

The Oxford Democrat

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MISCELLANY.

From the North American Review.

Letter of the Secretary of War, transmitting Report on the Organization of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland, under the command of Major-General George B. McClellan, from July 26, 1861 to November 7, 1862.

The first plan proposed by General McClellan covered operations extending from Virginia to Texas. With a main army of two hundred and seventy-three thousand he proposed, "not only to drive the enemy out of Virginia and occupy Richmond, but to occupy Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans; in other words, to move into the heart of the enemy's country and crush the rebellion in its very heart." We do not say that Gen. McClellan's ambition to be the one man who should crush the rebellion was an unworthy one, but that his theory that this was possible, and in the way he proposed, shows him better fitted to state the abstract problems than to apprehend the complex details of their solution when they lie before him as practical difficulties. For when we consider the necessary detachments from this force to guard his communications through an enemy's country, as he wishes the President to do, in order to justify the largeness of the force required, we cannot help asking how soon the army for active operations would be reduced to a hundred and fifty thousand. And how long would a general be in reaching New Orleans, if he is six months in making up his mind to advance with an army of that strength on the insignificant fortifications of Manassas, manned, according to the best information, with forty thousand troops? At the same time General McClellan assigns twenty thousand as a force adequate for opening the Mississippi. This plan, to be sure, was soon abandoned, but it is an illustration of the want of precision and forethought which characterizes the mind of its author. A man so vague in his conceptions is apt to be timid in action, for the same haziness of mind may, according to circumstances, either soften and obscure the obscure objects of thought, or make them loom with purely fantastic exaggeration. There is a vast difference between clearness of head on demand, and the power of framing abstract schemes of action, beautiful in their correctness of outline and apparent simplicity. It is a perception of this truth, we believe, which leads practical men always to suspect plans supported by statistics too exquisitely conclusive.

It was on precisely such a specious basis of definite misinformation that General McClellan's next proposal for the campaign by way of the Peninsula rested,—precise facts before he sets out turning to something like precise no-facts when he gets there,—beautiful completeness of conception ending in hesitation, confusion, and failure. Before starting, "the roads are passable at all seasons of the year, the country much more favorable for offensive operations than that in front of Washington, much more level, the woods less dense, the soil more sandy." (p. 47.) After arriving, we find "the roads impassable," "very dense and extensive forests, the clearings being small and few," and "the comparative flatness of the country and the alertness of the enemy, everywhere in force, rendered thorough reconnaissance slow, dangerous, and difficult." (p. 79.) General McClellan's mental constitution would seem to be one of those, easily elated and easily depressed, that exaggerate distant advantages and dangers near at hand,—minds stronger in conception than perception, and accordingly, as such always are, wanting that faculty of swift decision which, catching inspiration from danger, makes opportunity success. Add to this a kind of adhesiveness (we can hardly call it obstinacy or pertinacity) of temper, which can make no allowance for change of circumstances, and we think we have a tolerably clear notion of the cause of General McClellan's disasters. He can compose a good campaign before-hand, but he cannot improve one out of the events of the moment, as is the wont of great generals. Occasion seldom offers her forked twice to the grasp of the same man, and yet General McClellan, by the admission of the Rebels themselves, had Richmond at his mercy more than once.

He seems to attribute his misfortunes mainly to the withdrawal of General McDowell's division, and its consequent failure to co-operate with his own forces. But the fact is patent that the campaign was lost by his sitting down in front of Yorktown, and wasting a whole month in a series of approaches whose scientific propriety would have delighted Uncle Toby to reduce a garrison of eight thousand men. Without that delay, which gave the Rebels time to send Jackson into the Shenandoah valley, General McDowell's army would have been enabled to come to his assistance. General McClellan, it is true, complains that it was not sent round by water, as he wished; but even if it had been it

could only have been an addition of helplessness to an army already too unwieldy for its commander; for he really made the Rebel force double his own (as he always fancied it) by never bringing more than a quarter of his army into action at once. Yet during the whole campaign he was calling for more men, and getting them, till his force reached the highest limit he himself had ever set. When every available man, and more, had been sent him, he writes from Harrison's Bar to Mr. Stanton, "To accomplish the great task of capturing Richmond and putting an end to this rebellion, reinforcements should be sent to me rather much more over than less than one hundred thousand men." This letter General McClellan has not seen fit to include in his report. Was the government to be blamed for pouring no more water into a sieve like this?

It certainly was a great mistake on Mr. Lincoln's part to order General McDowell off on a wild-goose chase after Jackson. The co-operation of this force might have enabled General McClellan even then to retrieve his campaign, and we do not in the least blame him for feeling bitterly the disappointment of wanting it. But it seems to us that it was mainly his own fault that there was anything to retrieve, and the true occasion to recover his lost ground was offered to him after his bloody repulse of the enemy at Malvern Hill, though he did not turn it to account. For his retreat we think he would deserve all credit had he not been under the necessity of making it. It was conducted with great judgment and ability, and we do not love that partisan narrowness of mind that would grudge him the praise so fairly earned. But at the same time it is not ungenerous to say that the obstinate valor shown by his army under all the depression of a backward movement, while it proves how much General McClellan had done to make it an effective force, makes us regret all the more that he should have wanted the decision to try its quality under the inspiration of attack. It is impossible that the spirit of the army should not have been affected by the doubt and indecision of their general. They fought nobly, but were always on the defensive. Had General McClellan put them at once on the aggressive, we believe his campaign would have been a triumph. While truly great generals resolve is instinctive, a deduction from premises supplied by the eye, not the memory, and men find out the science of their achievement afterwards, like the mathematical law in the Greek column. The stiffness rather than firmness of mind, the surrender of all spontaneous action in the strait-jacket of a preconceived plan, to which we have before alluded, unfitted him for that rapid change of combinations on the great chess board of battle which enabled General Rosecrans at Murfreesboro to turn defeat into victory, an achievement without parallel in the history of the war.

General McClellan seems to have considered the President too careful of the safety of the Capital; but he should measure the value of Washington by what he himself thought of the importance of taking Richmond. That, no doubt, would be a great advantage, but the loss of a recognized seat of government, with its diplomatic and other traditions, would have been of vastly more consequence to us than the capture of their provisional perch in Virginia would have been to the Rebel authorities. It would have brought foreign recognition to the Rebels, and thrown Maryland certainly, and probably Kentucky into the scale against us. So long as we held Washington, we had on our side the two powerful sentiments of permanence and tradition, some insensible portions of which the Rebels were winning from us with every day of repose allowed them by General McClellan. It was a clear sense of this that both excited and justified the impatience of the people, who saw that the insurrection was gaining the coherence and prestige of an established power,—an element of much strength at home and abroad. That this popular instinct was out at fault, we have the witness of General Kirby Smith, who told Colonel Fremantle "that McClellan might probably have destroyed the Southern army with the greatest ease during the first winter, and without much risk to himself, as the Southerners were so much over-relied by their easy triumph at Manassas, and their army had dwindled away."

We have said that General McClellan's volume is rather a plea in abatement of judgment than a report. It was perfectly proper that he should endeavor to put everything in its true light, and he would be worthy of the sympathy of all right minded men in so doing; but an *ex parte* statement at once arouses and justifies adverse criticism. He has omitted many documents essential to the formation of a just opinion; and it is only when we have read these also in the Report of the Committee on the war, that we feel the full weight of the cumulative evidence going to show the hearty sup-

port in men and confidence that he received from the Administration, and, when there were no more men to be sent, and confidence began to yield before irresistible facts, the prolonged forbearance with which he was still favored. Nothing can be kinder or more cordial than the despatches and letters both of the President and Mr. Stanton, down to the time when General McClellan wrote the following sentences at the end of an official communication addressed to the latter: "If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you, or to any other persons in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army." (28th June, 1862.) We shall seek no epithet to characterize language like this. All but the most bigoted partisans will qualify it as it deserves. We have here a glaring example of that warping of good sense and good feeling which the consciousness of having a political stake at risk will produce in a gallant soldier and a courteous gentleman. Can General McClellan after a year to grow cool in, either himself believe, or expect any one else to believe, that the President and the Secretary of War would "do their best to sacrifice" any army of a hundred and fifty thousand brave men, in order to lessen his possible chances as a candidate for the Presidency? It was of vastly more importance to them than to him that he should succeed. The dignified good temper of Mr. Lincoln's answer to this wanton insult does him honor. "I have not said you were ungenerous for saying you needed reinforcements; I thought you were ungenerous in assuming that I did not send them as fast as I could. I feel any misfortune to you and your army quite as keenly as you feel it yourself." Mr. Stanton could only be silent; and whatever criticisms may be made on some traits of his character, he is quite safe in leaving the rebuke of such an imputation to whoever feels that earnestness, devotion, and unflagging purpose are high qualities in a public officer.

If General McClellan had been as prompt in attacking the enemy as he showed himself in this assault on his superiors, we think his campaign on the Peninsula would have ended more satisfactorily. We have no doubt that he would conduct a siege or a defense with all the science and all the proficiencies of warfare, but we think he has proved himself singularly wanting in the qualities which distinguish the natural leaders of men. He had every theoretic qualification, but no ardor, no leap, no inspiration. A defensive general is an earthen redboubt, not an ensign to rally enthusiasm and inspire devotion. Caution will never make an army, though it may sometimes save one. We think General McClellan reduced the efficiency and lowered the tone of his soldiers by his six months' dose of prudence. With every day he gave the enemy, he lessened his chances of success, and added months to the duration of the war. He never knew how to find opportunity, much less to make it. He was an accomplished, but lacked that downright common-sense which is only another name for genius with its coat off for actual work in hand.

Were General McClellan's Report nothing more than a report, were the General himself nothing more than an officer endeavoring to palliate a failure, we should not have felt called upon to notice this plea, unless to add publicity to any new facts he might be able to bring forward. But the Report is a political manifesto, and not only that, but an attack on the Administration which appointed him to the command, supported him with all its resources, and whose only fault it was not sooner to discover his incapacity to conduct aggressive movements. General McClellan is a candidate for the Presidency, and as he has no opportunity to show his capacity in any civil function, his claim must rest on one of two grounds,—either the ability he has shown as a general, or the specific principles of policy he is supposed to represent. Whatever may be the success of our operations in the field, our Chief Magistracy for the next four years will demand a person of great experience and ability. Questions cannot fail to arise taxing prudence of the longest forecast and decision of the firmest quality. How far is General McClellan likely to fulfill these conditions? What are the qualities of mind of which both his career and his Report give the most irrefragable evidence?

