

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 12, NO. 31.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

PARIS, MAINE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

OLD SERIES VOLUME 28, NO. 41.

MISCELLANY.

THE EFFECT OF THE GOVERNMENT LOANS.
There is some discussion as to the effect on trade of the large Government loans. Government borrows the unemployed or idle capital of the extent of \$1,000,000 per day, and spends that money immediately in the purchase of American labor, manufactures and agricultural products, thereby creating a cash trade to the extent of \$265,000,000 per annum, equal to our whole foreign imports. The money being spent immediately by government, finds its way back to the banks, and no more specie is required than the ordinary clearing-house percentage of about five per cent. on the exchange.

As to the ability of the banks to fulfill their contracts with the government, a comparison of the clearing-house statements for this month, compared with last year, answers that question. Last year the exchanges were \$9,000,000 per day more than at present, consequently we can increase that amount of transactions daily with advantage to every interest. Government proposes to do business with the people to the extent of \$265,000,000 per annum. The question is, simply, have we capital sufficient to perform its movements. \$20,000,000 in specie are more than enough to effect all that government proposes to do. The New York banks to-day hold more than \$49,000,000, and the weekly bank average will probably show between \$49,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in specie. The business of the country will be stimulated powerfully by government disbursements.

[New York World.]

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE IMPENDING.
The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes: "Advisers from Virginia assure us that the Confederate forces are preparing for a desperate struggle. While the battle at Manassas compelled us to retreat it shattered the southern army. Whole regiments have gone to pieces. The experience of many of their best officers has closed with the tomb—their victory was gloomy and disheartening, and their strong position at Manassas they feel must yield to the artillery of McClellan."

Before this encounter takes place they are tracing themselves for the struggle. The Virginia authorities have ordered the militia of each county to repair to the county court houses and prepare for battle. They will be expected to furnish their own arms and uniforms, to leave half cultivated farms and suffering business—to risk all they have, and life itself—in the obedience of an ambitious dictator. But the people of Virginia do not exhibit the docility of spirit which had been expected. Correspondents of southern newspapers speak of them as "reluctant militia," and the newspapers are loudly railing them for their want of patriotism, and suggesting ways and means for their punishment. The people of Virginia evidently cannot understand why they should be dragged into a war to please South Carolina and the little nest of cotton conspirators who distilled the poison of secession into the blood of the Old Dominion."

When a crowd of fashionables was gathered at an exhibition of animals, a girl, who had fed the elephant with sundry cakes and apples from her bag, drew out her ivory card-case, which fell unobserved in the dust of the ring. At the close of the ring performance, the crowd opened to let the elephant pass to his recess; but instead of proceeding as usual, he turned aside and thrust his trunk in the midst of a group of ladies and gentlemen, who, as might be expected, were so much alarmed that they scattered in every direction. The keeper, at this moment, discovered that the animal had found in his trunk. Upon examination, he found it to be the young lady's card-case, which the elephant picked up, and was only seeking the fair owner.

OLD LETTERS. Never burn friendly letters. It is pleasant to read them over when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the hand that traced the kind words he holds over the hearts that prompted them under the green sod. Above all, never burn old love-letters. To read them in later years, is like the resurrection of one's youth. No photograph can so vividly recall the memory of a mother, the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left her at the call of Heaven as the epistolary outpourings of filial love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother is something better than an image of the features; it's the reflex of the soul. Keep all loving letters. Burn only the harsh and cruel ones, and in burning, forget and forgive them.

MENHADEN OIL FACTORY. A building, 40 by 70 feet is being erected near the Stone Bridge, in Portsmouth, N. H., for the manufacture of oil from Menhaden fish. The Newport News says: Menhaden oil is now used quite extensively in the mixing of paints, for which it is found quite well adapted, and sells for 64 cents a gallon. It undergoes a clarifying process after being extracted from the fish. The "pumice" which is left after extracting the oil, is said to be equally valuable with guano as a fertilizer, for which purpose it is dried and packed for the market. Parties in Boston are said to be at the head of the enterprise, and the thousands of barrels of menhaden which are annually caught in the adjacent waters will be purchased at this establishment, and to facilitate business a small steamer will be used to tow the boats forward in case of delay from head winds and calms. The fishing season for menhaden usually commences early in the spring and closes in October.

Indirect Benefit of War.

Hard as the war we are now engaged in may bear upon individual interests, and calamitous as it is, for the time, to the commerce and trade of the country, yet it has its elements of good as well as of evil. The American people, in their fierce pursuit of those vast material enterprises, of the success of which we boast so much, were in danger of forgetting the necessity of providing for the possible contingencies of a century of internal repose, and, with the exception of three or four years, of peace with all the world, afforded an opportunity of developing the natural resources of the country, of changing continental forests to farms and fields, of building up cities and towns; of creating for ourselves a world-wide commerce, and of advancement in a career of progress that carried us to a high position in the scale of nations. But this long period of peace made us negligent of preparing for the accident of war. In our prosperity we overlooked the teachings of history. The fallacy that the future would be as the past, that the Union would never be disturbed by internal revolt, because it never had been, that the people and the States would always be loyal to the Constitution because they had never been otherwise, came to be with us an article of political faith, upon the assumed truth of which the policy of our Government was based. We kept no standing army, because we had no martial neighbors whose enmity we feared, or whose power we had occasion to dread. Even the militia of the States came to be considered as a useless pageant, and was fast falling into disrepute under the ridicule it attracted by its broad caricature of war. Then while all our energies were directed toward the accomplishment of physical enterprises, the martial spirit so essential to the maintenance of the power and strength of a great nation was fast dying out. [New York Times.]

Worry.

Don't you know that multitudes of human beings turn away from the many blessings of their lot, and dwell and brood upon their worries? Don't you know that multitudes persistently look away from the numerous pleasant things they might contemplate, and look fixedly, and almost constantly, at painful and disagreeable things? You sit down, my friend, in your snug library, beside the evening fire. The blast without is hardly heard through the drawn curtains. Your wife is there, and your two grown-up daughters. You feel thankful that, after the bustle of the day, you have this quiet retreat where you may rest and read your paper for another day, with its bustle. But the conversation goes on. Nothing is talked of but the failings of the servants, and the idleness and impudence of your boys; unless, indeed, it be the supercilious how with which Mrs. Snooks that afternoon passed your wife, and the fact that the pleasant dinner party at which you assisted the evening before at Mr. Smith's, has been ascertained to have been one of a second-rate character, his more honored guests having dined on the previous day. Every petty disagreeable in your lot, in short, is brought out, turned ingeniously in every possible light, and aggravated and exaggerated to the highest degree. The natural and necessary result follows. An hour or less of this discipline, brings all parties to a sulky and snappish frame of mind. And instead of the cheerful and thankful mood in which you were disposed to be when you sat down, you find that your whole moral nature is jarred and out of gear. And your wife, your daughters, and yourself pass into moody silence over your books—books which you are not likely for this evening to much appreciate or enjoy. Now, I put it to every sensible reader, whether there be not a great deal too much of this kind of thing. Are there not families that never spend a quiet evening together, without embittering it by raking up every unpleasant subject in their lot and history? There are folks who, both in their own case and that of others, seem to find a strange satisfaction in sticking the thorn in the hand further in: even in twisting the dagger in the heart. Their lot has its innumerable blessings, but they will not look at them. Let the view around in a hundred directions be ever so charming, they cannot be got to turn their mental view in one of these. They persist in keeping nose and eyes at the moral pigsty. [Country Parson.]

PICKLING CUCUMBERS. As a general thing, sufficient care is not taken in pickling cucumbers, and large numbers of them spoil in less than three months' time. The following method we think the best: Select a sufficient quantity of the size you prefer, which probably cannot be done at one time. Put them in a stone pot, and pour over them a strong brine; to this add a small bit of alum to secure the color. Let them stand a week; then exchange the brine for clear water, in which they must remain two or three days. Boil the best cider vinegar, and when nearly cool, pour it over the cucumbers, having previously turned off the water. Prepared in this manner, with the addition of cloves, allspice, mustard and cinnamon, boiled in the vinegar, pickles of every kind will keep for a year. In pickling cauliflower, tomatoes and other vegetables, which easily absorb the vinegar, the spiced vinegar should be added when cold.

A writer in Blackwood mentions that, in an index to a law-book, under the letter B, appears, "Mr. Justice, his great mind." Turning to the page referred to we read, "Mr. Justice Best said he had a great mind to commit the witness for perjury."

UNCOMFORTABLE NEAR A COINCIDENCE. In the late battle at Bull Run a soldier, around whom the cannon shot were flying particularly thick, on seeing one strike and bury itself in a bank near him, sprang to the hole it had scooped out, and remarking, "Shoot away, you can't hit twice in the same place." At the instant another shot struck a few feet distant, almost covering the fellow with sand and gravel. Emerging from what had so nearly become his grave, he continued the yet unfinished sentence, "but you come so pesky near that the first hole is uncomfortable."

