

The Oxford Democrat

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profoundest gratitude to God is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign war to aid an inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that the inhuman and odious traffic has been brought to an end. I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate, a convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington territory, arising out of the treaty of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country. A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed to refer it to the arbitration of friendly power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

The Emperor of France has by a like proceeding, promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations between the government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed and as far as was possible accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice and mutual good-will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime powers. I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted, in regard to the imports upon navigation in the waters of Denmark. The long pending controversy between this government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Litanía, Peru, by Chilean officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States has brought to a close by the award of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that just respected magistrate, and although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been as large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of His Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country. The Joint Commission under the act of the last session for carrying into effect, the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it. Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment. In conformity with the principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Colombia, and have accredited a Minister to that Republic.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS.
Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of United States citizens abroad. In regard to some States, their rights are at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that in the event of civil war a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, on whose behalf the government of his country cannot expect any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however that such claims have been put forward, and, in some instances, on behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives. There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries, who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who have become fully naturalized, have evaded the military duties required of

them by denying the fact, thereby throwing upon the government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof, from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring Clerks of Courts, where declaration of intention may be made or naturalizations effected, to send, periodically, lists of the names of the persons naturalized or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department those names might be arranged and printed for general information.

There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native countries, which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once return, and though never returning to the U. S., still claim the interposition of this government as citizens. Many alterations and great prejudices have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is, therefore, submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit, beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of his government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretence of naturalization, which they have disavowed when drafted into the military service.

I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the law, as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, or other civil obligations on the ground of alienage.

TROUBLES IN JAPAN.
In common with the other western powers our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the previous opposition of the hereditary aristocrats of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claims of the minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the legation at Jedo.

MAINE TELEGRAPHS.
Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which, it is believed, will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic ocean; also of a telegraph between the capitol and the national fort along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico, such communications established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military and naval service.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.
The consular system of the U. S. under the enactments of the last Congress begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so with the increase of trade will ensue whenever peace is restored. Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting commercial interests our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities growing out of the war. These they have for the most part met and discharged with real and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China, and the oriental countries are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

THE TERRITORIES.
The condition of the several organized territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed.

The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona, are proving to be far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the government of New Mexico. I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of emigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again growing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of labor in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well as of iron and of the precious metals, while the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates offering to emigrate to the United States if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded them.

NEW NATIONAL LIFE.
It is easy to see that under the sharp discipline of civil war the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands all the aid, and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government.

RECIPROCAL NATIONAL JUSTICE.

Injuries, unforeseen by the Government and unintended, in some cases may have been inflicted on the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States. As this Government expects redress from the powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special Court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen, under treaties and the public law. Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission have been proposed to some governments, but no definite answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants, where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by Admiralty Courts, in other cases where this government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration. The proper officers have deemed themselves required by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in the country. While such a demand may not in strictness be in derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office, or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a custom, which ought to be reciprocated, exempts our consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. The United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally liberal to international trade and commerce.

FINANCIAL.
The operations of the treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a national banking law has been proved a valuable support of public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its framers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed. Since these measures have been in operation all demands on the treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied, no considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided for and more liberally and punctually paid, and it may be added that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne.

The receipts during the year, from all sources, and the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, were \$901,125,674 86, and the aggregate disbursements \$895,796,630 65; leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of \$5,329,044 21. Of the receipts, there were received from customs \$60,159,642 30; from internal revenue \$3,764,787 35; from tax \$1,485,103 61; from lands \$167,617 17; from miscellaneous services \$3,046,615 35, and from loans \$776,582,371 87, making the aggregate \$901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements there were, for the civil service \$23,253,922 08; for pensions and Indians \$4,216,522 59; for interest on public debt \$24,729,846 51; for the Navy Department \$63,211,105 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt \$1,816,635 07; making the aggregate \$895,796,630 65—leaving a balance of \$5,329,044 21.

But the payment of funded and temporary debt having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal receipts, and their amount—\$181,086,635 07—should therefore be deducted, both from receipts and disbursements. This being done, there remains on actual receipts, \$720,039,039 76, and the actual disbursements \$714,709,995 58; leaving the balance as already stated. The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year, 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention.

It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
The report of the Secretary of War is a

document of great interest. It consists of 1st.—The military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief. 2d.—The organizations of colored persons into the war service. 3d.—The exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock. 4th.—The operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national force, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal. 5th.—The organization of the invalid corps. 6th.—The operations of the several departments of the Quarter Master General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance and Surgeon General. It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself by asking your careful attention to the report itself.

THE NAVY.
The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service during the year, and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency. If the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illegal trade. From the returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudication amounts to over thirteen millions of dollars.

The naval force of the United States consists at this time of 588 vessels completed and in the course of completion, and of these 75 are iron-clad or armed steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself. The armed vessels completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other power, but while these may be relied upon for harbor defence and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean.

The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships of war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy-yards, or the establishment of new ones, for the construction and necessary repairs of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, and public injury have been experienced from the want of such Government establishments.

The necessity of such a navy yard so furnished at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject and also to that of establishing a yard and depot for nautical purposes upon one of the Western Rivers. A naval force has been created on those interior waters and under many disadvantages, within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present administration.

Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artisans, in the production of war vessels, which has created a new form of naval power. Our country has advantages superior to any other nation, in our resources of iron and timber, with exhaustable quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters, without the advantage of public works. The resources of the nation have been developed; its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude, that it has at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union. The increase of the number of seamen in the public service, from 7,500 men in the spring of 1861, to about 34,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase.

