

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 12, NO. 43.

PARIS, MAINE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

OLD SERIES VOLUME 29, NO. 1.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

For The Oxford Democrat.

The Union Agricultural and Horticultural Show and Fair.

The Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society held its Annual Show and Fair, at East Sumner, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 23d and 24th.

The first day of the show being stormy, but few people attended. The 24th, though cool, was fair, and a large number of citizens collected at an early hour. Owing to the bad weather of the first day, the business of the second day was somewhat crowded; yet we believe everything passed off pleasantly, and to the general satisfaction of those present.

The show of cattle did not excel in numbers, but those exhibited were generally good; amongst them some very fine cattle. The towns of Hartford and Sumner, each entered a town team.

There was but one entry made for plowing, consequently no match was had for want of competition.

The exhibition in the hall was unusually good. The specimens of household manufactures were numerous and of excellent quality.

The specimens of farm crops were also very good.

Very good specimens of the different varieties of garden vegetables were also exhibited.

A harness exhibited by T. A. Warren, of Buckfield, attracted considerable notice. A sleigh, exhibited and manufactured by Charles Glover, of Sumner, was substantially made and handsomely finished.

As most of the articles exhibited came under the notice of the several committees, we shall not specify any further.

The military display was good, and added much to the occasion.

The following is a report of the committees:

HORSES AND COLTS.

Reported by M. C. Osgood.

America Boney, Sumner, best carriage horse.

Blake Keene, Sumner, 2d do.

John Farum, Sumner, best 3 years old colt.

John S. Lunt, 2d do.

Benj. Ellis, Hartford, best and 2d do. 2 yrs old colt.

FARM CROPS.

Reported by A. D. White.

A D White, Buckfield, best seed corn.

Ervin Robinson, Sumner, 2d do.

Same, best seed wheat.

Daniel Russell, Sumner, 2d do.

Isaac Cushman, Sumner, best seed hulled barley.

Ervin Robinson, Sumner, best beans.

Same, best India wheat.

Same, best buck wheat.

Same, best oats.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Reported by Hopedell Bishop.

Wm R Sewall, Sumner, best Jackson potatoes.

Almond Parlin, Sumner, best cabbage.

Samuel Crockett, Hartford, best squash.

A D White, Buckfield, best pumpkin.

Ervin Robinson, Sumner, best variety of garden vegetables.

James H Parlin, Sumner, 2d do.

John S Robinson, Sumner, best turnip, weighing 31 lbs.

A B Greene, Sumner, 2d do.

Same, best beets.

Wm R Sewall, Sumner, best carrots.

FRUIT.

Reported by Solomon Bishop.

Ervin Robinson, Sumner, best apples.

Same, 2d do.

P B Chase, Auburn, best grapes.

Amiel Thompson, Hartford, best tomatoes.

TOWN TEAMS.

Reported by Daniel G. Tinkham.

Hartford, best town team.

Sumner, 2d do.

BULLS, STEERS, AND HAIFERS.

Reported by John Heald.

Wm Sparrow, best 1 yr old bull.

H Stenson, best bull calf.

S C Heald, 2d do.

A G Abbott, 2d do.

Frederic Ellis, best 3 yrs old steers.

S C Heald, 2d do.

Wm Irish, 3d do.

A P Boney, best 2 yrs old steers.

Daniel Parsons, 2d do.

H Heath, 3d do.

William Sparrow, best 2 yrs old heifer.

Benj. Ellis, best 1 yr old heifer.

Almond Parlin, 2d do.

Wm. Sparrow, 3d do.

W Tyler, best 1 yr old steers.

A Abbott, 2d do.

Wm. Sparrow, best 1 yr old calves.

The committee on drawing have failed to report in accordance with the rules of the directors, consequently no report will appear.

WORKING OXEN AND REES.

Reported by Joshua Barrows, Jr.

Otis G Turner, Buckfield, best working oxen.

Demus Ricker, Hartford, 2d do.

Daniel Parsons, Hartford, best beef cattle.

MATCHED CATTLE.

Reported by Wm. B. Sparrow.

Demus Ricker, Hartford, best matched oxen.

David Merrill, Sumner, 2d do.

Hiram Heath, Sumner, third do.

Alfred Hollis, Hartford, best matched 3 yrs old steers.

William Irish, Buckfield, 2d do.

S C Heald, Sumner, 3d do.

Albion Boney, Buckfield, best matched 2 yrs old steers.

William Jordan, Hartford, 2d do.

Nelson Warren, Sumner, 3d do.

COWS.

Reported by B. W. Briggs.

Jacob M. Willey, Sumner, best cow.

John Thompson, Jr., Hartford, 2d do.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Reported by B. T. Robinson.

Mrs Eliphalet Morrill, best cheese.

Mrs Nath'l Gerrish, 2d do.

Mrs Asa Ricker, 3d do.

Mrs Eliphalet Morrill, Sumner, best butter.

HOCKEY MANUFACTURES.

Reported by E. A. Tucker.

Mrs Charles Decker, Sumner, best piece of cloth.

Mrs Orin Robinson, Hartford, best frock.

Mrs B T Robinson, Hartford, 2d do.

Mrs Sarah Bartlett, Hartford, best waist cloth.

Mrs Laura Thompson, Hartford, best colored flannel.

Mrs Cyrus H Howe, Sumner, best cotton and wool flannel.

Mrs James Bicknell, Hartford, best satinet.

Mrs Nath'l Thomas, Hartford, best linen table cloth.

Mrs Daniel Russell, Sumner, 2d do.

Mrs Nath'l Thomas, Hartford, best linen pillow case.

Mrs James Bicknell, Hartford, best braided rug.

Mrs Isaac Richardson, Hartford, best drawn rug.

Mrs A F Benson, Sumner, 2d do.

Mrs Isaac McDonald, Buckfield, 3d do.

Congregational Sewing Circle, Sumner, best quilt.

Mrs Cyrus Irish, Buckfield, 2d do.

Mrs Solomon Stetson, Sumner, best yarn coverlet.

Mrs Levi Bryant, Sumner, best pressed quilt.

Mrs Daniel Russell, Sumner, 2d do.

Mrs Isaac McDonald, Buckfield, best rag carpet.

Mrs Anna Keen, Sumner, best rag rug.

Mrs Levi Bryant, Sumner, best footings.

Mrs John Thompson, Hartford, 2d do.

Mrs Fanny M Parlin, best patch work.

MILLINERY.

Reported by Mrs. Lewis A. Cobb.

The millinery goods were few, nevertheless are truly deserving of praise.

To Mrs. Lucius B. Alley we must give the best hat as far as work is considered.

Miss M J Parsons had two very pretty hats, trimmed very tastefully; but the making of a hat and trimming is to be considered before trimming merely. Miss Parsons presented a very beautiful bonnet, she also had a very pretty infant's cap.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Reported by Mrs. Anna Ricker.

Mrs Isaac Durr, wrought skirt.

Miss M J Parsons, lamp mat.

Mrs Isaac Durr, pin cushion.

Universal Sewing Circle, bed quilt.

Mrs Daniel Boney, hand wrought.

Mrs Wm Cushman, what not.

Mrs Daniel Russell, wrought cape and under sleeves.

Mrs N M Varney, card basket.

Mrs. Freeland Howe, child's wrought frock.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Reported by S. G. Cushman.

Annel Briggs, gentle and ladies' skates, and bowie knife, nicely finished.

Wm R Cary, slide or yoke.

Joshua Barrows, Jr., common ox yoke.

O L Pratt, Hamilton's improved churn dash, a very good article for butter making.

Andrew R Durr, wash boards, by a boy 15 years old.

F A Warren, corn sheller, which your committee think a very good article.