General McClellan's mind seems to be equally incapable of appreciating the value of time as the material of action, and its power in changing the relations of facts, and thus modifying the basis of opinion. He is a good maker of almanacs, but no good judge of the weather. Judging by the political counsel which he more than once felt called upon to offer the President, and which, as he has included it in his Report we must presume to represent his present opinions, he does not seem even yet to appreciate the fact, that this is not a war between two nations, but an attempt at revolution within ourselves, which can be ad-

equately met only by revolutionary measures. And yet, if he were at this moment elevated to the conduct of our affairs, he would find himself controlled by the same necessities which have guided Mr. Lincoln, and must either adopt his measures, or submit to a peace dictated by the South. No side issue as to how the war shall be conducted is any longer possible. The naked question is one of war or submission, for compromise means surrender; and if the choice be war, we cannot afford to give the enemy fifty in the game, by standing upon scruples which he would be the last to appreciate or to act upon. It is one of the most terrible features of war, that it must be inexorable by its very nature.

Great statesmanship and great generalship have been more than once shown by the same man, and naturally enough, because they both result from the same qualities of mind, an instant apprehension of the demand of the moment, and a self confidence that can as instantly meet it so that every energy of the man is gathered to one intense focus. It is the faculty of being a present man, instead of a prospective one; of being ready, instead of getting ready. Though we think great injustice has been done by the public to General McClellan's really high merits as an officer, yet it seems to us that those very merits show precisely the character of intellect to unfit him for the task just now demanded of a statesman. His capacity for organization may be conspicuous; but, be it what it may, it is one thing to bring order out of the confused of mere inexperience, and quite another to retrieve it from a chaos of elements mutually hostile, which is the problem now to present itself to the next administration. This will constantly require precisely that judgment on the nail, and not to be drawn for at three days' sight, of which General McClellan has shown least.

Is our path to be so smooth for the next four years, that a man whose leading characteristic is an exaggeration of difficulties is likely to be our surest guide? If the war is still to be carried on, and surely the nation has shown no symptoms of slackening in its purpose, what modification of it would General McClellan introduce? The only information that is vouchsafed us is, that he is to be the "conservative" candidate, a phrase that may mean too little or too much. As well as we can understand it, it is the convenient formula by which to express the average want of opinions of all who are out of place, out of humor, or dislike the dust which blinds and chokes whoever is behind the times. Sometimes it is used as the rallying-cry of an amiable class of men who still believe, in a vague sort of way, that the rebels can be conciliated by offering them a ruler more *conserve* if *fund* than Mr. Lincoln, a country where a flatboatman may rise to the top, by virtue of mere manhood, being hardly the place for people of truly refined sensibilities. Or does it really mean nothing more or less than that we are to try and put slavery back where it was before, only (that it is not quite convenient to say so) on the theory that teleologically the pot of ointment was made to conserve the dead fly?

In the providence of God the first thoughtless enthusiasm of the nation has settled to deep purpose, their anger has been purified by trial into a conviction of duty, and they are face to face with one of those rare occasions where duty and advantage are incidental. The man who is fit for the office of President in these times should be one who knows how to advance, an art which General McClellan has never learned. He must be one who comprehends that three years of war have made vast changes in the relative value of things. He must be one who feels to the very marrow of his bones that this is a war, not to conserve the forms, but the essence, of free institutions. He must be willing to sacrifice everything to the single consideration of success, because success means truth and honor, to use every means, though they may alarm the fears of men who are loyal with a reservation, or shock the prejudices of would be traitors. No middle course is safe in troubled times, and the only way to escape the dangers of revolution is by directing its forces and giving its forces and giving it useful work to do.

SOLD FOR GOLD. A well known gentleman of this city entered a grocery kept by a copperhead and inquired the price of butter.
"Thirty-eight cents."
"Isn't that rather high?" inquired the purchaser.
"You Black Republicans have done it," said the copperhead. "You have depreciated the currency, run up the price of gold, and are ruining the country. I'll sell my butter at the old price payable right down in gold."
"Very well," says the buyer, pulling out a handful of sovereigns; "I'll take five shillings, old price twenty cents, gold worth \$1.55—guess that will pay."
Copperhead squirmed, but he had to stand it. (Bangor Whig.)

BREVITIES.

To lie a little is not possible; he who lies lies an entire lie.

Winter too often changes into stone the water of heaven and the heart of man.

Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.

Sufficient for the right is the ornament of being right.

He that would know what shall be, must consider what hath been.

Intemperance is the prime minister of death.

God giveth to some men understanding, to others the art of playing on the fiddle.

Many people, like fairy tales, are simple in perusal, but contain some subtle maxim, some cunning truth, in their moral.

The craving for sympathy is the common boundary-line between joy and sorrow.

The time a man makes a company wait for him is always spent in discovering his faults.

Roswell complained to Johnson that the noise of the company the day before made his head ache. "No sir, it was not the noise that made your head ache. It was the sense we put in it," said Johnson. "Has sense that effects upon the head?" inquired Roswell. "Yes sir, was the reply, 'on heads that are not used to it.'"

The editor of a paper in Schenectady, in describing the effects of a squall upon a canal boat, says that "when the gale was at its highest, the unfortunate craft heeled to the larboard, and the captain and another cask of whiskey rolled overboard."

In Paris, not long since, an artist painted a portrait of Mr. J., who was noted for his frequent libations. The artist invited the gentleman's friends to see it, and they inspected it and pronounced it excellent. One of them, who was rather near sighted, complained of the light, and approached it to change its position, when the artist exclaimed, "Don't touch it; it isn't dry!" "No use looking at it, then," replied the gentleman; "it can't be my friend J. if it isn't dry."

Look your misfortunes in the face and reflect that it is better to be accused of a vice being innocent, than acquitted of it, being guilty.

No man lives without foibles or peculiarities; and instead of ungenerously exposing those of others to ridicule or contempt, we should make allowances for them, in order to receive an indulgence for our own.

Young men, are, in general, little aware how much their reputation is affected in the public view, by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own.

Little boats must keep near the shore; large vessels may venture more.

It is well known that the domestic cat, if rubbed in the dark, will emit sparks of electricity. This kind of lightning on a small scale is only a *brutum fulmen*.

Write your name by kindness, love, and mercy, on the hearts of the people you come in contact with year by year—and you will never be forgotten.

Nothing in this world is hidden forever. The gold which has lain for centuries undiscovered in the ground, reveals itself one day on the surface. Sand trails itself, and betrays the footstep that has passed over it; water gives back to the tell tale surface the body that has been drowned. Fire itself leaves confession, in ashes, of the substance consumed in it. Hate breaks its prison secrecy in the thoughts, through the doorway of the eyes; and Love finds the Judas who betrays it by a kiss.

Thus the way of the world. We flourish a while. Men take us by the hand and are anxious about the health of our bodies, and laugh at our jokes, and we really think like the fly on the wheel, that we have something to do with the turning of it. The sun does not stop for funeral; everything goes on as usual; we are not missed in the street; men laugh at new jokes, and in three days the great waves sweep over our path, and wash out the last vestige of earthly footprints! Such is life.

A PRETTY GOOD IDEA. We find in one of our exchanges the following "cute" idea of a contraband who explains how bloodhounds sent in pursuit of fugitives may be thrown off the track:—

"If dem hounds gets closer unto you, why you jist get a long pole and hop about twenty feet, if you kin. You do dis four or five times, and whenever you light, why jist put some popper in de holds what your heels make, and when de hounds come dey lose dar scent, and den dey goes snuff and a snuff soon." and bymyby dey snuff dey 'll dat' popper into dar nostrils, and den dey 'll choe! choe! choe! and dat'll be de last dem dogs can do dat day."

Second District Convention.

The Republicans and all others who support the National and State Administrations, of the Second Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Sagadahoc, Androscoggin, Franklin and Oxford, are requested to meet in District Convention, by their delegates, in Auburn.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 10TH,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting two Delegates to the National Union Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 7th day of June next.

Every Town and Plantation are entitled to one delegate. Every Town that gave Governor Cony 50 votes, or more, two delegates; for every additional 50 votes an additional delegate, and for every fraction of 25 votes or upwards, above the last 50, an additional delegate.

A. A. HEWLEY,
ASA JONES, JR.,
JOHN P. HUBBARD,
J. C. MARBLE,
S. P. MORRILL,
Committee.

Treasonable intentions of the Copperhead Democracy.

We have the very best evidence in the world for believing, that the rebels never would have revolted had they not had positive assurances from the democracy of the north, that in case of rebellion, they would make civil war in the free States. Franklin Pierce's letter to Jeff Davis, written years ago, is only one of thousands of the same treasonable stamp, promising civil war in the North, in case of southern secession. With these promises and assurances, made doubly sure by their frequent repetition, the leaders in this rebellion, raised their bloody hands against the government, and precipitated the country into war. They did not suppose an army raised for their overthrow to crush out treason, could ever reach Masons & Dixon's line. They expected the northern democracy would rise against any such demonstration, that civil war would be inaugurated all over the North and that the government would be compelled to employ all its energies to take care of the rebel aiders and abettors in the free States. They did not find things just as their northern brethren had promised. And why? One reason was that Mr. Douglas at that time being a great leader in the democratic party, came up manfully to the support of the administration. His influence with his followers and supporters was potent. A large number of the leading men who had followed his fortunes went with him. This made a fearful break into the ranks of the northern democracy. Again, many men who had supported Breckinridge, turned their backs upon treason, and rallied side by side with Douglas for the Government. But this was not all. There was another reason why there was no actual rebellion in the north; it was because the copperheads did not dare to commence one upon free territory. Their disposition was good, they longed to open the drama and let loose in our midst the dogs of war. But their courage was not equal to the fearful undertaking.

