

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 51.

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

WM. A. FIDGIN & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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POLITICAL.

Governor's Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

At no period in the history of Maine, have her appointed law-givers entered on the discharge of their constitutional duties, under circumstances of graver responsibility, than those by which you are surrounded.

Approaching the termination of the third year of the war, waged in vindication of the authority and integrity of the nation, in the prosecution of which, has been employed a vastness of resources, as amazing to ourselves as incredible to ourselves as incredible to the rest of mankind, the national exigencies continue to demand farther contributions from the States and the people.

The fierce enthusiasm kindled by the first outrages upon the flag of our country, has been chastened and sobered by the protraction and vicissitudes of the conflict, but to that have succeeded the settled conviction, that for us there is no national future in the triumph of the national arms, and a stern resolve that that consummation shall be accomplished. You, gentlemen, stand here to-day proofs of the truth of this declaration. As Maine has, in the past struggle, cheerfully responded to every invocation of patriotism and duty, in sending you here her people have renewed the pledge of their fidelity to republican institutions and the cause of civil liberty.

The year just closed has been signalized to the people of Maine by the bounteous donations which flow only from the giver of all good. No desolating pestilence has scourged us, but health has reigned through our borders. Generous harvests have rewarded the labor of the husbandman; industry in all its departments has received its fitting recompense; no hand willing to toil has been obliged to remain idle for want of remunerative employment.

The tolls, the sacrifices and the achievements of the soldiers of Maine, composing a portion of the national army, during the year 1862, have been such as to cause the hearts of her citizens to swell with grateful pride. Upon the fields of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, they have participated in all the perils of march and battle; and whatever of advantage has been gained to the national cause, they can proudly claim their share of the glory. The price of military glory is mourning upon many a hearthstone, and among us there are many hearts refusing to be comforted. If this war were one of mad ambition, glory would afford no compensation for its manifold woes.

Deploring as does Maine, the loss of so many of her gallant sons slain on the field of battle, or perishing in hospitals, of wounds, or of disease induced by the hardships and exposures of military life, far away from home and kindred, it may be in prison, with no voice of affection near to speak a word of cheer, or farewell to the soul approaching the dark river, all equally the boldest of causes, their memories will be enshrined in the hearts of her people as the richest of her treasures, so long as patriotism shall be esteemed honorable among mankind; and the mention of their names "in song and in story," shall inspire a heroism kindred to that which led them to the sacrifice.

On that spot at Gettysburg, made immortal by the successful valor of the national armies, and classic by the matchless eloquence of Everett, has been consecrated a cemetery where slumbers the mortal remains of warriors, representatives from the "laughing waters," from every free State born of the immortal Ordinance of '87, from Maryland, Delaware, and Western Virginia, from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, and from New England, every sister State, not one left out. There, on Cemetery Hill, where the roar of artillery in vain assailed the ear of the peaceful dead, then reposing beneath its surface, these gallant heroes, having sealed with their lives their devotion to the unity of that country they had sworn to defend, now sleep, and "no sound shall awake them to glory again."

Upon the invitation of the distinguished chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, whose happy conception of the idea and active agency in the affair entitles him to our thanks, my predecessor, co-operating with the Governors of the other States represented in these terrible battles, engaged in behalf of Maine, to contribute her share of whatever expense might be incurred in making this city of the dead worthy of its illustrious occupants. Moved as our people are by their sacrifices to do homage to the memories of our fallen soldiers on that spot, there will cluster around it in the regards of the citizens of Maine, an added interest arising from the fact that it was chosen and occupied by Howard, their own modest and intrepid soldier, as the ground on which the final fortunes of the battles of those memorable days were to be staked, and which, with his heroic troops, he held to the end of the bloody fight. The correspondence of Gov. Curtin and the report of our Commissioner will be duly communicated to you, and I shall unhesitatingly ask, what you will with alacrity, grant, such an appropriation as shall meet, to the fullest extent, all claims upon our State for this holy purpose. And in this connection I would recommend that provision be made for the erection of monuments commemorative of the patriotism and valor of all of Maine's fallen worthies, and that it be so ample that the name of the humblest private shall not be neglected.

DISCHARGES AND ENLISTMENTS. During the past year, ten regiments of Maine Volunteers have been mustered out of the service of the United States, the terms of their enlistment having expired.

Of these the Second Regiment was the first to leave the State on the call of the President, in April, 1861, and has borne its part in the battles of the Army of the Potomac, while in the service with distin-

guished gallantry under its various commanders. The Tenth Regiment, largely composed of the First Regiment of the summer of 1861, and on numerous occasions acquitted itself with credit. A portion of the officers of this regiment, since their discharge, have been engaged in recruiting a regiment of veteran soldiers, which is now nearly ready to leave for the field. The other eight regiments were made up of enlistments for nine months only, which expired the last summer. The service of these were various. Some were not called on to meet the foe in battle; others participated in the severe struggles at Fort Hudson and below, which eventuated in the opening of the Mississippi. All did their duty well.

There now remain in the service of the United States, and in the field, sixteen regiments and one battalion of infantry, one regiment of heavy and six batteries of light artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, distributed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The limits of this address forbid an extended notice of the gallantry of these various corps, and anything less would do them injustice. I can only say that their conduct has been creditable to themselves, honorable to their State, and some of their achievements of unsurpassed brilliancy, mournfully attested by their thinned ranks. For a recital of the history of these gallant men, I refer you to the elaborate report of that able and indefatigable officer, the Adjutant General of this State.

No many enlistments expiring in 1863, compelled the President of the United States to order a draft of 300,000 men, under the conscription act. Owing to the commutation clause, and the unprecedented list of exemptions, this produced but a comparatively small number of soldiers—in this State it secured about two thousand. Since then another levy of an equal number has been directed, allowing until the fifth of January, instant, for the States to fill their quotas with volunteers.

Under the orders of my predecessor, a system of recruiting was put in operation in this State, the quotas of the various cities and towns being duly apportioned. As in 1862, these municipalities—having indeed no legal authority therefor at the time—paid liberal bounties to volunteers called for by the President, which action was subsequently ratified and confirmed by the Legislature, so at this time, under like circumstances, they have adopted the same course to provide for the pending call, generally paying larger bounties than before.

Under the rule prescribed by the first order of the Governor, allowing men to enlist in the quota of any city or town, without regard to the fact that the quota of the place of the volunteer's residence had or had not been filled, a sharp competition sprung up among the cities and towns, and much discontent was excited. That order was subsequently modified in consequence of these complaints. Upon the whole, the attempt at securing the quota of this State has been eminently successful, reflecting great credit upon the energetic and assiduous efforts of my predecessor. The inducements held out in the form of bounties, national, State and municipal, coupled with the aid furnished to the families of soldiers, have operated most favorably, and I have great confidence that the quota of Maine will be obtained in this mode, if a brief suspension of the draft is allowed, and the General Government will continue its liberal bounties long enough to enable us to canvass the regiments in the field for the renewal of their enlistments.

Already two veteran regiments of infantry, the Twenty-ninth, commanded by Col. Beal, formerly of the Tenth, and the Thirtieth, by Col. Fessenden, formerly of the Twenty-fifth, a second regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. Woodman, late of the Twenty-eighth, an additional company of cavalry (already in the field), commanded by Capt. Clowman, and a battery of light artillery under Capt. Twichell, are about full, and nearly ready to go forward. In addition to these corps, a considerable number have gone forward to the regiment now in the field, making between four and five thousand enlisted under the last call of the President.

I respectfully recommend that you supply the needed legislation to confirm the patriotic action of the cities and towns of the State, in the matter of bounties, to stimulate the enlistment of soldiers for the service of their country, and that you devise, if practicable, some more uniform system of bounties for the future which shall prevent so much collision and contention as have been witnessed under the existing call.

There is one point in which Maine is made peculiarly to suffer by these calls for men. A maritime State, large numbers of her citizens find their vocation upon the sea, and very many of them have already entered the service of the United States in its navy, for whose enlistment he has no credit upon her quota, and the names of men, still on the rolls which constitute the basis of the requisitions for soldiers, enlarge the quotas of both the State and towns. This is unjust and should be rectified. Sailors drafted into the military service of the Government enter it reluctantly from want of congeniality in the employment with their former habits of life; if, when drafted, they could be allowed to enter the navy, or if inducements such as are held out to soldiers were offered by national, State and municipal governments to sailors, the navy department would not be obliged to complain that that branch of the service is suffering for lack of men.

