

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 50.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED

TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 34, NO. 4.

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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 lend 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.
S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, are our authorized agents.
JOB PRINTING neatly executed.

D. H. YOUNG,
PAINTER,
And agent for
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
NORWAY, ME.

DR. A. THOMPSON,
DENTIST,
No. 2, Beal's Block,
NORWAYVILLE, ME.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber.
Dr. Thompson will visit BETHEL the first of each month, and remain one week.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide.

WM. W. BOLSTER,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law
DIXFIELD,
OXFORD COUNTY, ME.

O. W. BURNHAM,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
MECHANIC FALLS, ME.
Soldier's Back Pay, Bounty and Pensions,
and Widow's Half Pay, promptly attended to.

VIRGIN & KING,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
NORWAY, ME.

Soldier's Back Pay, Bounty & Pensions,
And Widow's Pensions, obtained at reasonable rates.

O. W. BLANCHARD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
RUMFORD POINT, ME.
Agent for procuring pensions, arrears of Pay,
and Bounty.

Soldier's Claims.

THE subscriber having applied for a license for the purpose, will promptly attend to all claims of soldiers against the government.
D. HAMMONS.
BETHEL, Nov. 18, 1862.

HORATIO AUSTIN,
SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY,
PARIS, ME.
All communications and precepts addressed to me will receive prompt attention.

JOHN JACKSON,
Coroner, and Deputy Sheriff
FOR OXFORD & FRANKLIN CO'S.
Dixfield, Maine.
All business will receive prompt attention.

J. S. POWERS,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FRYEBURG, ME.
All Precepts by mail promptly attended to.

D. D. RIDLON,
Deputy Sheriff and Coroner
FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD,
KUSAR FALLS, ME.

E. E. RICE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
BROWNFIELD, ME.

H. B. HALL,
Druggist and Apothecary,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oil, Stuffs, Glass,
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
CHAPMAN'S BLOCK,
BETHEL, ME.
Agent for all the popular Patent Medicines.

J. G. RICH,
HUNTER, TRAPPER AND GUIDE.
UPTON, Oxford County, Me.
Good Bait and Reliable Guides furnished to Sportsmen on application at my house in Upton, or by Mail.

CLOCKS & WATCHES
Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,
CAREFULLY REPAIRED, BY
B. WALTON.
PARIS HILL, Oct. 16.

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Fire and Life Insurance,
—AND—
Real Estate Agent,
NORWAY, MAINE.
All business done at very low terms.

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Journal.

WOODED AND MARRIED AND A.

"Mrs. Crofton! Mrs. Crofton!" How odd it appears to me to be called Crofton, and Mrs., too! I can hardly believe that I am a married, although I am writing in this splendid library and my husband has just left his morning kiss on my lips. It was really wonderful, the way it all came about. It would certainly never have happened but for my visit to Mrs. Renton.

Last autumn, I was invited with my parents and my two sisters to spend a couple of weeks at Firgrove with the Rentons. Mamma refused at first to let me go because she thought that four persons were enough for one party, but Mrs. Renton wouldn't listen to her. She said that, apart from the pleasure of seeing me, she found me invaluable when the house was full, because I did a thousand things for her convenience and the pleasure of her guests which a servant couldn't do and no other visitor would do; and that she should like to keep me not only two weeks but two years.

My sisters had each a regular outfit for the occasion, but mamma said that I needed nothing. I suppose she was right, for I had a sprigged muslin for the arm days made out of a dress which Josephine had worn the year before, and for cold weather I had a green silk, made of one of Georgiana's. They were pieced a trifle, to be sure for they had been originally low in the waist and I wore nothing which didn't button to the throat; but I had a good supply of crimped ruffles to wear with them, and I thought then, and think still, that they were very pretty.

Mrs. Renton appeared delighted to see me, and although my sisters smiled at my credulity in thinking her sincere, my heart went out to meet her. Perhaps she didn't mean it all, but I imagined she did, and that put me at ease at once. I still believe that I was right, for she gave me a little room which had belonged to her daughter Agnes, a lovely child who died when she was only ten years old. There was her portrait exquisitely painted and with a heart full of love looking out from the meek blue eyes and voicing itself in the curves of the delicately molded lips. There, too, was her book case—carved rosewood with glass doors—some of the most worn volumes in which were mature enough for girls of eighteen. There, also, were her writing desk, and her work-basket, with the needle in an unfinished leaf, just as she left it. The chambermaid told me that I was the first person who had occupied the chamber since Agnes died, and although I was a little awed, and perhaps a little frightened, when I first went into it, I think its tranquil atmosphere and the memories of generosity and self-denial which thronged about the beautiful picture helped me to bear patiently the annoyances which I experienced during my stay.

For there were annoyances which I could not avoid, and which were at times hard to endure; although I ought not to complain of them, since they occurred in consequence of the favor in which I was held by those persons whom I admired and loved the most. The very first night after my arrival at Firgrove, Mrs. Renton came and sat down by my bed. For a few minutes she was silent; and I knew by her looks that it made her sorrowful to see me in Agnes' place. So I put my arms round her neck, and asked her to let me be, as far as I could, a true daughter of the house, and do, as far as I knew how, all that Agnes would do if she were there instead of me. Mrs. Renton did not answer immediately; she wept silently, but I don't think there was any bitterness in her tears. By and by she kissed me without saying anything of Agnes. Instead of alluding to her, she told me that some of her guests were selfish and exacting, and demanded more than their share of her attention; that others were feeble, and had a claim upon her, while she desired to keep a little time for Mr. Renton, and to look a little after the twins, Maggie and Annie. "One day," she continued—"One day, my dear, you will know what all these perplexities mean."

I laughed and answered that I should never have a house of my own, for I was so small and dark and awkward that mamma despaired of seeing me married, and I was quite content to remain papa's darling, for that was the title which he always gave me.

Mrs. Renton replied pleasantly that she knew very well from papa how necessary I was to him, but that it was just possible that I might become as indispensable to another as I was to him.

After she left me I lay awake a long time wishing I could know the very words papa used when he spoke of me to her; for, although I knew he loved me very much he never told me so except by the tones of his voice and the warm glances of his eyes.

The principal topic of conversation among a part of the guests at Firgrove was the an-

ticipated arrival of Mr. Gilbert Crofton, a brother of our hostess. Miss Amelia Monkton and her brother, Conrad, declared him to be by far the best match in the country. They spoke of him as remarkably handsome, of good family, traveled, accomplished, and very wealthy. He inherited Aspenholt, the old family mansion, they said, with a magnificent lawn and garden, a fine library, and endless quantities of silver and linen. I heard his name so often that I grew curious, and when a week passed by without bringing him, I said that I hoped we should have a peep at him before we left. I was sorry a minute after for Josephine laughed smugly, and Georgiana replied that perhaps I expected to make a conquest of him.

He did arrive the same evening, but I saw very little of him, for in the morning there was never any room in the carriages for me to drive or a horse for me to ride, and if walking was proposed, the twins were sure to want me to dress their dolls, or help on with a game. Then, in the evening, I was always needed to play the piano for the dancers, or to make a fourth at whist, or to be beaten at chess by old Mr. Blakeman, who was so pettish and quarrelsome over the board that every one but me declined his invitations.

When the fortnight was over, my parents and sisters returned home; but Mrs. Renton wouldn't listen to their proposal to take me with them. She said that she had not been able to do anything for my pleasure, and that I must remain until there were fewer guests, so that I might have my share in the festivities of the house. After a deal of talking, mamma consented to leave me, on condition that I would spend three hours in the library every day, over my Italian and German.

Mr. Crofton left the same morning that my friends did, and I didn't expect to see him again, nor did I feel any regret; for, whenever he noticed me at all, it was in such a teasing way, that I had hard work to appear indifferent. When I was fresh and in good spirits I asked to say something sharp and unmaidenly; and when I was tired out the tears would scarcely be kept back. I think I really enjoyed his absence, when behold late in the evening he reappeared accompanied by a younger sister, whom he called Angelica, and who was both pretty and good natured; and bringing a man servant, three saddle horses and two dogs. Oddly enough, everything was changed for me from that moment. Angelica—she insisted upon my calling her by her first name—took turns with me in playing the piano, and while she was at the instrument I danced with her brother. She also, occasionally, took my seat at the whist-table, allowed herself to be beaten at chess by Mr. Blakeman, and aided me in the nursery games. One of the new saddle horses was kept for my sole use, and the two splendid dogs were never so happy as when trotting by my side about the grounds, or curled up at my feet while I studied my dictionaries and grammars. Mr. Crofton was as teasing as ever when there were listeners about, but he defended me adroitly against Amelia Monkton and the Alans, who seemed to grudge me even a look at his face, and he seldom failed to share the library with me for at least a part of my three hours confinement. Sometimes he wrote letters, but more frequently he read with me Italian and German poets, instructing me respecting the force and point of the diction, quoting kindred passages from other writers, and explaining such imagery and allusions as I didn't fully understand. At such moments there was in his manner a mingled deference and tenderness which wholly won my confidence, and I sometimes looked up suddenly from my book, half doubting if he were indeed the same person who shot so many sparkling arrows at me in the presence of the other guests.