Now and then an outbreak would indicate a rising of the treasonable element in the free States to the surface, but fear kept their diabolical designs and intentions subjugated. But even fear has not prevented a secret organization of their forces, by which they have bound themselves by the most fearful oaths, to take sides with the rebels against their country. These satanic organizations, under the name of "Knights of the Golden Circle," and other secret cabals, have existed in every free State. We have them in Maine, made up of the more intensified copperheads. It cannot be said we have had no reasons for apprehending civil war at the North. At no time since the inauguration of the rebellion have we been free from danger in this direction. The copperheads have stood ready at any moment to take up arms whenever they could see a fair opportunity to do so and escape the halter, and upon one or two occasions we have barely escaped actual war at the North. The evidence is overwhelming that previous to the battle of Gettysburg there was a complete understanding, by which the rebels in invading the free States, were to be joined and aided by the copperhead democracy. Philadelphia, New York and other great cities in the free states were to be sacked by the rebels, and in doing it were to be aided by the opponents of Mr. Lincoln's administration.

The New York riot was planned in advance as a part of the programme. Every thing that need us from civil war at that time in the free states, was the victory at Gettysburg. There has been recent demonstrations in the Western States, of the same feelings. Should our armies in the spring campaigns meet with great reverses, armed treason would spring up at the North. This element of treason and disunion at the North is what we have to fear the most. It is no part of wisdom to ignore these facts. A vigilant oversight of traitors in the free States, may save us from a bloody civil war within their limits. This slumbering volcano should be carefully watched. Spies and informers swarm all over the North. The eye of the detective should be on them everywhere. The "price of liberty is eternal vigilance." The first demonstration of armed rebellion in the free States should be summarily disposed of. The man who arrays himself against the government in the North has no excuse. His offence is the crime of crimes and should be visited with instant and summary punishment.

The amendment to the Liquor Law, made at the last session, goes into operation this week.

Return of the Twelfth Maine.

The Twelfth Maine Regiment, 300 strong, under command of Col. W. K. Kimball, reached Portland on Monday last, on the usual thirty day's furlough allowed to veterans. The regiment was recruited, as will be remembered for Col. G. F. Shepley, who went out in command, with Col. Kimball as Lieut. Col., and D. R. Hastings as Major. Col. Kimball, and Lieut. Col. Illsley, return with the regiment, — Maj G. A. Hastings having recently left for New Orleans with 100 recruits. Col. Kimball has been in command of a brigade nearly all the time since he was promoted, and his regiment has been divided for considerable part of the last year. An exchange gives the following history of the regiment:

"The regiment, soon after its organization, went to Camp Chase, in Lowell, and after a brief tarry here embarked on board steamship Constitution, and was taken to Ship Island where it remained until May, 1862, and then proceeded to New Orleans, being the third regiment of loyal troops that landed in the city. The regiment remained here until the September following, when it proceeded to Carrollton, La., and thence to College Point, a distance of seventy miles up the Mississippi river. The next move was to Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, which was followed by a return trip to New Orleans. After remaining here a short time, however, the regiment proceeded to Donaldsonville, and was among the leading troops in the Teche campaign. It participated in the battle of Irish Bend, and was associated with the 41st Massachusetts Regiment in the destruction of the salt works at that point. It was one of the first regiments that led the charge in the Port Hudson assault, and after this was sent to Madisonville, where it performed useful service in the construction of earthworks. Following this important service it was sent to Camp Parapet, in Carrollton, La., where it remained in camp until its departure home.

Leaving the camp at Carrollton on the 16th of April, it arrived in New York in the steamer Mississippi on Friday at midnight. The men were provided with refreshments in New York, after which they proceeded immediately to Boston, arriving early Sunday forenoon.

Col. William K. Kimball of Paris, is in command of the regiment, and among the other officers who return are Capt. Thompson of Co. I, Capt. Packard of Co. G, Capt. Goddard of Co. A, Capt. Winter of Co. D, Capt. Lowell of Co. E, and Lieut. Skilling of Co. F, Lieut. Ayers of Co. G, Lieut. Kimball of Co. H, and Lieut. Bray of Co. K.

One of the interesting features of the regiment is an adopted dog, which was taken and cared for in his puppyhood by one of the men and has now attained a weight of nearly a hundred pounds. The animal has grown with the history of the regiment, and is regarded by every man as his most intimate friend. At dress parade he takes his place as regular as any of the men, and in his peculiar way attempts to imitate the various movements of the regiment as the commands are given by the officers. He was once wounded in battle, on which occasion he was sent to the hospital and attended by a man from his own company specially detailed for the purpose."

THE PRIZE SWORD. A novel feature in the New York Sanitary fair was a voting contest for a sword worth \$1000, which was to be given to the General who received the highest number of ballots,—each voter paying one dollar for the privilege. The matter was taken up quite in earnest by the friends of McClellan, who each day published reports of the gains of their favorite, and thus became the means of drawing many dollars from a class who are entirely callous to all feeling of sympathy or patriotism. The footing up on Saturday showed that Gen. Grant had 30,000 to about 14,000 for McClellan, thus carrying away the pretty ornament, and spoiling a pretty piece of Presidential capital.

Three Maine Regiments in the Gulf, participated in the battle at Pleasant Hill, — the 13th, 29th and 30th. They are all spoken of as conspicuous for their bravery, and suffered considerable loss,—especially the latter. They were in the 19th corps, which maintained most of the contest on the second day. Capt. Whitmarsh had a few men wounded, but Corp. Albert Littlefield, in arm and thigh is all we recognize from this vicinity. Col. Fessenden took command of a brigade after the death of Col. Benedict. Lieut. Col. Emerson, of the 29th, was reported wounded and in the hands of the rebels. Later reports make no mention of his name, from which it is inferred that this may be a mistake.

DIED, in Lowell, March 6th, Edward Payson, son of Dea. Benjamin and Mehitable Stearns. Edward was one of that class of students who were pursuing their studies at Waterville when the rebellion broke out, and so nobly volunteered to go into the service of their country. He was in most of the struggles with the army of the Potomac up to the Battle of Fair Oaks where the hardships were more than his constitution could bear; his health began to fail, and a Chronic Diarrhea finally carried him out of this world of trial and suffering at the age of 26 years. Our departed friend returned home to his parents in January, 1863; and was wholly confined to his bed for the last eight months, where he received the unflinching care of a mother's watchfulness, day and night for the last six months. Thus a christian and noble soldier has laid down his life in defence of his country.

The Red River Battles.

The reports of the first day's battle on the Red River, published last week, left the impression that our forces had met with disastrous defeat. Subsequent report show the battle to have lasted three days, and to have resulted favorably to our forces on the whole. On the first day, but part of the federal force was engaged, and this suffered heavily. On the second day Gen Banks intended to remain quiet until his whole force should come up. Skirmishing was kept up during the whole day, and at 5 P. M. the fire became very hot. Our forces were driven back, and much confusion was caused by coming upon a wagon train, the horses belonging to which became frightened, and rushed madly through the infantry. The enemy followed three and a half miles, coming upon the 19th corps which was ambushed to receive them. The shock was severe but they fought bravely, until night compelled a suspension of the fight. The 15th and 17th corps had arrived at Pleasant Hill, and the forces were withdrawn to that point to await the events of the morrow, which was the decisive day. The following is the account given by the New Orleans Era, of the

THIRD DAY'S FIGHT.

At 7 o'clock Saturday morning the rebels advanced cavalry in front, endeavoring to discover our position. Col. Gooding, with his brigade of Lee's cavalry corps, was sent out on the Shreveport road to meet the rebels and draw them on. He had gone about a mile, when he came upon the rebel advance. Skirmishing immediately ensued, and according to the plan, he slowly fell back. The fight was very sharp between these cavalry bodies, and Col. Gooding lost nearly forty men killed and wounded, but inflicted as much damage as he received. Col. Gooding had a narrow escape, a ball passing through and tearing the crown out of his hat. The brigade behaved gallantly, covering Gen. Emory's front, until his line was formed. The battle-field of Pleasant Hill is a large open field, slightly elevated in the center, from which its name is taken. A semi-circular belt of timber runs around the field on the Shreveport side. Gen. Emory formed his line of battle on the side facing the woods. Taylor's battery of six regulars had four guns in the rear of the left wing, on the road in the rear of Gen. Smith. Dwight's line of battle was on the right of the left wing, and consisted of the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 19th corps, and the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 17th corps. The 1st and 2nd regiments of the 19th corps were in front line, a section of a battery being on the flank, of each, with infantry lying between them. Crawford's 3d Indiana battery was posted on the right of the 19th corps. Skirmishing was kept up with considerable vigor until late in the afternoon, when the rebels had completed their arrangements for an attack. About this time, however, Gen. Emory's line of skirmishers were driven in on the right by the rebels, who appeared in large numbers coming through the woods. They soon reached the open ground and moved in three lines of battle to the attack. Our battery and infantry opened with terrific effect, doing great slaughter with grape and canister, while the rebel artillery, being in the woods and in bad position, did scarcely any damage. Col. Benedict's brigade on the left was first engaged, and was soon followed by Gen. Dwight and McMillan's. Notwithstanding the terrible havoc in their ranks, the rebels pressed forward, slowly pushing the 19th corps back up the hill, but not breaking their line of battle.

A sudden and bold dash of the rebels on the right gave them possession of Taylor's battery, and forced our line still further back.

Now came the grand coup de main. The 19th corps on arriving at the top of the hill, suddenly fled over the hill and passed through the lines of Gen. Smith. The rebels were now but in two lines, of battle, the first having been almost annihilated by Gen. Emory, who remained being forced back into the second line, but the two lines came on exultant and sure of victory. The first passed over the knoll, and all heedless of the long lines of cannon and crouching forms of as brave men as ever trod mother earth, passed on. The second line appeared on the crest, and the death signal was sounded. Words cannot describe the awful effect of this discharge of seven thousand rifles and several batteries of artillery. Every gun loaded to the muzzle with grape and canister, were fired simultaneously, and the whole centre of the rebel line was crushed down as a field of ripe wheat through which a tornado had passed. It is estimated that a thousand men were hurled into eternity, or frightfully mangled, by this one discharge. No time was given them to recover their good order, but Gen. Smith ordered a charge, and his men dashed rapidly forward, the boys of the 19th corps joining in.