AGE OF BEES. Many people say bees only live six months; now I have two hives, to each of which I introduced a Ligurian queen, by fumigating them in July, 1860. In October I bought a swarm that had been already fumigated to take the honey; I fumigated it to take the queen away; and then added to it one of my Ligurian queens to strengthen her. Now this is the 16th of September, and there is not only a large number of English bees in the Ligurian swarms, but also a great number in the old stocks, the Ligurians having swarmed—once twice, and the other (that from which I took the Ligurian queen to add to an English stock) three times. Now here is a large quantity of bees alive that must be more than a year old; and not only are they that age, but many of them have been fumigated twice. As I am not clever enough with bees to take the queen away without fumigating, I generally use it, and have found, when carefully done, very little loss, and after a day or so the bees seem to have quite recovered. [London Field.]

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S OPINION. The N. Y. Evening Post says:

"We have seen a private letter from a gentleman who knows of what he writes, which says that 'the Prince Napoleon, since his return from America, makes no disguise in expressing, both in public and private, his decided conviction that the North is not only abundantly able to whip the slaveholders, but that it will do it and ought to do it, and the sooner the better. From the general course of the press for the last fortnight it is easy to see that all France is reaching the same conclusion.'"

For The Oxford Democrat.

Oxford County Musical Convention.

Mr. Kerton: Perhaps there are some among your readers who feel an interest in social music, and, if so, they will be glad to hear that Oxford County, so wide awake amid the stirring and startling events of the present time, is no less alive to the interest and culture of vocal music within the limits of her borders.

Among the many pleasant things that it has been our good fortune to participate in this season, the Musical Convention, held at Norway Village, last week, is certainly one which will not soon be forgotten.

Through the energetic and efficient efforts of Mr. O. W. Burnham, and other members of the Committee, a large class of ladies and gentlemen were assembled at the Universalist Church, in the village, for a "four day's drill."

They came, not to sing the bold and lofty strains of the cheerful "Hosanna," nor yet alone the beautiful and inspiring songs of the brilliant "Sacred Star;" but to see, to hear, and to learn of him who is the renowned author of both.—Prof. L. Marshall, of Boston. As a musician and director, the Professor's reputation is too widely known to need any word of commendation; the growing interest which has attended each of his Conventions in this County is sufficient proof of his popularity in this community.

He was accompanied by a Soprano singer of high culture.—Mrs. Ross; and many were the songs and duets with which they regaled the class and audience during the session. At times they would be thrown into convulsions of laughter by the apt delineation of happy days in the comic Duett—"When a little farm we keep,"—and again be held thoroughly enchanted—spell-bound by the thrilling voice and masterly power and skill of the Professor, in the execution of a bold, soul-stirring song!

Several other ladies and gentlemen added to the interest of the occasion by contributions of songs and instrumental performances, among whom we might mention Mrs. Grant, of South Paris; Miss Denison, of Norway; Dr. and Mrs. Hersey and Miss Keith, of Oxford; Mrs. Millett, of Hebron; Mrs. Chapman, of Bethel, and Mr. Burnham, of Norway. The piano was gratuitously furnished by Mr. Denison. Mrs. Ames, of Norway, presided at the instrument during the session with much skill and readiness of execution, and by her unobtrusive labors contributed largely to the enjoyment of all present.

Many of the choir of Oxford County and some of Cumberland were here represented, and the cheerful faces of all told most plainly that good feeling and friendly fellowship was with them universal.

The arrangement of entertaining all who attended the Convention, free of charge, was first made by the citizens of Hebron, followed by those of Harrison, and lastly by the citizens of Norway. The spirit of true and cordial hospitality extended toward all the members of this Convention by the inhabitants of this thriving village, judging from our own experience, was most unbounded. Nothing was left undone which could conduce to render our stay among them pleasant, and we trust with grateful feelings they will ever be remembered.

At a business meeting, on Friday afternoon, an organization was effected by an election of officers. T. Hersey, Esq., of South Paris, was chosen President; H. N. Newell, Bethel, Vice President; Walker, Harrison, Secretary and Treasurer.

A grand concert closed the session, on Friday evening. It consisted of songs, duets, quartets, piano-solos by different ladies, an instrumental duet by Mrs. Dr. Hersey and Miss Keith, and choruses from the "Sacred Star," just issued by Mr. Marshall, the proceeds of which went to defray the expenses of the Convention.

The concert was well attended by an appreciative audience, who, by their presence, signified their readiness to sustain and patronize any means of improvement which tends as directly toward the elevation of sacred and choir singing as a Musical Convention.

Before the close of the Concert, Rev. Mr. Sewall, of Fryeburg, presented resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention toward those who had aided in calling, and in any way assisted in sustaining the present session. He also addressed the members in language befitting the occasion, expressive of the happiness he had derived, and the obligation they were thus laid under to a Divine Providence for blessings and privileges so bountifully bestowed. On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. All then joined in singing "America," "My country, 'tis of thee!" and the convention adjourned.

The weather during the week was very favorable, and the whole event passed off, we should dare assert, to the individual gratification of many, and the general satisfaction of all concerned.

Heavily & Truly,
H. N. NEWELL.

By request of Committee.

Bethel, Nov. 12, 1861.

OAT STRAW AS FOOD FOR SICK ANIMALS.

"I have often noticed," says Dr. Dadd, "that sick horses will eat oat straw in preference to any other kind of fodder; as a matter of course, however, some will refuse to eat it. Oat straw contains a large proportion of nutrimental matter and some phosphates, and when converted into a sort of bran by means of mill-stones, is a very nourishing diet. This sort of aliment is useful when combined with ground oats, for animals whose systems lack the requisite amount of phosphates. A milch cow, for example, the subject of prostrating disease, is very much benefited by food of this kind."

MISCELLANY.

From Harpers' Monthly.

MRS. STIRLING'S RECEPTION.

"When thou makest a dinner, or supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbors."

"And so we are really settled in our own house! It seems too good to be true, don't it?"

As John Stirling's pretty wife was speaking, she let down the soft, heavy-falling brocade curtains of the handsome room, half parlor, half library, where she sat with her husband; turned on a little more gas, so that the Italian peasant girl and the dark, bright Spanish woman, on the alabaster shade of the drop-light, might display their beauties yet more glowingly; and then seated herself in a cozy little easy-chair, beside the lounge, where her husband lay stretched out in the enjoyment of the masculine comforts of evening ease and household sovereignty. Tacing up a dainty bit of bright-colored knitting, she went on:

"It was very nice, to be sure, boarding at mother's, but it was a sort of vacant life after all. This is so much better. I have something to do now."

John Stirling smiled.

"And something to govern. After all, I believe it is the love of power that makes you women so delight in homes of your own. I don't doubt, gentle as you women seem, that your servants find you as austere as the Great Mogul."

"I declare, John, you are too bad. I never scold, and I'm sure everything has gone on as nicely since we have been here—"

"A whole week, Nellie, and all the brooms new. But don't look sober. I have every confidence in your ability to keep the wheels moving."

She sat silent a while, until her husband began to want to hear her voice again, and rallied her for her abstraction.

"What is it, little one? You seem in a brown study about something. Remember I'm your prime minister, and must know all the state secrets and cares of government."

"I was only wondering, John, whether you would see a certain matter as I do. Do you realize how many parties we went to while we were at mother's? There were the Harborts asked us three times, and the Graysons twice, and you know we went everywhere."

"Yes," he answered, "I know we went out a great deal, but I thought you liked it."