FINANCES. The financial condition of the State influenced by the necessities of the country, while it is not such as would be viewed with complacency in the peaceful times of old, yet measuring the public debt by the ability of her citizens, and considering the causes which have created it, can excite neither apprehension or regret. Dependent for revenue as is the treasury of Maine almost exclusively upon taxation, when large calls of an extraordinary character are made upon it, the resort for supply

must be either to increase taxation, or loans obtained upon the credit of the State.

The Constitution of Maine so limits the power of the Legislature to create a State debt, that except for war purposes, the entire extent of indebtedness which could be legally authorized, would not reach an amount so large as to be an oppressive burden for our citizens to pay by taxation in a single year. For war purposes there is no limit on the authority to hire.

The demands of the present conflict have largely swelled the expenditures of the State, and consequently its debt, but these have been met by the people without grudging or complaint. On the first day of January, 1863, the funded debt of the State was one million four hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, increased on the last of January, 1861, to two million four hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. This increase was caused by payment of bounties to soldiers, and the aid advanced in 1862 to their families. During that year the Executive, upon the call of the President of the United States for more volunteers, no legal provision having been made for the contingency, offered certain bounties to facilitate enlistments. The banks of the State, at the request of the Governor, readily engaged to furnish the necessary funds, relying solely on the good faith of the Legislature to repay. On the first day of March last, these advances with the interest amounted to \$343,224.86. In the same year (1862) the amount disbursed by the municipal authorities as aid to the families of soldiers, and under the law chargeable to the State in 1863, reached \$231,808.80; making for these two items \$575,033.66, for the payment of which and other war purposes a loan of \$500,000 was authorized.

On the first of March last, the Treasurer, under that authority negotiated the bonds of the State for \$525,000, which produced \$599,928.88, being a premium of \$74,928.88 on the bonds sold; a valuable and substantial tribute to the integrity, prudence and skill with which the finances of Maine have been managed. To furnish means for payment of the bounties ordered by the Legislature of 1863 to soldiers drafted under the Conscription Act another loan of \$500,000 was authorized. On the fifteenth day of August last, the Treasurer, to meet the calls on that account, negotiated bonds to the amount of \$175,000, which yielded \$205,131.25, being a premium of \$28,131.25. At the date of this last sale, the United States 6-20 bonds, the interest payable in gold and selling at par, became a very popular investment, yet your own stocks even by the side of these commanded the very handsome premium named.

This is the explanation of the increase of the State debt the past year, being \$100,000 less than the loans, in consequence of the payment of that sum on that portion of the former public debt which matured during the year.

To provide for the payment of the interest of the public debt and, in some part for the other extraordinary charges of the Government, the Legislature of 1863 increased the State tax of that year by the addition of a mill on the dollar of valuation to the tax of the previous year. In consequence of this enlargement, and by the aid of the payments from the Land Office, there will probably remain, after deducting the sums needed to carry on the government of the State for the year 1864, meeting the ordinary expenses and the interest of the debt as it stands to-day, the sum of \$100,000, to be applied to the liquidation of the liability of the State to the cities and towns for aid furnished the families of soldiers in 1863, leaving, however, a large balance still due them to be otherwise provided. What that balance will be cannot be precisely known until the returns are made from all the municipalities, which will be at an early day.

Of the last million loan of the 10th of August last, for the payment of bounties, there remained unexpended two hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$222,435.00); and whatever sum may be demanded beyond that, to meet the calls of existing laws for that purpose, or such further laws as may be made, it will be necessary to resort to the credit of the State.

While both justice and necessity compel us to impose upon those who are to succeed us in the advancing generations, a portion of the burdens of the conflict in which we are engaged, sharing as they will the benefits of free government, for the maintenance of which upon the face of the earth we are now struggling, not only for our own posterity, but for the human race, exempted as they, we trust, will be from the bloody sacrifices of these days, I conceive it still to be our duty to assume such portion of the great expenditure as we may be able, without oppressing our people. The apprehensions of an entire stagnation of business, excited at the outbreak of the rebellion, have been dissipated, and the loyal States not the theatre of actual war have enjoyed an activity in almost all the pursuits of life, generating a prosperity as marvellous as the tales of the Arabian Nights. It is true that the debts of the nation and States as such have been enormously increased, but probably at no time in the history of the United States have the debts of the citizens individually been so small, or the business of the people conducted so nearly on a cash basis, as at the present time. Though the prices of what our people consume have largely advanced, the prices of what they have to sell, whether it be the product of field, forest, ocean, mine, or mechanic art, enjoys an equal enhancement and ready demand, and the same is true of the most unskilled labor. As the result of these state of things, there never was a time when money was more universally in the possession of, or within the reach of all. In view of which I submit whether, at least for the ensuing year, it is not expedient to make some addition to the State tax, saving to that extent the necessity of a loan.

For the state of the financial condition of the State and the operations of the Treasurer, which you will find interesting and instructive, I refer you to the report of the Treasurer of the State.

He recognizes the fact that, under the legislation of Congress, the banks will be obliged to organize as National Banks. He endorses the two-fold object to be obtained by this legislation, that of furnishing a national circulating medium, as well as to make a sale of the bonds of the government, thus furnishing it with the means to maintain its existence. He says that "the creation and general employment of these national banks will tend decidedly to strengthen the national credit, and, by consequence, the national government, by interesting pecuniarily every citizen in its stability, is unquestionable. The diffusion of the national stocks has largely produced that effect, while the circulation of bills, repaying thereon for security, by the inevitable law of self-interest, will command the aid of every man who holds a five dollar note, in upholding the government."

The finances of the United States have been managed by the Secretary of the Treasury with surpassing ability, during a period more trying than it was, perhaps, ever the lot of any other people to pass through. The credit of our country stands peerless, commanding its daily millions for the national supply, and the genius which devised the system by which this result has been wrought, commands universal homage. But there is still another element, towering all financial genius or wisdom, which, co-operating with the illustrious financier, has placed the national credit on a rock. It is the uncalculating patriotism of the American people, pouring into the national coffers their garnered wealth, which they had stored beyond the computations of the statistician, with a profuseness which amazes mankind, trusting their country as a child its father, with a confidence which will not be shaken, while that country needs a dollar for its defense, and they have the dollar to contribute."

He very strongly urges the organization of the Militia of the State, so that, in event of another call like that made upon us last summer for men to defend the National capital, we may not be obliged to make so poor a response. States, too, are likely at times to be engaged in sudden and unexpected wars, especially when so exposed in situation as Maine. He considers a wise preparation for war the surest way to maintain peace.

He alludes to the fact of a location having been made for the Normal Schools authorized last year. It remains for the present Legislature to take some active relation to the grant by Congress, for an Agricultural College. There are two courses open. One to erect a new institution, at a heavy cost, to be sustained by special appropriations to the end of time, or to connect the college with one of the existing institutions. The latter he considers to be the wisest course, at the same time declaring he has not a moment's choice as to the school which shall be recipient of the grant.

With a synopsis of their contents, the Governor refers to the reports of the officers of the several public institutions in the State.

He recommends the classification of the public lands so that it may be readily determined what is the amount and value of the lands owned by the State. The materials for such classification exist already in the Land Office. He also recommends a different system in the making of grants. Instead of giving two half townships, which may be so located as to secure all that was valuable of two townships, the tracts should be located in one body.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. There is another topic which I would gladly avoid, but a sense of public duty forbids silence. I allude to the punishment of capital offences, and the condition of things which has grown up in consequence of the omission to execute the laws of the land, in that regard.

In 1837, as the result of a protracted agitation of the proposition to abolish capital punishments, the public sentiment of the State having rejected it, there was added to the laws prescribing the punishment of capital offences, a provision that persons convicted thereof should be sentenced to solitary confinement and hard labor in the State Prison, until the punishment of death should be inflicted, which is forbidden to be executed within a year after sentence or judgment. From that time to the present, no criminal has been executed in Maine, under the laws of the State.