The rebels fought bravely and desperately, but back to the timber, on reaching which a large portion broke and fled, fully two thousand throwing aside their arms. In the charge Taylor's battery was retaken, and also two guns of Nims' battery, the Parrott guns taken from us last fall at Carnon Crow, and two others belonging to the rebels, besides 700 prisoners. A pursuit and desultory fire was kept up for three miles, when our men returned to the field of battle.

Thus ended the fearful and bloody struggle for the control of Western Louisiana.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION. Hon. Jas. G. Blaine addressed the House on Thursday last, in support of his bill "to provide for refunding to all loyal States the expenditures incurred in raising and organizing troops for the Union army." His discussion of the measure embraced three propositions: First—the justice and expediency of refunding these amounts from the common treasury of the nation; second—the precedent of doing so, growing out of our practice in former wars; third—our ability to do so without impairing the national credit. He contended that, if the war should last until July, 1865, our debt would be relatively lighter than our ancestors assumed in 1790, and immeasurably less in proportion than the British debt in 1815.

The Democrat and Free Press, and Rockland Gazette, have lately donned new dresses, and make a very neat appearance.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAINE CONFERENCE. We find in the Sentinel the appointments of the Annual Conference, at Bath: The following will be of particular interest in this vicinity:

Cornish, Kinsman Atkinson.
Baldwin, Sargent S. Gray.
Hiram, Denmark and Porter, Supplied by S. F. Dresser.
Conway and Bartlett, N. H. to be supplied.
Lovell, Stow and Chatham, Charles Andrews.
Marchant Falls John M. Woodbury.
Oxford, A. W. Pottle.
North Auburn, East Hebron and West Minot, Supplied by E. K. Colby.
South Paris, A. F. Barnard.
Naples and Bridgton, G. W. Ballou.
Waterford and Stoneham, G. F. Cobb.
Newway, John Gibson.
Locke's Mills, Supplied by George W. Briggs.
Bethel Hill, J. B. Lapham.
Newry, Andover and Megalloway, Benjamin Lufkin.
Gilead, Mason and Albany, Phineas Libby.
Gorham, N. H., Josiah H. Newhall.
Rumford, Thomas J. True.
Peru and Hartford, W. C. Stevens.
Livermore, Isaac Lord.
R. H. Stinchfield, transferred to the Wisconsin Conference and stationed at Racine.

PARDONED. An interesting case has been recently terminated in Pennsylvania, by a full pardon by the Executive. Last autumn, Joseph Moore, after having served a full term in the army, where he won distinction as a brave soldier, returned to his home, to find that the wife of a seducer had worked ruin in his household. In his desperation he met in a public street, the paramour of his wife, and without parley or hesitation, shot him down, firing several shots without waiting to see if any took effect. He was tried; and at the end of the week, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. He was sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary. Immediately petitions were circulated, which were signed by all the persons connected with the court; by all the County Officers, Clergymen; and hundreds of citizens both male and female, throughout the County; praying the Governor to pardon the murderer, in consideration of the terrible suffering that had induced the rash act, which petitions have been answered as above stated. The act seems to give great satisfaction to all conversant with the facts.

NORWAY LIGHT INFANTRY. We learn that Capt. Cobb has received a dispatch ordering his company to Fort McClary, Kittery, for sixty days, for garrison duty. There is much enthusiasm among the men, and substitutes were freely offered for those who could leave their business. They left Thursday noon. Unless circumstances now unforeseen should occur, it will be a jolly term of service. The dispatch was received Tuesday morning, yet every member of the company was present or represented. Thirty members have entered the service since the company was re-organized last summer. This promptness is highly creditable to the company.

The Press says the wife of Wm. S. Elliott, of the 17th Regiment, died Tuesday afternoon, of pleurisy fever. There was neither bed nor furniture in the room, and she suffered from destitution. She has drawn the State aid regularly. It is not known why she did not apply seasonably for aid. A daughter fifteen years old was with her.

The Courier says the woman died from the effects of liquor. Her destitution must have been caused by mismanagement, as she was known to have received lately, money in addition to her State aid.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS. The post master at Portland states that to secure free delivery of letters to the owners in that city, it is necessary for the writer to give the street and number, of the person addressed. Letters to strangers should be marked transient. Such letters, if not taken out will be returned to the writer if his address is written across the left end of the envelope, at the end of thirty days, he paying a single postage, on receipt of the letter.

A DENIAL. Gen. Butler has written a letter denying the report that he was about to resign, in consequence of army movements within his department, under other command. He says, "There has been no shadow of occasion for it. All, and more than all, the consideration to which I am entitled, has been shown by the government in relation to my present command."

Edward W. Green, the Malden murderer, having plead guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree, was brought up, on Monday, for sentence. Judge Hoar, after brief remarks, in which he assured him there was no hope for executive clemency, and urged him to prepare for death, pronounced the sentence of the law, that he should be hanged by the neck, until dead.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Rev. E. W. Murray, of Dresden, will hold divine service at the Universalist Meeting house, in this village, next Sabbath, May 1. Service in afternoon at 1 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

The two Yeastons who were implicated in the Norway assault, and imprisoned, were admitted to bail last Friday. Joshua Yeaston has not been arraigned.

The Lewiston Light Infantry has been ordered out for sixty days, to garrison the fort at Kittery.

District No. 7.

MR. EDITOR: As this district has obtained a notoriety by the scenes it has passed through for a few years past, I would like to give a brief history, as many of your readers have heard of its fame. In the year 1856 the Legislature set off a part of Hartford, including a portion of this district, to Buckfield, much against the wishes of Hartford. The majority of the voters in the district then voted to move the school house nearer to the centre of the district. The minority then called upon the selectmen to protect their rights; one of the selectmen living in the district could not act. The others after meeting with the district a number of times, in the mean time receiving counsel from the Superintendent of schools, the most talented lawyers in Oxford Co., and Hanger, could not agree. The School Committee receiving legal notice, met with the district and after learning the facts decided they had no jurisdiction in the case. The town of Buckfield after this voted to unite that part they received from Hartford, to district No. 7, in said town. Hartford non-concurred. The majority of the old district then voted to be united. The citizens set off to Buckfield, not claiming a right to vote previous to this time. The district then repaired the school house, it being now one of the best school houses in town, a part of the district from Buckfield refusing to pay a cent toward the repairs. The district having elected a citizen from Buckfield, agent, he closed the house against meetings and lyceums, both having been held frequently in the old house. The outside door was then forced open and a lyceum held every week, parents and children taking a part to their advantage. The young men were prosecuted for breaking open the house. Then the agent was prosecuted for doing the same. I have not learned the execution or confinement or fine of either, not being conversant with the reporter's decision of cases. The next spring the district chose an agent and the minority with the Buckfield part chose another. Both called upon the Supervisor and informed him of their election and acceptance. He decided the first agent was the legal one and if the other employed an instructor he must foot the bill. In June the Supervisor was notified that the S. S. Committee of Buckfield wished to make some arrangement with him respecting said district. He informed them he knew them not in an official capacity, should be happy to meet them when he visited the school, as friends of education. When he arrived at the school house, he found most of the voters in the old district present. After the school commenced they came in accompanied by two of the S. S. Committee from Buckfield. After the school closed at noon, remarks having been made by the Supervisor and the two Buckfield gentlemen which were well received by all, it was agreed by all in the old district that Sullivan Andrews Esq., should draw a paper with a statement of all the facts in the case, duly signed by both parties, that they would abide the decision of his honor, Judge Shepley, and the Buckfield pupils should have all the privileges of the school until the decision should be made. Andrews, having attended to his duty, received from the judge in due time his opinion. The legislative knife in their amputation of a part of Hartford, severed every artery—it was a clean cut. The Supervisor when he visited the school upon the review, found the Rockfield parents honorable, every pupil sent by them were minus. The following Legislature was visited by one from Buckfield, with the assistance of the Turner representative and others, without notifying Hartford, had a hearing act passed uniting the district. A petition signed by most of the legal voters of Hartford, was presented to the next Legislature, asking for her legal rights. It was referred to the committee on Education. Their report was adverse to Hartford. The next Legislature after being notified three weeks in the Oxford Democrat to that effect were petitioned by the Selectmen and S. S. Committee to restore to Hartford her legal rights. It was again left to the committee on Education with the like result. If the Legislature had referred the case to the Judiciary Committee, Hartford would have said amen. Justice, not sympathy, was what the town wished for. At the annual town meeting, Hartford set off two of the most wealthy citizens with their real estate from district No. 7, to district No. 9. Now for the question for your readers to discuss. If Hartford should set off all her citizens with their real estate from district No. 7, to district No. 9, what would become of those citizens of Buckfield which the Legislature resolved on to Hartford? Has the Legislature power to stick them on to the districts of other towns against their will by a healing plaster.

HARTFORD.

Prisoners assert that Kirby Smith was killed in the late battle on the Red River.

Major R. E. Whitman, of the Maine 30th, wounded in the engagement on the Red River, arrived at New York, on his way home, on Monday.

Mr. Henry Lord of Lovell, has made this year, a few gallons of good molasses from the sap of white birch.

SOLDIER'S MONUMENT. The people of Bangor are erecting a soldiers monument in Mount Hope cemetery. It is intended to dedicate it on the 17th of June. Judge Kent will deliver the address.

Six companies of the 31st regiment left Augusta, on Wednesday of last week. They join the Burnside expedition.

THE RISE IN GOLD. A practical observer of the money market gives the following explanation of the recent rise in gold, in the New York Evening Post:

"Last December the bank circulation of the country had become pretty well settled on the basis of the Treasury notes then in circulation; the legal tender notes regulating the circulation in the same way that gold did in the good old days of specie payments. The clearing house required the city banks to redeem in Treasury notes of country banks that reached the cities were immediately sent home for redemption in legal tender notes. There was an effectual check on the issues of the several banks, and, there would have been no material inflation of the currency so long as the amount of legal tender notes in circulation was kept constant; provided the notes of the national banks were required also to be redeemed in the government notes, which are made a legal tender."