It has been found, however, that the operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to effect the naval service, and will if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency by detaching seamen from their former vocation and inducing them to enter the army. I, therefore, respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and naval service by a definite provision on this subject, which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially interested.

I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen, and also the education of officers and engineers for the naval service.

The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after life they will be required to perform. In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the Naval School, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post-Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the actual postal revenues have nearly equalled the expenditures, the latter amounting to \$11,314,206 84, and the former to \$11,163,789 57, leaving a deficiency of but \$150,417 55.

In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to \$8,566,705 49, the postal receipts of that year being \$2,645,622 19 less than those of 1863. The decrease since 1860 in the annual amount of transportation has been only about twenty-five per cent; but the annual expenditure on account of the same has been reduced thirty per cent.

It is manifest therefore, that the Post-Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service.

The international conference of Postal Delegates from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Post-Master General, met at Paris on the 12th of May last, and concluded their deliberations on the 8th of June. The principles established by that conference as best adapted to facilitate intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future postal conventions, inaugurated a general system of uniform international charges, at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to his department.

PUBLIC LANDS.
The quantity of land disposed of during the last and first quarters, of the present fiscal year, was three millions, eight hundred and forty-nine acres, of which one hundred and sixty-one thousand, nine hundred and eleven acres were sold for cash, one million, four hundred and fifty-six thousand, five hundred and fourteen acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroad and other purposes.

It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen, that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands, than in the amount of direct revenue from the sale of them.

This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite as evidence of this the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers; the grant to States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation; the grants to railway companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads, which when completed will so largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions.

This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactments granting a homestead to actual settlers, since the first day of January last The before-mentioned quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land have been located upon under its provisions. This fact and the amount of sales furnished gratifying evidence of increasing settlements upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measure as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure to those who have left their homes in the defence of the country in this crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

The objections to a premature presentation of a plan by the national executive, consists in the danger of committing on points which could more safely be left to further developments. Care has been taken to shape the documents as to avoid embarrassment from this source, saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned with rights restored. It is not said that other classes, or other terms will never be included, saying that reconstruction will be accepted in any other way. The movements by States, action for emancipation in several of the States, not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation, and while I do not report in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views remain unchanged and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of adding these important steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cases, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance: to that power alone can we look yet for a time to give confidence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction. Hence, our chief care must still be directed to the army and navy who have thus far borne their larger part so nobly and well.

And it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to these indispensable arms, we do also recognize the gallant men from commander to sentinel who compose them, and to whom more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom, discolored, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Dec. 8th, 1863.

The following proclamation is appended to the message—

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and whereas a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State governments of several States have for a long time been subverted and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves, all upon conditions and terms therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas, the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and, whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and, whereas, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to re-institute loyal State Governments therein; and for their respective States; therefore,

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have directly, or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is granted to them, and each of them with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties have intervened, upon the condition, that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thereupon keep and maintain said oath inviolable, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:—

"I do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, go long and so far as not repealed or modified or held void by Congress or by decree of the Supreme Court; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves so far as not modified or declared void by the Supreme Court.—So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are, all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers, or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States, to aid rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy, and all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, other wise than loyalty to prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the voters cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, having taken oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being qualified voters by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefit of the constitutional provision, which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, on application of the legislature, or the executive where the legislature cannot be convened, and against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that any provisions which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such

State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, and provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and harmless class, will not be objected to by the national executive.

And it is suggested, as not improper, that in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, and the constitution and the general code of laws as before the rebellion, be maintained subject only for the modifications made necessary by the conditions herein before stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to the State government, has no reference to States wherein loyal State governments have all the while been maintained. And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally seats exclusively with respective Houses and not, to any extent, with the Executive; and still further that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the States, wherein the national authority had been suspended and loyal State government may be established within said States, or in any of them. And while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the eighth day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, DEC. 18, 1863.

Editorial Correspondence.

Augusta, Dec. 14, 1863.

While at the State capital, a few notes by the way may not be uninteresting to our readers. The 2d Maine Cavalry is now nearly full. When organized it will be a fine Regiment, in no way inferior to the old Maine 1st which has so often distinguished itself during the war. Col. Beal's Veteran Regiment is also nearly or quite filled up, while Col. Fessenden's is following close at its heels. Capt. Twitchell's battery will also be organized at an early day. During the last week Augusta was literally filled with agents and municipal officers from the various cities and towns in this State looking after their enlisted men. It will be some days before cities and towns will find out with any degree of certainty how their balances stand in relation to their several quotas. The same men are found credited by officers and brokers to a half dozen towns and it will take some days to settle the conflicting claims of these several municipalities.

Gen. John S. Hodson, Adjutant Gen. and acting Quarter Master General for the State is found early and late at his office. Although constantly overrun with Military officers, municipal authorities of towns, soldiers, privates, soldiers widows and others, making a thousand and one inquiries in relation to matters growing out of the war; he treats everybody courteously, and patiently listens to and answers all questions coming from every source however humble, writes dispatches, dictates letters, with a patient endurance which few men possess. Fortunately for the Country and especially for Maine, the rebellion found Gen. Hodson in the Adjutant General's department.

The amount of labor he has performed in that office since that time has been immense. About the first man seen wending his way to the Capital in this morning is Gen. Hodson, where he remains working every moment of his time, very often until late in the night. In raising troops Maine has been first and foremost from the very commencement of the War. In this great work Gen. Hodson has acted a conspicuous part. The promptitude with which our noble State has responded to every call for men, has been largely owing to his untiring energy and patriotic zeal. Again his elaborate and able annual official reports will live as monuments of his vigorous patriotism and untiring industry, long after the present generation of men shall have passed away. So faithfully has Gen. Hodson served his country and his State, so popular is he not only with the officers and soldiers, but his fellow citizens, that no one desires, or ever thinks of a change in his department, and he has had nothing in saying a change could not be made without great public detriment. Although we sometimes differ with the General in matters of detail, it gives us great pleasure to pay this passing tribute to one of the most patriotic, meritorious officers in the whole country.

