

# The Oxford Democrat

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NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 22.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 31, NO. 32,

## THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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## MISCELLANY.

For the Oxford Democrat.  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, June 3d, 1864.

It has occurred to me that a few lines from the Northwestern Metropolis would not be uninteresting to your readers. And owing the Democrat more than one favor I will endeavor to write a short letter of miscellaneous items which will not be unacceptable to its Editor and proprietors. Minnesota is a great state, and St. Paul is to be a great city. The State is large territorially, and is rapidly becoming populous. So is its capital, St. Paul. Minnesota has many advantages over Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

Illinois soil by farmers generally would be pronounced superior to Minnesota, but Illinois generally is lacking in wood land, building stone, material for brick, living water, and indeed stock water, good roads and building lumber. In winter throughout Illinois, the climate is wretched; mud, frost and snow alternating every week, and often. A farmer cannot go ten miles to mill with a wagon, without needing a sled to return with and rice versa. If he needs stone for a cellar wall or a well he must generally go forty miles by rail road or canal to get it. If he wants wood or coal to burn he must haul it not unfrequently twenty miles, generally not less than ten. Stock water in August and September is in many localities very scarce, and cattle often have to be driven miles to water. This is the case in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Illinois is a better state than either Kansas, Nebraska or Iowa.

In Illinois the corn and hay crop, and the fruit crop of Western Illinois, are the only sure crops. Wheat and oats are as often a failure as otherwise in Illinois. Either of the States mentioned are poor States for sheep, on account of the wet weather in the fall and winter, and soft, muddy soil which induces hoof disease, though in some localities sheep do well in Illinois, if they are carefully herded and sheltered in wet weather. Cattle and horses suffer in the same States from diseases of the liver quite as much as human beings. There is scarcely a bullock five years old, raised in Illinois and butchered, but has a diseased liver, as all butchers can testify. And the people of these States have yellow eyes and jaundiced complexions. Bilious diseases prevail to a great extent. Minnesota, on the other hand has an abundance of pure living water on nearly every 80 acre lot; (in many of the small streams are found the speckled trout,) the best building stone in the country and equally well distributed through the State; a plenty of wood land and building lumber, pine, chestnut, basswood, black walnut &c. Minnesota has large sugar maple forests, and water power for machinery abounds on every stream. She has a pure dry atmosphere, both in summer and winter. Scarcely any dew falls here in St. Paul. I have sat in the open air with a starched linen coat until late at night without perceptibly affecting the starch in the linen. In Illinois it would have gathered sufficient dampness from the atmosphere to have wet it through.

The roads are good at all seasons of the year. In winter it is winter; snow falls two feet deep and remains on till spring; scarcely a damp day during the winter. Straw and hay stacks standing all winter are very little bleached and injured, even on the surface. Sheep and cattle do far better here without shelter than in Illinois. They are also far healthier. The butchers inform me that they find no diseased livers. The soil is not so deep and rich as in Illinois. There is more sand in it, yet the crops are quite as valuable per acre, and wheat, oats and all kinds of vegetables are sure. There never has been a failure of these crops in Minnesota. I have found the best potatoes, carrots, parsnips, &c. here that I ever saw. The wheat is of better quality than Illinois wheat, enough better to pay the extra freight to Chicago. But even is an uncertain crop on account of frosts, though the best of corn, Illinois and Southern corn, is raised here in favorable seasons. Oats and hay are abundant. For New England people who desire to emigrate west, my advice is before locating look at Minnesota. But if they are well or comfortably situated in New England do not emigrate at all. I had rather live in New England, than any where in the world. So my advice is stay at home if you can. New England people are more intelligent, better behaved, more honest, more industrious, better looking, live in better houses, sleep on better beds, sit at better tables, ride in better carriages, and on better roads, worship in better churches, dress in better clothing, educate their children in better schools, and make more money than any other people in the world. As Theodore Parker said years ago "a Yankee has more brains in his hand than most other men have in their heads."

I see farms advertised for sale in the Oxford Democrat and the Farmington papers

with "good orchards producing from 100 to 500 bushels of apples." I had rather have such a farm than any in the West.

In Minnesota there are no orchards, and it is said apple trees won't grow here. This was said in Northern Illinois ten years ago, yet there are some good orchards there now. I see no reason why in the course of time Minnesota will not produce apples. Grapes do well here.

Minnesota has been isolated as it were hitherto for want of railroads and railroad communication east. This will soon be remedied. Magnificent land grants for building railroads in this state have lately been passed by Congress.

A road will be commenced in July from St. Paul to Lake Superior, distance 150 miles. The head of Lake Superior is nearer Buffalo than Chicago. Another grant gives 20 sections to the mile for a road from Superior to Puget Sound. Another seventeen sections to the mile for a road from St. Paul to Sioux City; another a liberal grant for a road traversing the center of the State from St. Paul to the Iowa line connecting with the Cedar Valley Railroad. Another is already built and cars running in the direction of Pembina on the Red river of the North, over 40 miles, and graded 80 miles to St. Cloud.

Thus St. Paul as I said "is to be," a great city. Communicating with N. Y., via Lake Superior it will be the point of shipment and of commerce, for the vast regions North and West, extending to the Rocky mountains and to the Hudson Bay Co's possessions, including the territories of Idaho, Nevada, Washington, and the Red river.

The Lake Superior trade will become immense. Minnesota will supply the mining and lumber regions with beef, pork, flour and grain, and the mines will furnish iron and copper ore to be brought here and manufactured for the great Northwest.

The coal for this business is located on the Minnesota River; it is easily mined, and transported by floating in barges down the Minnesota. The iron and copper ore can be brought to St. Paul cheaper than to any other point where coal can be had. Thus St. Paul will in a few years vie with Troy and Pittsburg, in her iron and copper manufactures. Thus will St. Paul become "a great city." But I don't write this to encourage New England people to emigrate. I wish I had never left New England. I would gladly exchange the West with all its resources and prospective greatness for a home in view of Mount Washington, and where I could get a snuff of sea air, and send my children to a good school, and to college, and finally be buried near the home of my fathers.

A. J. GROVER.

### He Speaks by the Card.

A soldier in the army being unfortunately surprised at a game of cards by a sergeant who owed him an old grudge, was carried before the colonel of his regiment, that he might be punished for gaming, against which general orders were very severe. The soldier, being asked what he had to say in his defence, replied, that having been religiously educated, and well instructed in the Bible by his parents, and his pay so small that, with the greatest economy, he had not been able to save enough to buy one, he had therefore purchased an old pack of cards for a few cents of one of his comrades, which not only served him for a Bible, but made a most excellent almanac besides. Then, taking out his cards he proceeded thus:

"When I see a one spot, it reminds me that there is but one God; a two, of the Father and Son; and three, of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; a four, calls to my remembrance the four Evangelists—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; a five, the five wise and five foolish virgins; a six, that in six days God created the heavens and the earth; a seven, that the seventh was to be kept holy; an eight, of the eight righteous persons that were preserved from the flood, viz: Noah, his wife, his three sons, and their three wives; a nine, the nine ungrateful lepers, cleansed by our Saviour; a ten, the Ten Commandments; the queen reminds me of the Queen of Sheba, who came from the uttermost parts of the earth, to hear the wisdom of Solomon; and the king of the great King of Heaven."