But the issue of five per cent legal tender notes displaced the large amount of circulating legal tender notes which the banks had been required to keep on hand, and this amount went forth to swell the circulation of the country. Then the course taken by our city banks, in receiving the national bank notes of the country, removed all restraint upon their issues, and the result of the two measures is an expansion of the paper currency to such an extent as to carry up gold from 150 to 180."

MR. SUMNER'S REPORT ON THE FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS. We have received advance sheets of this important report. It is exceedingly elaborate, and therefore lengthy, but is so well arranged and ably written throughout that it must become the resort of all who desire to master this subject. Mr. Sumner, first discusses the origin of the claims on France with that of the counter-claims, and then traces the mode in which the United States became responsible for the satisfaction of these claims. Then the whole lot of objections is examined and refuted. Finally, the duty of just compensation is enforced. It is, therefore, recommended that Congress appropriate a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, to be distributed by a board of commissioners pro rata among the claimants, according to the provisions of a reported bill. The report is made by Mr. Sumner in his capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it does not appear but that the Committee is unanimous in its presentation. [Boston Journal.]

Gold has reached 185 this week in New York. A rumor that Secretary Chase was coming sent it down to 179.

It is said that the Red River expedition was planned by Gen. Halleck, and that detailed orders for its execution were forwarded to Gen. Banks and Sherman.

A letter has been written in New York, urging the National Committee to postpone the Baltimore Convention till the first day of September. The letter is signed by Wm. Cullen Bryant, and other distinguished Union men.

Benj. W. Bryant, Esq., has purchased the farm occupied by Darius Forbes, Esq., for \$1800. It appears that Mr. B. is making arrangements to turn to good account the ample store of fruit trees, etc., with which the place is stocked.

GEN. DOW. It is reported that Gen. Neal Dow has been for some time confined to his room, and grave fears are entertained by his friends that the harsh treatment endured in rebel prisons has taken so severe hold upon him that he may never recover his full health.

A little son of Horace Cummings, fell from a chair one day last week, and broke an arm. The child is so uneasy that it is difficult to keep the limb in place.

Workmen have been engaged for several days past, in demolishing the old factory boarding house, at So Paris. They found more substantial work than is seen in houses of modern build.

The Portland papers state that the new steam saw mill at Island Pond, owned by Hon. N. L. Woodbury, was burned last Friday. Loss \$15,000, no insurance.

Reports to the Treasury Department show that in the last two weeks, twenty-four million dollars were subscribed for the ten-forty loan.

We perceive the copperhead papers charge the whole cost of the 5-30 loan as profit to Jay Cooke. The facts are that this item covers the cost of printing and engraving, as well as pays the whole cost of four hundred agencies established for the sale of the bonds, while it is admitted that the loan was negotiated in the face of difficulties, more successfully and cheaper than the Department could have done it.

Judge Dickerson is holding the April term of Court at Auburn.

Six thousand boxes of fixed ammunition were taken from the Waterville arsenal on Tuesday, and sent to Washington.

The heavy artillery at Fort Constitution in Portsmouth harbor has been ordered to Washington. The militia of New Hampshire has been ordered to report for duty, for garrison service in their place.

War News.

NEWBURN, N. C., April 22. The battle which had been going on night and day at Plymouth from Sunday the 18th, to the 20th inst., resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy Wednesday morning, including Gen. Wessell and his force of 1,000 men. The enemy obtained possession of the place at 8 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Wessell and his troops retired into Fort Williams, and held out until Wednesday noon, repelling the enemy in seven desperate assaults, whose loss is said to be 1,700, while ours was slight.

Gen. Wessell, who gained such distinction in the seven days fight before Richmond, has made in this siege a most heroic resistance with his little band of veterans. Several weeks since he called for 5,000 men, stating in a solemn manner that it would be impossible to hold the city with a less force. Gen. Peck, who has given Gen. Wessell all the assistance in his power, has time and again called for reinforcements.

It is reported that the enemy have left Plymouth, and are now moving on Washington, and also on this city.

Two companies belonging to the 2d North Carolina Union volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth, the most whom were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces had surrendered. All the negroes found in uniform were also shot.

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in the fall of Plymouth, N. C. was 2,650. The surrender took place last Wednesday after four days' hard fighting. The rebels lost 1,500 killed.

NEWBURN, N. C., April 23. Reports from Plymouth state that our flag still floats over our fort in that place, through the enemy have possession of the town and place.

It is said that Gen. Wessell has retired with his force into the fortifications with fifteen days provisions. This report appears to be believed. On the arrival of more gunboats we shall be able to reach Plymouth and ascertain the fact.

WASHINGTON, April 26. Yesterday, Capt. W. H. Riddle, of the 6th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, discovered a man lurking in the vicinity of Laurel, Md., under suspicious circumstances. The Captain arrested him and brought him here. He gave his name as Lieut. Geo. Taylor, of Mosby's guerrillas.

A female rebel mail agent has been captured four miles from Norfolk, with important letters relative to military matters.

NEW YORK, April 27. The Times Washington despatch says all is quiet at the front to-day.

A heavy reconnaissance into the Valley elicited the fact that no considerable body of rebels is on this side of the Rapidan. The belief was general that Lee would not venture an offensive movement.

A report prevails that Lee is moving his heavy artillery to Richmond.

The reported advance of the rebels toward Warrenton, was caused by the falling back of Gen. Gregg's Division to Three Mile Station for military purposes.

There is no foundation for the rumor that Longstreet is at Thoroughfare Gap.

Gen. Foster has applied for a command in the field, and will probably be assigned to a position under Gen. Burnside.

Admiral Dahlgren leaves in a few days to resume his command of the fleet off Charleston.

Vice President Hamlin and his family leave to-morrow for a short visit to Maine. The position vacant by the death of Gen. Totten, is already scrambled for. General Halleck is said to be ahead.

FLORIDA. The attention of dealers in this staple is, invited to the card in our advertising columns, of Messrs. M. G. Webb & Co., Portland.

The Ninth army corps, 40,000 strong, passed through Washington this week. They form a part of Gen. Burnside's force.

Western papers say there will be a good wheat crop this season.

The Journal says a child of Mr. May, of Lewiston was put to bed as well as usual last Thursday night. About midnight he seemed restless. The parents arose, called a physician who apprehended no danger—but at 2 o'clock the child died.

The first salmon of the season made its appearance in Bangor last Friday.

Miss Sally Harris of New Gloucester, a maiden lady of about 40 years, committed suicide by cutting her throat last Thursday night, in a fit of temporary insanity.

The Directors of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, have decided to run two trains a day, to commence next week.

Rev. Dr. Dwight's Society of Portland have offered him a six months vacation if he would withdraw his resignation—but he felt compelled to decline the offer.

On the morning of the 14th inst., Mr. Freeman Barry, of Perry, the Eastport Sentinel says, while in a state of temporary insanity, committed suicide by drowning.

Mr. Wm. Niles of this town has just received from Hammond of Vermont a splendid Spanish Buck, for which he paid \$300. He is from the same stock as the famous one thousand dollar buck, recently purchased by Mr. Weymouth and other gentlemen in this county. [Farmington Chronicle.]

COLORS, BRONCHITIS. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers generally.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
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THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SERIOUS 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—explaining the means of relief. By one who has cured himself after being a victim to one of the most fatal and dangerous diseases of the human system. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL HAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

MARRIED.

In Portland, 24th inst., by Rev. Henry P. Moore, Mr. William P. Skiffings of Portland, and Miss Julia G. Bean, of Bethel.

In Newbury, Mr. Charles W. Danley, of Waterbury, and Miss Mary E. Flood, of N. H. Portland, April 14th, by Rev. J. Chapman, of Gilead, and Miss Mary F. Ingalls, of Shrewsbury, N. H.

In Canton, March 20th, Mr. John M. Read of Lewiston, and Miss Esther H. Brett of Canton.

DIED.

At Mechanic Falls, 21st inst., Sarah W., wife of A. T. Denison, aged 19 years 4 months.

In Sumner, April 21st, son of Elisha S. and Martha J. Bishop, aged 9 days.

In Rumford, Helena May, daughter of A. Willis and Emma Adams, aged 2 years 2 months.

In Rumford, April 18th, Charles Abbott, son of Capt. Charles Abbott, aged 25 years 8 months.

He was a member of Co. D, 16th Maine Reg. He came home last fall with chronic diarrhea. He was with the regiment in all the battles up to that, but owing to sickness did not participate.

In Peru, the 11th, Mrs. Sally Brown, widow of Nathan Brown, aged 84 years. She was one of the first settlers in Rumford and was much respected.

Miss Lizzie J. Johnson, of North Fryeburg, died April 19th, of Consumption, aged 35 years.

Mrs. J. was a Christian. In early life she became interested in the cause of piety, and for sixteen years professed faith in Christ. During a long sickness she was great, and grave triumphed over the last foe.

Mourning Bonnets, Crape Collars, MOURNING VEILS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand.

Also a good assortment of DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

M. C. FAIRBANKS, No. Paris.

A Good Assortment of NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT H. N. BOLSTER & CO'S.

South Paris, April 26, 1864.

PLAIN & FANCY Woolen Goods,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A GOOD STOCK AT H. N. BOLSTER & CO'S.

HOOP SKIRTS!

A GOOD ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

May be found at H. N. BOLSTER & CO'S.

Trees, Shrubs & Vines.

J. W. ADAMS PORTLAND.

Offers a few more of Apples, Peaches, Plums, and other FRUIT TREES. The new and early Grapes Vines, Currants, Strawberry Plants, &c., including a fine lot.

Russell's Great Prolific Strawberry, warranted pure.

Also Rose, Hedge Plants, Flowering Plants, and all the hardy ornamental trees. Catalogue sent ready and will be sent to applicants.

TOMATO PLANTS IN THEIR SEASON. Nurseries near Westbrook railroad station.

M. G. WEBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Flour,

No. 81 Commercial Street. PORTLAND, ME.

M. G. WEBB, SAM J. ANDERSON, Late of Bradley & Webb.

APRIL 20, 1864.

500 Rolls Room Paper, NEW PATTERNS, JUST RECEIVED.

JUST RECEIVED
At the NEW STORE (at the stand formerly occupied by J. A. & W. B. Holmes.)
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies' Dress Goods!
Consisting in part of
English Poplins,
Challie DeLaines,
New Style Prints,
French Balmorals,
PLAIN AND FIGURED
All Wool DeLaines,
A other kinds of goods too numerous to mention.