While at this point we cannot pass over another name, which has long been honorably connected with the State government, we mean the Hon. Nathan Dane, State Treasurer. Mr. Dane entered upon the duties of his office, the next succeeding year after the Peck defalcation. Bringing order out of confusion he very soon righted the ship of State and restored public confidence somewhat rudely shaken by the peculations of a defalcating Treasurer. Since his first election the duties and responsibilities of his office have been greatly increased. The paying out of war claims, allowances, and bounties involves large sums of money for which he has to stand responsible to the government. Such has been his vigilance and watchful care over the treasury, such his financial skill in man-

aging the monetary affairs of the State, that not a dollar has been lost or misappropriated. He will be re-elected without opposition. It is but justice to add that Mr. Dane has been greatly aided in his official labors by his experienced and faithful Chief Clerk, William Caldwell, Esq., who has ably filled the place he occupies over twenty years. We cannot pass from the State House without a brief reference to another gentleman who for a long series of years has filled the place of superintendent of the Public Buildings, we mean Gilman Turner, Esq. Mr. Turner's known fidelity, honesty and faithfulness, has kept him in his present position nearly a quarter of a century, almost without a rival. It is a position of great responsibility and trust, yet so faithful and vigilant has Mr. Turner been that he has all the way along and up to the present moment had the entire confidence of the people of the State. Mr. Drummond declines a re-election as Attorney General and there will be a change in this Department. Among the persons named for his successor are Ex-Gov. Crosby, C. K. Whidden of Calais, Joseph Baker of Augusta, and W. H. Vinton and J. C. Woodman of Portland, and Nahum Merrill of Lewiston. For President of the Senate the gentlemen most talked of are Hon. Geo. B. Barrows of Fryeburg, Judge Tenney and Hon. D. D. Stewart of Somerset. For Speaker of the House, Bro. Dingley of the Lewiston Falls Journal has, as we understand it, a clear track. We have heard the names of Ex-Gov. Williams, Hon. John A. Peters of Bangor and Hon. Nathan Farwell of Rockland suggested, but it is said neither of these gentlemen would accept the place. With reference to Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, things at present are somewhat "mixed up," so much so that we should not be surprised if one or both of these places should be filled by persons not yet publicly named. For Secretary of State, four candidates are now in the field; Judge Woodbury of Sweden, Hon. J. H. Hall, the present incumbent, J. M. Lincoln, Esq. of Bath and Ephraim Flint, Esq. of Dover. From occasional remarks we have heard made at the capitol and other places, we should judge the gentleman first named has decidedly the inside track. The well known ability, stern and unflinching integrity of Judge Woodbury, connected with the fact that he came within a very few votes of an election at the first nomination of Mr. Hall, will have a strong influence in settling this question. All his competitors are gentlemen of ability and great moral worth. We say nothing against either of them. The vacancy upon the Bench of the Supreme Court created by the resignation of Judge Rice, remains as the Lawyers say in *status quo*. The names most frequently spoken of for the place are Chas. Danforth of Gardiner, Ex. Gov. Crosby, Joseph Baker of Augusta and Senator Stewart of Somerset. As to the question who will win, we express no opinion. If the troops now quartered here remain during the winter, the members of the Legislature will find it difficult to get board at any price. The public Houses are now full of "shoulder strapped" gentlemen and transient company brought here on business connected with raising troops. Nearly every room they intend to spare for members is now engaged at prices ranging from eight to twenty dollars per week. Private Boarding Houses, as well as the Hotels have advanced their prices largely and their rooms taken up in advance. The boarding accommodations afforded in Augusta are entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the Legislature and others who are compelled to remain here during the winter season. If members and others connected with the Legislature can get boarded at all, they will be lucky if without their families they can get through the session without expending therefor their entire pay and drawing upon private resources. From present appearances very few will be able to do it. We state the facts and leave those more interested to suggest and apply a remedy.

HARD ON JEFF. A Southern report says that in the Rebel Congress, on the 8th, Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, said the President never visited the army without doing it injury. Never has he visited any of our armies but what it has been followed by disaster. He charged him with having almost ruined the country, and he would meet his champions anywhere to discuss it. He accused Commissioner Northrup with having starved the enemy's prisoners, and with stealthily placing the Confederate Government in the attitude charged by the enemy. From the 1st to the 20th of November meat was furnished to the prisoners very irregularly. For 12 days the supply was inadequate, and for eight days they got none at all. He demanded the removal of Northrup for the honor of the country.

GOOD FOR STONEHAM. Since the last call, twenty-seven men have enlisted from the town of Stoneham. Last Monday, seventeen of her young men were engaged in shaving red oak staves, for shock. They held a brief consultation, in which it was decided that while it would be no harder to carry a gun than to shave red oak staves, the former employment would give them money enough to buy a comfortable farm, and the latter barely afforded a living. Accordingly, the whole number threw down shaves, and enrolled themselves in the national service.

The North Oxford Quarterly Meeting is to be held at Wed. It was incorrectly announced.

A "Free" Country.