PUNISHMENT OF ORDERS. "Put down that pickle!" The words were uttered harshly and hurriedly by the sergeant to an ungainly private, who, carried away by his "hungry passions," had snatched a pickle from the barrel. "An' why should I put down the pickle?" queries the private mildly. "Put down that pickle—that's all I want of you," returned the sergeant determinedly. "Down it goes then," cried the soldier, and stuffing it into his mouth, it quickly disappeared.

A friend of ours has a little fair-headed youngster theologian of four summers who, after being the other day for some time lost in thought, broke out thus: "Pa, can God do everything?" "Yes, dear." "Can he do everything, Pa?" "Yes, dear." "Can he make a two-year-old colt in two minutes?" "Why, he would not wish to do that, Freddy." "But if he did wish to do that?" "Yes, certainly, if he wished to." "What, in two minutes?" "Yes, in two minutes." "Well, then, he would not be two years old, would he?"

"I don't miss my church so much as you may suppose," said a lady to her minister, who called on her during her illness, "for I make Betsy sit at the window as soon as the bells begin to chime, and she tells me who are going to church, and whether they have got on anything new."

The military taste of the times is such that robes de nuit are now styled nap sacks by the ladies.

To DESTROY FLIES. To one pint of milk add a quart of a pound of raw sugar and two ounces of ground pepper; simmer them together for eight or ten minutes, and place it about in shallow dishes. The flies attack it greedily, and are soon suffocated. By this method kitchens, etc., may be kept clear of flies all summer, without the danger attending poison.

Among the proverbial sayings of the Talmud are these: "The time of plenty makes all men good friends;" and of an empty talker, "A single farthing in a brass basin makes a loud jingle."

A weekly newspaper in the Arabic language has been established more than four years in Beyrout, Syria. It treats of politics, commerce, literature and the state of the markets in different parts of the world.

Every age has a language of its own; and the difference in the words is often far greater than in the thoughts. The main employment of authors, in their collective capacity, is to translate the thoughts of other ages into the language of their own. Nor is this a useless or unimportant task, for it is the only way of making knowledge either fruitful or powerful.

TRIAL OF JOHN B. COFFIN.

For the Murder of Calvin McKee.

Before the Supreme Judicial Court, August Term. JUDGE KENT, presiding.
WM. W. VIRGIN, Esq., County Attorney, for the government.
C. W. WALTON, Esq., and D. R. HASTINGS, Esq., assigned by the Court counsel for the defense.

The prisoner was brought into court a few minutes past nine o'clock.
Mr. Walton stated that he had received only one authenticated copy of a list of jurors, and requested that they be called in the order in which they were arranged in his list—though not alphabetically arranged.

The Court decided that they should be called in alphabetical order.

Mr. Walton, objected to the list as containing the names of only 40 jurors, when 41 were drawn.

The Court stated that at the solicitation of Mr. Hastings he had excused one juror from serving.

Objection waived.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the list of jurors, as follows:

WM. I. ABBOTT, Upton. Excused on account of ill health.
SAMUEL ANDREWS, Paris. Excused on account of ill health.
JAMES J. ABBOTT, Sumner.
AMMI BRIDGES, Paris.
ABNER BENSON, Portland. Challenged.
WM. F. BERRY, Canton.
GEORGE W. BATTLE, Buckfield.
T. G. BICKNELL, Hebron. Excused for bias of mind.
CYRUS BICKNELL, Hebron. Challenged.
C. C. CUSHMAN, Hebron. Challenged.
A. CURRIE, Woodstock. Excused for bias of mind.
LIRING COTTON, Hiram. Challenged.
JAMES DUDLEY, Waterford. Excused—had formed an opinion.
NATHAN DRESSER, Andover.
JOHN E. EMERY, Lovell. Had formed an opinion—excused.
ELBRIDGE FOBES, Paris. Had formed an opinion—excused.
PETER FISKE, Stow. Had formed an opinion—excused.
S. C. GLEASON, Mexico.
C. B. HARMON, Paris.
AMASA HOLMAN, Dixfield.
HENRY E. HAMMOND, Paris. Challenged.
CYRUS H. HOWE, Sumner.
ROBERT HALL, Norway. Challenged.
ORREN JOHNS, Oxford.

N. F. Jacobs, Woodstock.
Cyrus H. King, Oxford. Challenged.
C. B. Lovejoy, Mazon. This completed the panel. There were peremptorily challenged, 8. Excused on account of health, 1. Completed, 6.
The panel when completed was as follows: Nathan Dresser, Andover, Foreman.
W. I. Abbott, Upton.
J. J. Abbott, Sumner.
Ammi Bridges, Paris.
Geo. W. Battles, Buckfield.
S. C. Gleason, Woodstock.
C. B. Harmon, Paris.
Amasa Holman, Dixfield.
Cyrus H. Howe, Sumner.
N. F. Jacobs, Woodstock.
C. B. Lovejoy, Mazon.

On adjourning at one, the jury was given in charge of officers Greenleaf and Barker, who are to attend them constantly till the close of the trial.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court came in at 2 1/2 o'clock.

The jury answered to their names at the call of the Clerk.

The indictment was then read by the Clerk.

WM. W. VIRGIN, Esq., County Attorney, in behalf of the Government, opened the case for the prosecution, as follows:

He remarked that the jury which he then addressed was the first jury ever empanelled in this county for a similar occasion; that they were the first in Oxford County, upon whom had fallen the shadow of one who had been accused of willful murder. He found himself in an enviable position. It was provided that another officer should take charge of this case; but he was sick.

The law makes provision for the safety of the life of its citizens, and that same law has provided that a breach of that law should be punished; and that law provides the manner in which violation of the law should be punished. The whole investigation is under the law; Court is under the law; Council for prosecution is under the law; Council for defense is under the law.

The counsel for defense is eminent. A person, whether innocent or guilty, is fortunate in having such counsel. They have both held the office of public prosecutor for many years, and were a terror to evil-doers. It was applicable to the crime of murder, stands upon its stool on the statute books hundreds of years ago.

Read definition of murder, and the law with regard to it, from the Knight murder case, in Maine Reports, which was the charge of the Judge to the jury.

He laid down several principles of law which bore on the case—defining the several kinds of murder—defining reasonable doubt. The burden of proof is with the prosecution. The evidence must prove the fact beyond a reasonable doubt. Everything must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. It will not do to have a preponderance of the evidence—that is, in the first place, we are to prove that a murder has been committed—that a human life has been destroyed.

I will state briefly all the evidence in the possession of the government. I deem it my duty to do so—because it is not for the interest of the community that a man should suffer if he is innocent.

The crime charged against the prisoner occurred in the town of Stoneham, on the 9th of August last, in a small house some 70 or 80 rods distant from any other. In that house abode the deceased, his wife, and three children. That loss had been of some within about three weeks before the murder, by the prisoner, then was sold. Prisoner had rented it to McKee. On the 9th of August, prisoner came to house of deceased, apparently unwell, took some physic, and spent most of the day in bed.

The Attorney here described the premises by means of diagrams.

Coffin boarded with McKee a portion of the time. On the 9th of August Coffin was unwell, and spent the time on that bed, (deceased's bed). McKee had been away most of the day, and brought home some rum with him. During the afternoon he and Coffin drank 2 or 3 times. About 9 o'clock, something was said about going to bed. Coffin said he should not go to bed because he had taken physic. Something was said about Coffin's sleeping with McKee. McKee went to bed. After going to bed she heard the voices of these men in conversation in the room. Afterwards, she heard one of them come to bed in the adjoining room, and about the same time heard the other one go to bed. She then went to bed, and was awakened by the sound of a gun or pistol; got out of bed, and threw her clothes over her head, and went out to see what the boys were saying about it. She met Coffin who said—'I have killed Cal.' She passed through the kitchen, and the next thing she remembered was that she was in the yard, and there was conversation about how it happened. Coffin told her the story. It was remarked that the neighbors must know it. Coffin proposed to go; but she said no, she would go, and went to a neighbor's; but was so excited that she could not tell what had happened. A young man went down, and Coffin sitting on the bed, after others had arrived there, found McKee with his head towards the foot of the bed. When McKee turned the body was quite cold. On examination, 18 blows were found to have been on the head, and a pistol had been fired very near the head. A quantity of blood had run out, and went through the end door; and one of the main arteries had been severed. The blows were undoubtedly inflicted with a flat iron. There was one in the room very much besmeared with blood, brains, and pieces of the red shirt worn by McKee. The wounds were very severe. One of them penetrated through both plates of the skull into the brain, and was about three inches long. There was another blow near the back of the head. Some of them were very severe—others lighter.