The subscribers would also call the attention of the LADIES to their extensive stock of
Ladies' Boots and Shoes,
Which are of the Latest Styles and Best Quality, and at prices which cannot fail to fit.

They have also just purchased a few cases of
Men's Boots and Shoes,
Which will be sold at Low Prices.

Finally all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store may be found at
TRUE & HASKELL'S.
So. Paris, April 14, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. & W. B. Holmes, at South Paris, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm either by note or account can settle the same with J. A. Holmes, at the place where he formerly traded.

Paris, April 19, 1864.

Measures True & Haskell, who will continue the trade at the old stand, are men of integrity, and worthy the patronage of the public; and we cheerfully recommend our former customers to give them their patronage, knowing they can, and believing they will sell goods as low as any firm in Oxford county.

J. A. & W. HOLMES.

999 PAIRS
Ladies' Misses' & Children's BOOTS & SHOES.

Also
Men's Thick and Thin Boots & Shoes,
AT
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

THE STYLES
FOR
Gentlemen's Wear,

Spring & Summer Goods,
Can be found in good assortment,
AT
H. H. RICKER & CO'S,
SOUTH PARIS.

Their stock consists in part of BROAD-CLOTHS, Plain Black and Fancy DOESKINS and CASSIMERES, Dark and Light Colors in the Fashionable Shades, and of the best qualities, with M. and Low Priced goods for common wear, containing good styles for BOY'S SUITS.

Also,
VESTINGS, BOTH STAPLE & FANCY,
All of which
MR. E. F. STONE,
So long and favorably known to OXFORD CO. Will be on hand to cut and make up, in the latest style and most thorough manner.

Good Fits Warranted.

Also on hand, a choice assortment of
Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods,
AND
Ready-Made Clothing.

Making the best stock to be found in the County of Oxford.

To which extensive additions will be made as the season advances.

All purchasers are invited to call and examine, we confidently believing they can be suited with both
STYLE AND PRICE.
So. Paris, Apr. 19, 1864.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AT
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

Desirable Property
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN FRYEBURG VILLAGE, Oxford County, Maine, the HOUSE and FARM for many years owned and occupied by the late Edward L. Ogden, Esq. The property comprises a House, Stable and other outbuildings, with three acres of land forming the immediate homestead, and eighty acres of FIRST RATE RETAINABLE LAND in the immediate vicinity. The house is large, well built, and in good repair, and is as pleasantly and desirably located as any in the beautiful village of Fryeburg.

The intervals land will be sold together with or separate from the house and lot, as the purchaser may prefer. It comprises eighty acres, and has been to a good state of cultivation. Two good barns are on the premises, and a full supply of farming implements, which will be sold at a low price in connection with the farm.

The house is thoroughly and comfortably furnished, and the furniture will be sold with it, if desired. An examination of the property can be had at any time by application to the premises.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN. For terms and particulars, apply either personally or by letter to James R. Ogden, 125 Washington street, Boston, or to Hon. John W. Davis, Fryeburg, Me.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, A. Daniel S. Elkins, of Gilead, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, did on the fifth day of September, A. D. 1862, enter in mortgage to Emel Foster of Newry, County and State above said, certain real estate, lying and being in Gilead, which said real estate is particularly described in said mortgage deed, and which is recorded with the Oxford records book 126, page 506, to which deed full description of the premises. Also, an other mortgage deed from the said Elkins to the said Foster of the same premises bearing date April 6, 1863, and recorded in the Oxford Records, book 126, page 192. Now the condition of said mortgages having been broken thereby claim to foreclose the same pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided.

ENOCH FOSTER.

Newry, April 8, 1864.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden harboring or treating any wife, John Ann Brown, on my account, as I have made suitable and proper provision for her support, and shall pay no bills for her contracting after this date.

Paris April 13, 1864.

JOS. L. BROWN.

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF PROBATE for the County of Oxford.

HUMBLY represents, MARK W. REEDY, of Byron, in said County, that John J. Martin of Byron in said County, who died on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1863, intestate, seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits, which ought to be administered according to law, leaving as his only next of kin his father, whose name is Nathaniel Martin; that said deceased did not leave a widow; that the next of kin of said John J. Martin have neglected for thirty days since his death and still neglect to take administration of his estate; and that your petitioner is one of the principal creditors of said deceased. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased.

Dated this fifth day of March, A. D. 1864.

MARK W. REEDY.

OXFORD, ME.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1864.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF PROBATE for the County of Oxford.

HUMBLY represents, the undersigned, that they are heirs-at-law of Julia B. Merriam, late of Paris in said County, who died on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1864, intestate, seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits which ought to be administered according to law.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that administration of said estate may be granted to Thomas H. Brown.

CLARISSA SHURTLEFF, GILES SHURTLEFF, MARY PERKINS, LUTHER PERKINS.

OXFORD, ME.—At a special Court of Probate at Lovell, on the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1864.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of her petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

TO THE HON. JUDGE OF PROBATE for the County of Oxford.

HUMBLY represents, the undersigned, that they are heirs-at-law of Julia B. Merriam, late of Paris in said County, who died on the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1864, intestate, seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits which ought to be administered according to law.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that administration of said estate may be granted to Thomas H. Brown.

CLARISSA SHURTLEFF, GILES SHURTLEFF, MARY PERKINS, LUTHER PERKINS.

OXFORD, ME.—At a special Court of Probate at Lovell, on the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1864.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of her petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF PROBATE for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represents, Joshua G. Rich of Upton, in said County, deceased, left Geo. C. Rawson, minor, under the age of fourteen, to be taken to be under the care of a guardian. He therefore prays your Honor to appoint Apollus O. Godwin of Upton guardian of said minor.

Dated this second day of March, 1864.

JOSHUA G. RICH.

OXFORD, ME.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1864.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

TO THE HON. JUDGE OF PROBATE for the County of Oxford.

ISAAC I. YORK, administrator of the estate of Daniel S. Elkins late of Gilead in said County deceased, respectfully represents: That the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of four hundred dollars.

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

ISAAC I. YORK.

OXFORD, ME.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1864.

Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this petition with this order of Court to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF PROBATE for the County of Oxford.

HUMBLY represents, Anne Tucker of Buckfield in said County, that she is the father of Phoebe J. Mardock late of Buckfield in said County, who died on the 1st day of September, 1863, intestate, seized and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits which ought to be administered according to law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that administration of said estate may be granted to himself.

ANOS TUCKER.

OXFORD, ME.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1864.

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF PROBATE for the County of Oxford.

ALPHRED ROGERS of Dover in the County of Andover and State of New Hampshire, administrator on the estate of David Libby, late of Brownfield in said County deceased, respectfully represents: That the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. Your petitioner therefore prays your Honor would grant him license to sell all public or private real estate and convey all the real estate of said deceased, as it is necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

ALPHRED ROGERS, By C. R. AYEN, his attorney.

OXFORD, ME.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1864.

Ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this petition and order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

Did You Ever?

Such is the almost universal exclamation by the Ladies, who have of late called at the store of

H. ROSENBERG,
SOUTH PARIS.

And have looked at the great variety of

DRESS GOODS,
Of the most elegant styles and richest fabrics, which this season has produced.

From a Double-Faced Brocade, or plain Italian Silk, Poplin, Taffetas, Alpaca, etc., etc.

Down to a real Scottish or Amer. Gingham and Calico.

OTHER GOODS,
Such as a usually kept at First Class Dry Goods Stores, may always be found at the subscriber's.

Ladies' Under Garments,
Of the latest styles cut to order at short notice.

IN ADDITION,
The undersigned has laid in a good stock of

Patent Leather & Morocco Satchels, FANCY COMBS, Yankee Notions and other Knickknacks.

Also:
500 YARDS HEMP CARPETING,
IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Ladies from a distance who are usually in the habit of going to Portland to make their purchases, will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber this spring, and give him a trial, as they must become convinced that goods at his establishment may be bought as cheap, if not cheaper, than in Portland or elsewhere.

H. ROSENBERG.

CHALLI DELAINES,
All Wool DeLaines,
VALENCIA PLAIDS,
LADIES' SHAWLS,
BALMORALS,
Harris Doe Skins,
HATS AND CAPS,
OIL CARPETINGS,
HARDWARE,
And Little of Everything, at
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

Miss S. A. Aldrich,

Takes this method to announce to the Ladies of Paris and vicinity, that she has just opened a new and well-selected stock of

FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

At the store of

F. A. YOUNG, WEST PARIS.

She hopes from long experience and particular attention to the wants of the public, to merit a share of patronage.

Orders for Millinery and Dress Making executed with promptness and dispatch.

Picking done to order.

Ladies and Children's Patterns of all kinds.

West Paris, April 2, 1864.

TO THE HON. E. W. WOODBURY, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned, guardian of Frank E. Small, minor child of Thomas E. Small, late of Oxford in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz: It being all the real estate lying in the town of Oxford, of which the late Thomas E. Small of Oxford, died seized and possessed. That an advantageous offer of sixteen hundred dollars has been made by Lemuel Crocker in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minor. She therefore prays that license may be granted her to sell and convey the above described real estate in the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JANE E. CHANDLER.

OXFORD, ME.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1864.

On the foregoing petition—Ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris

Public Laws of the State of Maine. Passed by the Forty-third Legislature, A. D. 1864.

STATE OF MAINE.

An ACT to further continue in force the provisions of chapter seventy-one of the laws of eighteen hundred sixty-two, concerning the collection of such payments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Chapter seventy-one of the laws of eighteen hundred sixty-two, entitled "An Act to suspend certain provisions in chapter forty-seven of the Revised Statutes concerning taxes," is hereby further continued in force until the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred sixty-five, and this act shall be in force on and after its approval by the governor. [Approved January 16, 1864.]

AN ACT to prevent the enlistments in this state upon the quota of any other state.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. Whoever shall enlist any person residing in this state, and being an inhabitant thereof, in the quota of any town or city of any other state for the military service of said other state or of the United States, or shall aid and assist in the voluntary or involuntary removal of any inhabitant of this state for the purpose of enlisting him in the military service of the United States upon the quota of any other state, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its approval by the governor. [Approved January 20, 1864.]