The colonel told him he had forgotten the knave.

"That," he replied, "used to represent Judas, but from this time, when I see the knave I shall always think of the sergeant who brought me before your honor."

"I don't know," interrupted the colonel, smiling, "whether he is the greatest knave of the two, but I am sure he is the greatest fool."

The soldier then continued as follows:

"When I count the number of dots on a pack of cards, there are 365—so many days are there in a year; when I count how many cards there in a pack, I find 52—so many weeks are there in a year; when I reckon how many picture cards there are in

a pack, I find there are 12—so many months are there in a year; when I reckon how many tricks are won by a pack, I find there are 13—this reminds me of the duty I owe the thirteen United and Independent States of America. Thus they serve both for Bible and almanac.

The colonel called his servant, and ordered him to treat the soldier well, and dismissed him, saying he was a very clever fellow.

### The Relief of Admiral Porter's Fleet.

The rescue of Admiral Porter's gunboats from their perilous position above the Fall in Red river had almost the effect of a victory on the public mind, which had come to regard disaster as the constant attendant of the Red river expedition, while to the brave Admiral Porter, who must have chafed sadly under the seeming necessity of destroying the fleet on which all his hopes and energies had been centered, or permitting it to fall into the hands of the enemy, the deliverance brought inexpressible delight and satisfaction. He has accordingly sent to the Navy Department a glowing report of the remarkable means used to extricate his fleet, and its brilliant success. We quote as follows:

"Gen. Banks placed at the disposal of Col. Bailey all the force he required, consisting of some three thousand men and two or three hundred wagons. All the neighboring steam mills were torn down for material—two or three regiments of Maine men were set at work felling trees; and on the second day after my arrival in Alexandria from Grand Ecore, the work had fairly begun. Trees were falling with great rapidity; teams were moving in all directions, bringing in brick and stone; quarries were opened, flat boats were built to bring down stone from above, and every man seemed to be working with a vigor I have seldom seen equalled, while perhaps not one in fifty believed in the success of the undertaking. These falls are about a mile in length, filled with ragged rocks, over which at the present stage of water, it seemed to be impossible to make a channel.

The work was commenced by running out from the left bank of the river a tree dam, made of the bodies of very large trees, brush, brick and stone, cross-tied with heavy timber, and strengthened in every way which ingenuity could devise. This was run out about three hundred feet into the river; four large coal barges were then filled with brick and sunk at the end of it. From the right bank of the river cribs filled with stone were built out to meet the barges, all of which was successfully accomplished, notwithstanding there was a current running of nine miles an hour which threatened to sweep everything before it.

After eight days of hard labor it was found that one day more would raise the water sufficiently to enable all the vessels to pass the upper falls.

Unfortunately on the morning of the 9th inst., the pressure of water became so great that it swept away two of the stone barges which swung in below the dam on one side. Seeing this unfortunate accident, I jumped on a horse and rode up to where the upper vessels were anchored, and ordered the Lexington to pass the upper falls if possible, and immediately attempt to go through the dam. I thought I might be able to save the four vessels below, not knowing whether the persons employed on the work would ever have the heart to renew the enterprise.

The Lexington succeeded in getting over the upper falls just in time, the water rapidly falling as she was passing over. She then steered directly for the opening in the dam through which the water was rushing so furiously that it seemed as if nothing but destruction awaited her. Thousands of beating hearts looked on, anxious for the result. The silence was so great as the Lexington approached the dam that a pin might almost have been heard to fall. She entered the gap with a full head of steam on, pitched down the roaring torrent, made two or three spasmodic rolls, hung for a moment on the rocks below, was then swept into deep water by the current, and rounded to safely into the bank.

Thirty thousand voices rose in one deafening cheer, and universal joy seemed to pervade the face of every man present. The Neosho followed next—all her hatches battened down, and every precaution taken against accident. She did not fare as well as the Lexington, her pilot having become frightened as he approached the abyss, and stopped her engine when I particularly ordered a full head of steam to be carried. The result was that for a moment her hull disappeared from sight under water. Every one thought she was lost. She rose, however, swept along over the rocks with the current, and fortunately escaped with only a hole in her bottom, which was stopped in the course of an hour. The Hindman and Osage both came through beautifully, without touching a thing, and I thought if I was only fortunate enough to get my large vessels as well over the falls,

my fleet once more would do good service on the Mississippi."

Col. Bailey and his men set cheerfully to work to repair the damage, although they had been "working for eight days and nights, up to their necks in water, in the broiling sun, cutting trees and wheeling bricks." The Admiral says the mishap was on the whole very fortunate, "the two barges that were swept away from the centre swung around against some rocks on the left and made a fine cushion for the vessels, and prevented them, as it afterward appeared, from running on certain destruction."

The force of the water and the current being too great to construct a continuous dam of six hundred feet across the river in so short a time, Col. Bailey determined to leave a gap of fifty-five feet in the dam, and build a series of wing dams on the Upper Falls. This was accomplished in three days' time, and on the 11th inst. the Mound City, the Carondelet and Pittsburg came over the Upper Falls, a good deal of labor having been expended in hauling them through, the channel being very crooked—scarcely wide enough for them.

Other vessels followed these in safety, and by 3 o'clock that afternoon the vessels were all coaled, ammunition replaced, and all steamed down the river with the convoy of transports in company. Previous to passing over the falls nearly all the guns and other things that could affect their draft, were removed.

Lieut. Col. Bailey, who so skillfully executed this brilliant operation, is a Wisconsin man, attached to the 4th Wisconsin cavalry, and before the war was a Wisconsin lumberman. In this capacity he gained that practical knowledge of navigating shallow, crooked and difficult streams, which has proved of such great importance in this case.

GEN. GRANT'S CAPTIVES. A Fredericksburg letter to the New York Post described the rebel prisoners captured by our army in Virginia, who it seems conspired to overthrow their guard.

Yesterday ten thousand rebel prisoners passed through here, under guard of two regiments and a battery of artillery, for Belle Plain, where they have gone into camp. These prisoners were dressed in uniforms of every conceivable style and color; apparently no two were attired alike; many were bare-footed; many were without coats, some without hats, but all had blankets, though many of them were made of pieces of carpet. And such faces—stolid, expressionless, gaunt; the very creatures to be driven, unresistingly, into any wickedness, any vehemence of purposeless passion.

The line extended for two or three miles along the hills, Generals Ed. Johnston and Stuart (relative of the rebel cavalry general) riding at the head of an ambulance, with faces as sullen as whipped curs. Over three thousand of these were captured before breakfast on Thursday. That night after they had been massed in our lines preparatory to removal to Belle Plain, it was discovered that a plan was maturing to overpower the guard and escape, which accounts for the fact that a battery of artillery with guns loaded was sent with them to Belle Plain. Many of these prisoners, in private conversation, apart from their officers, frankly acknowledged that their army cannot much longer hold out, and it is plain that they will be entirely content to have it vanquished.