There was an inquest—a jury summoned. They took out the pistol ball from the wound. This was regarded as a sufficient source of death. Afterwards another post mortem was held, and which was thorough.

This is about all the evidence in possession of the government, except what came from Coffin himself. That night, after the murder, he went up to a Mr. Evans', and told Mrs. Evans how it happened.

When he came to McKee's the day before, he took out a pistol and laid it over the door.

He stated to Mrs. Evans that McKee went to bed soon after Mrs. McKee went. He (Coffin) had occasion to go out doors. As he was going by the window, he saw McKee up and at the cupboard. He came in and found a lamp sitting over the mantel; took it and set it on the window to see to go to bed. As he went to go to bed, he sprang up, and with a butcher knife struck

at him, and cut his shirt. He, C., reached out to the ash-hole and took a flat iron and went back to the bed, and there they had a desperate encounter—he using the flat-iron, and McKee the butcher knife. C. was un-wounded. He knocked McKee down, and he rose up again, and he again knocked him down. At last he got the butcher knife out of his hands, and dropped the flat-iron. McKee tried again to get it. He said to him, "For God's sake, Cal, stop this;" but McKee said, "No, John; it is either you or I, now." He then reached for the pistol, and shot McKee dead.

The following witnesses were now called: Charles Hutchinson, M. D., Peter McAllister, Ben. S. McAllister, Daniel G. Town, Wm. Sawyer, Winthrop McKee, Horace Maxfield, John Rice, Gorham McAllister, Joshua Hamlin, Joseph Kilgore, George McAllister, James McAllister, Dr. Thomas H. Brown, H. Rust, Jr., and were severally sworn.

TESTIMONY FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

H. Rust, Jr., called.
Mr. Walton remarked that in a capital case he ought not to waive anything; but he would admit the plans correctly drawn. [Mr. Rust drew the plans.]

DIAGRAM OF THE HOUSE.



A—Sitting-room.
B—Entry and Clothes-room.
C—Kitchen.
D—Bedroom.
E—Parlor.
F—Stairway.
G—Cupboard.
H—Cupboard.
I—Oven.
J—Shelves.

The outside door opens from the porch E. The other spaces represent windows.

Mr. Rust. I have measured the house in which it is said Calvin McKee was murdered; outside it is 20 feet 4 inches by 28 feet; room C, or kitchen, is 12 feet 11 1/4 inches to partition of bed room, and 10 feet 10 1/2 inches from front of house to chimney; door leading to bedroom D is 7 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches; there is a cellar door in the bedroom; 2 feet of cupboard are there; high; windows are 7 1/2 by 12 1/2 inches. Bed in the room was 4 feet 4 1/2 inches wide, 6 feet 5 inches long; truckle-bed was 5 feet 2 1/2 inches.

Three sides of bed room were boarded up; the other or window side was plastered down to the window, with boards below; the board on the back of the cupboard were up and down, and there were cracks through some 8 inches wide, so that light can be seen through it; on the other side are shelves otherwise it is open; distance from oven to ash hole is 3 feet 4 inches; little shelf in corner of the kitchen is 11 inches wide and 12 long; shelves of cupboard are 3 feet 10 inches from floor; closet with door under shelves. Clothes closet marked B was 3 feet 8 1/2 inches by 3 feet 11 inches. North room marked A is 10 feet 7 1/2 inches by 19 feet 2 1/2 inches. Door from entry E to kitchen C, is 2 feet 4 1/2 inches by 6 1/2 feet high. The doors are not painted.

Peter McAllister, called and resided in Stoneham about a mile from where Calvin McKee lived, was called to that house the 9th of August last; arrived about midnight; when near the house could see a woman passing by the window back and forward; George McAllister, Warren Gammon and wife, and Daniel Walker were with her; when I went up to the house I spoke to the woman who was passing by the window; who proved to be Mrs. McKee, and asked her what the trouble was; she said she did not know; that was what called me there; went into the house and asked Mrs. McKee if she knew Calvin was dead; she said she did not, only John said he was; one of the women asked me if I could go in and see if he was dead; I told her yes and asked her where he was. This conversation was in the kitchen; Mrs. McKee pointed to a door saying "he's in the bedroom; go in there and you will find him." Bed room door was closed; took a lamp and went in there, and saw McKee lying on the bed; a hole in the wall behind his head; I went in but from the blood on his face being dry concluded he must have been dead some time; his head was towards the head of the bed, near the middle and front; he was lying on his left side; legs were drawn up towards front side of the bed; the right thigh at the hip was drawn up a little more than the left; his knees were near the side of the bed; his feet were close to the edge of the bed; the right a little farther over than the left; the feet were about 3 feet from the head of the bed as nearly as he could determine; there was a truckle-bed under the bed at the time he was shot; I saw a pretty much over his face; his head was facing the foot of the bed. After others had arrived there, I found nothing in the truckle-bed; did not notice whether there was anything or not; McKee was not under the bed-clothes; saw the blood coming out near his ear—right ear; blood ran down pasty much over his face; his head was facing the front side of the bed; his face inclined a little towards the bed; could see his right eye covered with blood; could not see his left eye because it was next the bed; kept the light in my hand; George McAllister came to the door and looked in; could not say whether he saw it or not; was in the room but a few minutes; went back to the kitchen and Melissa McKee said I will tell you all I know about this. She wished some of them to stop with her. They filled the lamp from oil under the cupboard. I then went home, leaving Mrs. Dan'l Walker and Mrs. Wm. Gammon, and perhaps others.

Cross examined—have known the prisoner some time; knew his father and some of his sisters; have known him about three years. Had known McKee from a child. Should think that Coffin's weight a year ago, might be 130 lbs. McKee's weight might be 140; McKee was larger than Coffin. McKee was a laboring man; worked out by days works. Peddled some.

Had heard that McKee occupied the room as a tenant of Coffin; never saw Coffin there; never heard McKee crying when I saw her at the window. McKee was sitting in the outside door. Did not notice any attempt at concealment. Coffin was not behind anything. Coffin, when he returned, had been at work for the father of my husband. He went there Monday. Said he came home because he was sick.

Went into Coffin's house in March. The understanding was that when Coffin was not away at work he should make his home there. Husband was to have all he could raise, and give Coffin one-half the hay. He was to pay nine shillings per week for his board while he boarded there. We went there with the understanding that we could stay there as long as we wished. Coffin had sold the place before we left that place. He sold it to Wm. Headline. Headline was not willing for Calvin to sell the hay. The house sent for the liquor was a black pint flask.

AFTERNOON.

Cross examination continued—I slept soundly before I was awakened by the report of the pistol; my babe was sick and I was kept awake the night previous.

I was making a shirt for Coffin in the house on the 6th day of July preceding the murder; my husband and Coffin were in the house; they had quite a long talk between themselves, they both got up out, and my husband said I should no longer be talked, I said he was unwell; when my husband went away, Coffin was lying on the bed in the bedroom; my husband was 20 years old about the time of his disease; he returned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

He ate dinner there, when he came there he took off his coat; he took a glass from the coat pocket and laid it upon the top shelf, Coffin sent by my husband that day to get some liquor; suppose he got it as he brought the bottle back; when he brought the bottle in he laid it on the cupboard, on the lower shelf; Coffin took the bottle first and turned something into a tumbler and drank; he then asked my husband to drink; my husband did not accept the invitation; my husband at this time was sitting in the outer door and Coffin was in the kitchen; they both drank before supper; after supper, about 8 o'clock, my husband started to go to Mr. Gammon's; Mr. Gammon's; Mr. Sawyer's boy was at the house while my husband went away to milk; I went over to Wm. Sawyer's; after I had done the work after tea; was away about an hour; I left my husband and Coffin at home when I went away.

There were no hard words used by either of them in the house; they both drank from the bottle, after tea; don't know which drank first; don't think Coffin asked his husband to drink; no unpleasant conversation between them that night; I had three children at that time; the two oldest children went to bed that night while husband was milking; I put them to bed in the bedroom in the truckle-bed; the truckle-bed was under the high bed; I kept it pulled out in the night; I left the cellar door open; he should have turned after carrying my milk down; it was my custom in bad weather.

The side and ends of the truckle bed were of board.

I usually occupied the high bed over the truckle-bed; Coffin usually slept in the north room; don't remember whether Coffin had down after supper or not; I went to bed first that night after the children; I went to bed that night in the north room; I said something, that it was time to go to bed; Coffin said he did not know whether he should go or not; my husband said he (Coffin) might sleep with him; he said he had to keep going out and in; don't know as he should go to bed; had taken pills that day; I saw him; I told them I had planned for me to sleep alone and I would go to bed; I went to bed immediately in the north room and took my youngest child with me; her bed stood in the north west corner of her room; the foot of the bed was towards the foot of the room; I think it was about nine o'clock when I retired that night; I went to bed immediately after I took that room; when I went to bed I left husband and Coffin in the kitchen smoking.