"Yes, I liked it," she said, with a little embarrassment, for her woman's intuition divined the course his thoughts had taken. "I was only thinking, John, that, having accepted so many invitations, every one would say we were very mean if we did not give at least one large party in return. It would be just the best time now, don't you see? Everything we have is so fresh and new—our drawing rooms are really elegant! I should so like to gather our friends round us, and give a sort of house-warming!"

"That's a primitive, comfortable-sounding notion, Nellie. How much would this friendly little affair cost us?"

"Oh, I've thought that all over. We should have to ask every one we know. It wouldn't do to slight any. Besides, the more the merrier, you know. We could have Smith get up the supper and furnish the decorations. His bill would be about three hundred and fifty—say fifty more for music; and a new dress for me."

"Five hundred dollars, eh, Nellie?"

"Yes, I am sure I could make five hundred do it handsomely. I could send out the invitations for week after next."

"Well, dear, you must let me dream over it. I really didn't know receptions were such expensive affairs. Five hundred dollars for an evening's entertainment; and the prospect of a hard winter, and so much suffering among the poor! Well, I'll tell you in the morning. If I can make up my mind that it is right, you shall have the party."

The rest of the evening was a little constrained. The young wife, seeing that her husband did not care to talk about the reception any more just then, struggled bravely to avoid the subject, and inasmuch as it held possession of all her thoughts, was rather an absent-minded companion.

That night, after his wife was quietly asleep beside him, John Stirling spent an hour of not untroubled thought. Unlike Nellie, he had been brought up in a quiet country home, where five hundred dollars would have been thought a by no means inadequate provision for the support of the whole family during an entire year. Was it right, could it be right, to spend it all upon one evening's entertainment?—for the sake, too, of people who would be in no wise benefited thereby—whose choicest pleasures were common that they had already pallied upon their senses? But then, as his wife had suggested, they had been out so much—would not this drawing back from a return of civilities look very mean?—and John Stirling shrank, with all the pride of a sensitive man, from the least imputation of meanness. They were not rich. True, his capital was his own, and his business was good, but he had not felt that he could afford to spend more than three thousand a

year on home expenses, and here was five hundred extra, upon which he had not counted, coming at once. Surely he could not dare, for such a cause, to stint his contributions for the relief of the suffering?

Could he afford it without? Nellie, the indulged child of wealthy parents, knew nothing of such anxious thoughts; she only heard their result in the morning. Before he gave her his good-by kiss, he said, in a tone little more sober than he meant it should be:

"Well, dear, you shall have your party. You can begin making your arrangements at once. Here is a hundred dollars for the feminine adornments; I will pay Smith and the music afterward."

That was all. John Stirling had a sunny unselfish temper, and when he had made up his mind to grant his wife the indulgence she craved, it would not have been like him to spoil her pleasure by any indications of dissatisfaction.

Still, as he had hinted, her intuitions were strong, and her nature sensitive and impressive, and she had a certain sense of having persuaded her husband somewhat against his own wishes that rather dissipated her to commence her preparations. It was nearly eleven o'clock before she dressed herself for her shopping expedition. She was just tying the strings of her elegant fall hat when she heard a ring at the door, and presently a servant came in with the information that a little child, who had brought home some sewing, wanted to see her.

Mrs. Stirling was motherly by instinct, and her heart warmed at once to the shy little creature who came timidly in. It was a girl not more than seven years old—quite too young, Mrs. Stirling thought, to be trusted alone in the streets; but then she herself had been brought up under the successive rule of nursery maid and governess.

She took the bundle from the child's hand, and said, with the same bright, kind smile which had won John Stirling's bachelor heart away:

"Where did you come from, and how did you find the way here alone, you poor little thing?"

"Sister Anne sent me, ma'am. She had done your embroidery, and she thought if she could get the money for it, to pay Mr. Jenkins, maybe he would let us stay in the room till she got little better."

"She is sick, then?"

"Yes, ma'am. She didn't feel well enough to come. It has been hard getting along all summer, for the ladies she works for were most all out of town, and some of them owing her; and I spoke the worry and the not having much to eat did it, ma'am."

Mrs. Stirling leaned toward the little creature and looked at her more closely. Could it be hunger, she thought, that made those blue eyes look so large, and the skin so transparent? Was this little thing actually suffering for bread, and she going to spend five hundred dollars in an evening, feasting those who never felt a want even of dainties? She knew now what thoughts had been in her husband's mind when he spoke of the suffering among the poor. She said, pleasantly:

"Well, child, you must have some lunch, and then I will go with you to see your sister. I had better speak to her about the work."

"Isn't it right? Can't you pay her?"

The child gave a start of alarm, and spoke with the premature womanliness and the natural apprehension of misfortune which are among the saddest fruits of poverty.

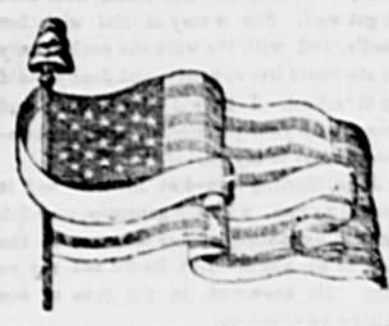
Mrs. Stirling relieved her with ready sympathy.

"Yes indeed, the work is all right. It's done beautifully; but I want to see your sister about some more, and perhaps I can do her good."

It would have made the kind lady's heart ache could she have seen the eagerness with which the half famished child devoured the lunch which was set before her in the kitchen.

In a few moments they were ready to start. Mrs. Stirling had replaced her velvet mantle by a Scotch shawl, her French hat by a simple straw; and with a basket in her hand, containing a few dainties

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per year, in advance; Two Dollars, at the end of the year.
CLIPPING.—We would respectfully call the attention of such as are disposed to send their aid in extending 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 money must accompany the order.
WM. A. PIDGIN & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, are authorized agents.
JOB PRINTING neatly executed.



“Contrabands.”

Much is said now-a-days about contrabands, which being interpreted, means runaway negroes. We believe General Butler first gave them this name. How far our Government ought to interfere, and step in between the relation of master and slave, is becoming the great question of the war. Nobody contends that Congress has a right under the Constitution to emancipate the slaves either with or without compensation to their owners. That the war power confers this right, as a matter of public necessity, is generally conceded, and the only question now before the people is shall it be exercised?

Gen. Fremont's proclamation, declaring the slaves of rebel masters free, was a step in advance of all others in this matter. This act of his immediately attracted public attention, and from the moment the people began to examine it, they saw strong reasons in its favor. This proclamation met with a general response—the masses said it was right, and they say so now. The President, out of deference to the Union men of Kentucky, modified it, but this did nothing to allay or put down treason in that State or any other. Every day's experience shows that the policy of Fremont, as a matter of public necessity, will have to be resorted to by the government, and unless they do it the war will be indefinitely prolonged.

It is said in certain quarters, that in this contest the slaves will take sides with their masters. Facts all show to the contrary. The large number of fugitive slaves that have taken refuge within our lines upon the Potomac, and in Missouri, demonstrates the falsity of such allegations. Even in South Carolina, in the very hot bed of secession, at the capture of the forts at Port Royal, the whites ran away, but the slaves remained. And public sentiment upon this question is bearing down upon the administration. Col. John C. Cochrane, of one of the New York Regiments, and a hunker of the straightest sort in the last Congress, a few days ago, made a speech to his regiment, endorsing Fremont's idea of contrabands, and favored arming them. His men and everybody else present, cheered the sentiment most vociferously. And so well pleased were they that they called out Gen. Cameron, the Secretary of War, and he indorsed Cochrane. This is significant.