This war is working out for us what we have not had for years, a free country. The American people have boasted and sung of freedom, yet it has been so in theory. That article in the constitution, which provides that the "citizens of all the States shall have all the rights and immunities of the citizens of each State" has virtually for years been a dead letter. While the American flag has been a protection to an American citizen in a foreign land, it has been no shield to an American citizen at home in any of the Southern States. It is a fact well known, that for years an inhabitant of the free States could not travel with any safety for his person or property in any of the Slave States. He has been liable to be seized and tried by a mob of brutal slave holders and condemned upon mere suspicion to be whipped, tarred and feathered and hung. To breathe forth the spirit of freedom in audible tones among slave holders has been a sure passport to insult, outrage and death. This is the "union as it is," so much prayed for by copperheads and Tories. The patriotic portion of the American people want no restoration of any such "union." While Southerners could travel with perfect safety and advocate their peculiar views in the free States under the protection of the old flag, no northerner was allowed to do any such thing in the slave States. In the conquered slave states this accursed system of espionage recedes as its atrocious god father, slavery, fades out under the operations of war. When this rebellion is finally put down, we shall have a free country in fact and in truth. The iron heel of slavery will be taken from the necks of the whites as well as the blacks.

This glorious inheritance left us by our fathers will no longer be disgraced and cursed with the atrocities everywhere springing out of the giant monster of slavery. We shall be a free land, a free people forever, made free from all the terrible contaminations of an institution more diabolical, more infamous than any other that ever outraged high Heaven or disgraced the fair heritage of God.

SEIZURE OF THE CHEESAPEAKE. The rebels have a small bit of revenge in the capture of the steamer Chesapeake, one of the vessels sent out to recapture the cutter and arrest the Tacony pirates. It was accomplished by shipping a gang of desperate fellows from St. John, who took passage in the Chesapeake at New York; and when the vessel was off Cape Cod, seized her. The first mate was wounded, and the second engineer murdered. The fellows claimed to belong to the pirate "Retribution." The captain and crew of the steamer were landed at St. John, where the pirate captain was taken on board. The last heard of the vessel she was cruising near Nova Scotia, in the track of coal vessels. Several vessels are in chase, and will probably capture her, as it is probable she cannot find a supply of coal suitable for her furnaces.

CAPT. BRYANT'S EXPEDITION. We have received from Capt. Bryant, a copy of the Free South, giving the details of his raid, an account of which we published last week. The expedition was led by a black, who was captured from our lines last spring, and who was supposed to have been murdered long ago. He turned up, however, a short time since, and furnished the information upon which Capt. Bryant acted. He brought over 27 men, and would have bagged a larger number without loss, but for a thick fog which sprung up, unfortunately, so that those cooperating with boats could not observe his signals. He succeeded in killing the whole pack of blood hounds as well as some of their masters, suffering no loss from his party, though seven men were wounded.

Speaker Colfax announced the Standing Committees of the House on Monday. Mr. Rice is chairman of Com. on Public Buildings; Mr. Pike on expenditures of the State Department. The other members from this State have places as follows:

Perham, Agriculture, and Invalid Pensions.
Blaine, Post Offices and Post Roads, and Military Affairs.
Rice, Territories, and Public Buildings.
Pike, Naval Affairs, and Roads and Canals.
Swart, Private Land Claims.

The attention of Members of the Oxford County Agricultural Society, as well as others interested in the matter, is invited to the notice of the Secretary in another column.

An exchange states that the Universalist Church at Mechanic Falls, will be dedicated about Christmas. We learn that a fine organ has been lately erected in the church; and that it is being finished in a very chaste and elegant style.

GEN. HOWARD. Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, in a letter to the New York Post says that after the battle of Gettysburg, President Lincoln sent Gen. Howard an autograph letter of thanks and congratulation for his consummate generalship on that field—a letter which that young hero's modesty has thus far kept from the public eye. General Howard is only thirty-three years of age, but he has a noble record. Gen. Howard was in immediate command at the last battle at Lookout Mountain.

L. B. Merrill, Esq., of Brownfield, killed a pig six months old that weighed 367 lbs.

John Minor Botts.

MR. EDITOR: It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know of the following little incident which occurred in my recent tent life in the army of the Potomac. Our Commission tent was for a few days pitched in sight of, and not far from the residence of Mr. Botts.

This gentleman as most know has been the object of bitter persecution by the rebel army and government. He has been incarcerated in the Richmond prison. A few weeks ago, Stewart, leader of the rebel cavalry, seized his person, carried him to Culpepper, because he had dared to invite Gen. Meade to dine with him. His farm has been desolated, his fences burned, his crops consumed, his cattle, hogs and sheep stolen, his family for two years have been in constant and indescribable alarm and distress. Four battles have been fought on the plains around his house. He has seen repeatedly both armies march and counter-march by his dwelling. Amid all these and in spite of persecution, imprisonment and threatened death, he has steadfastly refused to comply with the wishes of the leaders of the Rebellion or give himself or his to further their nefarious schemes. In view of his faithfulness to what he believes to be right, and noble purpose to resist the wrong; it seemed good to the delegates of the Commission then on the ground to prepare the following address and present it in a body to Mr. Botts at his own residence:

"Hon. John M. Botts,

Sir:—We have called upon you, as delegates of the Christian Commission, to make such expression as we may in a brief personal interview of our profound respect for you as a loyal citizen, of our hearty sympathy with you in the trials which your loyalty has brought upon you, and of our good wishes for your future safety and that of your family in that restored and reestablished union for which we are hoping and praying and working and fighting.

We are undistinguished men, occupying humble positions in our respective States, but yours is an historic name; your public life in years past as a Legislator and Statesman, and especially the noble stand you have taken and the unflinching courage you have manifested in maintaining your loyalty to the Union amid unparalleled difficulties, and at the price of painful sacrifices, have not only excited for you the admiration and sympathy of all patriotic men throughout the country, but deserve and will receive honorable mention on the page of history. We congratulate you, sir, on the success with which you have hitherto resisted the machinations and escaped the vengeance of your and our enemies. We proffer to you our respect and sympathy, and so far as we can speak for others, the respect and sympathy of all who like us love our country and the noble constitution under which by the blessing of God we have been so prosperous and happy in days past.