After I retired I heard voices in the kitchen, but did not understand; my doors were closed—I closed them; I heard some one open the door; did not hear them about the bed; had not been near them when I heard the door opened; I heard no loud talking; afterward I heard the outside door open and again; did not hear the door open again; I had not been in bed a great while before I went to sleep; was waked in the night by the report of a pistol; got up immediately, threw my clothes on and left the room; the report sounded as though it was from the north room; I went out and have them get up and see what it was; went out and met Coffin, who said, "Oh, my God! I've killed Cal." I think he had a lamp in his hand; he didn't appear to be breathing bad, or I didn't notice it; he had on nothing but a shirt and pants; I started by him towards the bedroom; As I passed him, I asked if it was possible he was dead, and why he did it.

I went to the bed room door; I saw the red shirt of my husband; I did not go in. The next that I remember I was in the north room. Don't remember seeing him; followed me after I left the door. The next time I saw Coffin, he came into the north room, and brought the children to me. He brought them one at a time. He brought them to me because he had heard me ask where they were; I asked him why he did so; he said he went out on the porch, was gone a while, and when he came back he went into the bedroom, and was about undressing, Calvin rose up and struck at him with a knife, which caught in his shirt. I think the cut which he showed me was on the bosom, or a little side. He wore a cotton shirt made of striped drilling. He said he knocked him back on the head once or twice. He said he found he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined to fight him, and he (Mc) stepped out and took the first thing he came to, which was a flat iron. He said he struck him with the flat-iron, and knocked him back on the bed, and asked him to stop; Calvin said, "It is either you or I." Said he knocked the knife out of Calvin's hand, and at the same time dropped the flat iron. Said he found he was determined

THIRD DAY.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Towne—Reside at Lowell. Am a coroner within and for this County. Held an inquest on the body of Calvin H. McKen, in Stoneham, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1860. I examined the body. Dr. Hutchinson, of North Waterford, was present. Think we found eighteen wounds upon the head of the deceased. We removed the integuments from the frontal part of it, down to the nasal process. I was present at a subsequent examination of the same body, after it had been exhumed. I caused a jury to be summoned at the first examination. Took the testimony of witnesses. The second examination was more minute than the first. There were marks of a pistol shot a little above the external ear, breaking into the orbits. We found a ball which had passed through the head and lodged in the integument of the head about an inch above the left ear. (The ball was here shown to the Court.) It had been in the possession of the deceased. I saw it. I saw the shirt which Coffin had on at the time of the inquest. It was a striped drilling shirt. I took possession of it at the time of the inquest. I kept the shirt with other things until I brought them before the Grand Jury, then carried them to Boston and delivered them to Dr. Hayes, taking his receipt. The other things were a pistol, baton, a bottle of liquid, and a butter knife. All of these things I delivered to Dr. Hayes, except the bottle, which I kept. At the time I took the shirt there was a rent in it. Did not measure it. It might have been 6 or 8 inches long. In examining the head we found the nasal process broken down, as if from a blow directly upon them.

Cross Examined—I noticed the shirt which John had on at that time. There was blood on the back of the shirt. Could not say whether the blood was on the shirt before the rent was made or not. It seemed as though the point of some instrument entered the centre of the rent, and that the way it was torn. Should think that not more than an inch of the rent was cut. It seemed to be torn up and down. (Here the Doctor described to the jury the character of the rent in the shirt. Some of them seemed to have been rubbed in, and others as though they passed through the air and struck the shirt.) The Doctor said he had been acquainted with Coffin since he moved into Stoneham. Never knew any bad of him. Always supposed him to be possessed of a good disposition.

Dr. Thomas H. Brown, called—I made a post-mortem examination on the body of Calvin H. McKen, on the 17th of November. I exhumed the body on that day, and found it in a tolerable state of preservation. The cuticle was decomposed. The hair and nails were also parts of the cuticle, and would easily come off. The fluids gravitated to the lower part of the body. It was very much discolored. The two second natural, except where the nasal bone was killed, where there was a depression. (The Doctor described the wound caused by the pistol charge, agreeing in the main with former testimony.) He also minutely described the several wounds in the integument of the head, which amounted in all to 18. On removing the integuments there appeared to be several wounds in the skull. The nasal bones were fractured and comminuted. The frontal bone was fractured. The wounds have an angular appearance, as though they were made inward upon the brain. The frontal sinus was obliterated.

The wound in the frontal bone was two and three-fourths inches long, and in the widest place about one and one-half inches wide. Both plates of the skull were fractured. The blow seemed to have been struck in the centre, and the fracture extended each way, horizontally over the eyes. There were 9 pieces of the fractured bone of the outer plate. The pieces of bone of the inner plate were driven into the brain, and presented an angular appearance. In order to see the fracture of the internal plate, the pieces of bone were removed, which was done without using violence. There was a fissure through both plates of the skull from the wound near the ear to the wound in front. We took off the skull to observe the inside. The brain had fallen away, and so suffered from decomposition that it could not be examined. The brain and its meninges being removed, we examined the inside of the skull. The brain was made by the ball were nearly the same as those outside. The ball, in its passage, passed through the middle lobe of the brain, wounding an artery of considerable size, and probably wounding the internal carotid artery.

In the middle lobe of the brain we found a considerable fracture, which I have not yet described. Tracing along the fracture, I found a piece of bone. (This was presented to the Court.) This ball entered the skull with the other, and taking a different direction, its track could be traced to the place where the ball was found. There were eleven pieces of bone bone in its track. Its track was entirely through bone at the base of the brain.

The sounds in the integument could have been made by any instrument having a blunt, sharp corner. Might have been made by a flat-iron. The wounds in front were probably made by a glancing blow. The wounds in the nasal bone must have been made by a direct blow. The blow in front must have produced a total loss of sensation and motion. There may have been pyramidal and involuntary motion still.

Cross Examined—Much of medical knowledge is obtained from books. Never with my own eyes have I witnessed what the effect of such a blow would be upon a human being.

From my observation, and from authority, I am led to believe, and do believe, that such a fracture in the skull would produce symptoms of compression. Do not remember of any well authenticated case where both plates of the skull have been broken and portions of the brain carried away without producing insensibility. Think the blows upon the head of McKen, aside from the wounds made by the pistol, would have produced death, sooner or later, if the compression was not removed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John F. Rice—reside in Waterford; am stage driver; knew John B. Coffin; he bought a pistol of me. It was about the first of August, 1860. He came down to the road one day as we were coming up from Portland, near Bryant's Mill. He asked if Maxfield brought him up anything. I told him no, and asked him what he expected. He said he had sent for a pistol. I saw Maxfield that night, and carried it up the next morning. He did not come for it, and Saturday, he came out and got the pistol. He did not tell me what he wanted it for. It was a single barrel pocket-pistol, now. (Witness was shown a pistol, which he said was not the one he got.)

Dr. Augustus A. Hayes, called. Reside in Boston, Mass. Have resided in that vicinity 32 years. Act as consulting chemist. Am State Assayer of Mass; and have prepared myself by study and investigation to go before the courts as an expert witness. I received from Dr. Towne a baton, pistol, shirt, and butter-knife, on the 28th day of September, 1860. Have kept these articles in my possession since that time until now. (The Dr. here exhibited a shirt, as the one delivered to him by Dr. Towne.)

Have not put upon this shirt any blood or coloring matter. The shirt is in the same condition as when I received it, except that the blood has changed by age. The dark spots on the shirt were caused by blood. I am well satisfied that it is human blood. I have examined the rent in the shirt to see whether it divides the blood spots or not. By applying the edges of the

cut it was shown that the outline of the blood was continuous and that the spot had been cut in two. He had examined the threads and by this examination he had become satisfied that the blood was received upon a continuous covering and that the cut was made through it after it had become so dry that it would not soil the threads or surrounding parts. I examined the edges of the rent to see what portion of it was made with a cutting instrument. The knife evidently entered the shirt near the centre of the rent and after it was cut a little way down the knife was turned and cut still further down. The upper part of the cut seemed to be cut upward, with another stroke. Think the knife might have been made with the butcher knife. It is been made with the butcher knife. If the shirt were cut only at the neck he thought the cut could not have been made by a horizontal stroke of the knife. If the shirt was vertical, a vertical thrust might catch the thread and allow the point of the knife to enter. The whole rent could not have been made by any one stroke, for part of it is in an opposite direction. There are three of these blood spots which cross the cut—two of them belong to the upward stroke and the other is on the downward cut. I have no doubt that these cuts were made in the shirt after the blood had been spattered upon it. It was possible that the cut was made, and at the moment that blood came upon it the edges were closed, the fibres of the cut were closed, and the blood dried upon the rent. I also examined the knife, to see if I could find traces of blood upon it. There were no traces whatever found on the knife or handle. The discolored spots on the knife were produced by bread or some farinaceous substance. My impression is the knife had been last used to cut brown bread and had been carefully wiped.