AN ACT to pay bounties to volunteers, drafted men and their substitutes, who shall be credited on the quota of Maine.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall be drafted in this state into the military service of the United States during the existing rebellion, under any law of congress, shall receive from this state a bounty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall be accepted as a substitute for one drafted, shall be entitled to the same bounty.

SEC. 3. But such bounty shall not be paid to either principal or substitute until he shall have been mustered into the service of the United States.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall voluntarily enlist into said service and be mustered into the same, upon the present or any future quota of Maine, during the existence of the rebellion, shall receive from the state a bounty of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. Every person who has already enlisted into said service, and been mustered into the same, under the call of the president of the United States in October last, and who has been credited upon the quota of Maine under that call, shall be entitled to the same bounty if he has not already received a state bounty under existing laws.

SEC. 6. Chapter two hundred eighteen of the public laws of one thousand eight hundred sixty-three, entitled "An Act to pay bounties to soldiers who may be drafted into the service of the United States under the late manuscript act of congress," and chapter one hundred ninety-eight of the public laws of this year, entitled "Resolves for the payment of bounties to volunteers," are hereby repealed, saving, however, to all persons, the bounties to which they may have become entitled under the same prior to the passage of this act.

SEC. 7. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt such measures as will best accomplish the purpose of this act.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect on its approval by the governor. [Approved February 2, 1864.]

AN ACT in relation to the use of depositions in certain cases.

Be it enacted, etc.

SEC. 1. So much of the twenty-fifth section of the one hundred and seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes as follows, the word "suit" is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on and after its approval by the governor. [Approved February 4, 1864.]

AN ACT to exempt a certain quantity of tax from attachment and execution.

Be it enacted, etc.

ALL tax raised on one-half acre of land for the use of the producer and his family, and all articles manufactured therefrom, shall be exempt from attachment and execution. [Approved February 12, 1864.]

AN ACT additional to chapter eighty-one of the Revised Statutes in relation to writs in civil actions.

Be it enacted, etc.

SEC. 1. Original writs in civil actions, issued from the clerk's office of the supreme judicial court in any county, may be made returnable in any other county, in which the action might be legally brought, and shall have the same force and validity as though signed by the clerk of said county.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect, when approved by the governor. [Approved February 12, 1864.]

AN ACT to amend chapter sixty-three of the Revised Statutes, relating to the powers and duties of judges of probate.

Be it enacted, etc.

SEC. 1. The judge of any probate court that has issued any warrant of commitment for the apprehension of an estate, for examining the claims on insolvent estates, for the partition of real estate, for the assignment of dower, or for the settling or determining other interests in real or personal estate, may revoke such warrant or commitment for sufficient cause; and he may thereupon issue a new commission or proceed otherwise as the circumstances of the case shall require.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor. [Approved February 17, 1864.]

AN ACT to legalize the drawing of cities, towns, and plantations in raising bounties to be paid to volunteers, drafted men, and their substitutes, since February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted, etc.

SEC. 1. The acts and doings of cities, towns, and plantations since February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in paying or agreeing to pay bounties to volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes, where such volunteers, drafted men or their substitutes have been, or shall hereafter be actually mustered into the military service of the United States, are hereby made valid.

SEC. 2. All votes passed by any city, town or plantation, at a meeting called for the purpose of raising such bounties, and all contracts for that purpose made, or authorized to be made at such meeting, are hereby made valid.

SEC. 3. All contracts by the municipal officers of any city, town or plantation, that has voted to raise bounties to volunteers, with any such volunteer, drafted man or substitute, for the payment of his bounty, and not exceeding the amount voted, are hereby made valid.

SEC. 4. All contracts made by said officers with third persons or corporations for the purpose of raising money to pay such bounties, under any previous vote of the town, are hereby made valid.

SEC. 5. All contracts made by such municipal officers, or by third persons in behalf of any city, town or plantation, but without previous authority thereof, to pay bounties to volunteers, drafted men or their substitutes, or to raise money to pay such bounties where such volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes have been, or shall hereafter be actually mustered into the military service of the U. S. may be ratified and confirmed by said city, town or plantation.

SEC. 6. All votes of cities, towns or plantations, to pay expenses of recruiting for their several quotas, and all con-

tracts made in pursuance of such votes, where expenses have been, or shall hereafter be incurred upon the strength thereof, are hereby made valid.

SEC. 7. Any city, town or plantation having voted, or that shall so vote, may fund the debt incurred in raising money to pay the bounties and expenses authorized by this act, and also those authorized by the act of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and may issue bonds therefor, with coupons attached, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at such time as they may vote, not, however, exceeding twenty years.

SEC. 8. Such bonds, when issued by cities, shall be signed by the mayor and treasurer; when issued by towns, they shall be signed by the selectmen or a majority thereof, and also by the treasurer, when issued by plantations they shall be signed by the selectmen and treasurer. But in all cases the signature of the treasurer to the coupons shall be sufficient.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed as making valid so much of any contract, heretofore made as by the existing law of the state is void.

SEC. 10. All taxes that have been assessed to pay bounties, or to fulfill contracts for the objects named in this act, are hereby ratified, confirmed and made valid.

SEC. 11. Authority is hereby conferred upon cities, towns and plantations to assess and collect in the usual manner, all taxes necessary for the payment of such bounties, contracts and expenses authorized by this act as remain unpaid.

SEC. 12. This act shall not be understood or construed as making valid the vote of any city, town or plantation to raise money to be paid by way of commutation to relieve or discharge any person drafted or liable to be drafted into the military service of the United States, under or by authority of any act of congress, when such person has neither been mustered into said service nor furnished a substitute. But all such votes and all contracts for such purpose by any city, town or plantation, or by any officer or other person in behalf thereof, are hereby declared absolutely void.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor. [Approved February 20, 1864.]

AN ACT providing bounties for soldiers.

Be it enacted, etc.

SEC. 1. There shall be paid from the treasury of the state to each person, who shall enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States on the quota of the state, a bounty of three hundred dollars, subject to the following limitations:

First. This bounty shall not be paid for enlistments from any town beyond the quota, required of such town to meet the call of February first, eighteen hundred sixty-four, unless that town shall have previously filled the quota assigned to it under the call of October seventeenth, eighteen hundred sixty-three; and to persons residing in this state, enlisting since February second, eighteen hundred sixty-four, shall be credited to any city, town or plantation other than that in which he has his residence, until the October and February quotas of his town are filled. And any city, town or plantation having furnished its proportion of men under the said calls of October and February may continue to enlist men from any source open to it under this limitation, who shall be credited to it for its benefit under any call that may hereafter be made.

Second. This act shall not apply to enlistments for coast and frontier defense, unless persons enlisting in that branch of the service shall be ordered to fight beyond the limits of the state, in which case they shall be paid two hundred dollars, in addition to the bounty now established by law.

SEC. 2. Soldiers already in the service, and re-enlisting, shall be paid such bounty under the same regulations and conditions as those enlisting for the first time.

SEC. 3. No person shall be entitled to receive from this state, or any town in it, any sum in addition to the bounty provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. Any sum paid as bounty from any source, except from the United States, to any such soldier, shall be deducted from the amount to be paid from the state treasury.

SEC. 5. Cities, towns and plantations are hereby authorized to raise a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each man of money to be used in paying recruiting agents, and other expenses of enlistment, which shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as other moneys raised for necessary municipal purposes.

SEC. 6. Any city, town or plantation is hereby authorized to make temporary provision for, and pay to its recruits, such bounty, under the above-stated conditions, which shall be reimbursed to it from the state treasury, but payment of a greater sum than three hundred dollars per man, shall operate as a forfeiture of the right to reimbursement, in the case of such person as overpaid.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on its approval by the governor. [Approved February 20, 1864.]

AN ACT to amend section nineteen of chapter fifty-one of the Revised Statutes for the better protection of travelers upon public ways contiguous to railroads and at railroad crossings.

Be it enacted, etc.

SEC. 1. Chapter fifty-one of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by striking out all of the nineteenth section after the word "way" in the fifth line, and inserting the words, and whenever an engine, with or without a train, approaching a crossing of any way on the same level, runs contiguous to, or crosses over any such way, the steam whistle shall be sounded, at the distance of at least one hundred rods from the place of crossing on, running beside of, or over, every such way.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its approval by the governor. [Approved February 24, 1864.]

AN ACT authorizing the introduction in evidence of office copies of custom house records and documents.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. The attestation of the collector of customs or his deputy, under seal of office, copies of registers or enrollments of vessels, or of any other custom house records or documents deposited in the office of said collector, shall be used in evidence and have the same force as the records would have if the same were produced in court and were verified by the recording officer in person.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor. [Approved March 4, 1864.]

AN ACT relating to rules of evidence.

Be it enacted, etc.

In any action by an executor, administrator, or other legal representative of a deceased person, when the account books or other memoranda of such deceased party, are used as evidence to prove any account or claim entered in such account, the defendant party in such action shall be a competent witness to testify in regard to such account or claim.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor. [Approved March 8, 1864.]

AN ACT additional to chapter fifty-one of the Revised Statutes relating to railroads.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. Whenever county commissioners shall hereafter be required to assess damages to the owners of land, as provided in the fifth and following sections of the fifty-first chapter of the Revised Statutes, instead of requiring the payment of such damages in money, they shall direct such railroad corporations in addition to the pecuniary damages which shall be assessed upon them, to construct and main-

tain such cattle guards, cattle passes, and farm crossings, as said commissioners shall judge reasonable for the convenience and security of such land owners. And in their order therefor the commissioners shall prescribe the time within which, and the manner how, such structures shall be made or repaired, which order it shall not be competent for any party to alter or reverse.

