

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 12.

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 34, NO. 22.

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.
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DEPUTY SHERIFF,
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FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

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Good Boats and Reliable Guides furnished to hunters on application at my house in Upton, or by Mail.

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CAREFULLY REPAIRED, BY

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Fire and Life Insurance,

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All business done at very low terms.

GEO. COLLINS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BETHEL, ME.

BETHEL HILL, Jan. 25, 1864.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

W. OXFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Officers, Committees and Premiums for the year 1864.

PRESIDENT.

THOMAS FARRINGTON, Stow.

VICE PRESIDENT.

MADISON H. MABRY, Hiram.

SECRETARY.

TIMOTHY C. WARD, Fryeburg.

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JACOB S. POWERS, Fryeburg.

W. A. STEVENS, Fryeburg.

Second Stickney, Brownfield.

James Hobbs Jr., Lovell.

Francis L. Rice, Denmark.

Thomas Mabry, Hiram.

Aaron Woodbury, Sweden.

Sylvester Emerson, Stow.

James Garland, Porter.

Premiums and Committees.

LIVE STOCK—HORSES.

Committee.—Samuel Stickney, Brownfield.

Geo. Shirley, Fryeburg; J. S. Kimball, Hiram.

For best Stallion 4 years old and upward, kept in the county during the season, 4,00; second do. 2,00; third do. 1,00.

best breeding mare, with stock, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best Family Horse, or Roadster, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best Horse of all work, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best pair matched Carriage Horses, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best three years old Colt, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best two years old Colt, 75 cts; second do. 50 cts.

best one year old Colt, 75 cts; second do. 50 cts.

best colt not more than six months old, 50 cts.

best trotting Stallion, 5,00; second do. 3,00.

best trotting mare or gelding, 5,00; second do. 3,00; third do. 1,00.

best trotting three years old Colt, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best trotting Horse, wherever owned, 10,00.

best walking horse wherever owned, 1,00.

All horses will be thoroughly examined and tested; their size, constitution and docility will be considered, as well as their speed, action and spirit. The pedigree and stock of stallions should be exhibited in order that they may receive special consideration. Matched horses and colts will be examined in harness. Family horses and horses of all work will be tried in carriage or cart, in walking, trotting, backing, turning, minding the word, &c.

Owners of horses competing in the trotting match will be required to pay an entrance fee of one dollar, if they are not members of the Society.

NEAT STOCK.

Committee.—W. A. Stevens, Fryeburg.

Abel Heald, Lovell; M. L. Jordan, Denmark.

For best Cow, breeding and milking qualities considered, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best two years old heifer, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best one year old heifer, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best heifer calf, 50 cts.

best yoke of working Oxen, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best yoke of fat Oxen, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best cow or heifer, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best full blood Durham Bull, two years old and upward, 4,00; second do. 2,00.

best full blood Devon Bull, two years old and upward, 4,00; second do. 2,00.

best full blood Hereford Bull, two years old and upward, 4,00; second do. 2,00.

best native or grade Bull, two years old and upward, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best yearling Bull, 1,00.

best yoke of three years old steers, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best yoke of two years old steers, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best yoke of steer calves, 1,00.

best bull calf, 1,00.

best herd of neat cattle, not less than 8, from one farm, including all exhibited by the owner, 4,00; second do. 3,00 cts.

The committee will pay particular attention to the size, strength, age discipline and general appearance of working oxen, and will require them to be tested on the cart or drag. Animals raised and trained by the owner or exhibitor, and giving evidence of proper training are worthy of special regard. A written statement will be required of the manner and expense of feeding fat cattle. Claims for full blood must be sustained by a certificate.

TOWN TEAMS, SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY.

Committee.—T. Mabry, Hiram; J. W. Colby, Denmark; J. B. Osgood, Fryeburg.

For best town team of not less than eight yokes, 8,00; second do. 6,00; third do. 4,00.

best town team of three years old steers not less than eight yokes, 4,00; second do. 2,00.

The same for two years old steers. The several town teams will be driven in succession around the course at 5 P. M. Wednesday.

For best flock of long woolled sheep, not less than ten, 3,00; second do. 2,00; third do. 1,00.

best flock of short woolled sheep, not less than ten, 3,00; second do. 2,00; third do. 1,00.

best long woolled Buck, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best short woolled Buck, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best Boar 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best Sow, 1,50; second do. 75 cts.

best pigs not less than three, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best essay on fattening Swine, giving actual experiments with details of the process and expense, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best flock of fowls, 1,00; second do. 50.

best brood of chickens, 50 cts.

best essay on poultry, raising, feeding, profits, &c., 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best fleece of long wool, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best fleece of short wool, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

DRAWING MATCH, PLOWING MATCH, AND SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT.