My wardrobe began to look scanty, but although Amelia Monkton and the three Alans sneered at my one evening dress, I should never have thought of asking mamma for anything. Mrs. Renton must have hinted to her the propriety of sending me some more garments, for soon after she had added a postscript to one of my letters, I received a handsome silk, cherry and black, beautifully trimmed with lace; a maroon-colored merino with nice velvet ribbons, and a stout walking dress with extravagantly heavy boots. Amelia and her companions sneered again at my preparations for a winter campaign, but Mr. Crofton, who dropped into Mrs. Renton's private sitting-room while she was looking at the articles, exclaimed upon seeing the boots that they were just the things I needed, and that he would ask me to try them in an excursion to the crags, a high bluff which commanded a lovely landscape. Accordingly, the next morning, he made up a party for walking, but he led us—purposely, I have since ascertained—through such tiresome paths and over such wearisome hills that everybody was full of complaints except Angelica and I, and after that he politely set the rest aside. I enjoyed these walks

perfectly, because Mr. Crofton was at once so gentle and entertaining. It was delightful to listen to the fine poetry and spicy anecdotes amidst the charming scenery through which we passed, and although I could add but little from my own stores to the conversation, yet I am sure my face must have expressed the pleasure which I received.

My sky was not always so cloudless. The idea that Mr. Crofton could regard me as anything but a mere school-girl had not occurred to me. Mrs. Renton told me and others that her brother was pleased to find at the house a child intelligent enough for a companion, yet too young for flirtation and scandal; and that, were I older, he would not permit himself to offer such marked attentions. Yet Miss Monkton and her set made me so uncomfortable by a series of petty annoyances that I dreaded to enter the drawing-room; and once or twice I even dined in the nursery with the twins to escape their malice.

I could not accomplish this, do as I would. I was sitting with Maggie one twilight, holding her hand while she went to sleep, when Amelia and Conrad entered the hall. The door was partly open but they did not perceive it, and as my name was about the first word spoken, I could not refrain from quietly listening to what came next.

"How ridiculous Gilbert Crofton's manner is towards that absurd child!" said Amelia.

"She isn't absurd, and he isn't ridiculous," replied Conrad. "She is a bright little thing; homely, to be sure, but perfectly unassuming, and good natured almost to a fault; and he, I imagine, is glad to come across one of the sex who does not flatter him, and who does not say 'yes,' eternally to his remarks and propositions, however absurd they may be."

"At any rate it isn't right for him to be so exclusive in his attentions. By and by she will think he wants to marry her."

Perhaps he will want to marry her, but I lose my guess if she isn't as much astonished as anybody when he tells her so, if he ever does. One thing, however, is certain, Amelia, you only lower yourself by joining those ill-bred Alans in snubbing Miss Marion. I have seen Crofton's face turn absolutely white with rage when Clara Alan has stung her with her mean, suspicious shafts."

The speakers passed on, leaving me grieved and angry and crushed beneath a vague sense of injustice which I could not entirely understand. I half resolved not to go down to dinner, and then I remembered that Angelica was gone, and that no one would be willing to play for the dancing, or to bear poor Mr. Blakeman's pettishness; so, instead of indulging myself in an unhappy evening alone, I made my prettiest toilette, did my duty thoroughly and cheerfully, and was rewarded with a precious half hour with Mrs. Renton in her room before retiring to mine.

The Monktons and Alans departed and two other sets came and went, but my hosts still found some excellent reason why I should remain, especially after Angelica left. For two weeks we had an old gentleman who wanted somebody to read to him every day, so I gave him my three hours of translations, a good exercise for me and pleasant for him, since I always selected something lively if not positively comic. Next an Aunt of Mrs. Renton arrived who was nearly blind. Usually, during her visits, Mrs. Renton was her constant companion. She walked and drove and sat beside her, describing everybody and everything about them, and furnishing her with all those little hints and suggestions which in conversation are telegraphed by the eyes. But I took her place, a great relief to her and no hardship to me, especially as Mr. Crofton sometimes assisted me for an hour, thus giving me time to run about the garden and fulfill my promise to mamma.

I had been at Firgrove three months when papa wrote me that he could no longer spare his darling. Mr. Crofton brought the letter to me in the library and stood waiting for me to read it, after which he wished me to join himself and Mrs. Renton in a visit to the crags.

"What does papa write?" he asked, as I began to re-fold the sheet.

"He writes that I must come home directly, for he cannot spare his darling any longer."

Then Mr. Crofton said gravely and tenderly, "Neither can I spare my darling." Notwithstanding he was so serious, I thought he was making sport of me. My cheeks crimsoned and my eyes flashed as I said, "When you have teased me heretofore Mr. Crofton, it has been upon indifferent subjects. To make sport of me now amounts to an insult."

"I am not making sport of you, Marion," he answered very gently. "I have loved you, God alone knows how much, ever since the first week of our acquaintance, when you moved so quietly about, sending peace and sunshine through the discordant

elements of my sister's house. I ought to have spent this summer at Aspenholt; but I could not leave you. I cannot part with you now, Marion. Let me try to make you love me."

He took my hand as he spoke and looked full into my eyes. I think he saw there an answering fervor, for at that moment I became conscious of my own affection for him—an affection which had been strengthening hour by hour for many days. He must have seen it, I am sure, for he snatched me up in his arms, and carrying me straight to Mrs. Renton's sitting-room, he exclaimed, "Mary, I have won her!"

I expected that Mrs. Renton would be overwhelmed with astonishment and perhaps anger, but she embraced me quietly and warmly, and said, "Three months ago, dear Marion, I knew that you would one day be Gilbert's and mine."

Mrs. Renton accompanied Gilbert and me to my home. Papa was silently happy to see me again, silently sad at the thought that he had ceased to be the first in my heart; but I cannot describe the reception which mamma and the girls gave us. There was a refined deference in their manner toward my companion, which I had never seen them exhibit before, and to me they were, for the first time, heartily affectionate. The period of petty neglects and small snubbing was over; so also, was that of dresses made of discarded garments. Scarcely, indeed, was Mrs. Renton out of the house before mamma started for the city to commence preparations for a splendid bridal outfit.

I can with difficulty persuade myself that that was six months ago, or that I am really writing in this noble library, with my husband's kiss warm upon my lips and the servant's "Mrs. Crofton," echoing in my ears.

TOO RIPE. It used to be the custom for planters at the South to purchase clothing for their slaves by wholesale, and as they had not the opportunity to examine closely each article, were sometimes swindled by bad articles being thrown in with the good.

One of these parties having laid in a box of shoes, and distributed a few of them among the negroes, a few days afterwards Old Bob, a favorite servant, found that the shoes that had fallen to his lot were bursting. So, going to his master, he said:

"Massa, where you buy dese shoes?"

"I bought them in New Orleans, Bob."

"Well, whar did de New Orleans people buy 'em?"

"They bought them from the people up North—they bought them from the Yankees."

"Well, whar do de Yankees get 'em?"

"The Yankees? why, they pick them off the trees, Bob."

"Well," responded Bob, holding up his shoes, "I reckon de Yankees didn't pick this yere pair soon enough, Massa; I reckon he waited till—till—till dey was a little too ripe!"

CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING. Good old Deacon Adams, having occasion to spend a night at a hotel, was assigned a room in which there were three single beds, two of which already contained occupants. Soon after the light was extinguished, a man in one of the other beds began to snore so loudly as to prevent his falling asleep. The tumult increased as the night wore away, until it became absolutely fearful. Two or three hours after midnight the snorer turned himself in bed, gave a hideous groan and became silent. The deacon had supposed the third gentleman asleep, until at this juncture he heard him exclaim:

"He's dead, thank God! He's dead!"

CLERICAL WIT. A Universalist clergyman of Wisconsin, who has recently returned home from a term of service as chaplain to a regiment in the Army of the Cumberland, spoke in a town meeting the other day and in the course of his remarks touched on the atrocious barbarities of the rebels. "My friends," said he, I have always preached to you against any such institution as hell, or future punishment, but my experience within the last few months has modified my opinions somewhat; I believe there is a hell provided for those wicked devils as a military necessity."

A political candidate out West came upon "a poor white man," who had a vote to give, if he did have to do his own milking. The candidate, Jones, asked him if he should hold the cow, which seemed to be uneasy, and the old man consenting very readily, he took her by the horns and held her fast till the operation was done.

"Have you had Robinson (his rival) around here lately?" he asked.

"Oh yes! He's behind the barn, holding the calf."

Men and actions, like objects of sight, have their points of perspective; some must be seen at a great distance.

BREVITIES.

Some people are so fond of ill luck they run nine-tenths of the way to meet it.

In a steamer crossing the English channel, an Englishman, after discoursing at length upon this subject, closed by saying, "I thank God that I am an Englishman." A Frenchman sitting by replied, "I thank God that you are an Englishman too."

Little Daisy's mamma was trying to explain to her the meaning of a smile. "Oh, yes! I know," said the child, "It is the whisper of a laugh."

A German was asked to give a receipt in full. He studied, scratched his head, and after a desperate mental effort produced the following:

"I ish full. I wants no more money."
John Swackhammer.

A little boy seeing a drunken man prostrate before the door of a groggery, opened the door, and putting in his head, said to the proprietor: "See here, sir, your sign has fallen down."

M. About, in a recent publication, says of an avaricious man, that "it had been proved that, after having kindled his fire, he stuck a cork in the end of the bellows to save the little wind there was left in them."

A young Republican of Bucksport made the following query to a copperhead in that town: "Why are copperheads like the earth?" Ans. "Because they are flattened at the poles."

It is the highest duty, privilege, and pleasure for noble men to be the architects of their own fortunes, working their own way through life and earning what they possess.

The man that tied a knot in a cord of wood wants to know if ever you heard a hay-cock crow.

PURITAN WEDDING DISCOURSES. The practice of wedding discourses was handed down into the last century, and sometimes beguiled the persons concerned into rather startling levities. For instance, when Parson Smith's daughter Mary was to marry young Mr. Cranch—(what graceful productions of pen and pencil have come to this generation from the posterity of that union!) the father permitted the saintly maiden to decide on her own text for the sermon, and she meekly selected "Mary hath chosen that better part that shall not be taken away from her," and the discourse was duly pronounced. But when her wild young sister Abby was bent on marrying a certain Squire Adams, called John, whom her father disliked, and would not even invite to dinner, she boldly suggested for her text, "John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say he hath a devil." But no sermon stands recorded under this prefix, though Abby lived to be the wife of one President of the United States and the mother of another. [Atlantic Monthly.]