To exempt a Magistrate from the necessity of participating in the enforcement of a law which deprives a human being of life, must be grateful to his humane sensibilities. It is not, however, a question of what is agreeable or painful in official duty, with which we are called upon to deal, in this matter, but it is a question of what that duty is. By none of the ordinary rules of interpretation applicable to statutes, can any other conclusion be arrived at, than that the purpose of the modification of the law was to afford the capital offender a year of grace, after conviction and sentence, as a period for repentance and preparation for the doom awaiting him, and likewise an opportunity for procuring proofs, if such should exist, that the conviction had been effected by falsehood or mistake.

The duty imposed upon the Chief Magistrate by the terms of the law, after the year of grace, remains prescribed in the same language as it was before the introduction of that modification. Prior to the change, the Governor was required to fix the day and issue the warrant for the execution, the same duty is still imposed upon him in precisely the same terms, except that he shall not do so till the expiration of a year after sentence. If anything more was needed to strengthen this conclusion, it is to be found in the legislation of 1840, prescribing by whom execution shall be done upon criminals condemned to death, who shall be present.

As witnesses, and other details, all of which legislation was reiterated and confirmed in the revision of the public laws in 1857. The embarrassment in this matter arises not so much from any difficulties in the law, as from the fact of its non-enforcement for twenty years.

During this period the number of felons convicted of capital offences has most disproportionately increased over the two previous decades, there being at this time in the State Prison, under sentence of death, no less than twelve convicted murderers. One of these has been imprisoned about 20 years, and the others for shorter terms. In all these cases, the omission to commute their punishment leaves the criminals subject to the extreme penalty of the law. Deceiving, as they doubtless were, of its infection, at this late day to require the Chief Magistrate of the State to issue the warrants for their execution would be regarded as little short of cold-blooded, vindictive murder. What then shall be done?

The argument most relied on by the advocates of the abolition of capital punishment, that the safety of society would be as well assured by the imprisonment as by the death of the criminal, in consequence of the increased certainty of conviction and punishment resulting from its abolition, has been signally negated by the statistics of crime in this State.

The following is an extract from a communication made to me by the Attorney General of the State:

"Murder is alarmingly on the increase. During the past year there have been three death sentences two verdicts of guilty of murder in the first degree, in addition, which have not come to sentence; one indicted for murder, died before trial; one indicted for murder in the second degree, admitted to bail; one found guilty of manslaughter on an indictment for murder; one other trial for murder (which it was admitted some one had committed), but the jury disagreed; and two in jail for murder, not indicted."

One of these convictions furnishes melancholy evidence that those to whose custody is committed the criminals condemned to death, are not safe from homicidal assaults. A warden of the State Prison has fallen a victim to brutal violence, and though his life was not taken by a criminal at the time condemned to death, it equally illustrates the fact, that were imprisonment the extreme penalty, the lives of the officers would have no protection in the law, for it has already inflicted its utmost vengeance. I submit, gentlemen, that this is a fearful record. It is time that the complications which perplex this subject should be unravelled, and that the measure of the punishment for the crime of murder should be made certain.

With regard to those who have been convicted in former years, and are now in prison, their year of grace having expired, commutation of their punishment to imprisonment for life, would dispose of the embarrassment growing out of their numbers, and the delay to execute the law upon them when the knowledge of their crime was fresh in the public mind, and the justice of the punishment would have been fully recognized. This much would devolve upon the Executive. For other cases, let the Legislature fix a day certain, after the expiration of the year of grace, on which execution shall be done upon the criminals capitally convicted, leaving no discretion in the Chief Magistrate, but to issue the warrant for execution, unless circumstances should demand his interference as an act of justice and mercy.

SOLDIERS VOTING. The justice of extending to our soldiers in the field an opportunity for exercising the right of suffrage in our elections has been considerably discussed, and generally considered. Their experience of other States goes fully to establish the fact that the vote of the soldiers may be so taken as to preclude either fraud or abuse upon the elective franchise. Because a man for the time being becomes a soldier in the defence of all that is dear to the citizen, his interest for the welfare of the State and nation is neither changed nor diminished but rather augmented and intensified by his consecration of himself to the peril of his life to their service. Why, then, should he not be permitted, wherever he may be, upon the happening of an election at his home, to enjoy the consideration of a citizen, and cast his ballot? And why should he be denied the privilege of helping to shape the policy of the Government in which his interest is certainly not less than that of those remaining securely at their firesides? On the return of the soldier to his home he finds himself in possession of all the political rights he ever enjoyed. These do not become changed even by a three years' absence.

To secure to him during this absence the exercise of the highest of these rights, was the object of favorable recommendation in the annual message of my predecessor. It did not come up for action in the Legislature until a later day, when it failed for want of friends to the object, but because of objection to the particular form in which it was presented; and in the great hurry incident to the closing days of the session, there was not time to mature the requisite bill, and resolutions to accomplish it.

As to the precise mode, by which the end is to be attained, the large amount of legal learning which your several bodies comprise will doubtless enable you to frame and adopt such resolutions and bills as will extend fully the right of the enfranchise to the soldier in the field, as will guard the elective franchise from abuse, and at the same time meet all constitutional requirements. So many thousands of our fellow-citizens volunteering to leave home and friends and the comforts of peaceful life to defend our common rights, I cannot doubt will be enabled by you, sanctioned by the co-operation of the people, to cast their votes for President of the United States in the election which is to take place in November next.

RECIPROCITY TREATY. After enumerating the disadvantages which are imposed upon our lumbering and agricultural industries under this treaty, the Governor continues:

The whole advantage of the treaty is with our provincial neighbors. It grants to them that ever consuming demand of British commercial policy, a market for their surplus products of field and forest, giving us in turn access to their markets which our people can never seek, for the reason that they are at all times gorged to repletion by the Provincials themselves. It is not necessary in this connection to enter into any discussion upon the merits of free trade, or to complain of colonial legislation impairing some of the anticipated advantages of the treaty. For us as a nation the dream of free trade is ended. Engaged as we are in the prosecution of a war upon a scale of unparalleled magnitude, our financiers and statesmen are perplexed to provide means of supplying the national treasury and sustaining the national credit. The tax-gatherer is met at every door, but there is not a loyal man to whom he is an unwelcome visitor, for loyalty greets it not only as a duty but a pleasure to contribute of its substance to the nation's need in its time of trial. The range of dutiable articles has been so enlarged as to embrace some coming almost within the category of the necessities of life, consumed alike upon the tables of the rich and poor, and upon which for a generation the tax-gatherer had not laid his finger. While our own people are so taxed, and bearing this all so cheerfully without a whisper of complaint, because demanded by the necessities of the country, it is unjust that citizens of foreign states, who contribute not a penny to the support of our Government, should be admitted to an equal participation of commercial privileges with our own citizens, and to their serious injury?

The terms of the treaty, providing for its abrogation after ten years, clearly indicates that it was regarded as an experiment. As such it has been so sufficiently tested by the people of Maine, that a large majority desire neither its continuance nor repetition. In one point it has most signally failed, and that is in winning for the United States the good will of her territorial neighbors; and the government in terminating this treaty, is relieved of all embarrassment on that account.

PRIVATE RELIEF TO SOLDIERS. This war fruitful as it has been in stimulating the inventive genius of our countrymen to devise new methods of defense and destruction, has also developed a spirit of humanity strangely at contrast with the inevitable barbarities of war. The charities of our people, like everything else connected with the war, have been gigantic in their proportions. The cry that our soldiers are suffering, is the "open sesame" that unlocks all hearts, and at its call, no matter how oft repeated, affluence pours forth its abundance, and pecuniary contributions its aid for their relief. The women of the country, in this, as in every labor of benevolence, the first to enter and the last to retire from the field, from city, village, and hamlet have sent forth a continuous stream of the fruits of their industry, to make comfortable the frame of the suffering soldier, and to cheer his heart by these reminders that, though far away, he is still the object of their kind regards.

The self appointed Commissioners, almoners of the people's benevolence, have nobly done their duty. The opening volley that announces a battle commenced, is a signal for their agents to rally, and the echo of the last gun dies not away, before they, like angels of mercy, have gathered on the field of strife, to administer relief to the wounded and consolation to the dying—to friend and foe alike. They deserve the thanks of every man and woman in the country, for those labors of love, and I doubt not, be enabled to continue them by the unflagging liberty of the people.