Committee.—James Hobbs Jr., Lovell; James Walker, Fryeburg; Benj. Webster, Sweden.

For best exhibition of strength and discipline on a cart, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best exhibition of strength and discipline on a drag, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best exhibition of plowing with double team, 3,00; second do. 2,00; third do. 1,00.

best exhibition of plowing with single team, 3,00; second do. 2,00; third do. 1,00.

To the persons introducing the most useful branch of manufactures within the limits of the society, or exhibiting the most valuable stock or the most useful agricultural implement or mechanical invention which had been purchased since the last exhibition, will be awarded the sum of fifteen dollars at the discretion of the Committee.

In the Drawing Match, premiums will not always be awarded to animals that succeed in starting the heaviest load, but to those managing a heavy load most skillfully, backing, turning, passing between gate posts, and in fact undergoing the same tests to which they are subjected on the farm. The premiums are open to the competition of all draft animals.

In plowing, each team is to plow one eighth of an acre within an hour. Furrows must be eight inches deep, and uniform length and breadth. The skill of the plowman and teamster and the discipline of the team will be specially regarded.

A diploma will be awarded to the best plow used. A diploma will be awarded to the best harrow of any description used after plowing.

CROPS.

GRAIN, ROOT CROPS, PEAS AND BEANS.

Committee.—J. O. McMillan, Fryeburg; J. G. Swan, Denmark; James Garland, Porter.

For the largest crop of corn raised at the least cost, on not less than one acre, 3,00; second do. 2,00; third do. 1,00.

best specimen of seed corn, not less than twenty-four ears, 1,00; second do. 75; third do. 50; fourth do. 25 cts.

largest crop of wheat raised at the least cost, on not less than one acre, 3,00; second do. 2,00; third do. 1,00.

best specimen seed wheat, not less than one half bushel, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

largest crop of rye raised at the least expense on not less than one acre, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

largest crop of oats raised at the least expense on not less than one acre, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

largest crop of barley raised at the least cost, on not less than half an acre, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

largest crop of buckwheat raised at the least cost, on not less than one half acre, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

largest crop of potatoes, raised at the least cost on not less than one acre, 3,00; second do. 2,00.

largest crop of potatoes, not less than one half acre, 1,00.

largest crop of carrots raised at the least cost on not less than one eighth of an acre, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

largest crop of Ruta Baga raised at the least cost on not less than one eighth of an acre, 1,00.

largest crop of peas raised at the least cost, on not less than one fourth of an acre, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

largest crop of beans raised at the least cost on not less than one fourth of an acre, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

A sample of one half bushel of the crop entered, must in all cases be exhibited.

Certificates showing that the land has been measured, and is in one entire body, and the crop weighed or measured by disinterested persons, will be required in all cases. The final examination report on corn crop may not be made until Dec. 1st.

FRUIT AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Committee.—Rev. D. B. Sewall, Fryeburg; Rev. J. Smith, Lovell; Rev. P. C. Richmond, Fryeburg.

For best Winter Apples, 1,00.

best Fall apples, 1,00.

best seedling apples, 1,00.

best Grapes, 1,00.

best peaches, 1,00.

best product of cultivated cranberries with statement of cultivation, 1,00.

best exhibition of each of the following varieties of vegetables, 50 cts: twelve

table blood beets, do. table carrots, parsnips, turnips, onions, six cabbages, three winter squashes, twenty tomatoes, three pumpkins, half bushel potatoes.

best and greatest variety of vegetables raised by the contributor, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best collection garden seeds, raised in 1864 by the exhibitor, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best exhibition of grasses, properly labelled and arranged, 1,00.

Contributions of wild and cultivated flowers, bouquets, pot plants, &c., are especially solicited.

MANUFACTURES.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

Committee.—Mrs. Elden Barker, Lovell; Mrs. F. L. Rice, Denmark; Mrs. Samuel Stickney, Brownfield.

For best Woolen Flannel, not less than five yards, 1,00; second do. 50.

best pair Woolen blankets, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best Woolen yarn, not less than five skeins, spun by a lady seventy years old or upwards, 1,00; second do 50 cts.

best Woolen yarn not less than five skeins, spun by a girl, sixteen years old or under, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best fulled cloth, not less than five yards, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best Frocking, not less than five yards, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best Carpeting, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best Tow cloth, 50; second do. 25 cts.

best Linen Cream or cheese strainer, 50; second do. 25 cts.

best Woolen yarn, 50; second do. 25 cts.

best knit stockings, 50; second do. 25 cts.

best knit gloves or mittens, 50; second do. 25 cts.

All manufactures of Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Silk will be admitted into this class, and will receive suitable notice.