PICTURES. A room with pictures in it and one without pictures, differ about as much as a room with windows and one without windows. Nothing is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than bleak walls with nothing on them—for pictures are loop-holes of escape to the soul, leading to other scenes and other spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing or even, reading, on looking up not to have his line of vision chopped off by an odious white wall, but to find his soul escaping as it were, thro' the frame of an exquisite picture, to other beautiful and perhaps heavenly scenes, where the fancy for the moment may revel refreshing and delighted. Thus pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are a relief to the imprisoned thought; they are books, they are histories and sermons, where we can read, without the trouble of turning over the leaves. [Powning.]

There are but two ways which lead to great aims and achievements—energy and perseverance. Energy is a rare gift, it provokes opposition, hatred, and reaction. But perseverance lies within the reach of every one, its power increases with its progress, and it is but rarely that it misses its aim.

Robert Hall said of family prayers, "It serves as an edge and a border to preserve the web of life from unravelling."

AFFECTION. I am more and more convinced, as the years pass away, that the choicest thing this world has for a man is affection—not any special variety of affection, but the approval, the sympathy, and the devotion of true hearts. [Titcomb.]

In a Probate Court in Massachusetts, recently, a party presented a will for probate. The Judge inquired of him, "Has any notice been published?" "Notice! your Honor," replied the party, "oh, yes; an 'obituary notice' was published, soon after the testator's decease."

Editorial Correspondence.

Augusta, Jan. 4, 1864.

The members of the Legislature have commenced to arrive and by this evening, a majority of the House and Senate will probably be here. Further speculation relative to the organization of the House and Senate or with reference to the persons who will go into the several departments, we will not make, for the reason that before the issuing of our next paper all these matters will probably be pretty well settled. The nomination of Joseph Baker, Esq., as judge of the S. J. Court was on Tuesday last withdrawn by the Governor, and Charles Danforth, Esq., of Gardiner, nominated in his stead. The Governor further nominated Mr. Baker for County Attorney for Kennebec, a place that will be vacant in case Mr. Danforth is confirmed by the council, as undoubtedly he will be. The Council, as undoubtedly he will be. The Council, as undoubtedly he will be.

The three veteran Regiments in this city are now nearly full, and soldiers are coming in in large numbers every day. The Battery of Capt. Twitchell is full. In raising troops under the last call of the President Maine is ahead of any other State in the Union. Her quota will be so far filled that it is sincerely hoped another draft will not be ordered. A large number of the towns have their quotas entirely filled and the other towns all over the State are hard at work to make up the number required of them. It is to be hoped that the friends of the soldiers will prevail on them before leaving to sign the allotment rolls and thus save their money from the camp followers that always hover around our army. In this city there are in the Public Houses and saloons too many holes, where intoxicating drinks are sold for the good of the soldiers quartered here. It is bad enough to cheat the soldiers by selling them at exorbitant prices, without taking advantage of them when drunk more effectually to do it. Much of the large bounties paid the soldiers never do them, or their friends any substantial good. It goes for horse hire, bad liquors, and a thousand and one things that they do not need, and do them no good. The business of buying and selling recruits goes on as briskly as ever. These brokers come in here with a lot of men and put them in the market, to be sold at the highest price. A day or two since an Arrostook man came in with a drove of "blue noses" who could hardly speak a word of English. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been taken out of the pockets of the poor soldiers and gone into the pockets of these brokers. The lying and cheating and swindling that has been going on in this city during the last three or four weeks, connected with the filling up of town quotas is a burning shame and disgrace.

From the army in the field, the news reaches us daily that a very large proportion are re-enlisting. These are to be allowed on the town quotas where they have their residence, provided such towns pay them \$200, or more bounty. All old regiments that enlist have a furlough of thirty days. This, with the large bounties offered them by government encourage them to re-enlist, and as most of them went out in the first place without bounties a liberal bounty is eminently just in consideration of their brave and patriotic services in the field.

The Past, Present and Future.

The old year has been "rung out" and the new year "rung in." The record of 1863 has been made and finished. Thousands who one year ago were playing their parts upon the stage of the world's great theatre are now no more upon earth. They live only in the memories of surviving friends and in their deeds, while "pilgrims and strangers" upon earth. Homes have been made happy, and homes have been made desolate. To the lips of some, the cup of happiness and pleasure has been pressed—to others it has been dashed to the ground. Life's joys and life's sorrows have been strangely intermingled, while we are all nearer that point in our being when we shall "shuffle off life's mortal coil" than we were one year ago. Such is life; its bustling scenes and changing realities. The records of the past year will constitute an imposing page in the world's history. To us as a people and a nation, this remark is peculiarly true. Eighteen hundred and sixty-three found us engaged in a gigantic civil war, it departed leaving it still upon us. We are one year nearer peace than we were the first day of January 1863. But this is not all, the past year is a great epoch in the history of the American people and the world. The war power in the hands of the President, has achieved a triumph which will be celebrated and rejoiced over through all the coming ages. Christianity, civilization and humanity, so long as the world stands will send up their halloes in commemoration of the day that struck the shackles from the limbs of four millions of human beings and proclaimed liberty to the down-trodden slave. Yes; the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln is the greatest event of the 19th century. 1863 will be marked upon the annals of time as the year of Jubilee to the Western world. Our children and their children and their children's children down to the latest period of time will point back

to the first day of January 1863 as the day of days. In reviewing the past year, we have great reason to thank God and take courage. In our relations to the rebellion we have made wonderful progress as a loyal people. We now begin to see the end, while the all powerful logic of events teaches us, that that end cannot be far in the distance. One year ago the rebellion was haughty, austere and defiant, now it is in its death throes, feebly struggling against the power that is soon to crush out its vitality and make an end of the war. The all powerful "anaconda coil" of the federal government during the past year has gradually been tightening its huge coils around the monster secession, until its death shrieks pronounce in deadly tones that the "end is nigh." Gradually, yet certainly has the so-called Confederacy been dying of the terrible exhaustions of war—while on the other hand the power of the federal government has been growing stronger and more potent, and has to day greater resources, more troops, larger navies which in many respects are better than one year ago. While starvation, distress, pinching want and gaunt famine have stalked abroad throughout rebellion, the loyal states during the past year have been travelling on in the high road to success and prosperity.

And what is equally cheering to every loyal heart, the people at the ballot box during the last year in the great States of the North and West have decided the question that the "union shall be unconditionally preserved" and that slavery must die. Copperheadism and treason at the north has been buried so deep that no resurrection trump will bring it from its grave. In view of all these things, it is with unusual satisfaction that we extend to our friends, patrons and readers, the compliments of the season; and wish them a "Happy New Year."

Trying to raise The Dead.

A few days since in one of our principal cities, was assembled a convocation of seedy politicians whose consciences, in searching out ways to perpetuate the damnable system of slavery, had become seared as with a red hot iron, to look up a candidate for the Presidency, and set a ball in motion which would roll into the Presidential chair one who would follow in the treasonable footsteps and reproduce the political atrocities of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. These fossils, following their instincts turned away from the living to the dead, and George B. McClellan was taken from the "tomb of the capulets" for their purpose. With a great flourish of trumpets they then resolved that the hero of the Chickahomony Swamps was the man to lead the lost tribes of Copperheadism to certain victory and drive Honest Old Abe into the retirements of private life. Like one of old they then called upon the people to "fall down and worship the image they had set up." The invitation was long, loud and protracted;—but no response came, and none ever will come. This attempt of a set of traitors, and southern sympathisers to galvanize into life a man who stands as low in the estimation of the American people as he does high in military rank and who has forfeited not only the confidence, but the respect of the loyal men and women of the country—is not only a useless effort, but it dwindles down into imbecility and merits contempt.

In the terse language of the lamented Douglas, there are now but two parties,—patriots and traitors,—and that will be the dividing line in the next Presidential election. Abraham Lincoln, if he lives, is just as sure to be re-elected to the Presidency, as that the sun will rise to-morrow. His majority will be counted by hundreds of thousands. The combined powers of traitors and copperheads can never prevent this result. No "old gentlemen" candidate, whether it be George B. McClellan, Horatio Seymour or Clement L. Vallandigham, will stand the ghost of a chance against him. That kind of "conservation" which fosters slavery either directly or indirectly or indirectly, that kind of democracy which sympathises with the rebellion; that kind of whiggism which spends its strength in crying out against the loyal doctrine is already dead and damned. The people hate them with a hatred that knows no limits. The loyal people of the American States have determined that this unholy rebellion shall perish, and with it will perish all who sail under its piratical flag. They have become terribly in earnest. Among the northern sympathisers with this infamous rebellion, there will hereafter be more candidates for the halter than for the Presidency; and the day will never dawn upon this country, when the culprit at the bar of Justice will be permitted to mount the bench, or usurp the authority which should consign him to certain doom.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. The board of Commissioners for Oxford County is composed as follows: Chas. Nutter, Esq., Stow,—term expires Dec. 31, 1864; Elias M. Carter, Esq., Bethel,—term expires Dec. 31, 1865; C. C. Cushman, Esq., Hebron,—term expires Dec. 31, 1866.

The Board was organized on Friday last, by the unanimous choice of Chas. Nutter, Esq., as Chairman.

Finances of the County.