COAST AND FRONTIER DEFENCES. Upon the call of this State by the resolves of the Legislature, touching the defenceless condition of her condition of her coast and north eastern frontier, and the urgent solicitations of my predecessor, the United States, in addition to large expenditures upon the permanent fortifications in the harbor of Portland, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, and the narrows of the Passamaquoddy, has constructed fortworks at Rockland, Belfast and Eastport, at each of which places two batteries of five guns each have been mounted, while both at Castine and Machiasport a single battery of five guns each have been supplied. These fortworks are, indeed, but temporary defenses, though it is believed that properly manned they would afford sufficient protection against any more piratical cruisers, for when sufficiently enlarged, they have proved very formidable, as a means of defense against imposing squadrons.

There are other points on the coast calling for defensive precaution, in which the government of the United States will doubtless provide, having already indicated its purpose to do whatever may be needed to render the towns on the seaboard secure from surprise by attacks from the ocean. In relation to the north-eastern frontier the only means suggested for its defence is the construction of a railroad, connecting it with our interior lines of communication, by which an army, with its munitions and supplies, can be rapidly concentrated on its line, or at its terminus. As yet nothing has been accomplished towards securing national aid for this great object. Thus far the railways of Maine have been the results of private enterprise, aided in some instances, by the credit of certain municipalities. They have received no aid whatever from the National Government, by land grants, nor even by the refunding or remission of duties upon railroad iron (except, perhaps in a single instance), both of which have been largely enjoyed by other States.

In happier days, and as a means of development, the State, forbidden to use its credit for this purpose, made, on certain conditions, a grant of the public lands to the Aroostook Railroad Co. The conditions not having been complied with, the grant lapsed. It was then and is now apparent, that the construction of a railroad, whether for defence or development, on the eastern or north-eastern frontier of the State, within a reasonable time, can only be accomplished by a combination of private enterprise and Government aid, State or national. That, under the circumstances, Maine is fairly entitled to call on the Government of the United States to aid in so important a work of defence, the defense itself being a national obligation is very clear.

The towns upon the St. Croix are liable to depredation and capture, by land attack, in the event of a rupture with Great Britain, for lack of speedy communication with the more densely populated portions of the State. While the Government of the United States has been erecting defences at Eastport, the citizens of that section have interested themselves in endeavoring to secure a connection between the railroads on that river and on the Penobscot; and although it is but a common terrore that is proposed by them, it will reduce

very much the time, which is now the measure of distance, from the one point to the other. As a purely defensive measure in the absence of a better, our fellow-citizens in that portion of the State are justly entitled to your favorable consideration.

The very recent alarm on our eastern border, excited by rumors that a raid was being organized in the neighboring Province of New Brunswick, under rebel auspices, for the purpose of devastating our cities and towns, is an imputation of inefficiency in the police of that province, as gross as to be incompatible with good faith. As such, I should profoundly regret its verification. The incident, however, emphasizes the propriety of establishing at an early day, some speedy means of communication, than is at present enjoyed with that frontier.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. In the scale of recent national events, the fact which most prominently challenges the attention and sympathy of Christendom is the Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring the emancipation of the slaves in the States in revolt. Having given timely warning to the rebels to lay down their arms and return to their duty, under the penalty of their assault upon their right to hold their fellow men in bondage, the madness which precedes destruction made them deaf to this warning, and this bolt which but for the rebellion could not have been forged, was hurled at their cherished institution.

No measure of the Government has called forth such fierce invectives, or evoked more constitutional rebellion. Those who at the outset of the rebellion, and before any act of war, denied the right or power of the nation to maintain its authority, or, in their own stereotyped phrase, "to coerce a State," and who at no time since have yielded any moral support to the Government in its fierce struggle and extreme need, but for a time were awed to apparent acquiescence by the earnestness of the people, on the issuing of this Magna Charta of freedom to an oppressed and despised race, instantly raised their voices in denouncing the Administration, for waging a war for the abolition of slavery, and not for the restoration of the Union. The want of constitutional power, that objection which always commands a respectful consideration, is urged against it.

That in time of peace, either the President, or Congress, separately or in conjunction, had any authority whatever over slavery in the States where it existed, was never pretended; no attempt to interfere therewith was ever made by either prior to the outbreak of the rebellion, and no party in the country desiring such interference in the States, ever commanded the support of any respectable number of persons, as well known as any other fact in American history. The rights of the State in this regard, were under the protection of the solemn guarantees of the Federal Constitution, which the nation never violated. But a portion of the slaveholding States, not satisfied with the religious observance of these obligations and guarantees, and spurning still others which were offered in good faith and friendship, tramping upon that Constitution, sought to place the institution of slavery upon a more steadfast foundation, by destroying the Government which had been its shield and bulwark and to give it a wider expansion in the national Territories, which they confidently expected to clutch in the rapine of empire.

Thus and for this war began. At its commencement, it was the hope and expectation that it would be of short duration, that the citizens of the States in revolt would become convinced that no invasion of their rights was intended, and that upon sober second thought, they would return beneath the folds of the flag, which was the symbol of our common glory. Beyond the punishment of some of the more prominent and flagitious criminals who incited the rebellion, nor other thought entered the mind or the heart of the loyal people of the country, than to welcome back those who were regarded as erring brethren, to the protection of that Government which had blessed them so greatly which they had enjoyed so long, and to the possession of their ancient rights. These expectations have been disappointed, and the progress of the war, while its objects have not been changed, has developed the necessity of a change of instrumentalities, by which it is to be prosecuted to a successful conclusion.

Measures which in the beginning would have been rejected, and from which a large proportion of the loyal people of the country would have shrunk, have at length become inevitable. The national necessities have demanded that all the national resources should be marshalled for the conflict. The decorated ranks of the army demanded fresh recruits; men were needed to work on fortifications; laborers were required to cultivate abandoned plantations; the traitor enemy had these men; and just so far as we could strengthen ourselves by winning them to our side, in that proportion we should weaken our foe. Hence the emancipation proclamation of the President, and the consequent legislation of Congress. A people so divided in such a war, who should fail to avail themselves of such a resource, would be set down as stricken with judicial blindness; to omit to do so would be traitorously to strengthen the foe.

That in addition to these far as vast accessions of strength, and corresponding depletion of the rebels, there comes the other fact that a race whose inheritance, for centuries, has been ignominy and depression, to whom God's word has been a sealed book, hedged in by penal enactments, who are denied all means of enlightenment, and all recompense for their toil; among whom marital obligations are not permitted; whose affections are treated with the same tenderness as that accorded the lowing herds; for whom there has been no refuge but the grave, where, "the servant is free from the master," and the weary be at rest; that such a race should be summoned to the rights of a common humanity, can excite no emotions, but those of satisfaction and thanksgiving in the bosoms of all not dead to a sense of the value of civil liberty.

"Man proposes but God disposes." Opinions, politics, and institutions are compelled to give way to the inexorable logic of events, for there are the processes of the Almighty. Involving for the discharge of our official duties, the inspiration of His wisdom and the blessing of His goodness, when the period of our retirement from public station arrives may we enjoy the consciousness of having endeavored "to do the State some service," and may the banner which floats over our heads this day then cover with its folds a free, peaceful and united nation.

SAMUEL CONY.

Dr. Aaron Young has been appointed Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JAN. 15, 1864.

Editorial Correspondence.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 10, 1864.

The Legislature is now fully organized. Hon. George B. Barrows of Fryeburg is President of the Senate. Hon. D. D. Stewart of Somerset was his competitor in the nominating caucus. Mr. Barrows presides with ease, dignity and impartiality, and will make a popular presiding officer. Mr. Stewart is a gentleman of decided ability, and as a debater will be the leader of the Senate. Mr. Brett, the old Secretary was re-elected without opposition and T. F. Cleaves of Brownfield re-appointed Assistant Secretary. Increase Blake of Farmington, was re-chosen Messenger with no opposition.