NEEDLEWORK AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Committee.—Mrs. G. B. Barrows, Fryeburg; Mrs. T. P. Cleaves, Brownfield; Mrs. H. J. Walker, Fryeburg; Mrs. H. R. Allen, Hiram; Mrs. Thomas Mason, Porter; Mrs. J. B. Watson, Denmark; Miss Mary Webster, Sweden; Mrs. H. Bickford, Stow; Mrs. Barnes Walker, Lovell.

For best variety of ornamental needle work, 1,00; second do. 75; third do. 50 cts.

best bed Quilt, 1,00; second do 75; third do 50 cts.

best Rug, 1,00; second do. 75; third do. 50 cts.

best exhibition of millinery, 1,00; second do. 75; third do. 50 cts.

best drawn rug, 1,00; second do. 75; third do. 50.

best painting or Drawing, 1,00; second do. 75; third do. 50 cts.

The sum of five dollars will be awarded to articles of merit, not mentioned above, at the discretion of the Committee.

Contributions in the following classes are solicited, viz: Specimens of Plain Sewing, Darning and patching; Children's garments, manufactures of cloth, Fur, Straw and Palm Leaf; Wax, Leather, Hair, Shell, Bead, Moss and Coco Work; Herbariums, stuffed animals, collections of insects, Daguerotypes, specimen of penmanship, plans of Houses, Mechanical and Topographical drawings, Engravings, Curiosities, &c.

BREAD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Committee.—J. S. Powers, Fryeburg; Moses S. Moulton, Porter; Thos. J. Haley, Stow.

For best cheese not less than twenty pounds, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best June Butter, not less than twenty pounds, 3,00; second do. 2,00.

best Fall Butter, not less than twenty pounds, 2,00; second do. 1,00.

best loaf of Wheat Bread, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best loaf of Brown Bread, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

best loaf of cheap, wholesome cake, 50; second do. 25 cts.

The bread must be made without the use of saleratus, and to be exhibited on Wednesday morning, recipe for making to be furnished.

Honey, Sugar, Syrup, Jellies, Preserves, Dried Fruits, Pickles and Canned.

Committee.—Mrs. A. Appleby, Brownfield; Mrs. M. K. Mabry, Hiram; Mrs. J. Bickholder, Fryeburg.

best Maple Sugar, not less than ten lbs. 1,00; second do. 50.

best Maple Syrup, not less than one gallon, 75; second do. 50 cts.

best Honey, not less than ten pounds, 1,00; second do. 50.

For best specimens of the above on which premiums are not offered, a sum not exceeding five dollars will be assigned, at the discretion of the Committee. All the articles must be of domestic manufacture, and accompanied with the recipe for making.

LEATHER.

ITS MANUFACTURES.

Committee.—S. Emerson, Stow; A. Appleby, Brownfield; H. B. Allen, Hiram.

best side Sole Leather, 1,00.

best side upper leather, 1,00.

best side Half Skin, 50 cts.

best thin Boots, sewed, 1,00; pegged 50 cts.

best thick boots, sewed, 1,00; pegged 50 cts.

best Kid Boots for Ladies, 1,00; second do. 50 cts.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 15, 1864.

STATE OF MAINE.

A PROCLAMATION.

In seasons of sorrow and calamity, whether of individuals or nations, the heart of man, recognizing them as God's judgments, confesses the impotence of human power, and instinctively casts itself upon the Almighty for support and consolation.

Obedient to this sentiment, and conforming to the custom of our fathers, by the advice of the Executive Council, I do appoint Thursday, the fourth day of April next, as a day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

On that day I do respectfully request the people of this State, magistrate and citizen, laying aside the pursuit of ordinary avocations, both of business and pleasure, to repair to our accustomed places of worship, and there in humility and contrition confess our numerous transgressions of the law of God, for which he is chastising us, and, invoking his merciful pardon, pray that all in authority may be clothed with wisdom and Godly fear, that our armies may be endowed with strength in the day of battle and fortitude under all their trials, and that PEACE FOUND IN RIGHTEOUSNESS may be speedily restored to the nation.

Given at the Council Chamber, Augusta, this, nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-eighth.

SAMUEL CONY.

Gen. Grant and his Policy.