The report of the Treasurer, which will be published pursuant to law, during the month, shows that the net indebtedness of County, on the first day of January, was \$573.00. This result will be eminently gratifying to the tax-payers of the County, showing as it does that the estimates of the Commissioners will hereafter be considerably reduced. In fact they have made their estimate the present year \$1500 less than was raised in 1863, and \$2000 less than in 1861; and it is calculated that when necessary repairs have been made, the amount may be still further reduced, with safety. The people, while congratulating themselves upon this fact should not fail to give credit to the Commissioners, as well as to the County Attorney, who is responsible for a considerable portion of the Criminal costs, for the faithfulness in which they have guarded against any extravagance in the expenditure of the public monies. They have a thankless office to perform, and have discharged the duty with a conscientious regard for the public interest, and an eye single to the liquidation of the debt.

How this debt arose cannot be definitely ascertained. The records of the Treasurer's office, previous to 1860, make no exhibit of, or reference to, the financial condition of the County. The exhibit for that year was not a satisfactory one, showing an indebtedness of near \$10,000. This was not reduced in 1861, in consequence of the very heavy criminal bills of that year, as well as the large amount of Land Damages called for. In 1862, the debt was reduced about one-half, while we have been able during the last year to nearly cancel the balance.

The days of heavy land damages are nearly past, as may be inferred from the few calls made upon the Commissioners for services in laying out roads. The whole amount awarded as shown by the records on roads heretofore laid out amounts to but about \$1600; and a portion of this will undoubtedly be cancelled by the discontinuance of some of the locations. This will cut off a large source of expenditure. The occurrence of several murders within the limits of the County, causing large expense was unprecedented, and it is hoped may prove exceptional, and that branch of cost will be kept within a reasonable figure, and prove less burdensome to the people than when paid by the State, when we paid a proportionate part of a much heavier bill. Other departments will continue to average about the same from year to year, giving to the people hope that the burden for County taxes will be less in the future than in bygone days.

COURT HOUSE EXTENSION. The Commissioners, at the December Term, decided to grant the prayer of the Oxford bar, for an extension of the Court House, so as to make room for library and consultation rooms. The addition will be made to the rear of the building, which will be increased in length twenty-four feet. This will afford room above for two large rooms, while the lower part will be occupied as wood-rooms in place of the dilapidated sheds now occupied. The present court room will be increased in size by throwing into it the space now taken up by the stairway, a new entrance being provided for in the extension. Proposals for furnishing the materials and doing the work are advertised in another column.

OXFORD COUNTY AG. SOCIETY. It is stated that at the special meeting held at Norway, the members of this Society voted to make an assessment of one dollar upon each member, to pay the debts of the Society.

A SMART OLD LADY. A correspondent says: "Mrs. Betsey Abbott of Bethel, is in her eighty-seventh year, and since she was eighty-five has carded and spun one hundred and forty skeins of beautiful yarn. It cannot be excelled by any of the young ladies. If the young ladies would spend some of their time in learning to spin, now devoted to their Piano, it might be quite as much to their interest and comfort."

Rev. Mr. Southworth will make some further statement concerning the Christian Commission in the army, next Sabbath morning; after which a collection will be taken for that society.

THE ANGLER'S RETREAT. Mr. J. G. Rich of Upton has had engraved a neat map of the Northern section of this county, showing the system of lakes, ponds and streams in that section. The location of his camp-hotel at the Middle Dam is given, so that the sportsman can see at a glance the grand opportunity for sporting that can be enjoyed by a visit to the region. The plans were drawn by John M. Wilson, Esq., with the assistance of Mr. Rich and several experienced hunters of the region.

The firm of A. S. Shortell & Co., in Portland, and F. E. Faxon & Co., of Boston, were engaged, on the first day of January, by the withdrawal of Messrs. Brackett, and Jarvis C. Stevens. The business will be continued in each city by Messrs. Francis E. Faxon, Sylvan Shortell, and Alva Shortell, Jr., under the same firm names as before.

SEVERE COLD AT THE WEST. The telegraph reports intense cold, with a heavy fall of snow in several of the Western States. The railroads were blocked with snow to such an extent as to almost suspend the running of trains Friday and Saturday.

BOUNTIES. The President on Tuesday, sent a Message to Congress, asking that the bounties to Veterans be continued till the first of February. The Message was accompanied by a report from the War Department, stating that Veterans with heavy bounties were cheaper soldiers than raw volunteers for nothing. The Provost-Marshal also reports that a large number of volunteers have been already secured, and that the daily average was on the increase, giving promise of raising a large number of recruits in this way. The regulation allowing old regiments to re-enlist was also meeting with an enthusiastic response.

A bill was introduced continuing the bounties to the 15th of February, which it is thought will pass. If these bounties are continued, Maine will probably secure enough veterans to avoid the draft altogether; and these men will have a chance to secure a liberal bounty as a recompense, in a measure, for the limited sum paid them at first.

The examination of the Chesapeake pirates commenced at St. Johns, on Monday. The Blue Noses seem determined to make all the effort possible to keep them from harm, and to prevent the Chesapeake from being returned to her owners. The Press has private information that a band of lawless men had made arrangements to seize the U. S. Steamer "Ella and Anna," while she was at Halifax, and might have succeeded had the vessel remained longer in the harbor. Braine is at large, but no one there seems to care to have him arrested.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE. The Union Legislative Caucus, on Tuesday evening, made the following nominations, which were all confirmed by the election of the persons nominated on Wednesday.

Hon. George B. Barrows, of Fryeburg, was nominated for President of the Senate; Ezra C. Brett for Secretary; Thomas P. Cleaves, for Assistant Secretary; Increase Blake for Messenger. All except the President are the incumbents of last year.

Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston was nominated for Speaker; Horace Sisson, of Pittsfield, was nominated for Clerk; S. J. Chadbourn, of Dixmont, for Assistant Clerk; A. L. Norton, of Liberty, for Messenger; Benj. F. Cary and H. B. Traiton for Assistant Messengers.

NEW ROAD TO ZIRCÓN. The County Commissioners had a hearing on the petition of J. B. Marrow and others for a new road to the Mt. Zircón House, on the 24th ult. After examining the ground it was decided to grant the prayer of the petitioners. The new road we understand will avoid the heavy hill by which the house is now reached, besides making a road that will not have to be rebuilt each year.

Geo. T. Bailey, a trader in Malden, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered the clerk of the Malden Bank, recently. The complaint was lodged by a person known as the "Count Joannes," who, it is intimated by a correspondent of the Boston Journal may have a business speculation in view. A large reward had been offered. Mr. Bailey says he has no fears for himself, beyond the stigma which will attach to him, from having been the object of such a suspicion.

Mr. Bailey has been acquitted.

THE LADY'S FRIEND. The first number, for January, of this Magazine, has been received. It possesses all the features of a desirable Lady's Magazine, and is made up in very neat style. The table of contents compares well with that of its contemporaries. Published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. Terms, \$2.00.

THE HOME JOURNAL. Messrs. Morris & Willis present their favorite journal, this year, in a new dress of beautiful type. These editors labor in a field peculiar to themselves; and present a journal with contents as varied as the mind could wish, coming with the easy grace and self-assurance which makes it at once a part of the household. The attractions offered the coming year are quite unusual. Terms, \$2.50.

The publishers of the Lewiston Journal have lately procured one of Roper's Caloric engines, which furnishes power sufficient to drive all their presses.

The S. J. Court has decided the York County Commissioner case, in favor of the member elected last fall. They say that under the laws two Commissioners could not have been elected in 1862, to serve for three years, one of them being to serve an unexpired term.

Rev. W. H. Hadley has issued a Journal in Portland, called the Sanitary Commission Circular. It is filled with matter pertaining to the interests of that Society, and shows Maine to be always faithful in responding to calls made upon her in aid of her suffering sons in the field and hospital.

The annual election of the Baltimore Corn Exchange occurred on Monday, and resulted in the triumph of the Union ticket over the disloyal. This is considered quite a triumph by the loyal members of the institution.

A Pennsylvania Senator is held prisoner at Richmond. This makes a tie in the Senate, and will lead to delay in the organization, unless, as has been proposed, the old officers are allowed to continue in their positions.

Roster of 29th Regiment Maine Veteran Volunteers.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, George L. Beal, Norway.
Lieut. Col., Charles S. Emerson, Auburn.
Major, William Knowlton, Lewiston.
Adjutant, John M. Gould, Portland.
Quartermaster, Charles Thompson, Norway.

Surgeon, Josiah F. Day, Jr., Portland.
Asst. Surgeon, Horatio Howard.
Chaplain, George Knox, Westbrook.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major, Alpheus L. Greene, Portland.

Q. M. Sergeant, Cornelius D. Maynard, Portland.

Commissionary Sergeant, Charles H. Pettigill, Lewiston.

Hospital Steward, Lawson C. Allen, Andover.

Co. A.—(in the field). Captain, John G. Adams, Saco; 1st Lieut., Edwin W. Fowler, Saco; 2d Lieut., Charles E. Pierce, Saco.

Co. B.—Captain, Benjamin M. Redlon, Portland; 1st Lieut., Samuel E. Hunt, Thomdike; 2d Lieut., Vamancy. (Company in the field).

Co. C.—Captain, William P. Jordan, Portland; 1st Lieut., Vamancy; 2d Lieut., Chas. B. Fillebrown, Winthrop.

Co. D.—(in the field). Captain, John D. Beardsly, Fort Kent; 1st Lieut., Chas. F. King, Portland; 2d Lieut., Chas. H. Haskell, Portland.

Co. E.—Captain, John M. Beal, Portland.

Co. F.—Captain, Alfred L. Turner, Portland; 1st Lieut., Abel G. Rankin, Lewiston; 2d Lieut., Levi W. Harmon, Lewiston.