In the House, Nelson Dingley, jr. was re-elected Speaker without opposition and Horace Stillson, Clerk. John I. Hodson was chosen Adjutant General, and Hiram Chapman Land Agent, both having a clear field. For Secretary of State there was an animated contest. After the election of Mr. Barrows, as President of the Senate, Judge Woodbury who up to that time was evidently ahead, unconditionally withdrew his name, not wishing to subject his friends to the charge of asking too much for Oxford County. This left the contest between Ephraim Flint, jr., of Dover, Joseph B. Hall, of Portland, and James M. Lincoln of Bath. Mr. Flint was nominated in the caucus on the first ballot by a decided majority. He is a gentleman of culture, education and ability and will make a good officer. For Attorney General, there was two ballottings in the caucus, the last resulting in the nomination of John A. Peters of Bangor, now a member of the House. Mr. Peters is the leading lawyer at the Penobscot Bar and will make an excellent States Attorney. For Councilors, Charles Holden of Portland, John J. Perry of Oxford, Hiram Ruggles of Carmel, Sewell Watson of Georgetown, Joseph Farewell of Rockland, John M. Noyes of Mt. Desert, were chosen, the three first named being members of Gov. Coburn's Council. Capt. Cyrus H. Ripley of Paris, the gentleman, faithful and obliging Messenger of the Governor and Council for the three past years was unanimously re-chosen. All these places were filled during the three first days of the session.

Gov. Cony was inaugurated and delivered his first address as chief Magistrate of the State on Thursday last. His Message is one of the best State Papers, ever addressed to a Legislature. We will not attempt even a synopsis. It meets the live questions of the day and discusses them with a master's hand. Round after round of applause greeted its closing paragraphs, from the multitude who with attentive ears sat one hour and ten minutes in listening to its reading. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

Hon. Joseph B. Hall, the retiring Secretary of State has served three years in that office. Mr. Hall, who by the way is a native of Old Oxford, so far as we know has filled the place with great credit to himself and the State. Under his direction and supervision, the affairs of the State Department have been well managed and the records neatly and correctly kept. When he leaves he will carry with him the respect and good will of all who, during the three past years, have had either official or personal intercourse with him. In the Senate there is a fair amount of Legislative talent. Fourteen old members hold over from last year. Among a class of young men is the venerable Ex chief Justice Tanney, whose extensive legal attainments, ripe judgment and experience will add weight and dignity both to the Senate and its deliberations. The House contains an unusual number of men of ability. We have no time in this letter to particularize. Hereafter we intend to give our readers graphic sketches of some of its leading orators and statesmen, as well in the Senate, as those in the House. The present Legislature will have more or less grave questions to consider, principally growing out of the war, but from present appearances the session will not be a very long one.

SANITARY COMMISSION. Rev. W. H. Hadley, special agent, makes an urgent appeal to the people to come to the aid of this society, immediately. He says: "An immediate answer to the great question, whether the people will or will not sustain the institution in its Christ-like work, is inevitable. To prevent its abandonment, a quarter of a million of dollars must be raised this month, as stated in the publications above mentioned.

Can there be any hesitation in deciding whether this unrivaled institution shall be supported or abandoned? It has already saved more than ten thousand lives, relieved the sufferings of more than ten times that number, and prevented more misery than it has relieved.

If the citizens of Maine respond to this call, all money contributed should be sent either to Geo. T. Strong, Treasurer, 68 Wall street, New York, or to W. H. Hadley, special Agent, U. S. Sanitary Commission, Portland, Me.; the latter being the only duly authorized agent of the National Institution in the State, having any connection with this special call, and holding himself responsible only for money or goods sent to himself or to his care."

A bill was introduced in the House, Tuesday, to increase Internal revenue. It provides for a tax on spirits and cotton.

Through the agency of the Christian Commission our citizens have been liberal in spiritual donations, contributing their money freely to send sermons, tracts, prayers, and religious instruction—even adding to other gifts two of their best clergymen. These things are good in their places, and there is need of more than have been sent; but the bodies of the soldiers need food as well as their souls, and potatoes must go with our prayers, if we would meet the whole demand. [Waterville Mail.]

The Mail, unintentionally, no doubt, does great injustice to the Christian Commission in the above extract. This society in point of fact does all that the Sanitary Commission claims to do, with the addition of "sermons, tracts, prayers and religious instruction," and its agents do this without charge, while the Agents of the Sanitary Commission have the rank, uniform and pay of Captains. We do not disparage, by any means the Sanitary Commission, but desire that the Christian Commission shall not be unjustly dealt by. What it does may be gathered from the following statement of one who shared in the work.

After Gen. Meade had severed his connection with Washington, the Agents of the Christian Commission, with wagons laden with bread, condensed milk, brandy, coffee, and articles of clothing, moved with the army. They were at hand when the first battle was fought, and as the wounded were brought from the field, they gave them attention. Nearly all the time night and day they were at work. They gave the wounded men hot coffee, brandy-punch, cold water, bathed them, helped them to change their position as they lay on the floor without beds, assisted the surgeons to dress their wounds, and attended to the last wants of the dying, and gave the dead Christian burial. In this particular case, by some means the medical supplies had "gone front," and the surgeons detailed depended entirely upon the Agents for bandages, &c. The delegates stayed with the men, and cared for them until they were put into the ambulances, and saw them start for the hospitals at Washington. Then they pushed on to join the army. They arrived at the front just as the second battle closed. They found the ambulances parked, containing the men wounded the day before, who had not been supplied with either food or drink. They immediately built their fire and soon began to deal their hot coffee, and milk-punch, and crackers, going as far as they could that night, and continued the work the next day, till all were cared for. The men meantime had no other supplies, and no covering, though it was so cold that water froze in pails every hour of the day. These delegates attended upon these men, giving them food and drink, during the whole march back to Washington, seven days from the time they were wounded. Without this aid many must have died, and more have suffered most intensely, for the march was over roads too horrible for description, and the weather intensely cold, and no other provision had been made for their comfort. No delegate of the Sanitary Commission appeared until the men at the end of seven days reached Alexandria, where the agents were ready to take them to hospitals.

It is admitted, also, by officials connected with the army, that the Christian Commission, at the battle of Gettysburg, saved one thousand lives. It had large numbers of men on the ground, who were sent for that emergency, and gave every attention to the men, that could be given. In many cases delegates went as messengers, bearing badly wounded men to their homes to be cared for by their families. This is sufficient to show to the people that the delegates of the Christian Commission do a double work, attending to both temporal and spiritual wants of the men, giving that personal and gratuitous service that no other society attempts. Meantime it is no wise conflicts with the Sanitary Commission. Each is worthy the confidence of the people, and there is no danger that too large contributions can be forwarded. Let all the money that can be raised be sent forward, to whichever Society the donors happen to be most familiar with. It will all be made to contribute to the comfort of our brave boys in the field.

ANTIQUARIAN SUPPER. The Journal says "an Antiquarian supper is to be given at John Locke's, East Poland, Jan. 20th—one mile south of the Camp Ground. The bill of fare will consist of baked pork and beans, brown bread, Indian pudding, boiled dish, roast sparerib, bean porridge, lullied corn and milk, pumpkin, apple and mince pie, doughnuts, loaf-cake, cider, apples, &c. &c. The bill of fare is certainly very imposing. We suppose the big open fire and the 'fore-stick' will also be present."

DEDICATION AT MECHANIC FALLS. The new Universalist church at Mechanic Falls, was dedicated during the two days meeting last week. The dedicatory services were held on Wednesday. Sermon by Rev. Z. Thompson, from the text "Worship God." Prayer by Rev. J. C. Snow. Reading of Scriptures by Rev. Geo. Bates. A conference was held on Thursday. Sermon in the forenoon by Rev. Mr. Snow, and in the afternoon by Rev. Mr. Bowles of Portland.

Song of those who attended the ball last Friday evening had a hard time in getting home. One horse ran away, and ran into another team, smashing both sleighs. The horse pursued his course, and when caught had cleared himself from nearly the whole of the harness. One lady was slightly hurt in the collision.

The Rockland Democrat gives a table showing that 519,330 casks of lime were manufactured there last year.

Sanitary Christian Commission.