Gen. Grant has one thing in his favor, in a degree possessed by no other army commander. He has been tried and found equal to every position he has filled. He has another thing that greatly aids him, the full confidence of the country. The people have faith in him and in his ability to accomplish his purposes. It oftentimes takes men of military education and training to judge correctly of military movements, but there are certain things connected with army operations of which men of common discernment and ordinary judgment can form correct opinions. One of Gen. Grant's recent orders comes into this category. He has just ordered several of the Generals to report for duty somewhere else besides the army of the Potomac. Our army in Virginia has been sacrificed three or four times, by the atrocities of corps and division commanders. Gen. Pope with all the immense disadvantages against him would have whittled Lee had it not been for the treason of Fitz John Porter. Because McClellan had been superseded by Pope, Porter disobeyed the orders of the new Commander and refused to bring his division up to reinforce our troops, until the favored moment passed, and victory was lost. Pope was the victim of a conspiracy among the officers in his own army. Burnside suffered in the same way at Fredericksburg. Had Gen. Franklin and other corps commanders seconded and supported him, he would have succeeded, but instead of this they played very nearly the same game on him that was played on Pope. The recent movements of Gen. Grant in sending off to some other quarter, this class of officers, proves very clearly that he understands his business. He is determined to have corps and division commanders that he can rely upon, and it is no small compliment to our own Gen. Howard, that he has been selected to command one third of his army in his coming Virginia operations.

Gen. Grant is doing another excellent thing for himself and the army. He is ordering our officers who have been loafing around Washington and other large cities into active duty. We have had too many of this class ever since the war began. These shoulder strap gentry have been during the past winter almost as plenty as the frogs in Egypt, all over the country. Gen. Grant is further reducing every thing in the army to a regular system. Civilians are being ordered away from the front and sent home to attend to some other business besides "commanding the army of the Potomac." Quiet and unobtrusive, Gen. Grant is moving around among his men, and so little display attends him wherever he goes, that the soldiers are not aware that he has been among them, until informed of it afterwards. Have we not all reason to hope that a new era is to be inaugurated in the army of the Potomac, that the "winter of our discontent" is to give way to a brighter and more auspicious day. Nearly all our past reverses can be traced directly to the inefficiency or treason of our military commanders. The rank and file, with a very few exceptions have always fought bravely. Now that we have a general in whom the country has implicit confidence, who has worked out for himself a military reputation already, let us hope that the opening campaign will be the last act in the drama of rebellion, resulting in the restoration of a permanent and enduring peace.

The proposition which has been debated in the House, to allow cabinet officers seats on the floor, in imitation of the English custom, it is said will be vetoed by the President, should it pass. The bill provided that two days in the week should be assigned on which these officers should be present and answer such questions as might have been previously notified in an order-book, provided for the purpose, after which without debate, the vote should be taken.

The Act changing the August term of S. J. C. for Oxford County, to the third Tuesday of September, had no enacting clause, and consequently will go into force in thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature. Parties making writs will, up to that day return them to August Term, after that to Sept.

Oxford Items.

The new Woolen Mill built by the "Robinson Manufacturing Company," which is owned by Joseph Robinson Esq., and H. J. Libby & Co. of Portland, is now in full operation. The corporation now have in operation twelve full sets of machinery, turning out 20,000 yards of cloth per week. This is the largest manufacturing establishment in Oxford County. The corporation have bought the right of flowage around Thompson Pond, the great reservoir of their water power, so as to raise their dam two feet above their original right. Should their power prove sufficient by an experiment during the present season, the corporate stock will be increased, and another new mill of size sufficient to carry eight sections, erected upon the privilege.

Joseph Robinson, Esq., has bought the Edmund Hayes Farm at auction, for \$3000, subject to the widow's dower, and will the next season erect a large mansion for a homestead.

Seth H. Faunce, Esq., has purchased the "King wood lot," near the village, and will build a dwelling house for a residence on the land connected with the same, the coming summer.

Walter H. Thomas, Esq., of Portland, has purchased Dunns Slave and planing Mill.

Rev. A. W. Pottle, the popular pastor of the Methodist church, preached his closing sermon for the year last Sabbath, and in accordance with the unanimous desire of the Church and Society will be returned another year by the ensuing Conference to be held at Bath.

Lemuel Crooker of Portland has bought the homestead buildings and lot of the late Thomas T. Small, for \$1900.

A large number of dwelling houses will be erected in the village the coming season.

Chief Justice Appleton of Maine has written an able letter to Hon. Charles Sumner, urging a uniform law of evidence to apply to witnesses in U. S. Courts. At present the rules of evidence in U. S. Courts, are those of the States in which the courts are held, so that in the same court and under the same law, a man who had committed a murder in the presence only of colored men, if tried in So. Carolina would be acquitted, but in Massachusetts would be hung. Judge Appleton says were a tariff, or any other law made to operate so unequally, the people would not tolerate it. He urges it as blasphemy to God, to rule that whole races of men whom he has created are made too mendacious to be used as witnesses, because they have a greater number of pigment cells and more cutaneous glands than other men. Assimilation advances all classes will be admitted to testify, the lot being abandoned, leaving the court to determine upon the soundness of the testimony. He reasons that truth is the language of nature; and even were a criminal to testify falsely to his own innocence, that, with other circumstances would be made strong circumstantial testimony against him. It would be impossible to conceal the thread of falsehood running through the case.