I examined the pistol, and am positive there are no remains of blood present upon it. I examined the flat-iron. The examination of the flat-iron disclosed the fact that its surface was nearly covered with blood; with human hair and red woolen fibres.

Cross Examined—Am sure there was no blood on the knife and had been none since it had been used for cutting bread. It is a very difficult matter to wash blood from steel so there will not be traces of it left. The spots of blood through which the rent passes must have been thrown upon the shirt in a fluid state, not rubbed on from some bloody surface. The spots of blood must have been thrown on from right to left. The microscope I used magnified about 320 diameters. The thread when so magnified were nearly as large as my finger.

Henry Rust, Jr., recalled—I was called upon to examine the spots of blood in the room where McKen was murdered, when I was there with you and Mr. Hastings. The floor was dusty, and we could with difficulty determine what was blood. The first spot I examined was a triangular spot, as though a flat iron had been set on the floor.

Mr. Rust explained minutely from notes all the spots of blood which appeared on the floor and walls of the room.

FOURTH DAY.

Peter McAllister, recalled—Saw a wash bowl that night. It was sitting on a little shelf. There was bloody water in the bowl. There was a cloth hanging over the shelf or bench with blood on it. It was clear weather that night. Don't recollect whether there was any moon. John Coffin showed me a wound on his thumb about as big as a three cent piece, where the skin was ruffled. Said that was all the one he had. It is nearly 2 miles from this house to John Evans'. Anne E. McAllister lives between the two places.

Cross Examined—The prisoner had gone away for the night, when I saw the wash dish. It was in the entry. The cloth hung up over the wash bowl. The wound on the thumb looked new, as though it was made the night before.

George McAllister—I was at Calvin McKen's on the night of Aug. 9. Got there between 11 and 12. Thomas Swain notified me to go there. Told me what had happened. It was a quarter to 11 o'clock.

James McAllister—I was at the house of Calvin McKen on the night of the 9th of August. Was put as guard at the bed room of the house, where people from going in. I sat on the little bench between the bed room door and the ash hole. Saw a towel. It was hanging over my head. Saw blood on it. There were some spots of blood on it; not much.

Started from home at 5 minutes to eleven o'clock. Went within twenty rods of the house, and then went to Winthrop McKen's and back before I went to the house.

Cross Examined—It might have been an hour after I got there before I saw the towel. Was not a witness at the coroner's inquest. I told some one a month or two afterwards that I saw the towel. I told Mr. Virgin, this morning in a room that I had seen the towel.

The towel hung there nearly all the forenoon. Mr. W. McKen wanted me to guard the door. Also Mr. Coffin, the prisoner's father.

[This closed the testimony for the Government.]

OPENING OF DEFENSE.

Mr. Hastings opened for the defense by reminding the jury of the weighty responsibility that rested upon them. They must feel that this young man's life—his every thought, and the happiness of his friends and family, were in their hands. He felt the great responsibility resting upon him as counsel for the defense. This young man whom he had known so long, and so well—whose prospects in life up to a year ago were bright, was now arraigned for a capital crime.

The jury is aware from the able opening of the attorney for the government, that the State must make a clear case. If there were any doubts the prisoner was entitled to it. Mr. H. proceeded at length to address the jury respecting the legal points in the case.

This young man is charged with murder. Its penalty is a severe one. Death or a life long imprisonment in the state prison. Some persons think that capital punishment is abolished. It is not so. Our statute still provides for punishment by death. It is therefore, the duty of the jury to consider well what the crime is of which the prisoner stands accused.

Every killing of a human being is not murder. There are two divisions of homicide. It is justifiable, the other is not. Unjustifiable homicide is further divided into three sub-divisions—according to the degree.

You are to determine whether the homicide was justifiable or not. Look at the parties, the circumstances, the instrument, and consider if this may not be justifiable homicide. It is no use for me to tell you what is justifiable homicide. Nature teaches it. It is homicide committed in self-defense. We know the party, we know his threats, we are sensible of our danger, are attacked and kill our assailant,—this is justifiable.

The next case for us to take is to see whether the crime may be murder in the second degree or manslaughter. This you

must determine entirely by the evidence. Circumstantial evidence should be taken with a good deal of allowance. I do not believe it is ever so reliable as positive testimony. (He proceeded at length to draw a parallel between circumstantial and positive testimony, and related numerous instances showing the fallacy of the former.) He read to the jury from "Starkie on Evidence," several rules by which they should be governed in considering circumstantial evidence.

Read from numerous authors concerning testimony. The facts which we propose to prove are, that the character of this young man has been good. And not only him, but a mild and peaceable disposition is a characteristic of his family. They should show that the character of the deceased was of an opposite character. Was of a jealous disposition, revengeful, and always ready to revenge a real or imaginary wrong. Should show to the jury that the deceased was of a jealous disposition, and that he was of a violent and cruel character. They would be able to prove that deceased had threatened the life of Coffin on several occasions. That he was jealous of Coffin on account of stories which were in circulation in the neighborhood respecting Coffin and his wife.

He proceeded to state the facts which they should be able to prove. Stating that they would be able to show that the circumstances of the 9th of August occurred essentially as Coffin had related. His remarks were able, and were listened to with marked attention.

The following witnesses for the defense were called—Sidney T. Cross, F. C. Farrington, A. E. McAllister, Peter McAllister, George W. Frost, Charles L. Frost, Edger McAllister, Elden McAllister, Charles E. Holt, John Walker, Wm. Evans, B. F. Stokes, Farnum Jewett, Jas. W. Eastman, John H. Hamblen, Ruth McAllister.

Sidney T. Cross, Bethel, called. Testified that he was in Stoneham, on the 11th of August. Saw Coffin; saw the rent in the shirt; pulled open the rent, and saw spots of blood on the naked skin; think they were beneath the rent in the shirt.

David Corbin, Lovell, called. Is brother to the deceased. Was at Stoneham the day after the murder. Saw prisoner at Mr. Sawyer's; opened the rent in the shirt, and saw spots of blood. His character is good; never saw him fight, or heard of his fighting; his disposition was even,—very mild.

Cross Examined. Did not find a scratch upon his person. Direct. My brother told me he was preparing to go to Pennsylvania, and had sold his place for that purpose.

F. C. Farrington, Lovell, called. Went to Stoneham the day after the murder, as counsel for prisoner. Examined the rent in the shirt; saw spots of blood upon the person of the prisoner under the rent in the shirt. Have known him 6 or 8 years. So far as I know his character was ordinarily good. Should think his disposition was good.

Anne E. McAllister, called. Married sister of prisoner; has known him 6 or 8 years; has made his home at my house most of the time since I was married. Saw him morning after the murder, about a mile from McKen's. Met him in the road, about 3 o'clock, in the morning. As soon as he knew me, he threw his arms into the air, and came to me. He threw his arms about my neck, and said, "Do kill me." "What shall I do?" and burst into tears. He went a short distance with me, and turned back.

Cross Examined. John Evans notified me of the murder. Evans now lives in Pennsylvania. Don't know when he went, might have been in Nov. last. Edger McAllister, testified that he had known the prisoner since he came to Lovell. So far as he knew his character was good.

Elden McAllister, testified to good conduct of prisoner. John Walker, Benj. F. Stokes, and Elden Barker, testified to same. Farnum Jewett, testified to good character of prisoner. Was in his store about a month before he settled up; he said he was making arrangements to leave the State.

John H. Hamblen, also testified to the good character of the prisoner. Was a juror at the coroner's inquest. Knew the story which Coffin had told about his being obliged to go out doors. I was requested to go out with prisoner and see if his story was true. I went out, found it true. When I went out, I turned to the left and passed a window. As I passed it I looked to see if I could see the cupboard through it, and found that I could. I went to the place where Coffin said he stopped, and found his story correct. This was in the day time.

The butcher knife was examined by us. I think there was blood on the handle at that time. Did not see any on the blade. It was passed around among the jury. Charles E. Holt. Am a member of the Oxford fair; know the prisoner. He has worked for me. Considered his character good. Charles L. Frost. Had known the prisoner 14 years. His character is good; his disposition mild and even; knew McKen, the deceased. In April I was stopping at East Stoneham; was getting ready to go away; had a small bill against John Coffin. Went to Calvin McKen's to see Coffin. When within half a mile of the house, near Mr. Gammon's, I met Calvin McKen, and asked him where John Coffin was. He said, "The house of John Coffin is over there, and the trouble was," He said "there is trouble enough." Said, "If John Coffin don't leave these parts, I'll take his life." This was all the conversation we had.