The prompt and vigorous manner in which the people have responded to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, in the camps and Hospitals, is one of the best evidences of their patriotism and humanity. Speaking of these "commissions" Gov. Cony in his recent message beautifully remarks, "The opening volley that announces a battle commenced is a signal for their agents to rally and the echoes of the last gun die not away before they like angels of mercy have gathered on the field of strife, to administer relief to wounded and consolation to the dying, to friend and foe alike." At the commencement of the war, want of knowledge and a regular system by which relief could be extended to our sick and suffering soldiers, some of their number undoubtedly for a time suffered for want of care and attention, but the case is different now. Every thing that a Christian humanity can do, is done to make the sick and wounded as comfortable and happy as the circumstances with which they are surrounded will allow. In our hospitals are the best of nurses employed and our people are continually forwarding comforts and luxuries to be appropriated for the benefit of the sick under the care and direction of honest and humane stewards and superintendents. We have frequently conversed with convalescent soldiers who have been in the hospitals and they all declare that with a very few exceptions they receive the best of care and attention. The amount of money raised and being raised to be expended by Sanitary and Christian commissions for the comfort and benefit of our soldiers, if computed in one sum total, would seem fabulous. No people has ever before showed such vast resources, so much humanity or such benevolent patriotism in sustaining our armies and soldiers as have the Americans in this war. And having done all this they have only discharged a duty they owe their country and the brave, heroic men who are defending it.

Bethel Items.

DEATH. In Bethel, Jan. 7th, Mrs. Mary wife of Mr. Joseph Twitchell aged 82 years, which they have lived together 60 years, which is said to be longer than any married couple have ever lived together in the town. Dec. 29, Mr. Seth Wight aged 81.

Mrs. Sally, widow of the late Abbott Russell Esq., was found dead in her bed on the morning of Jan. 5th. She was 72 years old.

A large gang of workmen are busy in erecting the frame of the new Steam Saw Mill. It will be somewhat larger than the old one.

The remains of Lieut Wm. H. Brown arrived home on Monday.

Probate Court, at Paris, next Tuesday; at Waterville, Wednesday, 10, A. M.; Lovell, Wednesday, 2, P. M.; Fryeburg, Thursday, 10 A. M. We would particularly urge executors, administrators, and guardians, so far as possible, to settle their accounts for advertising, at those courts. Those who attend at Paris, will find their bills at the room immediately over the Probate office.

LEVEE AT HARTFORD. A correspondent informs us that the ladies of Hartford will hold a Levee, in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers, at the town house, on Thursday evening, January 21. One and all are invited.

PROMOTED. We are pleased to see that Capt. O'Neil W. Robinson, jr., of the 4th Maine Battery, has been promoted to be Major of Light Artillery. He is the more deserving this promotion, from the fact that he has patiently seen others wear the honors justly belonging to him.

ORDERED TO MOVE. Orders have been received at Augusta for the two regiments of Veteran Infantry and the Veteran Cavalry to report to Gen. Banks. The 7th Battery is to report at Washington. They will go forward as soon as transportation can be arranged.

The Conscription bill is still under debate in Congress. The last proceedings give some ground for an opinion that the bounties to Veterans will be continued till the first of March. The time is extended to give time for procuring the money for the increased expenditure.

Capt. Ripley, Messenger to the Governor and Council, will accept thanks for copies of the Annual Reports, forwarded since the meeting of the Legislature.

OFFICERS COMMISSIONED. The following commissions have been issued recently:

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Lorenzo D. Stacy of Porter, 24 Lieut. Co. B; Moses A. Stanley of Porter; 1st Lieut. Co. C. SEVENTH BATTERY. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Bethel, Captain; William B. Lapham, Woodstock, Senior 1st Lieutenant; Lorin E. Bundy, Portland, Junior 1st Lieutenant; Daniel Staples, O'Fallon, Senior 2d Lieutenant; Frank Thorp, Boothbay, Junior 2d Lieutenant.

The report having been circulated that the Democrat reported incorrectly, the price for which the county wood is to be furnished this season, we deem it proper to say that the person who penned the report was present when the contract was awarded; and gave the price exactly as stated when the decision was made.

The Rockland Democrat gives a table showing that 519,330 casks of lime were manufactured there last year.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES. The following standing Committees have been announced:

SENATE. On bills in the Second Reading, Messrs. Elliot, Milliken of Kennebec, Beale, Cram, Bradbury, Walker, Banks, Dingley, Wadsworth, Milliken of Waldo and Sanborn of Kennebec.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Josselyn, Morrow, Milliken of Hancock, Philbrick, Sanborn, of York, Stevens, Manson, Talbot, True, Warren, McGilvery and Burleigh.

House.—On Finance.—Drummond of Bath, Stetson of Bangor, Williams of Augusta, Lynch of Portland, Copeland of Calais, Stone of Kennebec, O'Brien of Thomaston.

On Elections.—Barker of Stetson, Merrill of Yarmouth, Davis of Woodstock, Lowell of Saco, Peasey of Whiting, Staples of Swanville, Watts of Wales.

The Joint Standing Committees will be given in our next issue.

The Press says that in answer to the call for members of the Legislature who desired to receive the Age, during the session, to leave their names with the Clerk, but eleven names were put down. In joint convention to choose State officers, the democratic nominees received from two to five votes each. The Copperhead element in the Legislature is conveniently small, and is said to be even now on the decrease.

The Lewiston Journal learns from a friend in North Auburn that the Universalists there are making an effort to engage Rev. Z. Thompson to preach for them the ensuing year.

A special meeting of the Maine Historical Society will be held at the Court House, in Augusta, on Wednesday, January 27, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and 7 in the evening.

We learn that George F. Leonard, A. M., principal of Norway Liberal Institute, has enlisted in the quota of Norway. He has been mustered into the regiment of heavy artillery.

DEATH OF THACKERAY. Wm. M. Thackeray was found dead in his bed, on the morning of Dec. 24th. The Times says that but two days before he was at his club, in excellent spirits. On Wednesday he was ill, but refused to allow his servant to sit up with him. His disease was pronounced to be effusion of the brain.

DEATH OF A TEACHER. Mr. Manthano Pickering, Principal of the Park Street Grammar School for boys, died at his residence in this city Sunday morning, after an illness from lung fever, which confined him to his house but little more than one week. [Press.]

The Argus says that Bishop Bacon celebrated Pontifical Mass at Portland, Christmas day. The Bishop's vestments were exceedingly beautiful, and rich in silver, gold and precious stones. His robes of office and other official insignia, cost at least ten thousand dollars when gold was at par.

U. S. COURT. It is reported that the Judiciary Committee have reported a bill providing that when a Judge of the U. S. Court becomes too old to discharge the duties of his office, he shall retire upon a pension.

DEATH OF JUDGE SMITH. Hon. Caleb B. Smith, late Secretary of the Interior, and appointed to the Supreme Bench last summer, died last week. The report comes from Washington that Secretary Usher will be appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

The editor of the Republican Journal abstains from publishing accounts of "big boys," for the reason that he considers that "family boastings are not in good taste."

SUCCESSFUL. The fair at Sumner, on Thursday of last week was more than usually successful. The sum of \$100 was secured for the benefit of the soldiers.

People say the sleighing was never better in this vicinity, than during the week past. Old folks and young have not failed to improve it.

HOMESTEADS FOR NEGROES. Senator Lane of Kansas has introduced a bill to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the use of persons of African descent. It assigns to them the region between the Colorado and the Rio Grande in Texas, in which they are allowed the privilege of the homestead law.

The Pioneer says Presque Isle has sent to the war, about one man in five of its population, or its proportion of an army of 107,700 men from this State.

The Belfast Age says Henry E. Prentiss, Esq., has presented lately, valuable town libraries to the towns of Danforth and Bancroft, in this State.

The Lewiston Journal says the Board of Enrollment at Lewiston, have mustered in men who are credited to towns in this county, as follows: Buckfield 4, Porter 5, Fryeburg 20, Lovell 5, Paris 1, Brownfield 2, Bethel 3, Hiram 5, Hartford 2, Canton 2, Denmark 3, Greenwood 1, Peru 5, Stow 2, Waterville 3, Oxford 1.

The small pox is prevailing to a considerable extent in Camden.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. Letters from East Tennessee of the 28th ult., to the Herald, state that our forces have been driven back from Bean Station by Longstreet. Our losses in the four days' skirmishing reached about 200, besides a few wagons. The rebel prisoners state that Longstreet has been reinforced by Ewell's corps, and that he was ordered to take Knoxville at all hazards. Longstreet has about 40,000 men.