SEC. 2. The land owner or his assigns who may be interested in the execution of such order, may apply to the supreme judicial court in case such corporation shall neglect to comply with the requisitions thereof; and the said court are fully empowered hereby to grant all necessary process to enforce the specific performance of such order by said corporation; or of the person so interested in the execution of such order, may maintain an action on the case against such corporation, wherein he shall be entitled to recover double damages by him sustained, by reason of such neglect, provided, it shall appear that such corporation neglected for more than forty-eight hours after notice of said neglect given in writing to the president or superintendent thereof to commence the work required to be done or thereafter unreasonably delayed to complete the same.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall prevent commissioners or parties if applied to, from awarding damages to land owners as provided in said chapter beyond the performance of the work specifically ordered as aforesaid, to such extent as they shall judge reasonable and proper.

SEC. 4. All cattle passes, cattle guards, and farm crossings, now existing, and which have been constructed by any railroad corporation under the order or direction of county commissioners, shall be maintained by said corporation, the same as if constructed under the authority of this act, and the same proceedings may be had for enforcing such maintenance as are provided for in this act in relation to cattle guards, cattle passes, and farm crossings hereafter constructed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor. [Approved March 8, 1864.]

AN ACT additional to chapter twenty-two of the Revised Statutes relating to division fences.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. When any fence is required or rebuilt by the dispossessed owner or occupant, as directed by the fence viewers under the third section of the twenty-second chapter of the Revised Statutes, the complainant may demand of said owner or occupant the amount of the fence viewers' fees certified under their hands, and which he shall have paid; and in case of neglect or refusal by said owner or occupant to pay the same to the complainant within one month after demand, he may recover in an action on the case of said owner or occupant, double the amount of said fees.

SEC. 2. When an assignment of the shares of partition fences between the occupants or owners of adjacent lands has been made under the fifth section of said chapter of the Revised Statutes, it shall be the duty of the parties to the assignment to pay the fees of the fence viewers, certified under their hands, in equal proportions, and in case of the neglect or refusal of either party to pay his proportion of said fees within one month after demand, the party applying to the fence viewers to make said assignment, having first paid said delinquent parties' proportion of said fees, may recover in an action on the case of said delinquent party double the amount of his said proportion of said fees.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor. [Approved March 8, 1864.]

AN ACT additional to chapter four of the Revised Statutes concerning elections.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. The clerks of towns shall preserve the check lists used at the September election for one year thereafter without alteration, and shall furnish to any person an exact and certified copy thereof within twenty days after demand, and the payment or tender of the legal charge therefor, under the penalty provided in section forty-eight of chapter four of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The ballot-boxes used at elections shall be covered at the top with only a slide opening; and such slide shall not be opened till the name of the person offering his vote is found and checked on the list, and then shall be shut till another voter presents himself, and his name is found and checked; and if the presiding officer or officers do not comply with these requirements, they shall be subject to the penalties provided in section forty-eight of chapter four of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 3. Any penalty provided for in the two preceding sections hereof, or in said chapter four of the Revised Statutes, in case the treasurer refuses or neglects for ten days after written request of any voter to commence a suit therefor, may be recovered by said voter in a suit in his own name to the same use as specified in said chapter four.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor. [Approved March 8, 1864.]

AN ACT to encourage manufactures.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. All manufacturing establishments, and all establishments for refining, purifying, or in any way enhancing the value of any article or articles already manufactured, heretofore erected by individuals, or by incorporated companies, and all the machinery and capital used for operating the same, together with all such machinery heretofore put into buildings already erected, but not now occupied, and all the capital used for operating the same, are exempted from taxation for a term not exceeding ten years after the passage of this act, where the amount of capital actually invested shall exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, provided, towns and cities in which such manufacturing establishments or refineries may be located, or in which it may be proposed to establish the same, shall, in a legal manner, give their assent to such exemption, and such assent shall have the force of a contract, and be binding for the full time specified; and provided further, that all property so exempted shall be entered from year to year on the assessment books, and returned with the valuation of the several towns and cities when required by the state for the purposes of making the state valuation.

SEC. 2. All parts and parts of acts now existing inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor. [Approved March 8, 1864.]

AN ACT to amend chapter sixteen of the public laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An Act relating to the discipline of the state prison."

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. Section first of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the word "ten" in the tenth line, and inserting the word five in the tenth line, and also inserting after the word "term" in the eleventh line, for a convict whose sentence is for a term of five years or more, and less than ten years, three days for each month of good conduct during said term, so that the section will read as follows:

The warden of the state prison shall keep a record of the conduct of each convict, and for every month that such convict shall appear by such record to have faithfully observed all the rules and requirements of the prison, and shall not have been subjected to punishment, the warden shall recommend to the executive a deduction from the term of such convict's sentence according to the following rule and proportion: for a convict under sentence for a term of less than three years, one day for each month of good conduct during said term; for a convict whose sentence is for a term of three years or more, and less than five years, two days for each month of good conduct during said term; for a convict

whose sentence is for a term of five years or more, and less than ten years, three days for each month of good conduct during said term, and for all other convicts except those sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, five days for each month of good conduct during said term.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor. [Approved March 10, 1864.]

AN ACT additional to chapter one hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes relating to the taking of depositions.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. Depositions may be taken in the manner authorized by the provisions of the chapter to which this act is additional, in cases of contested senatorial elections.

SEC. 2. Depositions and affidavits may also be taken in all cases of applications, under any law of the United States for pensions, bounties, or arrears of pay. And any person may be required to give his deposition or affidavit in such cases, in the same manner and under the same penalties as are provided in section twenty-five of chapter one hundred and seven aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The deposition of any person residing in the town where a civil suit or proceeding is to be tried, may be taken in any of the cases named in said chapter or in any act additional thereto. And if at the time of the trial it shall be shown by the party offering it that the deponent is dead, or has permanently removed from said town, the deposition shall be admitted in the same manner as other depositions authorized by said chapter. But this provision shall not prevent either party from producing the witness in court, in which case the deposition shall not be used.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its approval by the governor. [Approved March 14, 1864.]

AN ACT declaring the power and authority of trial justices.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. Trial justices are declared to be ex-officio justices of the peace and of the quorum, and all their official acts, attested by them in either capacity, except those pertaining to the exclusive jurisdiction of trial justices are of equal effect.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on its approval by the governor. [Approved March 14, 1864.]

AN ACT additional to an act to secure the safety and convenience of travelers on railroads, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. The railroad commissioners, or a majority of them, may at any time during the year examine the railroads in this state, and their engines and cars now subject to examination by them whenever complaint shall be made to them by two or more citizens of this state, under oath that said road, or any part thereof, is unsafe for the transportation of passengers thereon.

SEC. 2. If on such examination they shall find the track, culverts, or bridges of any railroad, or the cars used to transport persons out of repair as in their opinion to be unsafe for travelers on said road, said commissioners shall immediately notify the directors or persons having the care and management of said railroad, of its condition, and what is required to make it in a safe condition; and they shall state, also, said notice a reasonable time within which such repairs shall be made. The commissioners may require the directors of persons managing said railroad to so reduce the speed of all trains upon said road as to secure the safety of travelers upon the same until said repairs are made.

SEC. 3. If after the notice to them aforesaid the directors or other persons managing any railroad, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of said commissioners in making repairs of the railroad, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to present a petition to the supreme judicial court, in any county into which said railroad shall extend, setting forth their examination and the condition of said railroad, and the notice and requirements made by them to the directors or managers of said road, and their neglect or refusal to comply with the same, and they shall also notify the attorney general of the state, or the district attorney for the county in which said petition is filed, of the filing of such petition, one of whom shall thereupon appear and take charge of the future proceedings in court upon the same. The court shall order the directors or managers of said railroad, or any one of them, to be notified of the filing of said petition, and appoint a time for hearing the parties upon the same. After hearing the parties the court may order and decree such things to be performed by the directors or managers of said railroad as shall appear to be necessary in order to secure the safety of travelers upon said railroads, and unless the directors or managers of said railroad shall execute and file in court a bond or recognizance, with sufficient security for such sum as it shall appear to be sufficient to make the necessary repairs of said road, payable to the state on condition that they will, within such time as the court shall order, make the necessary repairs or otherwise satisfy the court that said repairs will be made within the prescribed time, the court shall grant an injunction upon said corporation, trustee, lessee, or other person managing or running said railroad, prohibiting them, their servants or agents from running passenger trains over such portion of said road as may be determined by said court to be defective and unsafe, until the orders and decrees of said court have been complied with or duly revoked by said court.

SEC. 4. Every railroad corporation that shall be formed by the foreclosure of a mortgage of any railroad heretofore or hereafter made, shall be subject to such laws as the legislature have enacted or shall hereafter enact concerning railroads, anything in the original charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 5. Whenever any trustee of any bondholders mentioned in any mortgage of a railroad, or who shall be elected or appointed in place of such as are named, shall take possession of any railroad for the purpose of running or operating the same, or shall contract with other parties for so doing, said trustee or other parties, while in possession of said railroad, shall be subject to such laws as the legislature have enacted or shall enact concerning the management of railroads.

SEC. 6. The supreme judicial court shall hear and determine all questions relating to the condition and management of railroads in this state having reference to the safety and security of persons transported thereon, as a court of equity, provided, that in all cases of alleged breach of contract expressed or implied, or of alleged violation of rights or neglect of duties imposed by charter, or other law, entitled to a jury to determine the facts and assess the damages, and in such cases no process in equity shall be maintained.

SEC. 7. The examination of railroads now required by law to be made by railroad commissioners shall be made between the first of April and the last of October, in each year, at such times as the commissioners shall appoint.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect on and after its approval by the governor. [Approved March 16, 1864.]

AN ACT to restrain illegal appropriation of public money.

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. When any county, city, town, or school district, votes to pledge its credit, or to raise by taxation, or to pay from its treasury, any money for any purpose other than those for which it has the legal right and power, or any agent or officer thereof attempts to pay out the money of such county, city, town or school district without authority, the supreme judicial court may, upon the oath or petition of not less than ten taxable inhabitants thereof, briefly setting forth the cause of complaint, hear and determine the same in equity.

AN ACT relating to illegitimate children.
Be it enacted, etc.,

When the parents of any child which may be illegitimate shall intermarry, such child shall be the legal heir of the father, as well as of the mother; shall be

Resolved, That the polls shall be opened on the second day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the cities, towns, and plantations in this state, and be kept open until six o'clock in the afternoon, and no argument or intermeddling whatever shall take place until same be closed.