NAVAL. The Naval Register just issued, reports the number of vessels, including those still building, at 617, among them twenty-two iron-clads and two rams—the Avenger and Vindicator. When it is considered that on taking possession of his office Secretary Welles found but four vessels at his immediate disposal, and that he has while building up this magnificent fleet blockaded a coast of 3600 miles, with 189 harbors and inlets, with such vigilance as to cause the bankruptcy of most parties running the blockade, we think he can well afford to be called "gran'mother" or bear any epithet that may be applied. History will vindicate his ability. Even now the merchant service will not compete with vessels of his construction, on equal terms.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEWISTON. A National Bank has been organized at Lewiston, of which A. D. Lockwood, D. M. Ayer, A. Wakefield, S. R. Bearse, S. W. Kilvert, J. G. Colburn, N. W. Farwell, and O. B. Cheney of Lewiston, Timothy Walker, of Rumford, were elected Directors. A. D. Lockwood was elected President and A. H. Small, Cashier. At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewiston Falls Bank it was voted to surrender its charter, and unite with the National Bank as one Bank.

Jay Cooke writes the Treasury Department that the new 10-40 loan will prove as successful as the former loan. The subscriptions are coming in at a rapid rate. At the present price of gold the interest amounts to about 8 1-2 per cent.

Maj. James A. Hall, commanding the artillery camp at Washington, D. C. known as camp Barry, was recently presented by the officers in the camp with a splendid gold watch and chain which cost over three hundred dollars. Maj. Hall was formerly Captain of the second Maine Battery, and is an able and efficient officer.

Mr. Ticknor, of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, publishers of the Atlantic Monthly, died on Sunday last, in Philadelphia. Mr. Ticknor was the author of a work on Spanish literature, and a life of Prescott.

Maj. Gen. Howard has been assigned to the command of the fourth Army corps.

The Bath times says that Mr. Cyrus Lemman, a former resident of that city, was killed in a fight with the Apache Indians on the 24th of January.

Down to the Front.

CAMP BARRY, D. C., April 6, 1864.

Having received from the "Military powers that be," in this department, a bit of paper on which was stated that "Lt. Marshall had leave of absence for three days to visit the army of the Potomac on important private business," I took it to the Provost Marshall who riled it so as to allow the bearer transportation on the U. S. military railroad, and then without further ceremony I was off to the "Front." The term, "Front," though sufficiently definite, can hardly be said to have a local habitation, for at different periods during the war it has run in parallel lines all the way from the Potomac to the Rapidan. At the present time it is as far from Washington as it ever has been.

Cars now connect with the Baltimore trains running along in front of the capitol, through Maryland Avenue, until it crosses Seventh Street, where a "Military necessity," has caused the erection of a way station for the benefit of those who are going down to the battlefields. The cars now run over long bridge, but a rail-road bridge is in process of erection, some fifteen or twenty rods below, and will soon be finished.

Leaving Washington, the road winds along down the Potomac to Alexandria. Near that city was where the 25th Me. was encamped last Spring and the long line of rifle pits attest to the great amount of fatigue duty performed by the regiment while there. From Alexandria it branches off from the river, and passing along through the chain of Forts which comprise the defence of Washington, we steamed away through field and woodland, the former cut up with a complete network of roads, and the latter terribly mangled by the woodman's axe. Halting at several little wayside stations, around each of which was a little collection of canvas tents, the temporary homes of the railroad guard, who at short intervals all along the road is seen dark and weather beaten with musket in hand ready to defend with his life, if need be the thoroughfare which alone communicates with, and feeds the great "army of the Potomac." Fairfax is soon reached and passed, and still farther we pass the Bull Run stream and battlefield, a portion of which is seen on the right, stretching away towards the Bull Run mountains, then we come to Manassas Junction where the rebel army of Virginia encamped during the memorable winter of 1862. On the right about half a mile from the road stands a large brick house, surrounded with trees. Here were the Headquarters of Gen. Beauregard. Formerly there was quite a respectable little village at Manassas Junction, but at this present time there is not a building standing, except a few temporary huts built by the Government for the use of the soldiers stationed here. Fairfax, Centreville, Bull Run, Manassas! A melancholy interest invests all these places and the numberless mounds where sleep the early heroes of the war, tell their own sad story.

The country from Manassas to the Rappahannock, a distance of forty miles, is a nearly level plain, crossed occasionally by little branches and rivers. There are continuous fields of hundreds of acres enclosed before the war by broad belts of woodland, giving diversity and beauty to the landscape. But the aspect of the country has sadly changed within the past three years. At Manassas Junction commences the "Abomination of Desolation." Fields are laid waste, fences are destroyed, the inhabitants have fled and hardly a solitary house is standing, and to make the desolation still more complete, our ears are continually greeted with the cawing of the carrion crow and the screams of the buzzard, those foul birds which ever follow in the wake of war and slaughter.