Some talk bravely about death, and of encountering it with great natural courage, or upon high philosophical principles. These may indeed defy or meet the sting, but they can neither soften nor take it away. For a sinner to bully death, with no spiritual life in his soul, and no everlasting life in reversion, is the act of a desperate madman, who laughs at a horrible precipice before him, and rushes down headlong to destruction.

HOW NATURE COVERS UP BATTLE-FIELDS. I saw on the Bull Run battle-field pretty, pure, delicate flowers growing out of emptied ammunition boxes, a rose thrusting up its graceful head through the head of a Union drum, which doubtless sounded its last charge (or retreat as the case may have been) in that battle, and a cunning scarlet verbena peeping out of a fragment of burst shell in which strange cup it had been planted. Even so shall the graceful and the beautiful ever grow out of the horrid and terrible things that transpire in this changing but ever advancing world. Nature covers even battle-grounds with verdure and bloom. Peace and plenty soon spring up in the track of devastating campaigns, and all things in nature and society shall work out the progress of mankind and harmony of God's great designs.

Men often attempt, by the light of reason, to discover the mysteries of eternity. They might as well hold up a candle to see the stars.

## BRUITIES.

No sweet without some sweat; without pains, no gains.

Memory is at the enchanted threshold of the Past, but hope stands in the doorway of the Future.

He is the greatest man whose strength carries up the most hearts by the attraction of his own.

Some hypocritical prayers in church are intended to cheat the congregation, others the Lord.

An exchange thinks that when a man says "Black as your hat," he means, "Darkness that may be felt."

Dr. Johnson said, "Oratory in a woman is like a dancing dog—not well done, but noteworthy because done at all."

It requires more strength of character to do a brave act in secret than to brag of it afterwards.

Holmes, after telling that a dog was shot for biting a woman's leg, said it was a pity to shoot a dog with such a fine taste.

The horse that is generally the most expensive to the owner and ambles with him into most difficulties, is his bobby horse.

A fellow contemplated in utter wonderment the magnificent dimensions of a bystander's feet and in a tone of astonishment, said, as he surveyed the man's proportions, "You'd have been a tall man if they hadn't bent you so far up."

An auditor at a funeral once remarked, "when the minister kept saying in his prayer, 'Thy servant the deceased,' and I thought what a cheating, lying, swearing Sabbath-breaking, ungodly man, Mr. N—had been, I couldn't help wondering who the minister was praying to."

A man, brought before a justice of the peace in Vermont, charged with some petty offence, pleaded in extenuation a natural infirmity "I should have made a considerable figure in the world, judge," said he, "if I hadn't been a fool; it's a dreadful pull-back to a man."

It was Andrew Johnson of Tennessee who, in the Senate of the United States, when the Secessionists were deserting their posts, dared to say to them, as he significantly shook his finger at Jeff Davis, "If I were the President I would arrest you as traitors, and hang you as traitors!"

Rev. Mr. Walton of Albany, N. Y., has accepted an unanimous invitation from the church and society of the second parish in Portland, to become their pastor, in place of Dr. Dwight, who recently resigned.

The interest paying portion of the public debt, at the present time is thirteen hundred millions. The present income of the government is about a million dollars a day; and it is estimated that this, with the loan of four hundred millions just authorized, will carry us through another year, spite of the croaking of copperheads. The Secretary has negotiated a loan for all present requirements.

Lieut. Arthur L. Chase, cousin of the Secretary of the Treasury, died recently in Washington. After his death a memorandum was found in one of his pockets, in his own handwriting, which states that he had been wounded, disabled, and had fallen on the battle-field, and that while in this helpless state he was approached by four rebel soldiers, who shot him through the neck, chest, and thigh, placing the muzzles of their guns so near him that his clothing and flesh were burned by their discharge. (Boston Advertiser.)

A refugee from Richmond according to a statement in the Washington Republican, says that the greatest consternation existed in the rebel capital by General Hunter's victories and rapid marches in the Shenandoah Valley; that the defeated rebel army and death of Gen. Jones had led the people of Richmond to suppose that Hunter would come down like a whirlwind upon the West of Richmond, and that Lee could not spare men enough from the defenses of Richmond to check Hunter in his march. So fully is this believed in Richmond, the escaped citizens reported, that many of the inhabitants are leaving that city in the direction of North Carolina; that nearly all the stores in Richmond are closed.

Frederick the Great was very fond of disputation; but as he generally terminated the discussion by collaring his antagonist and kicking his shins, few of his guests were disposed to enter the arena against him. One day, when he was even more disposed for an argument, he asked one of his suite why he did not venture to give his opinion on some particular question.

"It is impossible, your Majesty," was the reply, "to express an opinion before a sovereign who has such very strong convictions, and who wears such very thick boots."



# The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 24, 1864.

## UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

## Oxford County Union Convention.

The citizens of Oxford County who are unconditionally loyal to the government of the United States and who support the National and State administrations, and who are for the suppression of the rebellion, and who are resolved to spare no endeavor to maintain the National Union, both in principle and territorial boundary, and who sympathize with our brave soldiers in the field, are invited to send delegates to a Convention to be held in the Court House, Paris, Hill.

On Friday, the first day of July, 1864.

At ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Senate, Sheriff, County Attorney, Register of Probate, County Commissioners and County Treasurer, to be supported by the Union men of Oxford County, at the next State election. Also to transact any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

Each town and plantation is entitled to send one delegate, and an additional delegate for every four hundred inhabitants. A fraction of over two hundred entitles a town to an additional delegate.

W. W. BOLSTER.

JONAS GREENE.

JAMES W. CLARK.

ORRIS FOSTER.

JOSIAH S. HOBBS.

EDMUND W. WOODBURY.

T. P. CLEAVES.

## Congressional Convention.

Second District.

The voters of the Second Congressional District who support the nominations of the Union Convention recently held in Baltimore, are requested to meet in Convention by delegates, at

Auburn, on Thursday, the 28th inst.,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate to represent the district in the XXXIXth Congress. Also, for the nomination of a candidate for the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town and plantation shall be entitled to one delegate. An additional delegate for the first fifty voters cast for the Union candidate for Governor in 1862, and an additional delegate for each additional one hundred voters cast for said candidate. A majority fraction of one hundred will entitle to an additional delegate.

A. C. HEWITT.

ASA JONES, JR.

JONAS P. HUBBARD.

J. C. MARBLE.

S. P. MORRILL.

## Union State Convention.

The qualified voters of Maine who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, and the suppression of the rebellion, and the complete emancipation of the colored race, and all other efficient means, are invited to send delegates to a State Convention to be held at

Augusta on Wednesday, June 29th,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for Governor, and for two Electors at large, a President, and Vice President, and also to transact any other business that may come before the Convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town and plantation shall be entitled to one delegate, and one delegate additional for every seventy-five voters cast for Gov. for last September, and one for every fraction of forty voters.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

LEONARD ANDREWS.

N. A. FOSTER.

NOAH PRINCE.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

H. B. FLESCOTT.

JAMES M. LINCOLN.

S. S. MARBLE.

FRANCIS COBB.

DANIEL LANE.

S. D. LINDSEY.

GEORGE F. NEWALL.

M. W. BROWN.

IGNATIUS SARGENT.

EUGENE HALE.