Co. G.—Captain, William W. Whitmarsh, Norway, formerly of 10th Reg't; 1st Lieut., Henry R. Millett, Norway, formerly of 10th Reg't; 2d Lieut., Sylvester W. Cummings, formerly of 39th Indiana Reg't.

Co. H.—Captain, Granville Blake, Auburn; 1st Lieut., George B. Couborn, Lewiston; 2d Lieut., Hartwell S. French, Turner.

Co. I.—Captain, Almon C. Pray, Auburn; 1st Lieut., John O. Kidder, Mexico; 2d Lieut., John I. Hoyt, East Livermore.

Co. K.—Captain, George H. Nye, Lewiston; 1st Lieut., Albert E. Kingsley; 2d Lieut., Wm. Baynall, Lewiston.

The Maine Farmer says that the number of enlistments in this State now foots up about 5000. The 7th regiment is now in camp at Augusta, to recruit. The Maine Company of Sharpshooters is about to come home to fill up. The report from the field is that large numbers are re-enlisting, and there is good reason to believe that a draft in this State will not be necessary.

Among the persons presented to President Lincoln, New Year's Day, were four black men. A letter writer says they were gentled in appearance, and had the manners of gentlemen. Some of the old residents of the District were shocked, but no further harm was done.

The city governments in Boston and New York, were inaugurated on Monday. The address of Mayor Guthrie shows New York to be in debt \$20,000,000. Mayor Lincoln reports the debt of Boston to be about \$11,000,000.

EMANCIPATION JUBILEE. The Press of Saturday contained full reports of the celebration of emancipation, in Portland, on New Years. An eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. Horatio Stebbins. The City Hall was tastefully decorated, tasteful wreaths enclosing mottoes in conspicuous positions.

Hon. Seth May has removed from Winthrop to Auburn. The Journal says he has opened an office, in Journal Block, Lewiston.

Government has assigned to the Christian Commission, a two-story brick house, in Alexandria, that had been confiscated. The Commission has fitted it up as a depository, and made it a regular station, with an agent in charge. The delegate assigned to this work writes that the "soldiers all love the Commission, for it has befriended them always, and most in their greatest need. There is consequently a disposition quite general to make this a sort of home."

We understand that Simon Cummings, Esq., has recently sold 70 pines, from his lot near the river, for the sum of \$3200.

We notice that Mr. Luther P. Tucker, formerly of Norway, was admitted, on the 1st inst., as a partner in the firm of Hatch, Johnson & Co., Boston.

Capt. J. S. Cloudman, of Stetson, of Baker's Cavalry, well known in our State, and especially in this county, has just returned from Washington with authority to raise another company of 150 men for that desirable regiment. [Bangor Whig.]

The Tribune denies, "upon the highest authority," that President LINCOLN ever told WENDELL PHILLIPS that the "signing of the Emancipation Proclamation was the most foolish act of his life."

PERSONAL. Col. Chamberlain, of the 20th, arrived last night. We are glad to learn that he is rallying from the severe attack of typhoid fever, which seized him soon after the battle of Rappahannock Station. He is stopping at his father's in Brewer. [Bangor Courier.]

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

The Skowhegan Clarion says the two banks at that place have voted to surrender their charters, and reorganize one national bank, with a capital of \$250,000.

Silas Lawrence, of Arrostook County, a Union refugee from Alabama, has had his house burned, in which were stored all his provisions and other property, leaving him homeless and penniless.

Hutchinson the famous deserter, now under sentence of death, escaped from Fort Preble again, last week. On Sunday he returned, having been driven in by the cold. He has evidently but little fear that his sentence will be executed.

The Lewiston Journal says the business of the Auburn tanneries distributes about \$40,000 annually in that vicinity.

The Biddeford Journal says counterfeit \$5 on the Manufacturers & Traders Bank, Portland, are in circulation.

Rev. Josiah Keely, of Saco, for many years the esteemed minister of the Baptist Society, has been appointed Chaplain to the 13th Maine Regiment, now serving under Gen. Banks in Texas.

Nelson Thompson, son of John C. Thompson, of Cornish, enlisted in Co. E, 9th Regiment, in September, 1861. His death occurred in the Hospital at Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 6th, 1863, at the age of twenty-two years.

Rev. S. C. Higgins of the Congregational Church of Turner has been appointed Chaplain of the 90th Maine Regiment.

The Patriot learns that an old gentleman in New Sharon, by the name of John Rowe, some 92 years old, was burned to death some weeks ago.

Miss Tobey, of Kendall's Mills, aged 16, was drowned at that place, last week, while skating on the river.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. This popular weekly has obtained a reputation all over the country as one of the best literary papers published. The stories of Mrs. Wood, Miss Braddon, Marion Harland, Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest. A new novel commenced in the first paper in January, by Mrs. Wood, called "East Lynne," &c. The story is called "Oswald Cray." To any person sending thirty subscriptions and sixty dollars, will be given one of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated sewing machines, such as they sell at forty-five dollars. Terms, \$2 a year in advance, or two copies for \$3. Specimen numbers sent free. Address Deacon & Peterson, No. 349 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD OF 1863. The King of Denmark is, we believe, the only monarch who has died during the past year. France has lost Bismarck, her leading government minister. England's list of distinguished dead is unusually large. It includes the Marquises of Lansdowne and Normandy, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Mulready, the painter, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Lord Clyde, Archbishop Whately and Lord Lyndhurst. In this country, but very few prominent civilians have died. In the army our losses have been severe, including among the Generals the names of Berry, Reynolds, Sill, Lytle, Bayard, Saunders, Buford and Corcoran. The navy has lost the gallant Commodore Foot and Rogers. The rebels have lost Stonewall Jackson, Generals Panton, Tracy, Tilghman, Pender, Garnett, Barksdale, Helm, Smith, Van Dorn, and John B. Floyd and Mr. Yancy. Mexico has lost one of her best men, Gen. Comonfort.

A TROPICAL GARDEN. The following allusion to the luxuriance of a tropical garden, occurs in one of Rev. J. C. Fletcher's letters from Brazil:

"I entered the garden of Antonio, and the scene before me was something like that described by Rev. Henry Martyn, (of the Missionary to Persia who stopped for a few weeks in Bahia San Salvador in 1805) where he speaks of the garden of Antonio Jasi Correa. In what rich luxuriant clusters I saw the gigantic heliotropes hang its flowers. The Oxlander here is no hot house plant, but both varieties, the white and red, grow into trees of twenty and thirty feet high, bearing proudly their floral treasures; how beautiful were roses that never cease blooming or prodigalizing their sweet fragrance; how the conons net trees, and the long leaved palms *Guineensis* whispered in the morning breeze to the curious bread-fruit tree, and the wide, dome shaped mango tree; while, in *parterres*, were appropriate and richly-blooming smaller plants. On the wide extended branches of a glorious old mango tree were countless *cockatoos*, parrot-like, some indigenous to Bahia, others brought from distant parts of Empire."

ARRIVAL OF THE MAINE 7TH. The original members of the 7th Maine Regiment, who have re-enlisted in the service, arrived in this city at noon yesterday. There were 146 privates and non-commissioned officers and about a dozen line officers, all under charge of Major Jones. They have a furlough of thirty-five days. Most of the men went through to Augusta. [Press, 5th.]

A "Special" to the Press says E. Flint of Dover, has been nominated Secretary of State, John A. Peters, Attorney General; John L. Higdon, Adjutant-General; Hiram Chapman, Land Agent; and Charles Holden, John J. Perry, Hiram Ruggles, Sewall Watson, Alanson Stark, Joseph Farwell and John M. Noyes, Councilors.

War News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. The rumors of the enemy's designs and operations in the Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. Fitz High Lee's cavalry, perhaps 1000 strong, supported by Early's three brigade brigades on foot, with Imboden and other local leaders with detachments, numbering all told 6000 or 7000 men, are near Woodstock and Mount Jackson, and make an occasional dash as far north as Winchester. The latest indications point to the Moorefield Valley, if not west of the mountains, as their scene of operations.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 4. Advice from the South says a fight occurred on the 18th, near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee country between 1000 rebels under Quantrell and Col. Phillips of the Indian Brigade. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, who scattered in all directions, leaving fifty killed and wounded on the field. Our loss was small.

The late steamer brings additional news from the Gulf Department. In Texas forces meet with no opposition and are occupying point after point. All quiet in W. Louisiana. Magruder has issued a proclamation for minute men to drive back our troops. He is fortifying San Antonio and Austin. Guerrillas have ceased disturbing the navigation of the Mississippi. President Lincoln's annual message and the accompanying proclamation were received at N. Orleans by Unionists with unbounded satisfaction. Resolutions of approval have been passed at the meetings of the several Union associations, and free State stocks have been rising ever since. An expedition of three negro regiments, one white regiment, and a battery of artillery, under Gen. Ullman, had gone to the mouth of Red river to look after the rebels in that quarter. Gen. Herron has been assigned to the command of the frontier bordering on the Rio Grande. Gen. Dana's headquarters are removed to Matagorda. He commands all the forces in Texas.

Private advices from Chattanooga state that 10,000 rebels are at or near Dalton. Wheeler's Cavalry was near Red Hill on Sugar Creek. Gen. Hardee's headquarters were at Tilton's. The enemy are fortifying Rome, Resaca and Atlanta. Our troops are in winter quarters at Chattanooga, Huntsville, Lookout Valley, and along the Nashville Railroad.

A Key West letter says that an expedition to St. Andrew's Bay had destroyed a large number of public and private salt works, and a rebel supply train. Damage estimated at three millions. A party landed and burned St. Andrew's City. Gen. Stoneman is to report to Gen. Grant, as chief of cavalry. Kilpatrick will be made a Major-General.

Late dispatches predict a lively winter in the army of the Potomac.