AFTERNOON.

Dr. Towne, recalled. Found McKen's body in the bed room of the house, on the 10th of August. The body was lying on the bed, and the head was turned towards the wall. The body was not disturbed after the gun shot wound was inflicted. I took notice, because we only found small spots on the wall of the room, and from the position of the body, being on the left side, the left arm under the body, as though he might have received blows, and fallen over naturally on to his left side. The ball did not go through the integument of the body, being on the right side. The blood ran down over the neck and face, wetting through the feather bed and into the straw bed. Think the blow was not delivered after the pistol shot. Think there could not have been moving of the body after the pistol shot without spreading the blood over a larger surface. I noticed a bruise on the back of the head, and a bruise on the shoulder. Think there was some in the stomach. The clothes on the bed were disarranged, the sheet was twisted up. Think one sheet was partly over him. Both sheets were twisted up. He had a watch on his wrist, otherwise he was undressed. The knife was examined. Think there was a spot of blood on the handle.

I took no notes. Dr. Hutchinson used the knife in the examination. Think the blood was on the neck. When I drew a gun shot wound. Blood did not start so quick from the face as from incised wounds. Instant death, a gun shot wound would produce instant death.

Dr. Hutchinson. I attended the coroner's inquest. I held a post mortem examination. There was a contest of opinion between his shoulders. There was also an abrasion of the skin on the right leg. Saw no wounds on the shoulder, that I recollect of. (The Dr. testified to the position and appearance of the body, which was nearly the same as Dr. Towne stated.) Should think the body might have been turned a little more upon the face than he represented. Should think the hemorrhage from that wound would have commenced immediately. I attended the examination. Do not think more than one lobe of the brain was compressed. It was the right lobe.

George W. Frost, testified as to character of the prisoner. Considered it good. Heard McKen threaten Coffin. Heard him say on an occasion that Coffin was not long for this world. I asked him why he repeated the same, and he repeated it. I communicated this fact the next day after the murder to my wife.

Edger Page. Live in Lovell. I am a blacksmith. McKen came to my house. He had liquor there. He drank twice. He brought the liquor with him. He had had a pint McKen said he met John going over to his house, and he was not very well. He said John was not long for this world. I went to my shop about a quarter to 11, and went away about 4.

Peter McAllister. Saw the deed on the 9th of Aug. It was 4 or 5 o'clock, P. M. He came

to my house. It was towards night. We spoke about stories that Mr. Lovoy had reported about him. He seemed himself rather wildly, (lost his temper.) He said Coffin was sick, and wanted some rum; wished me to send him some. He appeared very much excited. Said he feared neither God nor man. Said he was a business man. He was speaking about Wm. Hazlett, to whom Coffin had sold the farm. It was about the hay. This was when he was on his way home.

Ruth McAllister. Am wife of last witness. I heard the talk between my husband and the deceased. Witness testified same as last witness. Dr. Hayes, recalled. Related an instance where a piece of ruptured cordage fell upon a person's head, injuring the brain so that a piece one half as large as a hen's egg was destroyed and lost. Had recovered. These were regarded as exceptional cases, and are cases where only one lobe of the brain is wounded.

Dr. Towne, recalled. Presented a bottle. This was the one I got at McKen's. He did not know what was in it; they said it was rum; he had charmed it. The Judge uncocked the bottle, and remarked that it had a "rotten smell."

Peter McAllister, recalled. I think I treated McKen the 9th of Aug. It might have been the night that he was in there.

Here the testimony closed.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, AUG. 23, 1861.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY WM. A. PIDGIN & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per copy in advance; Two Dollars, at the end of the year.

Clubbing. We would respectfully call the attention of such as are desirous to send their names to the circulation of a home paper to the following offer:

We will send 10 Copies, for one year, for 12.50 20 Copies, for one year, for 20.00

And one copy to the person getting up the club. The names must accompany the order.

Wm. A. Pidgin & Co., 10 State Street Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, or our authorized agents.

JOE PHINTING neatly executed.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Israel Washburn, Jr., OF ORONO.

FOR SENATORS.

JOHN P. HUBBARD, of Hiram. ELBRIDGE G. BARLOW, of Canton.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.

SIDNEY PERHAM of Paris.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

WILLIAM W. BOLSTER of Dixfield.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES NUTTER of Stow.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

WILLIAM A. PIDGIN of Paris.

The Crisis.

The stirring events all around us, are so many indications that a crisis in our national affairs has come. The great issue involved, is the existence of the government. Upon this hinge turns the whole matter. It is not a question of party or of party interest. These, important as they sometimes are, when put in the balance and compared with the great idea of self-government, are as nothing. Can a government in which the people are the rulers stand the test, or must it give way to chaos and despotism? Our fathers in '76 felt there was a terrible necessity which impelled them to sacrifice ease, property, and life itself in the cause of human liberty. By these sacrifices they founded a government of the people, and for more than eighty years it has been proving their profound wisdom in its establishment.

Shall we perpetuate this government with all its train of blessings, or allow it to be destroyed by traitors? That is the question. In this direct interest of every man, woman and child is involved. There are none, however humble, who have not received blessings at the hand of the Federal Union. And now the question comes home to all—what is to be done? What position shall we take,—will we aid the Administration in its efforts to save the Union, or give aid and comfort to traitors in arms against us?

The war has been forced upon us,—we have been compelled to fight or submit to everlasting disgrace. In this war we have reached a crisis. Passing events have an intense importance attached to them. In all the slave States, with the exception of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, treason has broken out in open and continued acts of rebellion. Southern soil swarms with rebels in arms against the government. With all the munitions and paraphernalia of war, they threaten to capture Washington, seize the Capital, drive the federal troops north of Mason's and Dixon's line, and then reduce Philadelphia, New York, and Boston to the condition of conquered provinces. Their commissioned pirates are hovering over our seas, and destroying our commerce. In Missouri, their Gosh and Vandal hordes from Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas, are overrunning the State, threatening destruction to the lives and property of all Union men in that region. Into Virginia they have rushed an enemy of more than a hundred thousand men, menacing the Capital, and threatening to overrun Maryland.

The loyal citizens of the border States are struggling, with fearful odds against them, to maintain themselves and the supremacy of the Union against the despotism of a reign of terror, which has no parallel in the history of the world. In the free States traitors begin to show their hand. Elated at our defeat at Bull Run, they grow more and more audacious. Things cannot re-

main in this position a great while longer. A turning point in this great contest will soon be reached. What we want now is a vigorous effort, on the part of every loyal citizen in the government, a union of sentiment and feeling, and then a union of action. It is no time now, when things apparently begin to look a little dark, for any man who loves his country to show symptoms of discouragement. It is no time now to relax our efforts. More men are wanted to take the field, and they will be had. Our own State is called upon for additional forces to march to the scene of conflict. Let them be cheerfully furnished, and a general must be furnished to arm and clothe and feed our troops. The fate of our free institutions is at stake. Now is the time to rally. Let Union men everywhere be bold and courageous. The humblest, poorest citizen among us can do something for the great cause. If you have nothing else to contribute, give a cheering, encouraging word. Strengthen the hands of the weak and doubting. Whether high or low, rich or poor, throw your whole influence on the side of the government and against treason. Be active. It is no time to stop when the guns of the enemy are thundering at the gates of the Capital. If traitors are found sneaking around in your localities, confront them, meet them, face them with just the kind of arguments the exigencies of the case may require. Our country must be saved from the hands of the treasonable destroyer. The Union must and shall be preserved.

Who are the Traitors?

This is an important inquiry, and deserves a candid answer. And it is a question that should be answered in order that we know our exact position. Who are the men in the South that have inaugurated the rebellion? We have first generally to answer—that they are the men who for the last thirty years have been fed, clothed, and provided for at the expense of the very government they are attempting to destroy. The costs that cover the backs of Jeff Davis, A. H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, John B. Floyd, and Jacob Thompson, were bought and paid for from money out of the United States Treasury. The same is true of nearly all the leaders in this rebellion. These base ingrates now turn and spite the hand that has clothed and fed them. If we turn to their military men the same general remark will apply. Beauregard, Lee, Hardee, and Garnett, and a long list of officers in the rebel army, were educated at the expense of the government. But these ungrateful rascals not only owe their education to their living to the United States, but the very arms they were fighting with stole from the Government. History does not record another such a set of hardened, depraved villains, as the Southern leaders in the rebellion.

And who are the traitors at the North?