The Little Rock Democrat of the 26th ult. says:—Lieut. Green, with a detachment of the 3d Federal Arkansas cavalry, for Fort Smith, was attacked a few days since by the rebel Col. Hall. The enemy were whipped and the colonel and nine men were captured. Capt. Napier the same night had a fight with a rebel force recently from Yellow country, and captured Lieut. Barrett and fifteen men.

Gov. Wald's negro brigade has made a three weeks' raid into North Carolina. The appearance of the troops spread consternation among the rebels. The result is as follows: 3000 slaves liberated; several whistlers destroyed; several camps of guerrillas broken up and some hung; and a large number of horse and ox teams. The guerrillas have been so severely punished that they will leave for other parts.

Mosby has been beaten in Virginia. He left his dead and wounded on the field.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac dispatch says the commissaries are issuing undiminished rations, which proves that the army has not been depleted by furloughs. About five hundred new soldiers arrived here to-day.

Col. McGilvery, who entered the service as captain in the Sixth Maine battery, and is now second in command of the reserve artillery of the Army of the Potomac, is to be made a brigadier general.

The Army of the Potomac is being reorganized. Radical changes in brigades, divisions and corps will be made.

Eleven hundred persons in Newbern have taken the oath annexed to the President's amnesty proclamation.

The Times, the new loyal paper here, says the people of the State are ripe for a revolt against the Richmond government.

The Raleigh Standard says the people in that extreme western counties of North Carolina have been deprived of all mail facilities on the ground of disloyalty to the Confederate government.

Prof. Wagner, the horse trainer, spoke in this place, Wednesday evening, and exhibited his trained horse, Thursday morning. He has excited considerable interest among horsemen, who think well of his system. Mr. M. will be at Bethel, Friday.

It is announced that the rebel capital is to be removed to Columbia, S. C.

A HEALTHFUL CONSCIOUSNESS. The Richmond Examiner of December 19th appears to be coming to a true sense of the condition of the Confederacy. "We are fast drifting into self-contempt," it says. "The adjective 'Confederate,' as applied to the various make-shifts rendered necessary by the war, is quite the reverse of complimentary. Confederate coffee is roasted rye. Confederate paper is only fit for wrapping parcels. Confederate swords are as harmless as though they were made of lead. Confederate notes are treated as if they were no more valuable than candle-lighters."

When it shall add that the Confederacy itself is a stupendous counterfeit and humbug, it will have arrived at the whole truth.

BION BRADBURY. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Journal says: "I understand that Hon. Bion Bradbury, late Democratic candidate for Governor, will leave for New Orleans shortly for the benefit of his health. He spent last winter there. If my informant is correct, Mr. Bradbury has dissolved his connection with his old political friends of the Anderson-Emory school in this State and now comes out in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war even to the extinction of slavery."

The news brought by the last steamer, confirms the statement that there are not emigrant ships enough to bring the hundreds over who are waiting to come to this country. It is said that the boarding-houses in Liverpool are full of people waiting for passage to the United States.

THE CHESAPEAKE. In the examination of this case at Halifax the Judge Advocate gave it as his opinion that this steamer should be given up to the owners! He thought the capture a plain case of piracy.

A soldier was frozen to death in Augusta, a few nights since. He was intoxicated and fell in the streets.

The Sentinel says that a R. R. is proposed from Ellsworth to Ellsworth Falls Village. It will cost \$37,546.

The Boston Traveler says the Androscoggin Mill at Lewiston is the finest cotton-mill in the world. It is not the largest but among the very largest, its capacity being 45,000 spindles, and it gives employment to 1200 operatives.

Frederick W. A. Pike, son of Dr. Wm. B. Pike, and a member of the graduating class of Bowdoin College, 1863, died at his father's residence in Cornish, the third inst., at the age of twenty-one years. [Press.]

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and Consumptive Coughs, "The Trachea" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

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—embodying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after losing a fortune and placed evidence in medical lambs and quackery. By enclosing a post paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL M. MAYNARD, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

MARRIED.

In Bedford, 18th, by Noah Price, Esq., Mr. George F. Holmes to Mrs. Jane Whitney, both of Bedford.

DIED.

In Frysburg, Dec. 21th, Luke Barker, aged 94. He was a good old man—one of the earliest settlers of the town, and a famous hunter and trapper.

HAVE YOU

Been owing WOODMAN, BRO. & CO., over Six Months? If so, save yourself!

CASE.

By calling and settling that little bill immediately.

So. Paris, Jan. 12, 1864.

Carding Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the well known and valuable Carding Mill at Backfield Village, with the water privilege on which it is situated, which one of the best in the State.

A Colonel Maker or Wheelwright would find it advantageous to unite the business with this, there being a surplus of water at all times.

Will be sold for half as value if applied for at once.

Backfield, Jan. 12, 1864.

PURSUANT to a decree from the Judge of Probate for Oxford County, passed the third Tuesday of December, 1863, I shall sell at public auction or private sale, on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate of James W. Eastman, late of Lovell, deceased, including also the retention of widow's dower therein. The home stead farm of the late Joseph Severance, and the farm lately occupied by Robert Gray, and one-half in common and undivided of the Isaac Eastman lot, and the equity of redemption of the Lovell Village Mills, as called, and equity hereby owned in common with Samuel B. Locke and equally together; and one-half in common and undivided of the parcel occupied by Luke Jensen, all in said Lovell; and one-half in common and undivided of the Nicholas Lot, as called, in Stoneham in said County, selling as much as shall produce the sum of five thousand dollars, as per conditions of said decree.

JAMES E. HUTCHINS, Auctioneer of Estate of J. W. Eastman.

Lovell, Jan. 9, 1864.

GEORGE 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, Influential Men, Well known in, and knowing well their towns, can spend a few days profitably.

For further particulars address HENRY W. PARK, Bethel, Me.

WANTED.

All kinds of Produce!

FOR WHICH

The Highest Market Price

Will be allowed.

H. ROSENBERG.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS!

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

South Paris, Jan. 1, 1864.

ARTICLES 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, 103,729 67

Loans, 19,647 33

Real Estate, 15,699 00

U. S. and Bank Stocks and Bonds, 1,080,957 00

Market Value, 1,080,957 00

Total Assets, \$1,229,334 00

LIABILITIES.

Unadjusted Loans, 634,750 24

Outstanding risks, Oct. 31, 1863, \$56,265 58 00

H. H. HUNTINGTON, President.

T. C. ALLEY, Secretary.

State of Connecticut, J. S. Hartford County, 5 November 25th, 1863.

Personally appeared H. H. HUNTINGTON, President, and T. C. ALLEY, Secretary of the above named Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and severally made oath that the above statement by them subscribed, is in their belief true.

Before me, I, E. R. CASE, Justice of the Peace.

STEVENS & SHURTLEFF, Agents.

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

WISTAR'S BALSAM

WILD CHERRY,

Has been used for nearly

HALF A CENTURY.

With the most astonishing success in curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of the

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

Including even CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season from some one, however slight development of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the "Wild Cherry" of the wild cherry tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten-fold, and forming a remedy whose power to soothe, to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no medicine yet discovered.

Hon. Rufus K. Goddard, Formerly a Member of Congress from Maine, has kindly permitted me to use his testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the following certificate forwarded through Dr. East of South Paris.

I have tried Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for an exceedingly troublesome cough. The effect was all that could be desired. The use of less than one bottle relieved me entirely. Among great varieties of Medicines which I have used, I have found none equal to Wistar's. Its curative properties, in cases of cough, are very remarkable.

R. K. GODDARD.

The following is the opinion of Messrs. B. F. Bates & Co.

PARIS, ME., Aug. 4, 1863.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen: Please send me more of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and also of the Oxypuncta Balsam. These remedies are so good to me in increasing my appetite, and are glad to say are doing much good, and we believe them to be the best remedies for the diseases for which they are respectively designed of assisting within our knowledge. Yours Respectfully,

B. F. BATES & CO.

Editor of the Norway Advertiser, gives his opinion substantially as follows:

Norway, Vt., Me., August 4, 1863.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.—Gentlemen: For a remedy of such undoubted merit as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I cheerfully give my testimony, and trust that others may thereby be induced to give it a trial and be convinced of its value. Several years since I first became acquainted with this Balsam at a time when I was suffering from a severe cold, and a cough which would not leave me. I used it and it cured me. Since that time I have used it in various cases, and it has always produced a speedy and permanent cure, after trying various remedies to no avail.