The schooner Fox on the 10th found a steamer in a creek near the mouth of the Savannah river which proved to be the steamer Flushing of N. York—a blockade runner, and a boat expedition soon reduced her to ashes.

A reconnaissance to Rectortown lately captured 200 rebel uniforms and three rebel officers.

Four inches of snow has fallen at Washington.

The convalescents, conscripts, substitutes and volunteers daily coming into the army, equal the number of furloughed men.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. Perly telegraphs the Journal that Major General Butler will be thoroughly sustained as sole commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

Secretary Stanton has ordered all the rebel prisoners in the United States to be sent within Gen. Butler's jurisdiction—to Point Lookout—and has declared that not one of them shall be exchanged except through Gen. Butler, who, while outlawed by Jeff. Davis, has a check on the rebel president in the fact that Davis has been outlawed by President Lincoln's Proclamation.

THE SUPREME COURT. The members of the Supreme Court are thus classified by the Chicago Tribune: Taney, Maryland, Copperhead; Nelson, New York, Copperhead; Grier, Pennsylvania, War Democrat; Wayne, Georgia, Conservative; Catron, Tennessee, Copperhead; Clifford, Maine, Conservative; Swayne, Ohio, Republican; Davis, Illinois, Republican; Miller, Iowa, Republican; Field, California, Republican.

It will be seen that the majority of the Court, even as at present constituted, is with the Government. The death of Judge Taney would simply increase the preponderance of uncompromising loyalty. Upon the question of the constitutionality of the President's emancipation proclamation, Justices Grier and Wayne would be likely to give decisions, unbiased by sympathy for slavery and rebel slaveholders. Last spring both these Judges united with the Republican Judges in "recognizing the belligerent rights of the Government under the President's proclamation of April, 1861, and condemning vessels captured before Congress had met the recognized state of war." Taney went with the minority. It was regarded as a test question as to the feelings of the Court on the great national questions.

Petitions are in circulation praying that the town of Danville may be benefited with Auburn. [Danville.]

A little daughter of Mr. E. D. Wight of this village, fell and severely fractured her arm last week. [Bridgton Sentinel.]

THE CONFESSIONS & EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim to misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, containing 11 cents, you will receive the book, "NATHANIEL MATFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York."

MARRIED.

In Norway, Dec. 21st, by Rev. S. Gilbert, Mr. Oscar R. Ford to Miss Minnie H. Cobb, daughter of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., both of N. [No cards.] In Norway, Dec. 31, by Rev. P. R. Wilson, Mr. John B. Hald to Miss Olive S. Merriam, both of Norway.

In Paris, Jan. 1st, Samuel P. Cockfield to Miss Sarah L. Whitman, both of Rockford.

DIED.

In Paris, Dec. 29, Mark F. Rawson, aged 31 years and 11 months.

In Waterford, Dec. 23d, Elzer Rice, aged 71. Near Maiden Rock, Wis., Dec. 18, Dillon Hyde, son of the late Jonathan Hyde of Bath, aged 44 years.

GEO. COLLINS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BETHEL, ME.
BETHEL HILL, Jan. 5th, 1864.

Canvassers Wanted!
I WANT A GOOD CANVASSER for valuable Subscription Books, in every town in Oxford County.

Respectable, Industrious Men,
Well known in, and knowing well their towns, can spend a few days profitably.
For further particulars address
HENRY W. PARK,
Mexico, Me.

WANTED.
All kinds of Produce!

FOR WHICH
The Highest Market Price
Will be allowed.

H. ROSENBERG.

NEW STORE,
—AND—
NEW GOODS!

H. N. BOLSTER & CO.
Would respectfully inform the citizens of So. Paris and vicinity, that they have just filed their

NEW STORE AT SOUTH PARIS,
WITH A
STOCK OF GOODS,
Bought at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, in
Portland and Boston, consisting of the usual
variety kept in country stores, which we
are ready to sell.

For Cash or Country Produce,
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES!
"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Please call and examine our stock and become satisfied that goods may be sold in Paris, as low as in Portland or elsewhere.

South Paris, Jan. 1, 1864.

ABSTRACT OF THE STATEMENT OF THE
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,
Nov. 1st, 1863, made to the Secretary of the
State of Maine.

Capital Stock (all paid in) \$500,000 00

ASSETS.
Cash and Cash Items, 102,729 67
Loans, 19,647 33
Real Estate, 13,000 00
U. S. and Bank Stocks and Bonds,
market value, 1,090,957 00
Total Assets, \$1,229,334 00

LIABILITIES.
Unadjusted Loans, \$34,750 24
Outstanding losses, Oct. 31, 1863, \$34,265 58 00
H. HUNTINGTON, President.

T. C. ALLEN, Secretary.

State of Connecticut, } ss.
Hartford County, }
November 25th, 1863.

Personally appeared H. Huntington, President,
and T. C. Allen, Secretary of the above named
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and severally
made oath that the above statement by them sub-
scribed, is in their belief true.

Before me,
J. B. CASE, Justice of the Peace.

STEVENS & SHURTLEFF, Agents.

Rockingham M. F. Insurance Co.
EXETER, N. H.

CHAR. CORNOR, President.
WM. P. KNOWLTON, Sec'y.

Amount at Risk, \$784,412 00
Amount of Premium Notes, 74,426 21
Assessments due to Co. (available), 4,200 00
Mile Receivable, 493 88
Premiums in the hands of Agents, 628 29

Liabilities, 79,778 28
July 1, 1863, \$74,361 28

THOMAS WITT,
Agent for Norway and vicinity.

STATEMENT OF THE
Atlantic Mutual Fire Ins. Company,
EXETER, N. H.

CHAR. CORNOR, President.
WM. P. KNOWLTON, Secretary.

Amount at Risk, \$2,578,729 00
Cash Assets, being money loaned and
in the hands of Treasurers, 16,113 74
Due from Agents and on account of as-
sessments, 2,509 00

Liabilities, 18,612 74
July 1, 1863, 5,528 16

Balance of cash assets,
Deposit Notes, 11,097 04
55,562 12

Capital of Company, \$8,969 51
July 1, 1863.

THOMAS WITT,
Agent for Norway and vicinity.

WANTED!
Immediately at Locks Mills, fifty wood cutters,
Apply to
J. R. BASSETT, Jr.,
At the Post office.

REVENUE STAMPS, for sale by
WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS!

IRON IN THE BLOOD!

It is well known to the Medical Profession that the VITAL PRINCIPLE or Life Element of the Blood, is

IRON.

This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if from any cause whatever the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The blood then will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will simply the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease producing elements to all parts of the system, and everyone will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of

Iron in the Blood, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

It is only since the discovery of that valuable combination, known as **PERUVIAN SYRUP**, that the great power of this VITALIZING AGENT over diseases has been brought to light.

The Peruvian Syrup, The Peruvian Syrup,

Is a Protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, a New Discovery in Medicine that Strikes at the root of Disease, by supplying the Blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element, IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of the remedy in curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Debility of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,
Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

It is an excellent substitute for Wine or Brandy when a stimulant is needed.

The following names are taken from a pamphlet of testimonials which will be sent free to any address:

Rev John Pierpont, Lewis Johnson, M. D.
Rev Warren Burton, Roswell Kinney, M. D.
Rev Arthur B. Fisher, S. H. Kendall, M. D.
Rev Gordon Robinson, W. R. Chisholm, M. D.
Rev Sylvanus Cobb, Jose Ant. Sanchez, MD
Rev T. Starr King, Marcelino Aranda, MD
Rev Ephraim Nute Jr., A. C. Hayes, M. D.

There can be but one stronger proof than the testimony of such men as these, and that is the "PERUVIAN SYRUP," which has cured thousands where other remedies have failed to give relief, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

For Dyspepsia and all Chronic Diseases characterized by Debility it is a Specific.

Prepared as heretofore by N. L. CLARK & CO.
For sale by
SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont Street,
J. P. DINSMORE, 491 Broadway, New York.
And by all Druggists.

County of Oxford.

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

State vs Parker, \$12 45
J. O. McMillan, Esq.

State vs Dorr, 5 55
State vs J. Bartlett, Jr., 12 56
Jas Hobbs, Jr.

State vs Bartlett et al, 12 50
James Hobbs Jr.

State vs Elisha S. Bartlett, 113 19
Jas O McMillan, Esq.

State vs L. C. Allen, 58 10
E. McCarver, Esq.

State vs Coffin, 47 60
State vs W. Stanley, 7 00
S. J. Court.

State vs Sampson, 13 42
A. L. Barback, Esq.

State vs Jere Howe, 3 85
S. J. Court.

State vs Haskell, 12 53
A. K. Knapp, Esq.

State vs. William Williamson, 14 41
O. S. Lang, Esq.

State vs Hart, 22 45
S. J. Court.

State vs Greenleaf, 23 25
S. J. Court.

State vs Yettison, 1 78
S. J. Court.

State vs Hart et al, 42 10
Witnesses before Grand Jury.

W. A. PIDGIN, Co. Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Oxford Co.,
Paris, Nov. 30, 1863.

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

LEONARD CALDWELL 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

Dec. 15, 1863. JOHN J. PERRY.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE. Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1863, John A. Hutchins of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, by his deed of Mortgage, recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 103, page 482, conveyed to Samuel Merrill, then of said Dixfield, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in the upper division of lots in said Dixfield, viz: all that part of lot numbered five in the sixth range of lots that is situated in said Dixfield, to secure the payment of three certain notes described in said mortgage; and on the sixth day of May, 1863, the said Samuel Merrill assigned the said deed of mortgage, with the notes thereby secured to the subscriber. Now the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same agreeably to the statutes in such cases provided.