At Rappahannock Station is the place where such brilliant laurels were won by the 5th and 6th Me. at the time of the advance of our army in November. It must have required strong nerve and hearts of steel to have climbed that hill, at the apex of which was a strong earth-work frowning with cannon, and to the right of which were triple lines of rifle pits, from behind which the rebels poured volley after volley of "leadens rain and iron hail." But nothing daunted the Union soldiers pushed forward and carried the works at the point of the bayonet, capturing the entire force which largely outnumbered them. A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who pointed out to me the scene of the conflict, remarked that it was one of the most brilliant things of the war. Crossing the Rappahannock we pass Beaton, and the next stopping place is Brandy Station which has been the scene of so many desperate cavalry fights. In fact the whole country from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock has been fought over inch by inch, several times during the war. At Brandy we left the cars and struck off across the country, passing army Headquarters on the way, and crossing Hoyt river we found the little remnant of the glorious 5th Maine encamped on the extreme right of the army. The history of the 5th is so well known as to make superfluous anything said in its praise in this place. We were very kindly and cordially received by our friend, Col. Edwards.

The regiment is encamped in a grove on the outskirts of a large plantation, owned by a Mr. Major, who passes within the rebel lines when the country is occupied by our troops. The police regulations of the camp were excellent, and not a speck of loose dirt could be seen anywhere. They had only one sick in hospital, and he was laid up with rheumatism.

The term of service of this regiment will expire on the 4th of June when most of its members will return to Maine. Let the

patriotic people of Maine see that they have such a reception to the importance of their great services to the country will entitle them to receive.

Here we came across our old friend, A. M. Edwards, who went from Bethel to Detroit, and edited the first insurance paper published in that State. When the rebellion broke out he joined a three months regiment as a private, was taken prisoner at the first Bull Run, and remained at Richmond nearly a year. On being released he raised a company for the 21st Michigan Infantry, of which he was chosen captain. Since the battle of Gettysburg where the regiment was badly cut up, he has been commissioned as major.

Leaving the 5th we returned to Brandy Station, calling on Lt. Kimball commanding the 4th Maine Battery, with whom we had a pleasant interview. Capt. Robinson who formerly commanded the Battery has recently been in command of the artillery of the 3d corps. His health is very delicate and he will probably be obliged to resign. At Brandy we again took the train and passed down to Culpepper. All along the road on either hand the fields were dotted with white tents. Culpepper was named for an English Lord of that name to whom the land where it stands was formerly deeded. The town is composed of quite a number of substantial brick houses, two churches, several stores and I believe three public houses. The Court House and other county buildings are also here.

Gen. Grant's present head quarters are at this place. A storm of snow and rain had made the roads in a horrible condition but we came down to see the sights and pushed on. Passing up from Culpepper towards the east we found the 5th Me. Battery camped near the foot of Poney mountain.

This Battery entered the service two years and a half ago, under the command of Capt. Leppin. It has several times traversed over the entire extent of country, from Centreville to the Rapidan, and from Fredericksburg to the upper Potomac. It was through the Peninsular campaign and fought at Bull Run 1st and 2d, at Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Capt. G. T. Stevens, who now commands the Battery, kindly loaned us a horse, and accompanied us to the summit of Poney Mountain, where is an important signal station. The courses of the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers can plainly be traced from this elevation for a long distance. By the aid of a good glass used by the signal officer, the eye can follow them a great portion of the way to where they unite near Chancellorsville.

By the aid of this glass we could see the rebel encampments on the south side of the Rapidan so plainly as to be able to count the logs in their huts and see the rebel soldiers near by playing foot-ball. Cedar Run Mountains are quite near Poney Mountain, being on the same side of the Rapidan. There has always been a little confusion in speaking of this mountain. There are three distinct mountains very near together, all bearing the name of "Cedar Run Mountains," from a Run which flows along near their base and discharges into the Rapidan. The elevation on which the Battle was fought, commonly known as the battle of Cedar Mountain is called "Slaughter Mountain," from a man of that name who lived on and owned the field where the battle was fought. It should properly be called the battle of "Slaughter Mountain." Below this mountain is Clark's Mountain on which the rebels have a signal station. We remained on the summit of Poney Mountain until after dark, when the camp fires of the two armies could be seen in every direction. Opposite Raccoon Ford is the camp of Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry which send out videttes on all the roads in every direction. A brigade composed in part of the 30th Mass, and 16th Maine occupies a position beyond Mitchell's Station and much nearer the rebel lines than any other infantry troops.