We answer, the men who have for twenty years had their arms in the public crib up to their elbows. Many of these men never followed any calling or profession for a livelihood, but have been, from their youth up, paupers upon the bounty of the Government. They have been fed and clothed at the public expense so long that they fancy that they have a sort of divine right to rule and plunder from the public treasury. Now after having lived upon the public bounty themselves, all their lives—after having their families educated and supported at the public expense; just because the people in their sovereign capacity, have decided that they must step one side, they now turn upon a faithful mother, and would butcher her before the face of the whole world. With them it is rule or ruin. If our readers will look over the ground they will find the class of men above described at the head of the disunion party in Maine. They are men who have been playing the demagogue all their lives—men who have eaten Southern dirt until they have become incapable of an increase of political delirium. For our own safety and the safety of the government, it is necessary that these traitors be carefully watched. They are conspirators against a government that has given them all the good they possessed. We repeat, let these Catalines be strictly watched. It may be policy to tolerate them in their wickedness for a season; yet it is plainly to be seen that forbearance will ere long cease to be a virtue. The first law of nature is self-preservation. The same law operates among nations. It is the duty of a people to protect a good government from foes without and foes within, and the people of the free States will do this very thing.

YORK COUNTY NOMINATIONS. At the Republican Convention held at Alfred there was a large attendance. The nominations are, Senators—Hon. John H. Goodenow of Alfred; Wm. N. Marshall, of York; Wm. M. Hill, of Biddeford, the latter to fill the place of Mr. Leonard Andrews, who declined the nomination on account of private business.

County Treasurer—S. K. Roberts, of Waterville; County Attorney—H. P. Tapley, of Saco; County Commissioner—A. Gowan of Elliot; Clerk of Courts—Caleb B. Lord of Alfred.

The resolves adopted were strongly Union, and were free from partisan allusions.

SEVENTH REGIMENT. The Seventh Regiment left Augusta, for Washington, on Thursday last week. The regiment is armed with the minie rifle, with sword bayonet; and has the blue uniform prescribed by our army regulations. We learn that Capt. G. L. Beal, of Norway, was elected Lieut. Col. of this regiment; but declined. It is stated that Capt. Beal wishes to be in the 1st regiment, if it shall decide to return.

WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF A VOTE FOR DANA? The Bath Times well says that every vote thrown for John W. Dana will be a vote in favor of ingloriously withdrawing our troops, of removing all obstacles to the success of rebellion, of surrendering the federal capital to the secessionists, and of humbling this great nation at the feet of the Union men. In a word, to vote for Dana is no more or less than to vote for disunion. Every Dana man, therefore, is a Disunionist.

Secession Newspapers in the Loyal States.

Public opinion seems to be taking a right direction in reference to these public nuisances. In Philadelphia, the city marshal has issued an order suppressing their circulation, and all papers of this character are stopped. The same course is to be pursued in New York and other large cities. Not only is the circulation to be stopped, but secession offices are to be taken possession of, and the publication of such organs stopped.

There is a public necessity which renders these proceedings necessary. The South, for the purpose of overthrowing the government, have plunged us into a war. In order to protect its property and its citizens, and perpetuate its own existence, our nation is in hostile array against Southern traitors. We are dealing with a barbarous, unscrupulous foe. We are fighting rebels on Southern soil. It is the very height of inconsistency, to fight rebels in Virginia and Missouri, and let those in our own State carry on the warfare unmolested. The seditious publications of which we are speaking, are enemies to the Republic, just as much so as the Richmond Enquirer or the Mobile Herald. They are giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and sowing the seeds of discord and disunion everywhere. It is no use to fight traitors abroad, unless we take care of those at home; hence the public good and public safety requires that the most vigilant measures be taken to suppress all such treasonable publications at the earliest moment. The same public necessity which required martial law to be proclaimed in Baltimore and St. Louis, and other places, requires all presses which preach treason, to be seized. Let it be done under the forms of law. Let the potent power of the General Government be brought to bear upon such licentious publications. Let them be summarily put out of the way, and then let all such editors and contributors be banished from society until they have learned a lesson of propriety, and regard for law and order.

For the Oxford Democrat.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT—DEAR SIR: Permit me, though personally a stranger, to thank you for your article on the Sabbath, in your paper of the 16th inst.

It has been a matter of grief and surprise to many, that so little regard has been paid to the Sabbath, in our military operations, since the commencement of the present war. As you observe, there may be times when drilling, transporting troops, and fighting on the Sabbath, &c., are unavoidable, and therefore justifiable. But in all probability, we should have been much better off to-day, as a nation, had more regard been had to the laws of God on this subject. It is to be hoped the strong position, presented by the Sabbath Committee of New York, to the Sec. of War, will exert some wholesome influence in this direction.

A CITIZEN.

BETHEL, Aug. 21.

OXFORD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. The Oxford Baptist Association, meets with the Baptist church at Middle Intervall, Bethel, on the first Wednesday in September, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Meetings will also be held in connection with the association, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, at the school houses near Capt. Goddard's, Des. Foster's, and Walker's Mills; also in the meeting house at Middle Intervall.

Jottings from Bethel.

What business had Mr. Hammond of Paris, to have ripe tomatoes before me? I don't believe he has had green corn yet.

He did not send them too quick. But when the New York Tribune said "On to Richmond," he said no. He didn't believe the South could be subjugated. He couldn't go Black's resolutions, but he must have one which condemned secession. He would propose one which, if they would pass, he would go on his way rejoicing.

Mr. Randall then proposed the following resolution which was accepted by the Committee on resolutions—

Resolved, That we are opposed to northern abolitionism and southern secessionism; that the northern abolitionists have for a long time been agitating the subject of slavery without just cause; that they have by so doing irritated the South; but we believe that Southern rights might have been better sustained in the Union than out of it.

Thomas Jefferson Bridgman, Esq., of Buckfield, then took the stand, and commenced by saying that he felt a little delicate about rising, as insinuations had been made against those who had "big bellies," and held public office, as he was candidate for County Attorney; but as there was no prospect of his being elected, he would venture to proceed. He had but little to say, and he would speak to the point and tell the truth all the time. He then quoted some of the denunciations against the wicked found in the Old Testament, and applied them to the Republican party, predicting its immediate overthrow. [Here a leading democrat whispered in my ear, that we should expect in a land flowing with milk and good things, and where the Mothers and Sisters know so well how to use them.

The afternoon opened with singing, when Prayer was offered by Bro. E. W. Pray, of Buckfield, followed by remarks from Bro. Ventres, after which the schools continued their interesting exercise, with undiminished attention from the large crowd of eager listeners.

We have no room to speak of all the pleasant things of the occasion. It was on the whole, one of the very best gatherings of the kind we ever attended.

The order was excellent and our hearty thanks are due to the Marshal and all those who arranged the exercises. May the blessing of the Great Master rest on the whole service, and on each school present as it goes to another year of successful labor.

The question was then called, and the resolutions passed. Mr. Black moved a reconsideration, which was negatived, about two to one.

Buckfield, Aug. 26, 1861. I notice in the last number of the Democrat, a letter, dated "Paris Aug. 20," which misrepresents the position of the Republican party of Buckfield. The Republican Town Committee saw fit to call a Republican caucus, pursuing the policy of the State and County Committees. The friends of one candidate saw fit to invite Democrats to take part in the caucus, while the friends of the other candidates invited none but Republicans.

When the Democrats attempted to vote, the question arose, whether or not it was proper for Democrats to vote in a Republican caucus, a portion of the Republicans urged the importance of allowing them to act with us; others contended that it was not right for the friends of one candidate to introduce Democrats, to control a Republican caucus and nominate their candidate, while the friends of the other candidate invited none but Republicans to take part. In a word, they regarded it as a trap, sprung by one candidate and his friends, to control a Republican caucus with Democratic votes.

After some discussion, the whole subject was left to the Town Committee, and they decided that all might act in caucus who intended in good faith to support the Republican ticket. Upon that basis a vote was taken, which resulted in no choice.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and invite all persons, without distinction of party, to attend and take part in nominating a candidate for Representative to the Legislature. When this motion was made, many of the Republicans had left, and with the aid of Democrats the motion was carried. The motion was thus made and supported by the friends of the candidate who had introduced the Democrats.

Republicans did not regard the object of the motion as intended so much to invite the Union men, as to promote the interest of one candidate and defeat another.

In a word, it was regarded as an effort made by a faction to rule; and because they could not by Republican votes, they attempted it by the aid of Democrats.

Republicans considered that a Republican caucus had been broken up by the aid of some Democrats, and they desired the Town Committee to call another caucus. After considering the matter, the Committee decided to call another, which met last Friday and nominated Lucius Loring, Esq. One hundred and forty-one Republican votes were thrown.