WILLIAM SMALL.

Union State Committee.

June 1st, 1864.

**CAUCUS.** The Union voters of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House, on Saturday, June 25th, at 5 o'clock, P. M., to choose delegates to attend the State, Congressional, and County Conventions, to be held the ensuing week.

Also to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

Per order of Town Com.

**COFFERHEAD DOCTRINES.** The Saco Democrat, in answer to some questions of the Kennebec Journal makes the following admissions,

1. It professes to believe that Jeff Davis and Toombs would have compromised in the beginning.

2. It believes that the people of each State have a right at any time to change its form of government and make such an one as will accord with their own views; and that it would have regarded a dismemberment of the Union as an honorable settlement. Possibly this may be one of the "compromises," it thinks we could have made with Jeff Davis.

3. It would consent to the overthrow of the Union, rather than resort to a war to maintain it.

4. It would close the war to-day, "if satisfied that by means of the sword the Union might be restored, but knowing that those in arms against the government would never peacefully return to the Union." It does not desire any Union with an "improved" constitution.

The editor of the Press denounces the accounts of traitors that have appeared in our columns, as "fishy," and regales his readers with an account of some "bog trout," that he has seen. Will he inform us whether a "bog trout" is any relation to a sculpin?

A cotemporary advises farmers to sow a large crop of turnips the present season because hay is so high. Will the case be improved while help can hardly be obtained to secure the abundant hay crop by taking off the men to weed turnips?

## The Baltimore Platform.

The Platform adopted by the union party at Baltimore, comes up squarely to the living, breathing sentiments of the loyal people of the country, and is but the re-echo of the constituents of the delegates which composed that convention. Had the men composing that great gathering, faltered, had they undertaken to patch up a compromise, done what democratic National conventions for the last forty years have been in the habit of doing, yielded to the demands of the slave oligarchy the people would have repudiated their action in unmistakable terms and taken the matter into their own hands. The loyal people everywhere have become in earnest. The terrible realities of this atrocious war, waged by traitors have made them so. When they vote they not only are determined to vote against treason, but the barbarous institution that has created and fostered it. The first Resolution pledges to the government the support of the people in "quelling by force the rebellion and in bringing to condign punishment the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. The second demands the unconditional surrender of the rebels as the only terms of peace. The third declares squarely against slavery, approves the emancipation Proclamation and favors an amendment to the constitution "which shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States." The fourth pays an eloquent tribute of respect "to the brave soldiers and sailors of the army and Navy, who have periled their lives in the defense of their country and to those who have fallen in its defense." The fifth contains an approval of the administration of President Lincoln. The sixth declares "harmony in the national councils essential to the general welfare and that those who do not cordially endorse the platform unworthy of confidence or trust. The seventh resolves that "the Government owes to all men employed in its armies full protection of the laws of war. The eighth invites emigration to our shores from foreign lands. The ninth favors the speedy construction of the Rail Road to the Pacific. The tenth pledges the national faith to the redemption of the public debt. The eleventh enunciates in unequivocal terms the "Monroe doctrine," that no monarchical form of government will be tolerated on the Western continent to the overthrow of republican institutions. Such is a brief synopsis of the platform which the loyal people of the country will be called upon to support in the ensuing Presidential contest. We deem it entire and complete. We would not strike out or add a single plank. Standing upon this platform as the basis of our national faith, LINCOLN & JOHNSON will be elected by a majority which will astonish the whole world and make us in fact what we have long professed in theory, a free people.

## Vallandigham.

This notorious traitor who several months since was tried by a court martial and sent South among his friends in Jeff Davis' alleged dominions, has turned up in Ohio, and was warmly greeted by his brother traitors in the so called democracy, and is again making speeches against the Government and in support of the rebellion. Since his return he has been elected a delegate to the democratic Convention at Chicago. This is as it should be, "like Priest, like people." The copperheads not only in Ohio, but all over the country, undertook to make a martyr of this miserable villain after he was sent off, but it was capital poorly invested. Ohio repudiated him by more than a hundred thousand majority. He was such a contemptible traitor that Jeff Davis took in seclusion drove him off into the British Provinces. Why not nominate Vallandigham for President at the Chicago Convention? He would make a capital candidate for traitors! We put this question in earnest to the copperheads. Why not trot out this Benedict Arnold, this embodiment of intensified treason? But to another point—Should the government re-arrest him? We would have that depend on circumstances. If he defiantly preaches treason, or utters sentiments treasonable as those contained in his former speeches which led to his arrest, then let him be "taken care of" and next time put him where he will "stay put." The people sustained Gen. Burnside and the administration in the course with Vallandigham before and they will do it again under like circumstances. If his traitor brethren in Ohio or any other State want to inaugurate civil war on his account let them try it and see who will "hang the highest" in the end. Treason north must and will be put down. The authority of the government must everywhere be respected and the day is not far distant when Vallandigham and all his treasonable co-laborers will find that halts were made for traitors as well as other criminals.

**THE ARGUELLES CASE AGAIN.** This case has been made the subject of a special inquiry in Congress. A message communicated to the Senate shows that Arguelles captured the slaves in the expedition as was his official duty, but instead of surrendering them to the governor-General he sold a portion of them, and accounted for them by reporting that they died of small pox, and their bodies had been burned, and bribed a curate to attest it.

The Senate has refused to repeal the commutation clause in the conscription bill. A clause has been inserted providing that future drafts shall be made for the term of one year.

**A TORNADO.** The shower on Monday, which seems to have been so refreshing to vegetation in most towns in this region, was attended with severe consequences in some sections. A very destructive tornado commenced apparently in Andover, and passed South East, through the corner of Newry and Hanover, through Bethel, into Albany, cutting down all the growing crops and the grass, and uprooting and stripping trees of their foliage, even cutting off the twigs and bruising the bark. Its track was about half a mile in width. The glass was broken out of houses in great quantity, and the cellars were filled with water. Mr. John S. Swan of Bethel says his corn and grain fields look as though they had just been plowed, hardly a trace of the crops being visible. His grass he thinks will be completely ruined, and in fact his farm crops will be rendered entirely worthless. When the storm struck his house an entire window was broken out, and he was unable to board it up, the hail beat so furiously. When he left home Tuesday morning, the hail was 18 inches deep, back of his barn, where it had collected the night previous. Hon. E. M. Carter speaks of seeing drifts of hail in several places the same day.

In Gorham, N. H., we learn that the storm was much more severe. The Andover Advocate speaks of a similar storm in that section at the same time.

**A TIMELY PICTURE.** "Home on a furlough," is the title of a picture for the times just issued, that cannot fail to touch the heart of every person who has an interest in our soldiers. The engraving is by John Sartain, skillfully executed, and a duplicate plate is in preparation which will insure good impressions for all of the subscribers. It represents a soldier just returned from the war. He has reached the old farmhouse, and wife, children, grandmother and grandfather, have all come out to meet him. The group is a happy one. The whole work is a gem, worthy a place in any parlor. Every family that feels an interest in the brave and suffering soldiers, should possess "Home on a Furlough."

The agent for this splendid engraving will be in town for a few days, and we commend him to the courtesy and patronage of our citizens.