Dixfield, January 1, 1864.
DONALD M. TORREY.

THE Commissioners for Oxford County will receive proposals for an addition to the Court House, up to twelve o'clock M., Jan. 19 1864, full plans and specifications of which may be seen at the office of Clerk of Courts, and also with E. M. Curne, Bethel.

Proposals will be received for excavating and putting in foundation, for furnishing labor, and building materials, for performing labor, separately or including the whole.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if the interest of the county so require. Per Order,
A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.
Paris, Dec. 31, 1863.

NOW, AGAIN, IS THE TIME!

THE subscriber will according to his yearly custom, commence to

MARK DOWN AT COST,
Every article in his store, commencing

On the 1st day of Jan., 1864.

In order to reduce his large stock, as low as possible, before the

Spring Opening!
PRICE CURRENT.

Heavy Black Silks at from \$1.00, to 1.37
Thibets 1.12
Lyonese 37 to 50
Figured Alpacaes 28 to 30
Scott Plaid 28 to 35
Best delaines 29 to 30
Prints (3-4 wide) 20 to 25
Sheetings 22 to 35

Every other Article in Proportion!

NOW AGAIN IS THE TIME!
Not in a Month, nor a fortnight, but NOW!

While the goods are on hand and the assortment full.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to the great variety of Balmaine, Scarfs, Shawls, Hoods, Stoggles, Clouds, Skating Caps, Table Linens, Doylies, Napkins and Towelings, Bedspreads, Wool, Table Covers, Ladies and Misses Gloves and Hosiery, etc., etc., all of which will be sold as above stated.

Twelve Dozen Ladies drab all Wool Hose at 37 1-2 cts.

150 LADIES HOOP SKIRTS
Kid bound, of best quality, with heavy Bottom spring, at 75 cts. and \$1.00.

NOW AGAIN IS THE TIME.

FURS, FURS, LADIES' AND MISSES FURS.

The balance of the stock will be sold very cheap, as the season is advancing.

The subscriber hopes the Ladies from far and near will improve the good sleighing and take a ride to So. Paris, in order, if nothing more, than to inspect the rich assortment of goods on exhibition and for sale by

H. ROSENBERG, So. Paris.

FUR CAPS
AND
GENTS' OVERCOATS,
AT
WOODMAN, BRO., & CO'S.

THE
Best Clothes Winger,
Out, may be found at
WOODMAN, BRO., & CO'S.

10 dozen (new styles) HATS AND CAPS!

Just Received at
WOODMAN, BRO., & CO'S.

Ladies' and Children's
French Calf Boots,
AT
WOODMAN, BRO., & CO'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies', Misses', Men's, Boys' & Children's
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.
AT
WOODMAN, BRO., & CO'S.

Gent's Ladies' & Children's FURS,
For sale at Low Prices, by
WOODMAN, BRO., & CO.

THE BEST STOCK
OF
Hardware & Groceries,
IN TOWN, AT
WOODMAN, BRO., & CO'S.

SHEETINGS,
At as high prices
As can be found "this side of Portland,"
AT
WOODMAN, BRO., & CO'S.

PRINTS, DELAINES, THIBETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
Long & Square Shawls
LADIES' VESTS,
Red, Mixed, and English
Flannels,
AT WOODMAN, BRO., & CO'S

ROOM PAPER!

1000 ROLLS ROOM PAPER,
(NEW STYLES.)

Just received and for sale at low prices at the
"NEW STORE."
By
WOODMAN, BRO., & CO.

Bounty and Back Pay,
Obtained for the heirs of deceased Soldiers,
Also, Pensions,
For Widows, Mothers, Minor Children, and Dis-
abled Soldiers.

AGENCY FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
Office, over Denison's Store,
HENRY UPTON.
NORWAY, Jan. 8, 1863.

References—Messrs L. & T. Denison, Norway;
B. D. Verrill, Esq., Portland.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, —AND— JEWELRY, —AT—

Wholesale and Retail!

WORMELL & TWITCHELL,
HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

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

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

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

PEDESTALERS will find it for their advantage to call upon us and stock up. Being in connection with

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

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

SPECTACLES of all kinds, and any quantity of glass to set in old spectacle bows, to suit all, and

FANCY NOTIONS,
In quantities, by the dozen or single one.

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

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

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

Plain watch movements will be full jeweled when required, and good quarter or verge watches will be altered to Lever Escapements at a fair price. Chronometer balances inserted in watches that have plain balances; and finally anything that is required to be done to a watch or a clock, will be done at our shop and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

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

J. S. ABBOTT.

INCORPORATED 1810!

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, Conn.

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

POICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED;
Losses equitably adjusted and paid immediately upon satisfactory proofs, in New York funds, by the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

STEVENS & SHURTLEFF,
AGENTS,
7 SOUTH PARIS, ME.

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

LEVI HERSEY,
A. P. ANDREWS.

North Paris, Nov. 9, 1863.

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

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."
All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture—Agriculture.

How to Produce First-Class Wool.

In order to secure first-class wool, sheep should always be kept in an improving condition. It is an established principle in animal economy, that those who take the best care of stock, no matter what kind it is, (horses, cattle, hogs, or what not,) universally secure the largest profits, and to no class of stock does this principle apply more strongly than to sheep. In this lies the superiority of the English wether. It is always kept in an improving condition, fattening for the market, never allowed, if by any means it can be prevented, to lose flesh. It is almost impossible to keep up the condition of ewes. Their health will be variable, and their fleeces equally so; stunted in growth, bottom coated or felted with a weak place in the staple which grew when the sheep was out of condition.

The Leicester and the Cotswold are the breeds best adapted for producing the wool most required at the present time. Their carcasses are large, and the wool of long staple, which renders them more valuable both for the fleece and mutton. Let the farmer bear in mind however, that it is the yearlings and the wethers that will pay him the greatest profit. The wethers, if well cared for, will be very large, producing heavy fleeces and making as good mutton as the famous Southdown of England.

We saw a notice in one of the daily papers but a few days since, of five wethers having been sold for fifty-five dollars, and of twenty-one wethers for two hundred and thirty-one dollars.

Many of the farmers in our country, after securing a good flock of sheep, allow them rapidly to degenerate by breeding in, and by disposing of the lambs and keeping their old ewes. This is more frequently the case where farmers have a good market for lambs.

It will be well to bear in mind, that the fleece of a sheep deteriorates every year, and the wool from ewes with two lambs is scarcely worth half as much as the fleece from a yearling or wether. Fleeces from a yearling wether have frequently been sold in England for as much as two lambs from an ewe, together with her fleece, while the wether had greatly increased in value during the year, and the ewe had decreased. Ewes should be kept until two years old before coming in with lambs. The increased weight of wool, the increased size of the ewe and lamb, and their improved condition, will more than compensate for a year's patient waiting. Breeding from young deteriorates as much as breeding from too old. To keep a flock in a driving condition no old ewes should be kept, and the rams should be changed often, taking care in all cases to obtain them from some other flock, and to breed from no ewes less than two years' old. The fleeces will be larger, the wool better, and will consequently bring a better price. Wool adapted to the production of worsted will hereafter command a higher price than any other, as we have the strongest assurances, from parties well informed upon the subject, that the manufacture of worsted goods will at once be commenced in several parts of New England upon a large scale, and with skill and capital which will, it is confidently believed insure success. [U. S. Economist.]

FIXING UP. Yes, that's the word. We can find no better term to express the idea which we wish to bring before your mind's eye. "Fixing up" is a good term; it refers to acts which comprise those dozen-and-one little, comparatively insignificant things which are too often omitted, and which in the aggregate, after all, affect our well-being wonderfully.

This is the season of the year for "fixing up," here a little and there a little: our fields, our gardens, our barns and our house—a rail or a stake in a weak fence, a couple or so of young trees in place of those dead ones in the orchard—a load of houghs for covering plants and vines in the garden a load or two of kindlings for the woodshed, a shingle or board on the barn or out-houses, several panes of glass in the different buildings; fix up the pump at the barn and house; look out for your tools which you have done using for the season; in a word see to all those little things of which you know more than we do, and not let the cold, north winds of early winter find you unprepared to meet them. We repeat it, "fix up generally," and don't be caught napping. [Maine Farmer.]

A QUICK CREAM CHEESE. Nearly every good housewife knows how to make a Dutch cheese with lobbared milk, which when skillfully handled is a palatable dish for the tea-table. Here is a recipe for making a cream cheese, which farmers cantry, who have the material to spare, and desire an extra nice dish for special occasions: Take a quart of cream, or if not desired very rich, add one pint of new milk, warm it in hot water (if necessary) until it is the temperature of milk from the cow. Add a tablespoonful of rennet, let it stand till thick, then break it slightly with a spoon and place it in a frame eight inches square, and four inches deep, in which a fine canvas cloth has been placed. Press it slightly with a weight, let it stand twelve hours, then put a finer cloth in the frame—a little powdered salt should be put over the cloth; it will be fit for use in a day or two. [Ohio Farmer.]

SWEET CORN FOR HOGS.

The editor of the Pontiac (Mich.) Jacksonian says: "During our visit at the East we were asked to look at some fattening hogs in the sty of Dr. CALVIN PLATTING, of Lebanon, N. H. They were very fine ones, but not as good, we were told, as the Dr. usually raises. His system is this: For twenty years past he has planted one-fourth of an acre of sweet corn, and killed three hogs. The hogs have a good large, airy sty, with feeding troughs so arranged that they can not interfere with each other at feeding time, and free access to a large, dry yard, through which runs a spring of clear water. When his sweet corn is large enough to roast, he commences feeding it, stalk and all, in the yard, giving them all the will they will eat. This he continues until they refuse to eat the stalks, after which the balance of the corn is fed in the ear and the fattening process finished with cornmeal. During the whole twenty years he has failed but twice of killing hogs of over five hundred pounds weight each, and he gives credit for most of the weight to the sweet corn. He says, properly fed it will at least two hundred pounds to each of his hogs. Until the first kills it, they will eat the sweet corn, stalks and all."