In our towns this remedy is a great favorite with many, and if all who suffer with it, give it a fair trial, I think they will find it to be of more service in pulmonary affections than any other remedy of this class before the public.

Yours Respectfully, GEO. W. MILLETT.

M. D. H. Teague of Turner Village, Writes the proprietors of this great remedy as follows:

Turner Village, July 31, 1863.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston.—Gentlemen: I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs and pulmonary affections, having used it in my family for many years with great satisfaction; indeed it has done more good than all the other remedies I have ever tried and their name is legion. It has the power to soothe the inflamed membrane and to produce the most perfect cure in the most severe cases of cough and asthma, and I have used it in many cases, and it has always produced a speedy and permanent cure, after trying various remedies to no avail.

This medicine is also used by many of my friends and acquaintances in this town, and they have found it valuable; and I hope that others who suffer may give it a trial.

Yours Respectfully, D. H. TEAGUE.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON, and for sale by all drug stores and dealers in medicine.

County of Oxford.

THE following is a statement of costs in Criminal Proceedings, allowed by the Superior Judge of the Court, November Term, A. D. 1863, as certified to by the Clerk of said Court.

State vs. Parker, \$12 45

State vs. Dyer, 5 55

State vs. J. Bartlett, Jr., 12 56

State vs. Bartlett et al., 12 50

State vs. E. S. Bartlett, 113 18

State vs. L. C. Allen, 58 10

State vs. Coffin, 47 00

State vs. W. Stanley, 7 00

State vs. Sampson, 13 42

State vs. A. L. Barback, Esq., 3 85

State vs. J. H. Howe, Esq., 12 35

State vs. A. K. Knapp, Esq., 14 41

State vs. William Williamson, Esq., 22 45

State vs. H. H. H., Esq., 25 25

State vs. Vinton, Esq., 1 78

State vs. H. H. H., Esq., 42 50

Witnesses before Grand Jury, 148 32

W. A. PINGIN, Co. Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Oxford Co., Maine.

Paris, Nov. 30, 1863.

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

LEONARD CALDWELL late of Oxford.

In said County, deceased, by giving bond to the said Judge. 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. FERRY.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1855, John A. Hutchins of Newfield in the County of Oxford, by his deed of mortgage, recorded in Oxford, Registry of Deeds, book 103, page 402, conveyed to Samuel Merrill, then of said Oxford, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in the upper division of lots in said Oxford, viz: all the part of lot numbered five in the sixth range of lots that is situated in said Oxford, to secure the payment of five hundred dollars in the County of Oxford, and on the sixth day of May, 1863, the said Samuel Merrill assigned the said deed of mortgage, with the notes thereon secured to the subscriber. Now the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same agreeably to the statute in this behalf enacted.

DONALD M. TORREY.

Oxford, Dec. 1, 1864.

The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

This celebrated Female Medicine, discovered for health and vigor, is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all a tried remedy of the kind, having been tried in vain. It is taken as directed, it will cure any case, NO MATTER HOW OBSTINATE, and it is also perfectly safe for all times. It is put up in bottles of two different strengths, with full directions for using, and sold at the following uniform prices. Full strength, \$10; Half strength, \$5. Some are cured by the weaker, while others may require the stronger preparation; the full strength is always the best. REMEMBER! This medicine is strongly and 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. 25 UNION ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I. Ladies who wish can remain in the city a few days for treatment.

Diuretic Compound

For Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. This remedy contains neither Bismuth, Opium, Spirits of Nitre, Camphor, Turpentine, or any other dangerous drugs, but is a pure vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and easily, quickly absorbed, and leaving no operation, speedily allaying all heat and inflammation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down Bismuth Capsules either in capsules or mixtures for months without benefit, and feel sick and pale, your breath and clothes are filled with the odor of the medicine, the disgusting mixtures, and send for a bottle of this New Remedy, which will not only cure you at once but it will also cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the mixtures you have been taking so long. It is warranted to cure in any high case of any of the above diseases, or the price will be refunded. One Bottle for \$1.00, Price \$2—double size, \$2.00.

Alterative Syrup

For Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Throat, Mouth and Nose, Ulcers of the Throat, Old Sores, Swellings, Pains in the Joints, and all other signs of Secondary Venereal Disease. No remedy ever discovered does what this has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilis is speedily cured and by changing the whole system, health and strength are permanently restored. It was this remedy that cured a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he gave me \$100. He had been treated by the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for five years. One large bottle lasts a month—price \$10; half size, \$5.30. Sent by express in a sealed package, secure from observation, on receipt of price by mail.

Nerve Invigorator

For Nervous Debility, General Weakness, Loss of Power, Impotence, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, Trembling, Apoplexy, and all other signs of Nervous Debility. This remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from several causes and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening, and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole vegetable kingdom, forming in combination the most perfect antidote for this debility and its attendant train of evils, and has been discovered. It has been used by me for many years in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to health, strength and happiness. One large bottle lasts a month. Price \$10; half size, \$5.30.

Four Great Remedies are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and as such are known to be the only ones for their respective purposes. I am therefore induced to make them public, for the benefit of those who otherwise could never avail themselves of their virtues. They are warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

Prepared and sold ONLY by DR. MATTISON, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 25 UNION ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I., and sent by express to all parts of the country, in a closely sealed package, secure from observation, on receipt of the price by mail.

Notice to Invalids

Over one hundred thousand dollars are paid in swelling quackery annually, in New England alone, which is worse than thrown away. This comes from trusting the false and deceptive advertisements of men calling themselves doctors, who have no medical education and whose only recommendation is what they say of themselves. Advertising physicians in some cases out of the pocket, and the only safe way is to go to some regular practicing physician that you know, or if you prefer to consult one who makes your case a specialty, be sure that he is a physician and not a pretender, or you will have reason to regret it.

Dr. Mattison is the only regular physician in Providence, if not in New England, who advertises, making a specialty of private medicine; and he gives unqualified testimonials from some of the most eminent physicians, surgeons and clergymen of this and other States. Enclose non-stamp for postage, and send for them, with a guarantee on SPECIAL DISEASES AND DISEASES OF WOMEN, sent free. Dr. M. is a regularly educated physician of twenty years' experience, and in an extensive general practice, and discharging health complaints, treating all diseases and difficulties of a private nature in both sexes married or single, giving them his whole attention. Address, at office, free, by letter, \$1. Write your name, town and State, plainly, and direct to Lock Box, No. XX, Providence Post Office, or to DR. MATTISON.

No. 25 Union St., Providence, R. I.

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

CHAS. CORNER, President.

W. F. KNOWLTON, Sec'y.

Amount at Risk, \$754,112 00

Amount of Premiums, 74,456 21

Assessments due to Co. (available), 4,250 00

Risks Recoverable, 692 28

Premiums in the hands of Agents, 28,778 38

Liabilities, 9,417 19

Total, \$754,112 28

July 1, 1863.

THOMAS WITT, Agent for Norway and vicinity.

STATEMENT OF THE Atlantic Mutual Fire Ins. Company.

EXETER, N. H.

CHAS. CORNER, President.

W. F. KNOWLTON, Secretary.

Amount at Risk, \$2,578,729 00

Cash Assets, being money loaned and in the hands of Treasurers, 16,112 74

Due from Agents and on account of assessments, 2,500 00

Receivables, 18,613 74

Liabilities, 5,526 06

Balance of cash assets, 12,087 98

Deposits, 55,862 43

Capital of Company, 68,969 51

July 1, 1863.

THOMAS WITT, Agent for Norway and vicinity.

Job Printing neatly executed at the Democrat Office.

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 1.13

Lyncees 37 to 50

Figured Alpacaes 28 to 30

Best Flaid 28 to 35

Reed delaines 29 to 30

Prints (3-4 wide) 20

Shawtings 22 to 35

Every other Article in Proportion!