The Atlantic Monthly for July is the opening number of a new volume, and has the following list of contributors:

The Wife's Story; by the Author of "Life in the Iron Mills"; Polingensis, by Henry W. Longfellow; Glorying in the Good, by Gail Hamilton; Saadi, by Ralph Waldo Emerson; The Return of the Birds, by William Cullen Bryant; Wet Weather Work, by Donald G. Mitchell; Mexico by G. Reynolds; The Rim—Part III, Conclusion, by Harriet E. Prescott; Watching; On Horseback into Oregon, by Fitz Hugh Ludlow; Ice period in America, by Louis Agassiz; House and Home Papers, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Hawthorne, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; A scene from the Dolliver Romance, by Nathaniel Hawthorne; In memory of J. W. and K. W., by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Currency, by George S. Laing; Meyerbeer, by Francis Williams; The May Campaign in Virginia, by "Carlton"; Reviews and Literary Notices.

**WHITE FAMILY'S CONCERT IN BUCKFIELD.** A vocal and instrumental concert was given last Thursday eve., June 16th, in Buckfield by the White family for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, the proceeds of which after paying the necessary expenses amounted to \$15.40.

This family consists of Mr. and Mrs. White and their two daughters, Ella and Josephine, aged eight and ten years. Their songs are various and well given, and their wishing to be agreeably entertained and to give their money to a good cause, will do well to patronize them. We understand that they will sing at various places in this and the adjoining counties.

**RETRIBUTION.** At Charleston, the rebels having placed five Federal officers in range of our guns so as to be in danger from our own fire, Gen. Foster has been instructed to place five rebel officers in like exposed positions. Government is becoming less tender towards the "Johnny Rebs."

The Waterville Mail says Lieut. H. M. Beare was killed in a late battle. He was formerly of Waterville College. He belonged to Capt. Noyes company, in the 324 regiment.

**A SUN.** A gentleman of our acquaintance says that "mosquito years," are usually distinguished by large crops of corn. If that is true, dealers had better hurry the old stock off their hands. Corn has sold this season at \$1.80 per bushel—a price we believe, unprecedented in this region. It is now on the fall.

The subscription list of the Augusta Age follows that of the Kennebec Courier, into the maw of the Portland Advertiser. How is it that the Argus, a veteran in party service, is not called to aid in the obsequies of some of these Journals? Time was when the Argus was the chief power in all matters pertaining to the faithful; now it is not even honored with the first appearance of a Convention call and much less distinguished by the offer of a seat among the mourners when a cotemporary expires. It is stated that the Age man, in his circular announcing the disposition made of the remains, kindly instructed the reader how to proceed to stop the paper sent them.

**CORRECTION.** Supposing our informant acted in good faith, we published last week the statement that the "Bennett Mills," at Norway had been purchased by C. C. Sanderson, who we think instigated the writing of the letter to us. It appears that the statement was not true, and that Mr. S. has managed to obtain a little notoriety by having been employed to transact some of the business for the real purchaser.

Mr. G. F. Evans of Norway was the purchaser, and the deeds have this week been put on record in his name. He informs us that it is his purpose to make some additions to the mills, and has in view ultimately other improvements on the privilege.

Mr. Evans is a young mechanic of that village, who has lately patented a plane, which is attracting considerable attention. By simple and readily adjusted attachments the same plane may be made to smooth either a concave or convex surface, and graduated to a circle of any diameter. He has sold an interest in the invention for a handsome sum, which, as will be seen above, he is investing in real estate in his own village. It is a pleasure to record the success of such men.

**LIEUT. COL. BOOTHBY.** The Portland Advertiser lately, to make a point against the city government, charged that the authorities intentionally neglected to show proper respect and attention on the arrival in that city, of the remains of Lieut. Col. Boothby, because that officer was a democrat. The Portland papers have successfully explained any apparent neglect, from the difficulty of ascertaining exactly when the corpse would arrive. They have not stated, however, what was the fact, that Lieut. Col. B. was an ardent republican. In the campaign of 1860, in company with Hon. E. W. Woodbury, he spoke at a public meeting at So. Paris, where he was most warmly received, and he testified his adherence to that party at other places during the campaign. The Advertiser might have been aware of these facts.

**NEW COINS.** Rev. Mr. Ventres, while attending the meetings at Philadelphia, was able to secure some specimens of the new coinage of cents. They are composed of copper and tin, and do not differ in appearance from the nickel cent, except in color and thickness. Mr. Weeks has shown us one of the two cent pieces. It is of the same composition as the new cent, and of course twice its size, making a very neat coin. On one side is the denomination "2 cents" enclosed in a wreath, encircled by the words, "United States of America;" On the other a shield, inscribed with the legend "We trust in God."

The Boston papers say that Messrs. Franklin W. and B. S. Smith, of Boston, naval contractors, have been arrested and committed to Fort Warren, charged with defrauding the government. The Post says that parties in the Navy Yard were accustomed to inform them when articles would probably be needed, so that they were able to so obtain control of the market as to obtain a large advance on the cost; and have made large sums by the means. One of the parties, alleged by the Post to have been in collusion with the Messrs. Smith in these transactions, has sued that paper for libel, laying the damages at \$25,000.

**HEBRON ACADEMY.** The present term at this institution is larger than any summer session has ever been,—some forty students being in attendance.

Mr. Herrick, we learn is supplying the pulpit of the Baptist church, at Hebron, for the present, preaching once each Sabbath. The afternoon is devoted to Sabbath School exercises.

One day last week, the extreme heat expanded the iron, on the Oxford Central railroad, so as to displace a rail, just before a train passed over the road. The train was thrown off, and a passenger car injured to the amount of about one hundred dollars. No one hurt.

Mr. Marble informed us Saturday night that his powder mill was boarded and shingled, and only required some repairs to the curb, inside, to be in condition to resume operations. It is suggested that Mr. Marble is too "gritty" a man to engage in the manufacture of explosive substances.

**THE CONVENTIONS.** The State Convention will be held at Augusta next Wednesday; the 2d District Congressional Convention, at Auburn, next Thursday; the Oxford County Convention, at Paris, next Friday. Some of the towns have elected one set of delegates, with instructions to "go the rounds."

The Press displays with great apparent astonishment the fact that a full-blown rose had been plucked from an apple-tree, in Minot. A few seasons since, we discovered such a "phenomena," on an apple-tree, and by its side a bud that subsequently opened in water. They were simply man-made blossoms though they were of the size and had the appearance of roses. We have since learned that the occurrence was by no means uncommon, and that occasionally trees are seen with large numbers of such flowers.

**EXPLOSION OF FIRE WORKS.** A shocking explosion of Fire Works occurred in Washington last week. Nineteen bodies were recovered, and several more are missing. Some of those found could not be recognized. It was caused by spontaneous combustion.

MEXICO, JUNE 20th, 1864.