We have no disposition to repeat what we have often said upon this question, and our only object in now referring to it, is to call attention to the progressive movements in that direction. We believe it is the immutable decree of the Almighty that this war shall be the end of slavery upon American soil. It is strange that any man of intelligence cannot discern the “signs of the times.” They point one way. And in this movement towards emancipation, the people are far ahead of the Government. We send our men into the field to fight rebels, and not to turn blood hounds and chase runaway negroes for the special accommodation of their rebel masters. That is the very last occupation they ever ought to engage in. The whole system of African slavery in the United States is tottering and falling, and he who undertakes to prop it up will in the end be buried beneath its ruins.

The Skies Brighten.

The people are now fast recovering from the disheartening effects of the series of defeats of our army on the Potomac. In the West the victories of Gen. Nelson in Kentucky and Gen. Grant in Missouri, have a magic influence everywhere among loyal men. The complete success of our fleet at Port Royal, under Gen. Dupont and Gen. Sherman is cheering and encouraging. It is truly wonderful how much a success—a victory can do for us. It keeps up public credit, draws men to the field by way of enlistment, infuses new life and vigor into every movement put forth for the suppression of rebellion, and quickens the blood of every patriot all over the land. Defeat, on the other hand, has a tendency to discourage every well directed effort. We trust the glorious victories recently achieved will be followed up by others. We have a great and powerful army in the field, and the people expect success. And we believe their reasonable expectations will be realized. Defeat will sometimes happen; it is the fortune of war.

Our officers and soldiers are fast improving in military discipline. As soon as they get perfected in this, their movements will be much more rapid and certain. We congratulate our readers upon the fact that the skies are brightening. Courage, then. We are engaged in a glorious cause. Let every patriot take courage. God and right are upon our side, and we shall prevail.

Mason and Shidell among the Yankees.

The capture of these two mischievous rebel traitors is one of the very best things that has happened during the war. Perhaps no other two men in all the South can be found who have done more by way of misrepresenting northern sentiment, and in fanning the flames of disunion in the South, than these two runaway traitors. Mason, in his long Senatorial career from Old Virginia, has always been pompous, arrogant, and insulting to the North. His bitterness of heart and malice towards the people of the free States, is clearly shadowed forth in the present Fugitive Slave Law, of which he was the author. If he has not enjoyed the sincere and hearty contempt of all high-minded, honorable men from all sections in the Union, it has not been because he did not deserve it. In fomenting secession and rebellion in Virginia, he has had a prominent hand from the beginning. The hard-hearted, stiff-necked old rebel richly deserves the gallows; whether he will get his deserts or not, will depend on the clemency of our Government. One thing we maintain, that if he does swing, the memory of old John Brown ought not to be disgraced by executing him in Virginia. Being him up under the shadow of Bunker Hill, and let the live Yankees have a chance to catch a glance at the aristocratic old rascal, as he ends his career between the heavens and the earth.

Shidell has less pomposity, but more cunning than Mason. In three times he is the more dangerous man of the two. Mason is cowardly, of the bull dog stamp; Shidell has the strategic device of the fox. Both are arch traitors, richly deserving a traitor's reward.

All honor to the brave men who caught and secured them in their flight to a foreign port, whether they were bound to negotiate away the rights of their own country.

Let our Government for the present give the traitors snug quarters, and perhaps their future sojourn among Yankees may learn them some of the deceits of life, even if it fails to improve their bad manners.

Exchanging Prisoners.

Our Government at Washington has to a great extent refused to make an exchange of prisoners, upon the ground that a proposition of this kind would be an indirect recognition of the Southern Confederacy. There are potent reasons against both the theory and its practical workings. We can see no substantial reasons for the hypothesis set up by the Administration. An exchange of prisoners would be a recognition of a single fact—that the country is in a state of war; and who is simple enough to deny that? The Confederates profess to be a government—an independent power among the nations of the earth. We deny the whole, and say they are traitors and rebels against their own government. This war is prosecuted on both sides to settle this question. A flag of truce, sent for a specific purpose, is no recognition of a power or a government? It only goes to this extent, that some kind of a war exists, and that soldiers on both sides are held prisoners of war by its ever varying fortunes.

Against the practical operations of the grounds assumed by our Government, there are still greater objections. So far as the men who are held prisoners on both sides are concerned, it is better to have an exchange. And more especially is it true of our own men held by the Confederates as prisoners of war. Many of them are treated with worse than savage cruelty; the sick among them are left without care or proper nursing; the wounded maltreated by their surgeons; while all are subject to gross insult and abuse. We maintain it is the duty of the Government to look after these unfortunate men, and if by an exchange of prisoners it can be done, to relieve them at once from their sufferings. The prisoners have friends and relations in all the States, who are continually filled with anxiety and distress in view of their unfortunate condition.

We know it is the earnest desire of the people everywhere that the government should at once change their policy in this respect. Parents, brothers, sisters, wives and children do not desire their dearest relatives on earth to linger and die in the lathouse and dungeons of Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans, merely to gratify the punctilious notions of our rulers, that relief to these patriotic, abused men would be an indirect recognition of the Davis dynasty.

We understand the government has this important question under consideration, and we trust it will no longer delay that relief it owes to a class of loyal men who perilled their lives, and bravely fought in defense of their country's flag and the government over which it waves.

DEPARTURE OF THE 12TH REGIMENT. Instead of going into camp at Lowell, as was supposed, government has suddenly ordered Col. Shepley's regiment off to “Dixie's land.” The steamer Constitution took on board the regiments at Boston, Monday and Tuesday, and thence proceeded to Port land for the Maine 12th. It was expected they would leave Portland, Wednesday evening or Thursday.

Of course we can only conjecture where they are going, though the impression prevails that the regiment will go into camp at Port Royal—a position more desirable for camping, than can be found in this latitude at this season.

This is probably only a temporary arrangement, since Gen. Butler, it has been understood, has some special service assigned for his division, when completed.

The report that government is to issue permits to trade on the coast, turns out to be untrue. It is stated that government will make Bowdoin an open port, appointing a collector at that point, as at Alexandria.

Gen. Scott's pay and commutations amount to \$770 per month, or \$9,240 per annum.
Mr. Wm. B. F. Davis of North Berwick had three fingers of his left hand cut off by a circular saw in the Mill of Isaac Hobbs, Esq., on Monday, Nov. 11th.

Judge Davis.

For the first time since his appointment, Judge Davis is holding the Court in this County. As our readers will know, he has acquired a reputation second to no man on the Bench as a model Judge. And we but speak the sentiments of all who have been in any way connected with the court, when we say that the high reputation of Judge Davis travelling here before him, has been fully sustained. His charge to the Grand Jury was peculiarly appropriate. Leaving the beaten track, so often travelled over by his predecessors, he gave one of the most clear, lucid and beautiful expositions of the legitimate duties of a Grand Juror which we ever listened to. In hearing parties, Judge Davis has a wonderful degree of patience, while, in all his associations with the Bar and others connected with the court, his bearing is exceedingly urbane, kind and gentlemanly.

In administering justice, he is always cool and impartial, while his judicial opinions are almost always correct. There is a clearness and sincerity about his decisions, which generally convince even those to whom they are adverse, that he is right.

This official visit of Judge Davis to “Old Oxford” has been one very pleasant to all concerned, and we but give expression to a public sentiment, when we express the hope that in time to come it may be often repeated.

Examination of the Highland Family Boarding School.

The examination of this school took place on Friday of last week. The boys sustained themselves remarkably well, under the gratification of their friends present.

The examining committee, with the approval of the Principal, reported the following excellent as worthy of special commendation:

Francis S. Thatcher, of Rockland, for translations from the Odysey.
Edwin S. Perry, of Oxford, for writing Greek with the accents.

Geo. F. Thompson, of the Glen House, N. H., for recitations in Astronomy.
Eugene Lee, of Oxford, for conversations in Spanish.