We will express the hope that the time of peril for you and your family may soon be past. And we will not forget hereafter, as it may be we have too much forgotten heretofore, to pray for you and for others who like you are faithful found amid the flag, maintaining their loyalty to the flag of the Union and their faith in the old constitution at the cost of perils and sufferings from which we in the North are entirely exempt and of which we have little conception. And we don't not you join with us in the wish that the sword may soon be sheathed and peace come again to our distracted and suffering country. A peace which shall be so firmly established that our children's children through many generations shall not see it disturbed.

(Signed,) A. SOUTHWORTH,

Station Agent, Me. J. CHANDLER, Vt. W. J. HAMBLETON, Mass. J. EGARTE, Md. W. H. PIERCE, Me.

Mr. Botts was not at home when we presented it. We left it with members of his family who politely and cordially invited us to call again and partake of his hospitality. In a few days Mr. Botts called at our station and in short interview expressed his pleasure at receiving such a token of sympathy and respect, and freely conversed concerning the prospects of the rebellion. We gathered that it was his opinion that the struggle must at no very distant day be given up on the part of the Confederacy from various causes, among which was the extreme difficulty of compelling a people to fight while their families were starving, or in other ways perishing. Exhaustion was fast telling upon the energies of the Rebellion.

Doubtless it is a fact, and a very pleasant and hopeful fact that there are many men in the Southern States who like Mr. Botts are not in sympathy with the south in carrying out this needless and cruel war, men who when the time comes will speak out and will return to the Union. God grant that the day may not be far distant when they shall be able so to do without imperiling their lives and the support of their families. A. SOUTHWORTH.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE for December is at hand. The publisher does not follow the example of other magazines in furnishing extra numbers at the close and beginning of volumes; but makes the numbers for the whole year of equal excellence. In the matter of fashions it is unapproachable, while the reading matter fully equals that given by any Lady's magazine. Terms \$3.00, with liberal discounts to clubs. Address Frank Leslie, New York.

The Farmer says Col. Beal's regiment has now 700 men in this State, which with the battalion in the field brings the whole number up to 285. It will leave Augusta in about two weeks.

About 3000 men have enlisted since the last call.

The citizens of Bryant's Pond have forwarded 18 barrels of vegetables for the soldiers.

BATH, Dec. 14, 1863.

ED. DEMOCRAT: I am here in the goodly town of Bath. The residents hardly know whether to call it a village or a city. Its shipbuilding propensities are well known and its wealth not small.

The State Teachers' Convention is now in session here. No town has ever so cordially welcomed the members at its Conventions as the citizens of Bath. A large number of teachers were assembled from all parts of the State, though I could count but three from Oxford Co. They all with two or three exceptions exhibited a careworn, anxious and pale looking countenance, which by the assiduous attention of the citizens was much changed before the session closed. I thought I could discern the color returning to the cheeks of quite a number, the last day of the Convention.

The president, Hon. E. P. Weston, gave an admirable opening address on extremes in teaching. This was followed by a paper by some one on Relative and Absolute Teaching, followed by remarks from Rev. Dr. Sheldon of Waterville and Prof. Kelley of Farmington. An admirable lecture was delivered by Prof. I. Dole, on Language; on Incentives to Scholars by Rev. Dr. Sheldon; on Gymnastics by Mr. Stevens of the Grammar school in Portland. On Physical Geography an excellent lecture by Prof. S. Tenney of Mass. On government by Mr. Taylor. On Mathematics by Mr. Rideout. Class exercises in arithmetic were introduced by Mr. Ham, and in Geography by Mr. Graves of Bath. These were excellent and did much credit to teachers and pupils.

Tuesday evening a lecture was delivered by Rev. I. Weston on the schools of A. D. 1800. This was gracefully written and delivered. After this an hour or two was spent in a social manner at the Hall of the High School.

The convention was a complete success. The next annual meeting will be held in Portland. The most conspicuous building in Bath is the City High School now under the care of Mr. Dunton. It is a large, imposing looking building of brick, and well furnished with all the modern improvements, and is an ornament to the city.

N. T. T.

Bethel Items.

Bethel voted last week to exempt from taxation the Steam Mill Company for a period of ten years, on condition that they rebuild on the spot where their mill was recently burned.

The friends of Maj. Abnerth Grover, who remember his gallant form, would hardly recognize him now, weighing as he does upwards of two hundred. He is now Provost Marshal at Donaldsonville, La.

Bethel is steadily filling up her quota of men, and it is hoped will avoid the draft.

Is there a revolutionary soldier living in Maine?

Skaters in this vicinity have enjoyed themselves immensely. By overflowing a meadow there is a skating park of two hundred acres which extends besides some miles in length. We tried on a pair the first time for thirty years, and after sundry horizontal positions gracefully performed, certain circumvolutions more rapid than we preferred, profound bows backward and forward, we succeeded at last in obtaining possession of our legs and shoved off, quite proud of a repetition of our youthful propensities.

Some of our soldiers at New Orleans complain bitterly of the chills, mosquitoes and vermin. One officer insists that the latter are necessary to the soldier as they all have U. S. marked on their backs. One soldier writes that he would send home one mosquito by mail, but the postage would be greater than he could afford to pay. They all however say they have good fare.

LOSS OF A MONITOR. The iron-clad steamer Weehawken, on duty at Charleston, was sunk during a gale on the 5th inst. She lies in six fathoms of water, and it is expected will be raised. She shipped a sea which filled the anchor room; and the men on duty, not considering it of consequence neglected to open the valve leading to the pumps. It was not discovered that the vessel was sinking till too late for effectual means to be applied to keep her afloat. Twenty-seven men perished in the vessel.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1864. The publishers of this popular journal announce that on the first of January next they will commence another volume. This new Vol. is to have new features and new type. N. F. Willis continues to devote his exclusive industry to the Journal—editorial—reunum (as far as the illness of his partner will permit) those "Sketches of Rural Life" which have proved so acceptable. With the January number will commence the publication of an intensely interesting story translated from the French entitled, "De Valverde."