**Editor Democrat:** I could relate more big stories about fishing, concerning myself but will not; and only prove by telling one "fish" story that lawyers and sheriffs are great for accumulating fish as they are for picking up crumbs in other ways. The law firm of Bolster & Richardson, whose names, with that of John Jackson, (sheriff,) are often seen in the Democrat, went out one day last week and caught nearly 400 trout; Richardson catching 42 standing upon one rock. The week previous, Mr. Richardson in one hour caught 21 trout, that averaged over one pound each. There are very many "fishermen" in Dixfield and all around us, and this year more than ever have attended to fishing, and my opinion supported by every one with whom I have conversed about the matter is that from Swift river, the Wait Pond, and the Birch brook Pond, there have been caught and carried away more than 10,000 trout which would average at least 4 ounces (1-4 lb.) each or 1-1-4 tons weight. That may appear large, but the facts would prove it a small estimate.

I learn of three deaths, all of the Maine 30th Reg. which I have not seen in the Democrat. Christopher Lovejoy, Lyman Lovejoy, father and son, of chronic diarrhoea. Before their enlistment they were for a long time in the employ of D. D. W. Abbott, at Mt. Zion.

Joshua F. Smith, Co. G, son of Thomas Smith of Newry, killed May 23, in one of the battles of the Red river operations.

Wm. H. Sever, wounded in the thigh at Pleasant Hill, of the Maine 30th, has just arrived at his home in Dixfield.

Rev. Mr. Elliott of Rumford, performed the funeral services of Charles A. Knapp, at East Rumford, on Sunday last, to a large congregation. His remarks were listened to with great attention. He administered some rebukes to the spirit lurking in our midst that would have the fathers and mothers of those killed in service of their country, think they died in a wicked, unjust, fanatical and nugger war. He was assisted by Rev. Mr. True of the Rumford Circuit.

Yours, HENRY W. PARK.

**SOUTH OF THE JAMES.** The transfer of the army of the Potomac to the "southerly side of the James," is so judicious a movement, that it can be regarded only with entire satisfaction. This journal has so uniformly and repeatedly urged the adoption of the route on the south side of the James, as certainly the best, and probably the only practicable aggressive avenue to Richmond, that its present occupation is most cheering to us, as the augury of future success. In December of last year, and in January of this year, and on many subsequent occasions, this view was explained by reasons which it will not again be necessary to repeat. A fortnight since—before the affair south of the Pamunkey, when the brilliancy of the preceding manoeuvres had lent confidence to the notion that Richmond might be seized at once by a coup de main from the northeast, this journal stated its conviction that the proper routes to Richmond in the order of their advantages, were first the one from Bermuda Landing on the south side of the James; next, that from Harrison's Landing on the north side of the James; next, that from White House on the Pamunkey. These opinions are reviewed, lest it may be surmised that a pardonable impulse to sustain the courage and the spirits of the people, is all that leads us to advocate the new change of military base. This movement is not the *deserter's resort* of a defeated general, but the disposition of skillful and judicious strategy.

The execution of the new movement was no less brilliant than successful. Four times now, in the brief Virginia campaign, has a great army been coolly and deliberately marched across the right flank of an enemy strong and vigilant. If on its first two exhibitions, the manoeuvre partook of the character of a pursuit, from the timely interposition of the enemy's presence in front of our advance, on the last two, at least, its execution has been so swift and energetic as to claim the merit of a surprise. That the column on the march has not been attacked in either of these two cases is not a little noteworthy. Its wide detour, its remarkable celerity, and the perfect lubricity, as of mechanism, in all parts and details of its movement, will furnish some explanation of its success. And perhaps the obvious inferiority in condition and strength of the enemy in open field, may account for his sluggishness to attack and thwart us. In either event, the bold and skillful generalship of Grant has been made thoroughly manifest.

The second move in front of Richmond will soon be undertaken by the National Army, strong as ever in numbers and as admirable in spirit. Six veteran corps threaten the long-harassed capital from a new and comparatively untried quarter. With faith in the cause and the Army, let us await the unfolding of events.

[Army and Navy Journal.]

The following delegates to the State, Congressional and County Conventions have been reported to us.

Mexico, Dara Bradford; S. C. Glendon; Henry W. Park.

Byron, D. C. Chase; Daniel S. Bickford; Rumford, Timothy Walker; Charles A. Kimball; Jeremiah Wardwell; Jonathan K. Martin.

The original term of enlistment of the 5th Maine Regiment, expires June 30th.

Rev. Mr. Wheelwright of Bethel, will preach at the Congregational church, at So. Paris, next Sabbath.

## War News.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

We condense from the Boston Advertiser the following account of the operations from Wednesday to Sunday.

The 18th corps under command of General W. F. Smith, which had just returned to Bermuda Hundreds, although greatly needing rest, moved out at three o'clock on the morning of the 15th on the Petersburg side of the river. They were joined by General Hink's division of U. S. colored troops, which had crossed the pontoon bridge over the Appomattox at ten o'clock the night before.

As the column approached the City Point and Petersburg turnpike at a right angle, it was suddenly enfiladed by a battery on Baylor's farm. Kautz's cavalry were sent forward to reconnoitre, and found the rebels posted on rapidly rising ground some four hundred yards behind an almost impenetrable thicket a quarter of a mile wide, extending to a forest on the left. The rebels had four pieces of artillery, two regiments of infantry behind breastworks and a small force of cavalry.

Our troops in order of battle struggled through the swampy, tangled and almost impassible woods, as best they could, and on emerging suffered severely from rebel canister. The 4th received the concentrated fire. The whole regiment suffered severely. Both wings were forced to return and remain in cover for a short time until the lines could be reformed, but at the word the right wing charged with exultant shouts up the slope and through the murderous fire. The rebels fled in confusion to the woods in their rear, leaving one gun behind, which was instantly turned upon them by some of the negroes of Col. Kidder's regiment under the direction of John Norton of Co. B, of the first District of Columbia cavalry.

The rebels at Baylor's farm opened fire at about six o'clock. By eight they were driven out. This affair although attended with heavy losses, gave the black troops confidence in themselves and prepared them for a more terrible trial in the attack upon the strong lines of rifle pits, redoubts and redans which ran irregularly from the Appomattox up and along the crests of hills on several farms two miles from Petersburg.

Brooks' division marched to some open pine woods where they remained until the charge at the close of the day. They had before them an open space of about 800 yards. The colored troops were obliged to advance across an open field, exposed the whole distance to a deadly fire, completely enfilading their two lines of battle, to a fire from two batteries directly in front and to a cross fire from an intermediate battery. An hour was consumed in forming the lines of battle and advancing the first quarter of a mile. The men could move but a few rods, before the rebels got range, when they were obliged to lie down and wait opportunity. Soon they would rise, push forward a few rods further and again lie down.

At about half-past one they gained the designated locality, and then for five mortal hours lay exposed to the strain of constant apprehension from the ceaseless shelling.

At half-past six the charge was ordered. The first plan, to advance in two lines of battle, was changed, General Smith deeming it madness to throw full lines against such strong redoubts. Half the first line was therefore sent forward as skirmishers, to be promptly supported if any advantage should be gained. As the skirmishers pushed on our right opened and were repelled to by the rebels with equal vigor.