Last Saturday the adjourned caucus met and nominated a candidate. He received thirty three votes, forty-one of which were thrown by Democrats, and perhaps more. The names of forty-two were taken by persons present. The Republicans of Buckfield stand just where the Republicans of the State and County stand. They do not think best to give up the party organization, but they are glad to have all act with them who support the National Administration, in its attempts to suppress the rebellion, which now threatens to destroy the best government ever formed; but they do not think best to allow the party to be broken up by men who care more to succeed, than to aid the cause of freedom; men who try to rule or ruin.

A BUCKFIELD REPUBLICAN.

We learn that Rev. Mrs. Jenkins, who spoke at the Universalist church, in this village, last Sabbath, is to preach at Bryant Pond, next Sunday.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE. At the recent commencement at Waterville College, the degree of A. B. was conferred upon the graduating class; the degree of A. M., in course, upon Amos L. Sharon, I. S. Hambleton of Lovell, and Horace B. Marshall of Hebron; out of course upon Selden Fletcher Neal of Lewiston, class of '92; George B. Gow, same class, of South Gorton, Mass.

Plenio at West Paris.

The Maine Sabbath School Association No. 1, held its annual Meeting in the grove near the depot. The very interesting exercises were in the following order:

The Schools formed in procession near the depot, and marched to the grove, admirably escorted by the military companies of the place. At the grove seats were provided for several hundred, which were soon filled by the various schools present. And we think a more beautiful sight is seldom witnessed, than that of the mass of upturned faces, ready to catch the utterances from the platform by either members of the schools or speakers. Appropriate banners also added to the beauty of the scene, and gave utterance, by their various mottoes, to the cherished sentiments of those who bore them.

Behind the platform were the excellent choir from Bryant's Pond, which contributed much to the interest of the occasion. After prayer by Bro. Briggs, the annual business was transacted, resulting in the election of Bro. Turner, as President, and Bro. Parker, as Clerk. The forenoon was devoted to remarks by Bro. Morton and Briggs, with interesting exercises by the scholars of West and North Paris, and South Woodstock Schools.

Of the collation, we need only say that it did not fall below in the least, what we should expect in a land flowing with milk and good things, and where the Mothers and Sisters know so well how to use them.

The afternoon opened with singing, when Prayer was offered by Bro. E. W. Pray, of Buckfield, followed by remarks from Bro. Ventres, after which the schools continued their interesting exercise, with undiminished attention from the large crowd of eager listeners.

We have no room to speak of all the pleasant things of the occasion. It was on the whole, one of the very best gatherings of the kind we ever attended.

The order was excellent and our hearty thanks are due to the Marshal and all those who arranged the exercises. May the blessing of the Great Master rest on the whole service, and on each school present as it goes to another year of successful labor.

THE DIRECT TAX IN MAINE ALREADY PAID. Our farmers and property holders generally will be glad to learn that, though a direct tax is laid upon Maine, no levy of the same will probably be made on the estates of individual citizens—as in fact the tax is already paid. The whole amount of the tax is \$420,862, and 15 cents is deducted if a State will assume the payment. This takes off some \$63,000, and leaves about 357,000 to be paid. Another provision of the bill allows advances made by any State for the general government to stand in offset as payment of the tax, and as Maine has already advanced over \$700,000 in this way, her portion of the tax is doubly paid six months before it is due. The entire burden, therefore, which will be placed on the people, will be the interest on the tax, which will be some \$21,000, or a little more than three cents to each inhabitant of the State. [Maine Farmer.

Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, was in Boston, Tuesday. He was serenaded, in the evening and made a speech to a great crowd. In the course of his speech he said,

"The more prompt, earnest and united we were, the briefer the struggle and the less the danger, but we must be prepared for the worst—ruined commerce, bankruptcy, grass growing in the streets; our institutions were worth all we could sacrifice, for all we are, and have are the fruits of these institutions; if we think our lands, gold, merchandise, houses or blood is in contrast with honor and integrity, we are lost. Mr. Holt alluded to disloyalty in our midst, as one of the worst obstacles to the success of our cause, but rejoiced in the late decided measures of the President to subdue this element of weakness; it was in vain to toil at the pumps while men were boring holes in the bottom of the noble ship."

THE PRESIDENT BELIEVED. The Albany Atlas says that

"The indications at Washington point to a settlement of this war upon the basis of separation; and that Mr. Lincoln openly urges its prosecution, in order to secure the best terms of separation. We have no doubt he would prefer the restoration of the Union as it was; but less hopeful of that now, he is speculating upon the terms of a separation into two confederacies."

"We affirm on the contrary," says the Washington Republican, "that the President was never more confident of the early restoration of the Union than he is now; and that the idea of 'speculating upon the terms of separation' is one which he has never entertained, and never will entertain."

The Cumberland County Convention was held in Portland, on Tuesday. The following nominations were made: Senators, Sewall N. Gross, Nathaniel Pease, W. H. Vinton.

Commissioner, E. C. Andrews of Otisfield.

The delegation from Portland were authorized to present candidates for another Senator, and Co. Treasurer.

DECLINES THE APPOINTMENT. Major Henry Prince of the regular army, a gallant son of Maine, declines the commission of Brigadier General, tendered him by the President. Col. Charles D. Jameson is mentioned in many quarters with great favor, for this position. [Kennebec Journal.

Col. Dunsell, has resigned his connection with the Fifth Regiment, agreeably to the wish of the Government that he should go to his post as consul at Vera Cruz.

S. J. COURT. In another column, we have endeavored to present all the material points of the evidence in the Coffin case. The case was given to the jury Wednesday night.

The length of the arguments, which were both able and finished efforts, precludes the possibility of giving any report of them.

At 11 o'clock, Thursday, the jury rendered the verdict, "guilty of manslaughter."

In the case State vs. Dorr. The jury rendered a verdict of "guilty of an assault with intent to commit a rape."

On Thursday morning, John Dorr was sentenced to 15 months hard labor in the State's Prison.

The proceedings of a Union caucus at Buckfield have been reported; but have been omitted from lack of room.

CONVENTION OF The Loyal Democrats OF OXFORD COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce that the Jameson Democrats of Oxford County will hold a Convention at the Court House, Paris Hill, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861. For the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators and County Officers, to be supported at the ensuing State Election.

Hon. J. A. PETERS, of Bangor, Hon. S. H. BLAKE, of Bangor, Have been invited, and are expected to be present. Basis.—Each town and plantation, one delegate; and one additional for every 500 inhabitants.

MARRIED. In Lewiston, Mr. Matthew F. Collins, of Norway, to Miss Margery E. Fisher of L. To Dixfield, Mr. George W. Smith, Esq., to Miss O. F. Taylor to Miss Fannie A. Small, both of Dixfield.

In Milan, N. H., Aug. 24, by P. A. G. W. Phipps, Esq., Mr. Kingman G. Peabody, of Woodstock, Me., to Miss Martha H. Knight, of Gray, Me.

DIED. In Paris, 221st ul., of diphtheria, Addie A., aged 8 years; 10th inst., Daniel H., aged 5 years, children of Freeman Irish.

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 STEPHEN COLBURN, late of Ramford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 LATIROP L. SOULE, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JOSEPH WHITMAN, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 THOMAS HASKELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 JESSE PEARBODY, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

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 SARAH RUSSELL, 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 him, on or before the 20th of September, A. D. 1861.

To the Hon. Elisha Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. CALDER F. POOR, Administrator of the estate of George C. Briggs, late of Andover, 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, to the sum of four hundred dollars.

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

On the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1861, On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon, 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 Ramford, on the 11th day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

To the Honorable Elisha Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. DAVID L. FARRAR, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Record, late of Buckfield, 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 two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

On the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1861, On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon, 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 Ramford, on the 11th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

To the Honorable Elisha Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. DAVID L. FARRAR, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Record, late of Buckfield, 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 two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

On the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1861, On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon, 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 Ramford, on the 11th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

To the Honorable Elisha Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. DAVID L. FARRAR, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Record, late of Buckfield, 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 two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

On the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1861, On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon, 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 Ramford, on the 11th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

To the Honorable Elisha Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. DAVID L. FARRAR, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Record, late of Buckfield, 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 two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

On the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1861, On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon, 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 Ramford, on the 11th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

To the Honorable Elisha Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. DAVID L. FARRAR, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Record, late of Buckfield, 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 two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

On the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1861, On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon, 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 Ramford, on the 11th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

To the Honorable Elisha Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. DAVID L. FARRAR, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Record, late of Buckfield, 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 two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

On the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1861, On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon, 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 Ramford, on the 11th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

To the Honorable Elisha Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. DAVID L. FARRAR, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Record, late of Buckfield, 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 two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

On the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1861, On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon, 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 Ramford, on the 11th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

To the Honorable Elisha Winter, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford. DAVID L. FARRAR, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Record, late of Buckfield, 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 two hundred and fifty dollars.

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

On the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1861, On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon, 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 Ramford, on the 11th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

NORWAY LIBERAL INSTITUTE, Norway Village, Me.

</