Olin D. Paine, of Portland, for recitations in Natural Philosophy.
Harry Stowell, of South Paris, for specimens of Book-keeping.

Lyman R. True, of Pownal, for recitations in Arithmetic.
After examination, the Committee examined the rooms of each occupant, where they found everything in good order and in its proper place.

In the evening the boys held a levee to which their friends were invited. The hours whirled away most pleasantly with music, conversation, amusements, refreshments, and the reading of the Highland Sentinel, which was well laden with a variety of matter. Whether the fair address is a little cooish in her proclivities, or whether she felt as all editors do, a right to reject any article, she refused to read the following scintilla bit:

“It is reported that Beauregard's conscience has so affected him that the skin of his face has become so tight as to compel him to sleep with his eyes open in order to keep his mouth shut.”
The term has passed pleasantly away, and nearly every pupil has made arrangements to return the next term.

What the Ladies are Doing.
The ladies of Paris, forwarded, Tuesday, two boxes containing the following articles: 36 pillows and cushions, 57 pillow cases and cushion covers, 10 blankets, 10 sheets, 11 quilts and comforters, 60 towels, 47 pairs of stockings, 12 flannel undershirts, 12 bed gowns, 14 pairs of drawers, 6 dressing gowns, 9 pairs of slippers, 8 pocket handkerchiefs, 29 rolls handkerchiefs, rolls of linen and cotton, yarn for darning, magazines.

It was expected a third box would be dispatched from South Paris, Wednesday. The people of North and West Paris are also preparing boxes.

Mr. Editor: Pursuant to a call to the patriotic ladies of Sumner, a meeting was held at the Congregational Church, on Sumner Hill, Nov. 7th, when a “Soldier's Relief Association” was organized, making choice of the following officers:
Mrs. Gilbert Barrett, President; Mrs. Jacob F. Howe, Vice President; Mrs. Whitman Cummings, Secretary; Mrs. Hiram Heald, Treasurer; with a committee of one from each school district.

Adjourned for one week, with the understanding that each school bring in, as a free will offering, such articles as they could procure in that time, which were called for by the Sanitary Commission, at which time the following articles were contributed:
24 quilts, 8 blankets, 37 pillows, 10 comforters, 31 sheets, 50 pairs pillow-cases, 22 cushions, 16 towels, 4 bed-gowns, 11 shirts, 3 pairs of drawers, 39 pairs socks, 4 pairs mittens, 2 bags dried apple, 1 parcel cocoa, 1 do. arrow root, books, magazines, tracts, bandages, cloth, and lint. One box articles for H. M. Gurney.

The Ladies of Bethel have sent off two boxes for the soldiers, and are busily engaged in putting up a third. Bethel has sent more than her quota to the war.

FOR THE SOLDIERS. The Portland Ladies acknowledge the receipt of boxes from So. Paris, Watford, Norway, Fryeburg, Bridgton, Harrison &c.

EFFECT OF THE ARREST. International law, precedent, and common sense alike seem to prove the act of Lieut. Wilkes, in seizing the rebel commissioners, entirely justifiable. The English captain understood the character of the passengers, and that he took them on board contrary to his duty as a neutral. His act not only laid him liable to search, but seizure and confiscation. Beyond this, the proclamation of his Queen expressly states that any person engaged in carrying officers, dispatches, or any articles for belligerents, does so at his own peril, and the government will do nothing to defend them from liabilities or penal consequences resulting from such acts. There seems to be no possible grounds for trouble to arise from the act, and we learn that it is fully endorsed and approved by our government.

Supreme Judicial Court.

175. Inhabitants of Buckfield vs. Inhabitants of Sumner. Assumpsit for supplies furnished a pauper. After the case was opened to the jury, it was by agreement withdrawn from the jury, and Defendants defaulted. Damages, \$185.58. No cost. Walton & Black for Plffs. Andrews & Long for Defs.

138. Mary A. Bean v. James Brown. Action for forcible entry and detainer. Withdrawn from the jury and continued on Report. Black for Plff. Hammons & Gibson for Defs.

141. Samuel Buck v. Ethel Farrar. An action to recover a balance alleged to be due on a note signed by Def't, and which had been delivered to Plff. Plff. alleged that the full amount due on the note was passed to him in payment, but that the Def't afterwards withdrew one ten dollar bill on a Rhode Island Bank, and did not return another. There is also a count on another note, for the amount of which the Def't had offered to be defaulted. Def't testified that he returned another bill for the same amount, at the same time he took the bill on the Rhode Island Bank. Sampson & Andrews for Plff. Black for Def't.

Verdict for Plff.

50. Inhabitants of Rumford v. Inhabitants of Livermore. An action for supplies furnished by the town of Rumford to one Isaac A. Proctor, a pauper, alleged in the writ to have his settlement in the town of Livermore. Verdict for Def't. Hammons for Plff. Walton for Def't.

On Saturday Peter McAllister, of Lovell, was arraigned on an indictment for being a common seller of intoxicating liquors. Plea no contest. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and in default thereof, to be imprisoned in the county jail sixty days. Committed.

86. As Pratt v. Inhabitants of Andover. This action is brought to recover damages for a personal injury alleged to have been received in consequence of the plaintiff's horse having broken through a bridge in the town of Andover. Verdict for Def't. Howard & Black for Plff. Virgin & Walton for Def't.

Millet v. Hobbs. Action for damage by defendant's dog, to a flock of sheep belonging to plaintiff. On trial at time of going to press, Wednesday morning. Black for Plff. Virgin for Def't.

It is understood that court will adjourn Wednesday night, to Monday next. At that time the criminal docket will be taken up. Judge Davis has expressed his willingness to remain, after the criminal docket is finished, for the purpose of trying civil actions, if the bar desire him to do so.

Inhalation of Ether in Surgical Operations.

A Committee was appointed a year or two since to report on the use of ether and other agents employed in surgical operations.

The committee appears to have come to the conclusion, after a laborious investigation of the whole subject, that ether was comparatively safe for inhalation, but that chloroform is a dangerous substance, and that many deaths have occurred from its use.

The first capital operation, under the influence of ether, was made at the Massachusetts General Hospital, by Dr. George Hayward, Nov. 7, 1846, and it is stated as a remarkable fact that though ether has been inhaled more in that city and vicinity than anywhere else for fifteen years, no fatal result has ever occurred or been heard of in that vicinity, though repeated deaths have happened from chloroform in that period.

Dr. C. T. Jackson thinks that a mixture of four parts ether to one of chloroform is the most convenient method of using it. The great point to be kept in view in administering ether is to have a limited amount of air inhaled with the ether, and this can be done through a sponge. Like every other powerful agent, it should be administered only by competent persons.

BUSINESS CHANGE. We are informed that a change has lately been made in the business management at Snow's Falls. Messrs. Stearns & Co., have sold the establishment to several gentlemen, most of them mechanics, who are to organize a company immediately, and will arrange to carry on the business as heretofore. Each of the former proprietors retain an interest in the factory. The new proprietors will be announced as soon as the company is organized.

COAST DEFENSE. Our readers are already aware of the visit of a commission to Washington, relative to the defense of the coast of Maine. The Governor has assurances that an engineer will be dispatched immediately to take the matter into consideration. Perley writes the Journal the following outline of the plan urged by the commission:

“It is to construct proper fortifications on the borders and shores of that frontier State, and to connect them by such a system of railroads as will make it easy to concentrate a large force at any one point attacked, meet with the favor of those officials who have examined it. The proposed extension of railroads will be met at the lines, it is said, by others from the provinces, aiding to perfect an alliance which the hostile attitude of England toward us renders possible—any probable.”