In short the Home Journal for 1864 will contain selections from the most interesting periodicals of the day—many novels—stories of real life—sparkling wit and amusing anecdote—personal sketches—stirring scenes—the fashions—outlines of news—with humor and pathos.

Terms—For one copy, \$2.50; for three copies, \$6.00 or one copy for three years \$6.00; for a club of six copies, \$12, and, at that rate for a larger club—always in advance.

L. C. Allen, of Andover, who was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500, at the late term of Court, has enlisted, receiving a town bounty of \$325. He is credited to the town of Windham.

The Press says the K & P. R. R. has raised the fare fifty cents from Augusta to Yarmouth Junction.

The Bangor Courier says the Commissioners to locate a Normal School have made a further report, designating Castine as the place for the Eastern section of the State.

Col. Albion Witham, formerly Lieut. Col. of the 1st Maine, died in Portland a few days since.

A colored man was drowned on Wednesday, near Portland, by the breaking of the ice on which he was skating.

Capt. Moses N. Stanley, of Porter, Maine, has been reappointed Captain in the 29th Maine regiment of volunteers.

It is estimated by Mr. Goodale, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, that two hundred thousand dollars worth of cheese is annually brought into this State for the consumption of its people.

Colonel Fry, Provost Marshal General, has decided that men enlisting in the Invalid Corps, shall be credited to the quota of towns in the same manner as any other volunteers.

There is a report that the Chesapeake will be detained at Chester, N. S.

Two gentlemen and a lady broke through the ice, on Wednesday, while skating at So. Paris. They had only a cold bath.

Rev. Mr. Southworth reached home on Thursday of last week. The Commission were anxious to secure his efficient services in the field, for a longer time; but he felt it to be his duty to return to his own field of labor.

A shocking murder was committed in the Malden Bank, Malden, Mass., on Tuesday. The Cashier went out for a few moments, leaving \$5000. with the book-keeper, for business. During his absence, some person entered the bank, shot young Converse through the head, stole the money outside the vault, and left. No clue whatever has been discovered to the murder.

Writing. Mr. John Perley commences his class for instruction in writing and book-keeping, at So. Paris, this week. Those who join will be fortunate in securing an able and faithful teacher.

Gen. Wistar reports a successful movement by which Elizabeth City, N. C. was occupied, after a brisk fight. The whole work was accomplished in a furious storm.

The men enlisted for the 7th Maine battery go into camp at Augusta to-day, (Dec. 17.) A few men are still wanted to fill the Battery up to the maximum standard. Enlisted men who have not yet been assigned to any organization, and who desire to enter this arm of the service can be accommodated by calling on Lt. W. R. Lapham, Bryant Pond, or A. S. Twitchell, Bethel.

Rev. Carlton Parker for the last twelve years a devoted pastor in Maine, the last seven in Hebron, passed through this city last week, with a Southward mission in view particularly among the freedmen. Mr. P. has the double object before him of usefulness and improved health.

[Boston Reflector.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 16. The World's army of the Potomac dispatch says that the army of the Potomac has not gone into winter quarters in its present location, and it is not likely to do so.

The guerrillas are becoming troublesome again, having on Monday made a dash on the railroad and captured two officers and a part of the guard.

Adjutant-General Thomas is again dangerously ill, and will be brought home from the South-west as soon as his condition will admit.

The statement that large numbers of deserters from Lee's army are availing themselves of the President's amnesty is a fiction. They are fewer than ever, and none but malignant rebels are now placed on picket.

GEN. GRANT ON SLAVERY. Senator Wilson's quotation of Gen. Grant's views of slavery having been questioned, the following is given as the precise words used by Gen. Grant in a letter to Hon. E. B. Washburn, dated Aug. 13, 1863:

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice President Stevens acknowledges as the corner stone of the confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South if we were to make peace to-day guaranteeing to the South all their former constitutional privileges. I never was an abolitionist, not even what would be called anti-slavery, but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live at peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until the question is forever settled."

VILLAINOUS. The Acadia, one of the gunboats sent in search of the Chesapeake, put into Portland, in distress. She was found to be filling with water rapidly, and required the most active exertions with her own pumps, and several fire engines, to keep her from sinking. It was found that a bilge valve had been taken out, apparently for the purpose of forcing her to make a landing, for the purpose of allowing the crew to escape. Some 28 escaped, but all but two or three have been recaptured.

STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD QUARTERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, Dec. 9, 1863.

General Order No. 25.
The Governor and Commander-in-Chief orders and directs:—
1st. That no city, town or plantation offering or paying, directly or indirectly, a bounty of more than \$200 to volunteers under the recent call, shall be credited with a recruit hereafter enlisted, or if heretofore enlisted, now remaining unassigned, whose residence is other than the place of his quota, unless the quota of the city, town or plantation in which said recruit resides shall have been previously filled.

2d. All officers and persons recruiting throughout the State under the present call, whether for commissions, or premiums and compensation, will have their authority revoked, and forfeit all claims to promotion, and all premiums and compensation for enlisting, who do not, on or before the 12th instant, return to this office a list of the names of all men by them enlisted under the present call up to that time, who are not yet rendezvoused, with the places of their enlistment, the quotas to which they are assigned, and the amount of bounty paid or agreed to be paid each, by the proper authorities of the place whose quotas they fill.