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS IN HORSES.

A correspondent recommends the following remedy for the healing of wounds upon horses: "Saltpetre should be dissolved in warm water, in such proportions as to be moderately strong to the taste and blue stone added, until the solution is slightly tinged. This, and nothing else, is to be used as a wash, two or three times a day. It purifies the wound, destroys the proud flesh, produces granulations immediately and heals the wounds in a surprisingly short time. I have had a horse badly kicked and otherwise hurt, in midwinter and midsummer and their cure was equally rapid, and afterward no scar was visible. The wound requires no covering, flies will not approach it, and dressing it with a mop of rag tied to a stick, is very little trouble. Wounds do not require to be sewed up under this treatment, at least I never saw any advantage from it, as the stitches have uniformly torn out." [Michigan Farmer.]

CARROT, TURNIP AND BEET TOPS.

These articles are rarely of much value for feeding purposes. They decay so rapidly that very inconsiderable advantage result from saving them. The better way, perhaps, is to apply them in compost. When thrown into close and compact heaps, with quick-lime, wood-ashes, salt, forest scrapings, manure, pond mud and mould, and covered with a mixture of gypsum, it decomposes rapidly, and soon become resolved into a fine substance admirably adapted to act as aliment to most crops. There are also many other vegetable matters which may be turned to valuable account in this way, that of no practical use for any other purpose.

TO MEND CROCKERY WARE.

One of the strongest cements and easiest applied for this purpose is lime and the white of an egg. To use it, take a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend one article at a time, slave off a quantity of lime, and mix thoroughly. Apply quickly to the edges and place firmly together, when it will very soon become set and strong. You will mix but a small quantity at once, as it hardens very soon so it cannot be used. Calcined Plaster of Paris would answer the same purpose.

AN ESSAY ON THE MULE.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.
The mule is half horse and half jackass, and then comes to a full stop nator, discovering her mistake. The wether more skordin to her left than any other creature except a crowbar. The kant bear enny quicker nor further, than the loss, yet their ears are big enough for snow shoes. You kant trust them with enny one whose life kant worth more than the mule's. The only way to keep them in a paster, is to turn them into a medder jincin, and let them jump out. Tha are redly for use just as soon as tha will da to abase. Tha kant got enny more friends than a Chatham street Jew, and will live on a huckleberry bush, with an occasional chase at kanada thistles. Tha are a modern invenshun; I don't think the Bible deludes to them. Tha sell for more money than enny other domestic animals. You kant tell their age by looking into their mouth, enny more than you kould a Mexican kannon's. Tha never had no disease that a good club wont heal. If they ever die they must come right to life again, for I never heard nobody, as "ded mule." Tha are like sum men, very korupt at hart; ive known them to be good for six months just to get a chance to kick somebody. I never owned one, nor never mean to, unless there is United State law passed requirin it. The only reason why tha are pashtin is because tha are ashamed of themselves. I have seen eddikated mules in a sirkus—tha kould kick and bite troomenja. I would not sa what i am forced to sa agin the mule, if his birth want an outrage, and he haist to blame for it. Enny man who is willin to d rive a mule ought to be exempt by law from ruinin for the legislator. Tha are the strongest kreeters on arth, and heaviest skordin to theirsize; I herd tell or one who fell oph from the tow-path on the kanawl, and sunk as soon as he touched bottom, but he kept right on towin the boat to the nex stashun, breathin through his nars, which was out or water about 3 feet 6 inches. I didn't see this, but an auctioneer told me ov it, and i never knew an auctioneer to lie unless he would make something out or it.

The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

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

Over 2000 bottles have now been sold without a single failure when taken as directed, and with out the least injury to health in any case. It is put up in bottles of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, to any part of the country.

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

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

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

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

CAUTION.

It has been estimated that over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid to swindling quacks annually in New England alone, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character and skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions in praise of themselves. It, therefore, you could avoid being humbugged, take no man's word for matter who pretends to cure, but MARK YOURSELF!—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians, in nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them, unless you know who and what they are.

Dr. M. will send free, by sending one stamp and enclosing a pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally, giving full information, with the most undoubted references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CREDIT, HONOR OR FAVOR.

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

County of Oxford.

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

State vs Warren,	6 00
D G Tarbox, Esq	
State vs Mason Jr,	6 53
Edw Gibbs, Esq	
State vs Andrew Lyons,	28 26
J M Estlin, Esq	
State vs Michael Gorman,	8 25
A K Knapp, Esq	
State vs Catherine Gorman,	12 67
A K Knapp, Esq	
State vs Gallagher,	9 67
J S Hildes, Esq	
State vs I C Allen,	57 71
E M Carter, Esq	
State vs Chas Ryerson,	12 78
J S Hildes, Esq	
State vs Wm Prosser,	14 90
James Hobbs Jr,	
State vs Chas Miller,	10 26
State vs F L Child,	7 28

SEPTEMBER TERM.

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

W. A. PIDGIN, Co. Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Oxford Co., Maine.

Paris, Sept. 20, 1863.

County of Oxford.

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

State vs Andrew Gower,	4 85
J O McMillan, Esq	
State vs Dudley Pike,	19 96
H Hawkins, Esq	
State vs John Hale,	87 02
Daniel Brown, Jr,	
State vs Jed. Esq,	26 18
E McCarter, Esq	
State vs Andrew Gower,	23 69
John Hobbs, Jr,	
State vs A. Charles,	10 70
State vs J O McMillan, Esq,	
State vs Lawrence C Allen,	79 59
E M Carter, Esq	
Witnesses before Grand Jury,	179 47

W. A. PIDGIN, Co. Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Oxford Co., Maine.

Paris, Nov. 30, 1863.

Ground Plaster

THE subscriber will continue to grind PLASTER, at WEST PARIS, the present season. He will keep constantly a supply of the best quality, which will be sold at the lowest market rates. S. B. LOCKE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

MAY BE SEEN IN OPERATION AT

Beal's Block, Norway Village.

D. H. YOUNG, AGENT.

For Sale—Best Machine Thread, Best Machine Twist, Best Machine Needles, Best Machine Oil.

Auctioneer's Notice.

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

WILLIAM SANDERSON, Auctioneer, Sweden, May 1, 1863.

FLAX AND WOOL SPINNING WHEELS. FOR SALE CHEAP BY WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway, Dec. 16, 1863.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber Henry C. Abbott. This is to certify all persons harboring or assisting him on my account as I shall pay the costs of his recovering his said date. Andrew Dec. 5, 1863.

AARON J. ABBOTT.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

Wholesale and Retail!

WORMELL & TWITCHELL,

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,

Plated Ware,

TOYS, STATIONERY,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES,

All of Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail,

At the Lowest Cash Price.

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

PEDESTALERS will find it to their advantage to call upon us and stock up. Being in connection with

Importing Houses.

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

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

SPECTACLES of all kinds, and any quantity of glass to set in old spectacle bows, to suit all, and

KANKIE NOTIONS,

In quantities, by the dozen or single one.

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

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

We would like to see any watches that have been repaired by inexperienced workmen, and if we do make them perfect again we will charge nothing. The same with clocks.

Plain watch movements will be full jeweled when required, and good quarter or verge watches will be altered to Lever. Engagements at a fair price. Chronometer balances inserted in watches that have plain balances; and finally anything that is required to be done in a watch or a clock, will be done at our shop and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner.

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

Jewelry Repaired.

Letter Engraving neatly Executed.

Chapin for old Gold and Silver.

BETHEL HILL, Oct. 5, 1863.

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

J. S. ABBOTT.

INCORPORATED 1810!

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, Conn.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS,

\$1,046,333.00.

POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED.

Long experience and ample capital amply ensure satisfaction to policy holders.

By the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

STEVENS & SHURTLEFF,

AGENTS,

7 SOUTH PARIS, ME.

FARMS AND VILLAGE LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a great variety of Farms, among which are the following:

1 Farm lying on Norway, containing 60 to 250 acres, and at prices from \$700 to \$2000.

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

3 Farm in Oxford from \$1200 to \$2200.

2 Farms in Paris, for \$1000 each.

2 Farms in Waterford from \$600 to \$1200.

4 Village lots and buildings in Norway Village, from \$400 to \$1200.

1 School and Dwelling House at Fort's Corner, (so called) being an excellent location for a trader, will be sold for a bargain.

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

An excellent farm of 60 acres, in Stoneham, for \$300.

80 acres of new land lying in East Waterford.

All of the above will be sold at a prime bargain and payments made easy.

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

WM. E. GOODNOW, Agent.

Bounty and Back Pay.

Obtained for the heirs of deceased Soldiers.

Also, Pensions.

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

AGENCY FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

Office, over Denison's Store.

HENRY UPTON.

NORWAY, Jan. 8, 1862.

References: Messrs L & A Denison, Norway; R D Verrell, Esq., Portland.

S. RICHARDS, Jr.

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Silver & Plated Ware,

SPECTACLES AND FANCY GOODS!

Opposite Methodist Church

SOUTH PARIS.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

S. W. BUTTERFIELD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS

WINDOW FRAMES, &c.

Jig Sawing and turning of all kinds,

DONE WITH NEATNESS.

Manufacture at

BETHEL, MAINE.

W. A. PIDGIN & CO.,

Book, Card and Fancy Job Printers,

PARIS, MAINE.

Cards, Tags and Bill heads

printed at the Democrat Office.

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE

OF THE