for \$500.

\$500 worth of new land lying in East Waterville. All of the above will be sold at a prime bargain and payments made easy.

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

WM. E. GOODNOW, Agent.

CAUTION. Whereas Andrew Stiles and his wife Lydia Stiles, has left me without any notice, it is to be noted all persons harboring or trusting them on my account, or if I have made all suitable provision for their maintenance in my family, will be held accountable.

Bethel, Sept. 25, 1863.

The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

This celebrated Female Medicine possessing virtues unknown of any thing else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married & single females, 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, when taken as directed, and with out the least injury to health in any case. It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using, sent by Express, on receipt of the money. It is warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

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

BeWARE of imitations! None warranted unless purchased directly of DR. M. or at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE for Special Diseases, No. 28, Canal St., Providence, R. I.

This specially endorses all diseases of a Puerile nature, both of Men and Women, by a regularly educated physician of 29 years' practice, giving his whole attention to them. Consultations, by letter or otherwise are strictly confidential, and medicines will be sent by Express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States. Also, accommodations for Ladies from abroad, wishing for a secure and private retreat and good care, until restored to health.