After half an hour of very heavy cannonading and musketry firing, a shout of victory drowning all other sounds, and plainly to be heard for two miles away, arose from our troops as they gained and dashed into the works. These works were five formidable redans, half a mile, three quarters and a mile severally distant, on the other side of a deep and difficult ravine and in a very commanding position. Colonel Kidder's regiment gained the hill. In support of this general flank movement of the first line, the second line, was swung round and moved against the front of the remaining works. The rebels, assailed in flank and front, fought the last moment and then so precipitately withdrew that but few were captured.

It was now 9 o'clock in the evening. Immediate pursuit was impossible and General Smith deemed it prudent to rest to await reinforcements. The 2d army corps which had made a forced march, began arriving two hours later. General Smith showed his appreciation of the day's work by remarking that "it was one of the 'greatest of the war.'" He said "it will make the 'old Army of the Potomac open its eyes wide.'" The earthworks so successfully carried are regarded as the most formidable the army has encountered during the present campaign.

Gen. Smith issued a special order commending the 18th corps upon the work accomplished; and particularly acknowledging the gallantry of the colored troops, who, he says, displayed all the qualities of good soldiers.

In the course of the night of the 15th the 2d corps occupied the works that had been captured early in the day, relieving General Hink's colored division which encamped in the rear.

On the evening of the 16th the 2d corps had a spirited fight, at Barlow on the left and Birney in the centre. General Smith's corps held the right but took little part of the engagement. Our successes were positive but not very important.

On the 18th the 9th corps relieved Gen-



eral Barlow on the left. Late in the evening the rebels made a futile attempt, to dislodge them from their positions. The fight was a severe one while it lasted and the result was complete. This morning the 9th corps assumed the offensive, carried a portion of the rebel works, and took 500 prisoners.

In the evening another vigorous attack was made upon our centre, and left, which was repulsed. At 9 o'clock two brigades of General Martindale's division, supported by Duncan's brigade, were advanced on the right and carried the rebel line in its front, being a continuation of the works taken by the 24 corps on the centre and right.

We are now within a mile of Petersburg and the city is at the mercy of our shells. The only defences remaining to the rebels have been hastily thrown up within the last two or three days. The two lines of formidable works which our brave troops have carried by storm, are at least four miles in length, stretching from a point on the Appomattox at our right nearly to the same river at our left, and crossing all the railroads that go out of Petersburg on the south of the Appomattox.

June 20th, 5 A. M. Yesterday was a very quiet day along the lines of both armies. Skirmishing and artillery firing occurred at intervals: the 4th corps during the day probably lost 100 men, their line, being so close to the enemy that it was dangerous to enter or leave them.

An attack was made on our center about 10 o'clock last night, but it was quickly repulsed.

In the charge made Friday evening by the 36th brigade under Col. Carroll, the 39th North Carolina rebel regiment was captured, numbering about sixty men, with their officers and flags. Two of Crawford's aids were wounded.

The loss in the 9th corps for the past three days will reach about 2,000. The 2d corps has lost about 4,200 since Wednesday last.

New York, 22d. A letter from Gen. Grant's army says:—  
The railroad is easily destroyed from Petersburg. The loss of Petersburg is fatal to Richmond.

There seems to be no great obstacle in the way of our forces taking possession of Petersburg, but no doubt the great object is not yet decided.

A battle is in progress in Georgia, and an important position has been gained by Gen. Howard.

SOME PLAIN FACTS. Three years ago the rebels held firm possession of all Eastern Virginia, and doggedly disputed the supremacy in West Virginia. They held unlimited sway over every foot of North and South Carolina, of Georgia, and Alabama, of Florida, except a fort at the mouth of Pensacola harbor; they held all of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and had complete control over the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf. They stubbornly disputed the possession of Kentucky and Missouri; they threatened Maryland, and besieged the capital of the nation.

Who, in view of these facts, can doubt the power of the nation to subdue the rebellion? It is already more than half subdued. It has lost nearly half its territory and quite half its resources. It has lost continually. Its successes on the battlefield have never yet stayed its retreating terms; while its defeats have been followed immediately by the abandonment of whole States or large districts. In '61 it lost Maryland and West Virginia. In '62 it lost Kentucky, (Missouri parts of North and South Carolina, East Virginia, Nashville, New Orleans, and Memphis. In '63 it lost Middle and West Tennessee, Arkansas, North Mississippi, and Vicksburg with the Great Father of Waters itself. In '64 it has lost its last hold upon East Tennessee, and North Alabama; and General Grant has driven Lee to the gates of Richmond, after worsting him in a series of great battles. In a word the rebellion is dying of a galloping consumption. [Exchange.]

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the small pox is prevailing in some parts of the city, to an alarming extent. Not one half the cases appear in the published reports.

Four hundred wounded men reached Augusta Sunday morning. They were furnished with abundance of refreshments by the ladies of Portland.

SOLDIERS MONUMENT AT BANGOR. The dedicatory services of the soldiers monument in Bangor, were held last Friday. The correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following report: The exercises have consisted of an eloquent address from Hon. Judge Kent, followed by shorter speeches from Vice President Hamilton and Rev. Father Gillin, interspersed with the usual services of such occasions, including the singing of two original hymns composed by Rev. Mr. Everett and Rev. Mr. Johnson for the occasion. Mr. Kent's address has been a very highly finished performance upon the subject of the war, the causes which brought it on and the responsibilities of the respective parties, and our duties in reference to it. The appropriateness of the exercises to the anniversary which they celebrate was beautifully alluded to, as were also other subjects pertinent to the theme and the occasion.

The whole celebration has passed off most happily and greatly to the satisfaction of all, at least, of those whose words could be heard within hearing of the speakers. An immense concourse of citizens was present and the number of carriages and vehicles of all descriptions has been beyond any collection ever called together in this part of the State. A military escort with band of music and a large company of Knights Templar in full uniform, with returned and invalid soldiers all formed a part of the long procession from the city to the grounds.

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**BE WISE BY TIMES.**  
Do not trifle with your health, constitution and character. If you are suffering with any disease for which  
**HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.**  
is recommended.

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It will cure you, Save Long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to  
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At little expense and no exposure. Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it.

**Beane's Counterfeit**  
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**CURES GUARANTEED.**

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**MARRIED.**  
In Buckfield, 27th Oct., Martin R. Etheridge, of Lock's Mills, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Child, of B.

**DIED.**  
In Dixfield, May 12th, William Henry, son of the late Henry and Louisa Newman, aged 17 years. In Woodstock, June 13th, of diphtheria, Freddie B., only son of Joshua and Emily Kendall.

**Fire Insurance!**  
In Good and Responsible Co's.

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**N. T. TRUE AGENT.**  
BUTLER, June 15, 1864.

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Resend the above list which we publish, on special contracts are for the following books.  
Progressive Series of Readers and Spellers.  
Hillard's Series of Readers and Spellers.  
Sargent's Series of Readers and Spellers.  
Cotton & Firth's Geography.  
Brown's Grammar.  
Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetics.

**BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY,**  
—AND—  
**ROOM PAPERS.**  
**A Full Stock always on hand!**

**N. B.**—Booksellers or Country Dealers who are not residing in the city, may write to us stating what they want they purchase at a time, and we will send them a LIST OF PRICES, if wanted.