A vast amount of picket duty is now performed by this army. The rail-road is picketed from Alexandria to Mitchell's station, a distance of seventy miles, requiring nearly the whole 5th corps to guard it. A picket line is thrown around the entire army; those on the front and flanks to watch the rebel pickets, and those in the rear to guard against Mosby's thieves, who have been exceedingly troublesome during the past winter.

More or less of the buildings around Culpepper, and in fact all through the country, show marks of violence. A brick house we passed on returning from Poney Mountain, during the advance of the army last winter, was unconsciously entered by a shell which in its passage killed a man and his little daughter who had left their own wooden house a short distance off and sought shelter here.

The army of the Potomac is now in splendid condition and we predict that when Lt. Gen. Grant shall see it in one engagement he will acknowledge himself greatly deceived in its strength and efficiency. There is no army in the United States so well disciplined as this, and none which has done so well in any better fighting.

A few trifling incidents added to the prestige of his name and previous success, have already made Gen. Grant very popular with the army. When the review of the first corps was being had, and when about half through it began to rain. The General immediately ordered it discontinued and the men sent to their quarters. Another little incident characteristic of the man, and I will close this somewhat lengthy communication. When the General was coming up to Washington on Thursday last, so large a number of recruited soldiers were coming up that the train could not accom-

modate them all. Some of them went to a nearly empty passenger car, as if to enter, when an officer ordered them back saying "that car was for Gen. Grant and his staff." The General who was inside, overbearing the conversation, stepped out and characteristically remarked, "Gen. Grant occupies only one seat. The boys can ride," and "the boys" immediately filled the car. INDEX.

Darius Forbes, recently discharged from a clerkship at \$1200 per year, to gratify copperhead influence, has now a place worth \$2000. Not so unfortunate as he might be.

RESIGNED. We notice that Capt W. R. Swan, of Co. K, 13th Maine Regiment, has been forced to resign on account of ill-health. Lieut J. D. Felton, of Paris, has been commissioned Capt. to fill the vacancy.

Full returns from the Maryland election make it certain that there will be a good working majority of the advocates of immediate and uncompensated emancipation.

The 2d and 3d Maine Batteries now at Camp Barry, D. C., are to join the Burnside Expedition.

Mrs. Southworth, of Winthrop,—the mother of Rev. A. Southworth,—came to So. Paris, on a visit, the week her son was taken sick. She was attacked with fever, and died on Thursday of last week. Her remains were taken to Winthrop for burial.

It is reported that a very unusual amount of sickness prevails throughout this region. Affections of the lungs predominate.

It may be a debatable point whether the late pleasant season was really a bit of Spring, or a January thaw postponed. A foot of snow has fallen this week. We shall consider that it was spring until our May-flowers are withered.

The early issue of the paper is in consequence of the Annual Fast, that all concerned may accede to the request of the Governor "to lay aside the pursuit of ordinary avocations."

IMMIGRANTS. It is calculated that 250,000 immigrants will land in this country the present year. The accounts in European papers show that the movement among some suffering communities almost depopulates districts. Several States, as well as corporations advance money to pay the expenses of laborers. A bill passed by the Legislature of this State, allows \$25.00 each, to all able-bodied laborers, brought over by an association incorporated by the act, who shall reside in this State one year; and shall not become a charge to any town. The demand for labor will absorb the services of all who can be brought here; and indeed the farmers cannot well do without the increased supply of laborers thus to be supplied. The class coming over at present are quiet and reliable agriculturalists and operatives.

THE SUPREME COURT at Washington, has finally decided the great Quicksilver Mining case in favor of the claimants, and against the United States. The decision confirms to the company one square league of land, on which the quicksilver mine is situated. The mine produces between thirty and forty thousand flasks of quicksilver per year, which in gold would be worth between twelve and fifteen hundred thousand dollars. Judge Clifford stated the value of the mines to be twenty million dollars.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. Returns from every town in the State of Connecticut have been received. They give Buckingham a majority of 5,588, in a total vote of 73,588. Eighteen Union Senators, out of 21, and 156 Representatives out of 235 are elected.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. The State election took place last Wednesday. Smith, Union, was elected Governor; and the Legislature is strongly Union.

Commander Vanderbilt is said to be worth \$20,000,000. A. T. Stewart gave his check for one hundred thousand dollars to the Sanitary Fair, which was immediately covered by the Commodore. Com. V. gave the government a valuable steamer in the opening of the war.

A letter in the Press says the 30th Regiment was at Alexandria, La., on its way to Shreveport. The latter place is in the North West part of Louisiana, near the Texas line.