ADMITTED TO THE BAR. On Wednesday, on motion of Hon. David Hammons, of Bethel, HENRY D. HUTCHINS, of Fryeburg, was admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in all the Courts in this State.

The Governor has tendered Doctor T. H. Brown, of this village, an appointment, as Surgeon, in one of the regiments of volunteers.

Gen. Dix has organized an expedition to Accomac, and adjoining counties, in Virginia, for the protection of the union men. It is stated that the rebels are dispersing, not being able to make a stand.

The Times' Washington despatch says there is an increasing confidence in the entire correctness of Capt. Wilkes' act.
A. G. Brown and James R. Hillan have been elected by the legislature of Mississippi, rebel Senators.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The Magazine will be greatly improved in 1862. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 800 wood engravings—proportionally more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novels are by the best writers. In 1862, Four Original Copyright Novels will be given. ITS FASHIONS ARE ALWAYS THE LATEST AND PRATTEST! Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. IT IS THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES! To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz.—three copies for \$5, five for \$7.50, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis, at a premium. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address C. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PROBATE COURT. The sudden departure of the 12th regiment made it impossible for Judge Winter to be present on Tuesday, consequently the Register was obliged to adjourn the Court. An appointment will be made by the Governor, to fill the vacancy, at the next session of the Council, on the second day of December. We may say for the information of parties that all orders returnable last Tuesday, are continued to the third Tuesday of December.

NEW LAW FIRM. A. H. Walker, Esq., of Fryeburg, has become associated with D. R. Hastings, Esq., under the firm of Hastings & Walker. Mr. Walker takes the whole charge of the business during the absence of Maj. Hastings in the army.

Mr. Walker is the same who obtained a flattering vote in the County Convention, last summer, for the office of County Attorney; and a gentleman who has the professional attainments and ability to win a distinguished position at the bar.

PRESENTATION. We are informed that the friends of Major D. P. Stowell, in Hartford and Canton, have presented him with a sword and sash.

A BIG POTATO STORY. Jonathan Bartlett, Esq., of Stoneham, sends us word that last Spring a friend gave him a single California potato weighing less than a pound. He planted the potato; and recently dug two bushel baskets full, the yield of that single potato. One specimen, the largest of the lot weighed 3 pounds and 13 ounces.

Mr. B. also raised a turnip beet which measured twenty-five inches around it. Can this be beat by anything in the shape and character of a beet, in size?

NEW FLOUR. Persons using the Paris Mills Flour will observe, by their advertisement in another column, that the proprietors have made improvements in the mill, and have secured a stock of new wheat, which they are now grinding. It will be difficult to obtain a finer article than they are now putting up. Give it a trial.

The Westmoreland Times reports that in the late storm snow fell to the depth of a foot at Anagnone; and six inches at Moncton, N. B.

Gen. Kent, of Maine, has been appointed Consul at Paso de Norte, Mexico.

E. D. Ellsworth, brother of the late Col. Ellsworth, has been appointed military store keeper, but has not yet been assigned duty.

Private Judge Freize, of Alexandria, recently decided in a case of a drunken soldier, that he might be let off if he would allow the Judge to send all his remaining cash to his family at the North. This penalty will be hereafter enforced in all cases of drunkenness among the soldiers.

The British brig Mark Kibby has been seized for running the blockade, and the captain committed to Fort Lafayette.

The Springfield armory will produce ten thousand muskets this month. The capacity of the works is still to be increased.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order to place under arrest all persons within our lines, who attempt to execute the duties of any civil officer, under the authority of the State of Virginia, unless in pursuance of the Convention at Wheeling, June 13, 1861. This order is to be promulgated in all the commands of the army.

The engagement at Picketown turns out to be a hoax.

Gen. Hunter repudiates the agreement between Fremont and Price for an exchange of prisoners.

A special dispatch to the Evening Journal, Chicago, says that it has been ascertained that the loss of the rebels at the battle of Belmont was 251 killed, 427 wounded, and 278 missing.

Advice from St. Louis state that the armies of Gen. Price and Ben. McCulloch have retreated into Arkansas. It is understood that they have gone to Fort Smith, where supplies have been collected and winter quarters built. Before leaving Missouri they fired all the hay stacks, corn cribs, &c. in the vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case we pursued them.

Previous reports regarding the imminence of a battle on the 21st inst., originated in a large foraging party of the rebels in Williams Creek being mistaken for the advance guard of the enemy.

FINANCE AND TRADE. The stock market still remains unchanged, and money continues abundant. We heard of sales of Cassio Bank stock during the week at 104 1/2. We also hear of sales of Portland City Bonds at 12 premium, for which there is a moderate demand existing at our quotations.

The total value of Foreign exports from this port for the past week amounts to \$16, 980.10. Included in the shipments were 20,891 Sugar Box Shooks, 1150 Hhd Shooks and beads, 39 M Hoops, 30 M ft. lumber, 260 bbls. potatoes, 230 bbls. flour, 15 do. oil, 7000 lbs. soap, 1600 do. tobacco, 3000 do nails, &c. (Price Current.)

The Battle at Port Royal.

From the account of the special reporter of the N. Y. Tribune, we condense the following account of the fight on Thursday, Nov. 8.

The batteries were situated—one, a strong, admirably built fortification called Fort Walker, mounting 23 guns, one on the side of the Broad River (here about 2 1/2 miles wide), and two other batteries, behind low, elaborate earthworks, on the opposite side of the river. Of the latter, one mounted 15 guns, and was named Fort Beauregard, and the other 4 guns.

The plan of our attack was simple, admirable, and effective, being neither more nor less than for two ships to steam in a circle, or ellipse, running close to one shore as they came down the river, drifting or stopping as slowly as possible past the batteries there, and paying their fiery respects, then making the turn to go back, and as they went up the river, favoring the other batteries with similar compliments—the game to be continued *ad libitum*, or until the Rebel flag came down.

The ships were all prepared for action the day before, and, at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, began to move from their respective points of anchorage, and take their appointed places in the line of battle. At about half-past nine o'clock, they began their magnificent march, in the following order, in two lines, as nearly as it could be preserved; though, after making the first voyage round, it was found feasible and more effective to change slightly the plan, and proceed in a single line, which was done, in obedience to orders signaled from the flagship.

The action commenced at precisely 10 A. M., the first shot being fired from the Hilton Head fortification at the flag-ship, and three guns were fired before we replied. The shots then elicited a reply. Com. Dupont being too punctilious a gentleman to permit so marked a compliment to be long unrequited and unanswered. The two entire broadsides of the Wahash, composed of two batteries of 26 guns each, and the pivot gun, at once poured in their fearful storm of shells upon the batteries on both sides of the river at once. The men, who had stripped to their work, instantly reloaded the guns, and as the frigate moved with just sufficient speed to give her stow-away, and keep her under control, she had the battery in range for twenty minutes, for all of which time the men were loading and firing at the rate of once a minute for each gun—thus giving the immense number of 410 shells that were rammed in upon that devoted garrison by the Wahash alone every time she passed, for after the first she also used only the starboard guns. Let it be noted, too, that the ships were within point-blank range of the shore, some of them approaching within less than 200 yards of the battery; the Bienville, which ran closer in than any other ship, was so close as plainly to distinguish the color of the shirts of the men who worked the guns, and to hear their cries of encouragement to each other. When it is remembered that the guns used are large enough to carry with effective precision two miles and a half, a slight idea of their tremendous effect at such short range can be formed.

Though the Rebel guns in this work were Columbiads, of the largest size, and carrying a 150-pound projectile; and the guns are so heavy as to require 12 men to work each one, and move it effectively on its carriage, such was the irresistible force of our shot, that in 20 minutes, three of these immense Columbiads were dismounted—knocked from their carriages, and rendered completely useless.