3d. Section 1 is not intended to restrict cities, towns and plantations in compensating recruiting officers reasonably for their services, independent of the bounty to recruits.

By order of his excellency ARNOLD CORBURN, Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.
JOHN L. HODSDON, Adj. Gen.

THE CONFESSIONS & EXPERIENCE OF A SERVANT INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim to misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

MARRIED.

In Bethel, 10th, by Noah Prince, Esq., Mr. Joshua W. Shaw to Miss Rosannah Parker. In Stockholm, 6th, by James L. Fisher, Esq., Ephraim McKee to Mary McAllister.

DIED.

In St. Johnsbury, Vt., of diphtheria, Wm. L., aged 2 years, 7 months and 6 days; 21, of diphtheria, an infant daughter, children of John A. and Sophia F. Field.

Farm for Sale very cheap.

SITUATED near the Oxford depot. It contains twenty acres of prime land, including 25 acres of wood and timber. It is estimated that 30 M of Pine timber can be cut off, and from 200 to 300 cords of wood that can be spared from it. It is mostly interval land and of easy cultivation. It can now be sold for \$800, and part of the purchase money lay on mortgage. Also, the Hay, Tansy, and Stock, can be had with the farm if desired. The owner wishes to go to war, and is disposed to sell at once at a great bargain to a ready purchaser.

Imports at once of WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway, Dec. 16, 1863.

Stoves for sale.

SOME good Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, for sale cheap, by WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway, Dec. 16, 1863.

FLAX AND WOOL SPINNING WHEELS.

FOR SALE CHEAP BY WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway, Dec. 16, 1863.

REVENUE STAMPS, for sale by

WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway.

WANTED.

5 Tons Good Cored Dried Apples!

—ALSO—
100 Mink and Muskrat Skins!

For which the highest market price will be paid at

H. ROSENBERG'S,

SOUTH PARIS.

Oxford County Agricultural Society.

Special Meeting.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the Oxford County Agricultural Society will be held at the Society's building on Saturday the 26th inst, at ten o'clock A. M., to see if the society will vote to make an assessment on the members for the purpose of paying the debts of the society (including premiums awarded). Also to see if any other business that may properly come before them.

ELLIOT SMITH, Secretary.

Norway Dec. 26th, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.: Dec. 14, 1863. Taken on execution and will be sold by public auction on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eldon House, in Norway Village, in said County, all the right in equity which Lorenzo Hathaway has, or had at the time of the attachment of the same on the original writ in this action, to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Norway, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of Joshua Smith's stable lot so called, on the main street, thence by the street as far as the fourth south-west corner of the dwelling-house thence thence on a line with the easterly end of the house, to the south-easterly corner thereof, thence on the same line in the direction of the former said and said lot to a stake standing there, and one-half mile from said corner of the said lot, thence by the end of the wood-shed on said lot, thence by the mill-pool to the said Smith's lot, thence by the said Smith's lot to the first mentioned corner, and being the same premises described in said Hathaway vs. Smith, by his deed dated July 11, A. D. 1857, recorded in the Oxford Registry, book 31, page 465. The above described premises being subject to a mortgage given to Elmore C. Shaw of Portland, to secure the payment of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

HORATIO AUSTIN, Sheriff.

Auctioneer's Notice.

THE subscriber having taken on license under the United States Lumber Law, will attend to the sale of any Goods, Merchandise, or Real Estate, by auction for the County of Oxford, and assume the trust of administrator of the estate of

UZZA THOMPSON, late of Harford 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

Dec. 17, 1863. ISAAC H. THOMPSON.

William Sanderson.

P. O. Address, South Waterford.

Sweden, May 1, 1863.

OXFORD, ss.: At a Court of Probate, held at Lovell, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of June, A. D. 1863.

INOCHE W. WILEY, administrator, on the estate of James S. Abbott late of Fryeburg 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 administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lovell, in said County, on the twentieth day of Jan. next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 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, ss.: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, 1863.

PERECCA L. EASTMAN, named executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Seth S. Eastman late of Lovell in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lovell, in said County, on the twentieth day of Jan. next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss.: At a Court of Probate held at Lovell, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of June, A. D. 1863.

ISAAC CHANDLER, named executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Mary L. Chandler late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lovell, in said County, on the twentieth day of Jan. next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss.: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1863.

On the petition of MARY ANN FOSTER, widow of Cyrus Foster late of Canton, in said County, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband, and

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 printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of Jan. next, at one 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, ss.: At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1863.

On the petition of SARAH S. MERRILL, widow of Charles Merrill late of Norway in said County, deceased, praying that her deceased husband's estate, and that Committee may be appointed for that purpose:

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of Jan. 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, ss.: At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1863.

On the petition of SARAH S. MERRILL, widow of Charles Merrill late of Norway in said County, deceased, praying that her deceased husband's estate, and that Committee may be appointed for that purpose:

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of Jan. 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, ss.: At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of December, A. D. 1863.

On the petition of SARAH S. MERRILL, widow of Charles Merrill late of Norway in said County, deceased, praying that her deceased husband's estate, and that Committee may be appointed for that purpose:

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of Jan. 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.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that at a Probate Court held at Colchester in the County of Essex, and State of New England, they were duly appointed executors of the last Will and Testament of James A. Pitkin, late of Colchester, deceased; that said Probate Court is held as advertised on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1863; that a copy of said will duly authenticated, they have in court, and now on the file thereof; that said testator died leaving in this County and State real and personal estate which said will operates and which ought to be administered upon.

They therefore respectfully pray your honor, that after due proceedings had thereon, said will be proved and allowed, and a copy thereof recorded in this Court, to the end that it may have the same force and effect as if it had been originally proved and allowed in this Court in the usual manner.