HON. E. L. OSGOOD. As will be seen by an announcement in another column, this gentleman died at his residence in Fryburg, on Saturday last. From a notice furnished to the Argus, we extract the following: "He was well known through the State, having represented his county in the Senate one or two terms and his town in the House of Representatives several years. Mr. Osgood was a member of the Council during the administrations of (Govs. Hubbard and Crosby. He had also filled various other positions, such as aide-de-camp to the Governor, selectman of his town for many years, and until quite recently was invariably selected by his townsmen of the Democratic party to represent him in county and State conventions. He married a daughter of the late Judge Dana and sister of ex-Governor Dana,—a very estimable lady, who with five children, survives him."

Commodore W. D. Porter is not expected to live. He lies in a sinking condition in New York.

AN ENCOURAGING PREDICTION. Senator Trumbull of Illinois, the personal and political friend of President Lincoln, in introducing the proposed conditional amendment abolishing slavery and removing that question from our national politics, said:

"Instead of looking back and mourning over the errors of the past, let us remember them only for the lessons they teach for the future. Forgetting the things which are past, let us press forward to the accomplishment of what is before. We have at last placed at the head of our armies a man in whom the country has confidence, a man who has won victories wherever he has been, and I trust that his mind is to be permitted uninterfered with to unite our forces, never before so formidable as to-day, in one or two grand armies and hurl them upon the rebel force. Let him put to flight the main rebel army which has threatened the capital for the last three years, and the small rebel armies will quickly succumb. I look for that result during the coming campaign, and with that result, if we civilians do our duty, we shall have the authority of the Constitution vindicated, constitutional liberty re-established, the Union restored, and freedom everywhere proclaimed."

Should not ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who has inaugurated this policy, be retained to carry it out to its triumphant conclusion? Of course he should. Yet Garrett Davis has just declared that he would vote for any man on the face of God's earth who could defeat Abraham Lincoln, unless he was a negro.

PHILANTHROPY DURING THE WAR. A little volume, said to have prepared with great care, has been published in New York, which gives from official and other authentic sources a full and faithful narrative of all contributions offered by the people to the support of their armies and to the relief of the sufferers by the war. We learn from it that the total contributions from States, counties and towns, for the aid and relief of soldiers and their families, has amounted to over one hundred and eighty-seven millions of dollars (\$187,269,608.62); that the contributions for the care and comfort of soldiers, by associations and individuals, has amounted to over twenty-four millions (\$24,044,865.96); that the contributions at the same time for sufferers abroad has been \$380,140.74; and that the contributors for freedmen, sufferers by the New York riot of July and white refugees have been \$639,644.13, making a grand total, exclusive of the expenditures of the government, of more than two hundred millions of dollars (\$212,164,259.42). [Journal.]

PLANT AND SOW. We have urged upon our farming friends ever since our connection with the Ploughman, not to be intimidated by the high price of labor, or of fertilizers, from doing their utmost to increase the quantity as well as the quality of their crops, and the prices current in all the newspapers of the staple products of the farms, afford the most substantial evidence that the mistakes in farm management made last year,—were by those who thought because labor was so high, that they "could not afford to have necessary help to make their accustomed crops."

The stinginess of the short-sightedness of those who permitted their lands to lie fallow last year, because they were not willing to pay for labor at the current rates finds its rebuke in the rapid sales and large profits of those who appreciated the changed condition of the currency, the markets, and the times. [Ploughman.]

The Biddleford Union says a crim. con. case has been on trial in their Municipal court for the past five days, resulting in the discharge of the defendant. The Union thinks Judge Jellison is an admirable grocer, but is as ill at ease in the Court room as he would be if called upon to testify in Court as a physician.

The publisher of the Augusta Age says he "shall endeavor to issue one more number, and then if we cannot procure competent hands to insure its issue on the regular days of its publication, we shall make some other arrangement in regard to it." The probability is, in our opinion, that the subscription list of the Age will be transferred to the Portland Advertiser ere long. [Courier.]

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Maine was to assemble at the Wesleyan Church, Bath, on Thursday of this week.

Rev. E. B. Palmer of Brunswick, is supplying the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Balkam of Lewiston, during his absence in the army.

Jones R. Elden, Esq., well known as a prominent business man of Waterville, died on Saturday last of bilious fever.

The Newburyport Herald states that Rev. Geo W. Quincy, of Melrose, Mass. has purchased the Gospel Banner at Augusta, and is to become its editor.

Lieut. Col Stone, of Kennebunk, has resigned his position in the 33d Regiment.

The Universalists of the central and western parts of the State will hold a mass meeting at Dixfield, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th instants.

Lieutenant Colonel Hyde, of Bath, has been appointed Provost Marshal and additional Aide-de-Camp in the staff of the 6th corps.

Dr. Dio Lewis, author of the new system of gymnastics, is lecturing in Portland.

A Convention will be held in the Fourth District, on the 3th day of May, to select delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore.

The April Term of the S. J. Court for Androscoggin County, commences next Tuesday.