Of course the ships were not obliged to wait until they got abreast of the work to commence firing, but the make of the river permitted them to begin to throw angular raking shots at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, firing down the river, keeping it up as they slowly drifted past, and finally finishing the round by pitching some parting shots up the river at a similar angle with the ones first fired. This plan permitted seven or eight of our vessels to play on the fortifications at the same time.

Eight vessels would deliver a broadside of not less than 50 guns at a single fire, led by the battery of the Wahash, of 27 guns; and as each gun could be loaded and discharged once in a minute at the very lowest estimate, it will be seen that more than 50 bombs and other terribly destructive projectiles were rained into the Hilton Head fortification every minute that the fleet was within range.

But little attention was paid to the batteries on the other side of the river at this time, and indeed they would have been perfectly safe from any firing whatever, had they not provoked an occasional shot by their persistence in pitching a shell at every one of our ships that came within their longest range. Those two batteries were comparatively unimportant at the time, as they were on the opposite side of the river from where we desired to land our troops, and were without so dependent on the Hilton Head fortification that as soon as that should fall into our hands, the others would follow their fate, and probably become ours without a struggle.

Each ship was in effective range of the fort for about 20 minutes every time the line came round; they moved like a terrible procession of destroying angels, and at each of their visits, which indeed were few, but not far between, the combined force bailed upon the doomed and devoted shore a fiery storm of more than 400 fiery shells.

Nothing could stand before this fiery storm; guns were hurled from their carriages; houses were knocked into heaps of brick and mortar, and beams and boards; the formidable fort-walls of the solidest masonry were in places torn and splintered, and the tough trees of the pitch pine woods were shivered, twisted, wrenched, and cut off like slender reeds; and the men were beaten into quivering masses of bruised, gray flesh, or were torn into mutilated, ghastly, sickening objects.

After the ships had made one round, and sailed their fiery circle once, the order of battle was changed; certain ones of the gunboats dropped out of their assigned places, having discovered that they could take up a position which would enable them to remain stationary, and still keep up a rapid and galling fire on the Fort. So,

henceforth, the other attacking ships moved in a single line, the Wahash still leading. Four of the gunboats ran into the high of the river to the north of the Fort, where they were enabled to keep up an enfilading fire, that completely raked the entire fortifications of Fort Walker, and distressed the enemy exceedingly.

For the third time the fleet rounded their circular track, and came slowly down to pay their respects again. Again was the whole fire of the fleet concentrated on the Wahash, and afterward in turn on each one of the ships, as they passed in a fiery procession before the shore, delivering with the utmost coolness and the most exact precision their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effectively than ever, and again steaming away unharmed, and turning the point for still another round.

The utmost consternation now took full possession of the rebels, and in an uncontrollable panic they fled with the utmost precipitation. The panic at Ball Run was not more complete; indeed, not half so much so, for the rebels in their mortal terror ran for the woods without stopping for anything whatever. They left in their tents hundreds of dollars of money, gold watches, costly swords, and other valuables, showing that their fear was uncontrollable and complete.

The flight was observed first from the little gunboat Mercury, was communicated to the flag ship, and was immediately telegraphed to all the fleet.

Capt. John Rogers, now the commander of the sloop-of-war Flag, who had been on board the Wahash, acting as aid to Flag-Officer Dupont during the fight, was once sent on shore in a boat with a flag of truce to ascertain if the flight was real or a feint. He found the fort entirely deserted, and immediately with his own hand ran up the Stars and Stripes on the ramparts.

At precisely 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861, the American flag was planted in South Carolina, on a South Carolina fort, for the first time since it was hauled down at the disgraceful capture of Fort Sumter.

The thousands of men on the transports witnessed the event with frantic delight, and hailed the flag with cheers that seemed to have no limit, either in number or in enthusiasm, and in less than five minutes half a dozen brass bands on the various decks were filling the rebel air with the joyous, triumphant, and unaccompanied strains of “The Star Spangled Banner” and “Yankee Doodle.”

The action lasted exactly five hours, from the minute of firing the first shot to the instant of running up the flag.

Our troops immediately landed, and took possession of the forts, throwing out pickets in every direction, expecting a night attack; but none was made.

The next day it was found that all the other forts had been abandoned, in as great haste as Fort Walker.

A visit to the town showed that it had been abandoned except by negroes, who were breaking open stores and robbing the houses of their masters, who had tried without avail to take them off. The town has been occupied by our forces.

Our loss all told, is eight dead, and about 25 wounded.

BREKIDT AND BEER. The following appears in the Advertiser, copied from the Kennebec Journal:

“The Oxford Democrat, in speaking of the visit of Hon. E. P. Weston, Superintendent of Common Schools, to the Normal School at Paris, says that Mr. Weston makes the tour of the State by private carriage, as conducive to pleasure and comfort, with the simple abatement of reaching definite points on time. This is precisely the difference between pleasure and business travel. The pleasure seeker in his private carriage,

For The Oxford Democrat.

From the Maine Tenth.

IN CAMP NEAR WASHINGTON JUNCTION, MARYLAND, Nov. 9th, 1861. **MR. EDITOR:**—Since my last was written we have moved, bag and baggage, about nine miles from Baltimore, and are now encamped near Washington Junction. On Sunday last we were informed that an order had been received for our removal the next day, and we were commended to be ready with our knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, &c. &c. for an early start in the morning. Monday morning, at 4 o'clock, the Reville was sounded, and the camp was soon in commotion. Here is presented an animated scene indeed. Some are carrying forth the straw from the tents, emptying it in heaps upon the ground to be burned; some are packing those numerous & canteens, the use of which is so well known to the soldier; some taking an early breakfast at the kitchen tent; some gathered around the camp fires, or shivering in the cool morning air; some striking the tents; many running about, giving the whole camp an air of indescribable confusion; while through all and above all comes the "eternal and irrefragable" cry of the omnipresent new-boy—"Morning, Clipper—another battle!" Soon the straw is fired, and huge volumes of black smoke roll up to the cold gray sky, obscuring the dim light of the faintly struggling stars; while the bright blaze lights up the beautiful grove with its ruddy glare, tingling the leaves as with silver, as they quiver and rustle in the morning breeze.

Immediately the tents are struck and packed; the Sergeants cry, "Fall in, men!" the band strikes up; and off we march, amidst the cheers of the people, "through Baltimore," thinking all the while what a contrast our march presents to that of the Massachusetts Sixth, on the bloody 19th of April. After a short delay, we take the cars and roll off toward our destination, bidding farewell to the present, to the city of bricks, mud and monuments.

The scenery on the way is varied, consisting mostly of banks of red sand, green fields, or covered with corn, either standing or in the shock, and occasional forests in their autumnal tints and gorgeous hues. After a short ride we arrive at the Junction, disembark, and take up our line of march for the camp of the Wisconsin Fourth. The latter Regiment is about to depart, and we are to occupy their old camping ground. A fine Regiment, the Wisconsin Fourth. One of the Maryland girls in the vicinity, we are informed, has signified her devotion to the Union, by taking one of the Wisconsin boys "for better or for worse." She goes with the Regiment as cook. Surely, our Unionist, at least, has succeeded in obtaining "independence for the past," if not "security for the future."

In a few days our tents were pitched, floored in substantial manner, and littered (Company G's at least) with soft cedar boughs, and we are now once more enjoying the quiet routine of camp life. Our labor, however, is much more arduous than before, as we have several bridges to guard, day and night, and are engaged in the construction of a small fort, which is to command one of them. It mounts seven guns, and is now almost completed.

Those of your readers having correspondents in the Tenth, are informed that all letters intended for them should still be directed to Baltimore. Truly yours, **PRIVATUS**

Capture of Mason & Slidell.