ELIZA M. H. PITKIN, MILDRED HARTY, SAM'L P. PITKIN, BENJ. R. GILMAN.

By their Agent and Attorney, D. R. HASTINGS.

OXFORD, ss.: 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 petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of their petition with this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lovell, in said County, on the 20th day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted—the first of said publications to be thirty days at least before said time of hearing.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

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

N. C. KNAPP late of Harford,

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

Dec. 15, 1863. ALBION K. KNAPP.

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

MARY J. BROWN late of Albany,

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

Dec. 15, 1863. JACOB H. LOVEJOY.

Cards, Tags and Bill heads

printed at the Democrat Office.

County of Oxford.

THE following is a statement of costs in Criminal and Prosecutions, allowed by the Commissioners of Oxford County, at the May and September Terms, 1863.

State vs Warren,	6 00
D G Tarbox, Esq.	
State vs J. Mason Jr.,	6 53
Edw Gibbs, Esq.	
State vs Andrew Lyons,	28 26
J M Estlin, Esq.	
State vs Michael Gorman,	8 25
A K Knapp, Esq.	
State vs Catherine Gorman,	12 67
A K Knapp, Esq.	
State vs Gallagher,	9 67
State vs L C Allen,	57 71
E M Carter, Esq.	
State vs Chas Ryerson,	12 73
J S Hobbs, Esq.	
State vs Wm Pease,	14 93
James Hobbs Jr.	
State vs Chas Miller,	10 26
State vs F L Child,	7 38

SEPTEMBER TERM.

State vs Charles Edmunds,	10 32
J M Estlin, Esq.	
State vs Jacob Hodgdon,	14 50
J M Estlin, Esq.	
State vs Gallagher,	1 00
State vs Edwin Wells,	11 99
E M Carter, Esq.	
State vs Isaac Warren,	9 73
D G Tarbox, Esq.	
State vs D B McKay,	12 75
D G Tarbox, Esq.	
State vs Eli Cole,	7 12
D. Brown, 2d.	

W. A. PIDGIN, Co. Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Oxford Co.,
Paris, Sept. 20, 1863.

County of Oxford.

THE following is a statement of costs in Criminal and Prosecutions, allowed by the Supreme Judicial Court, August Term, A. D. 1863, as certified to me by the Clerk of said Court.

State vs Andrew Grover,	4 83
J O McMillan, Esq.	
State vs Dudley Pike,	19 96
H Hawkins, Esq.	
State vs John Hale,	87 02
Daniel Brown, 2d.	
State vs J. E. Estlin,	26 18
E M Carter, Esq.	
State vs Andrew Grover,	23 09
Jas Hobbs, Jr.	
State vs A. Charles,	10 70
Jas O McMillan, Esq.	
State vs Lawrence C. Allen,	79 59
E M Carter, Esq.	

Witnesses before Grand Jury,
W. A. PIDGIN, Co. Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Oxford Co.,
Paris, Nov. 30, 1863.

NOTICE. This is to certify that I, Eli Small of Fryeburg, late this day given Reuben H. Small, my son, his time to act and trade for himself; and that I shall neither claim his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Dec. 15, 1863. ELI SMALL.

Witness—Thomas M. Johnson.

Fryeburg, Dec. 6th, 1863.

NOTICE. This is to certify that I, Eli Small of Fryeburg, late this day given Reuben H. Small, my son, his time to act and trade for himself; and that I shall neither claim his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Dec. 15, 1863. WM. KENISTON.

CAUTION. The undersigned having been appointed guardian of Marcella Bryant, of So. Paris, hereby cautions all persons against trading with, or giving credit to said ward, without his sanction. No bargains will be recognized, nor bills paid, otherwise contracted.

Paris, Dec. 15, 1863. H. W. RAWSON.

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

MARK S. GROVER 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

Dec. 15, 1863. BENJ. H. NOBLE.

Farm for Sale in Sweden.

TWO thirds of the homestead farm of Peter Holden late of Sweden containing about sixty-five acres of land suitably divided into tillage, pasture and wood land.

The third originally set out to the widow, are separated by meter and bounds and now owned by Peter Holden of Paris. The farm is convenient for situated in regard to schools and meetings, and lies on the direct road leading from Lovell to the Oxford and Colchester canal at N. Berolton about six miles distant and eighteen miles from the depot of the Grand Trunk Railroad at South Paris. It is well fenced with Stone wall, has a good orchard in bearing condition upon it, about four acres of good meadow connected with it, and a well of never failing water connected with the house. The buildings are comfortable but somewhat out of repair.

There are about two hundred pine trees standing upon the farm, most of them suitable for cutting mill logs, besides a quantity of hemlock, spruce and oak timber. It is situated about one mile from the landing near Kenner River. To persons wishing to purchase a farm, a rare opportunity is now offered. For particulars inquire of Benj. H. Noble, Sweden, or

ALMIRA W. HOLDEN, No. 322 7th Avenue, N. Y.

Nov. 21st 1863.

Run away from the subscriber Henry C.

Run away from the subscriber Henry C. Finlayson, who is indebted to me on account as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

Answer Dec 5, 1863.

AARON J. ABBOTT.

Country Residence for Sale.

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

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

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

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the County Commissioners, until Tuesday, 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 places 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 birch, one-half at least of which shall be maple. The proposals will be opened at the time above specified.

The time for opening the proposals for the above contract is hereby extended to December 26th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. The undersigned being 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., the real estate which Darius W. Abbott late of Rumford died seized and possessed, consisting of the right to remove the homestead farm, with an out lot of wood and meadow land.

JONAS GREENE, Administrator.

Few, Nov. 18th, 1863.

H. ROSENBERG,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Has constantly on hand a rich assortment of

Dress Goods, Shawls,