The telegraph reports that the rebel Commissioners, who it was supposed had gone to Europe, are safely in our hands. Lieut. Wilkes, of the steamer San Jacinto, ascertaining that they were on board the British mail steamer, off Bermuda, boarded her with thirty-five men, and took off the Commissioners. The San Jacinto was on her way home from the African coast. Lieutenant Wilkes was sent out several months since to assume command; and is the same who commanded the South American exploring expedition. He belongs in Washington, and is about 55 years of age.

It is proposed in Washington, if England demands explanation of the act, to disclaim the act, and make Wilkes an admiral.

GRAIN INJURED AT THE WEST. The rains and warm weather of October have done immense damage to Western farmers. The grain in stack has become so water-soaked that all the outside grains have vegetated, so that many of the stacks look more like grassy mounds than they do like grain-stacks. The warm and wet weather has affected old corn in the crib, so that much of it is more or less musty.

SENATOR SUMNER'S WORCESTER SPEECH IN KENTUCKY. Several thousand copies of Senator Sumner's recent speech at Worcester, which disturbed the equanimity of our contemporaries, have been circulated in Kentucky. A Colonel of the State, now in the Union service, writes thus: "Sumner's speech strikes the key note for the Union cause in Kentucky, and his policy, if followed up by the Administration, will insure us a speedy triumph. The President seems to rely upon Holt, but Holt has been too long in Washington, and away from Kentucky, to understand the popular feeling here. His system tends to make all men of property not exactly open traitors, but indifferent, which is almost as bad. Town one hundred and fifty slaves and am ready to lose them and my life to save the Union. In the property of traitors any more sacred than my own? or why, in crushing treason, are we to be restrained from striking in the only tender spot?" [Traveller.]

The New Bedford Mercury says that Mr. Eustis, Slidell's Secretary, who was captured with him, is a Massachusetts man, a descendant of Gov. Eustis. He was formerly a Know Nothing member of Congress from New Orleans, and married the only daughter of Corcoran, the banker. He is a dashing blade.

It is stated that the government has now a volunteer force of 450,000 men in the field—looking but 20,000 of the number authorized by Congress.

Hughes, Mayor of the "Impregnable City," has been appointed Consul to Buenos Ayres.

OPINION OF SECRETARY CHASE. At the meeting of the bank committee, in New York, last Saturday, to consider the expediency of taking \$50,000,000 of the six per cent loan, it was decided to take it.

During a part of the time of meeting Mr. Chase was present, and in a speech of some length, gave very strong and pointed assurances that the government now saw their way clearly to quell the rebellion; that they had information which warranted him saying that the public would soon hear glad tidings of success, more startling and more effective in their results than those from Port Royal and the West; that neither the government nor General McClellan ever had the least idea of placing the army in winter quarters, but, on the contrary, the military plans all contemplated regular, systematic and energetic activity in pushing forward upon the rebels as prudence and judgment dictated; that government had ample funds to supply every liability until February 1, and that all the machinery of the departments was gradually working into a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

The impression made upon the assembled bank managers was increased confidence in the government, and a feeling that rapid progress was being made to suppress the rebellion.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has resolved to memorialize Congress for the establishment of a mail steamship line between San Francisco and China.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS FOR THE ARMY. Both the tract societies call for money to enable them to supply the demand for religious books in the army. The New York Society has expended nearly \$10,000 for this purpose, but has received less than half that amount specially directed to the object. The society has furnished to the army and navy 14,000,000 pages of religious reading, including more than 40,000 volumes of camp and pocket libraries. The pressure upon the society for grants from chaplains, officers, army committees, nurses and others, is increasing and irrepressible. Abundant evidence is given demonstrating the eagerness with which the publications are read, and their highly beneficial influence upon the soldiers.

A letter in the Portland Courier from Augusta says that perhaps the most laborious, and under the circumstances the best natured man about the Capital, is the hard working, pains taking Adjutant General Hodson. His office is besieged from morning till night, independent of the regular business, by anxious papas and mammas and guardians, who have young hopefuls that "listed" without permission.

THE LOAN IN CALIFORNIA. The California papers express the belief that several millions of the national loan will be taken in that State, since the miner may better invest his means in Government paper bearing such a rate of interest than bury it in the ground. "There are millions of dollars," says the Alta, "in this State hid away in mattresses, sewed up in old stockings, and buried in holes, which we are persuaded will be taken out and invested in the Treasury notes which are now beginning to enter into the general circulation of the country."

GEN. CHASE'S VICTORY. "Malakoff" writes from Paris to the New York Times: "We have heard from a gentleman who has ramifications in secession society, that the ready taking of the second and third national loan has struck the secession gentlemen with more dismay than any event that has occurred in the history of the war. They still counted, it seems, upon divisions in the North, and perhaps a little upon its cupidity. But since it is now not a question of 'who will take the loan?' so much as 'who shall we let have it?' the tables are quite turned, and we can understand their disappointment. The first and ablest, and most efficient general in the nation, is evidently Salmon P. Chase."

The steam transport Atlantic, from Port Royal, 16th, at 3 P. M., has arrived. Beaufort had not been occupied by the United States troops.

Several visits had been made to Beaufort by a regiment of us, but they have retired, leaving the place deserted. Everything was quiet.

The stores and ordnance had nearly all been landed. Advice per Atlantic state that the position of our troops is considered safe. Extensive works are rapidly progressing, and guns are being mounted. The entire movements extend to Beaufort about five miles from the Port on Hilton Head, and are under the supervision of Capt. Gilmore.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19. Appleton Oaksmith, the reported owner of the slave Augusta, has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

From the New England Farmer. **The Cattle Markets at Brighton, Cambridge & Medford.** **THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1861.** **At market, 2000 cattle, and 3200 sheep.** **PRICES:** Beves—extra, \$6.25 and 6.50. First quality, \$5.75 and 6.00. Second quality, \$5.00 and 5.50. Third quality, \$4.00 and 4.75. **Sheep and lambs—extra, \$8.50.** **In lots, \$2.75; 2.75; 3.00; 3.25.** **Working oxen—\$3.50; 7.00; 10.00; 11.00.** **Milk cows—\$2.50; 3.00; 4.00; 4.50; 5.00; 5.50; 6.00; 6.50; 7.00; 7.50; 8.00; 8.50; 9.00; 9.50; 10.00; 10.50; 11.00; 11.50; 12.00; 12.50; 13.00; 13.50; 14.00; 14.50; 15.00; 15.50; 16.00; 16.50; 17.00; 17.50; 18.00; 18.50; 19.00; 19.50; 20.00; 20.50; 21.00; 21.50; 22.00; 22.50; 23.00; 23.50; 24.00; 24.50; 25.00; 25.50; 26.00; 26.50; 27.00; 27.50; 28.00; 28.50; 29.00; 29.50; 30.00; 30.50; 31.00; 31.50; 32.00; 32.50; 33.00; 33.50; 34.00; 34.50; 35.00; 35.50; 36.00; 36.50; 37.00; 37.50; 38.00; 38.50; 39.00; 39.50; 40.00; 40.50; 41.00; 41.50; 42.00; 42.50; 43.00; 43.50; 44.00; 44.50; 45.00; 45.50; 46.00; 46.50; 47.00; 47.50; 48.00; 48.50; 49.00; 49.50; 50.00; 50.50; 51.00; 51.50; 52.00; 52.50; 53.00; 53.50; 54.00; 54.50; 55.00; 55.50; 56.00; 56.50; 57.00; 57.50; 58.00; 58.50; 59.00; 59.50; 60.00; 60.50; 61.00; 61.50; 62.00; 62.50; 63.00; 63.50; 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