**BAILEY AND NOYES,**  
Publishers and Booksellers,  
**56 and 58 Exchange Street,**  
**PORTLAND, ME.**

**Wholesale and Retail.**  
**H. L. DAVIS,**  
Bookseller, Stationer,

**Premium Paged Account Books,**  
**PAPER HANGINGS.**

**SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
A be kind to use in this State, at Publishers' Wholesale prices.

**No. 53 Exchange St., PORTLAND, ME.**  
**Job Printing neatly executed at the Democrat Office.**

## New Millinery.

**MISS M. C. FAIRBANKS,**  
Would inform the Ladies of Paris and adjoining towns, that she has just returned from Boston with all

**The Novelties of the Season.**  
And will be pleased to receive a call from those in want of

**A Fashionable Article at Reasonable Prices.**  
All orders entrusted to her care will be neatly and promptly executed.

**Mourning Bonnets, Crape Collars, MOURNING VEILS, ETC.,**  
Constantly on hand.

**ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.**  
**M. C. FAIRBANKS,**  
No. PARIS.

**1500 Yards**  
**HEMP CARPETINGS,**  
OF VARIOUS GRADES,  
In most Beautiful Colors,  
Just received at

**H. ROSENBERG'S,**  
SOUTH PARIS.

**JUST OPENED!**  
—AND—  
**TWO CASES OF RICH**

**Dress Goods, Shawls, Balmorals, etc.**  
ADAPTED FOR SUMMER WEAR,

**H. ROSENBERG'S,**  
SOUTH PARIS.

**Outside Garments**  
OF THE LATEST STYLES,  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT

**H. ROSENBERG'S,**  
SOUTH PARIS.

**BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT!**  
Insure in the Best!

**THE HARTFORD**  
**Fire Insurance Co.,**  
OF HARTFORD, Conn.

**INCORPORATED 1810!**  
CAPITAL AND ASSETS,

**\$1,046,333.00.**  
**H. H. R'OKER, Agent,**  
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

**GEO. W. MILLETT,**  
**Book, Card & Job Printer,**  
**NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.**

Office three doors below Elm House, under C. C. Sanderson's Law Office.  
June 15, 1864.

**HOWE & BROOKS,**  
WEST PARIS.

Would inform their friends and the public that they have just received a new stock of

**CHOICE SUMMER DRY GOODS.**  
**DRESS GOODS**  
Of all kinds, which the Ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

**WOOLLEN GOODS,**  
**HATS & CAPS** of every description for Gents' wear.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**  
Of a choice selection,  
All of which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for any kind of COUNTRY PRODUCE for which we will allow the highest market price.

**NOTICE.**—It shall be the duty of superintending School Committees to select a uniform system of text-books to be used in the schools of the town, and notice of which selection shall be given; and any text-book heretofore introduced into the schools of any town, shall not be changed for five years from the date of its introduction, unless by vote of the town. — Laws of 1862.

The following School Books have been adopted as text-books for the schools of Paris, viz.:  
Town & Hullbrook's Progressive Speller.  
Carrall's Geographical Series.  
Quackenbush's Histories.  
The Pathfinder, part of the series of Geographies, and the Histories, are already in use in several schools in this town, and the selection is hereby recommended, as it is uniform and the matter set at rest for at least five years.

The above books can be obtained of the traders in all sections of the town, at uniform introductory prices. An exchange of Geographies can also be made.

**S. P. MAXIM, S. S. Olin, T. HERSEY, of C. RUSSELL,** Paris, May 28, 1864.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.** By virtue of a decree from the Probate Court of Oxford County, I shall sell by public or private sale, on the premises, on Monday, July 25, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of Wm. B. Talbot, late of Hebron in the County of Oxford, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred dollars.

**NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.** Notice is hereby given that Wm. Loring, of Buckfield, County of Oxford, State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage dated July 19, 1862, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 126, page 469, conveyed to Lucius Loring of Buckfield aforesaid, a certain piece of land situated in Buckfield, the same on which the said Lewis now lives, and the same conveyed to him by S. A. Bangs, by his deed dated June 7, A. D. 1856, and recorded in Oxford Records, book 114, page 465. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken and by reason whereof I, the said mortgagee, claim to foreclose said mortgage pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated this 26th day of June, A. D. 1864.  
**LUCIUS LORING.**

## WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

**T. W. CLEASBY,**  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Norway and vicinity that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by C. C. COLE, and will continue the business in all its branches.

Having had long experience in the business he will attend personally to the

**Manufacture and Repairing of the nicer and more delicate articles.**  
And can guarantee satisfaction to all who may employ him.

In addition to his former stock he has just received, and will keep constantly replenished

**A GOOD STOCK OF**  
**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.,**  
Which he offers to the public at prices reasonable and satisfactory.

**ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,**  
**THE UNION CEMENT,**  
A valuable article for cementing Glass, Leather, Wood, &c.

**Call and examine Goods and prices.**  
**No. 1, Noyes' Block, Norway Village, Me.**  
April, 1864.

**PORTLAND AND OXFORD CENTRAL RAILROAD.**  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday, June 7th, the cars will leave Somers, for Boston and all intermediate Stations, at 9:20 A. M. Returning, leave Mechanic Falls for Somers at 3:20 P. M.

Stage connects at Somers for Canton, Peru and Dixfield.  
Commencing as above, an extra train from Buckfield will start at 5 A. M., (and each succeeding Tuesday until further notice,) arriving at Mechanic Falls in season for the 6:15 A. M. train for Portland.

**A. S. ADAMS, Sup't.**

**50 BUSH. GOOD RYE,**  
—AND—  
**3 Car Loads**

**Flour, Corn and Lime,**  
FOR SALE BY  
**HOWE & BROOKS,**  
WEST PARIS, ME.

**Grist Mill for Sale.**  
The subscriber offers for sale the well-known and valuable Grist Mill, situated in DIXFIELD VILLAGE, with never-failing water privilege on which it is situated, which is one of the best in the State. Said mill has three runs of stones, runs cracker, bolt with all the modern improvements, and a good substantial horse shed connected therewith. Said mill has all the conveniences for manufacturing Flour for sale.

Owing to ill health the subscriber will sell said mill on reasonable terms. Time given with good security on part of the purchaser money.

**Dixfield, June 6th, 1864.**  
**JOSEPH MAN GRIFFITH.**

**OXFORD, 22.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1864.

**BENJ. H. NOBLE,** named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James Merrill, late of Norway in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested 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 third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

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

**JACOB LIBBY,** late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 21st of July, 1864.

**ELIJAH H. BENNETT,** Fowall.

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

**SAMUEL R. HOLLAND,** late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 21st of July, 1864.

**CALEB P. HOLLAND.**

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

**SUSANNA PACKARD,** late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 21st of July, 1864.

**JOSEPH BARROWS.**

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

**BENJAMIN WITT,** late of Norway, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him on or before the 21st of July, 1864.

**HENRY C. REED.**

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

**MARY FULLER,** named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Charles Fuller, late of Mexico in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

**OXFORD, 22.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1864.

**LEWIS WHITMAN,** Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathaniel Bennett late of Norway in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

**OXFORD, 22.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1864.

**ELBRIDGE G. AUSTIN,** Administrator of the Estate of Justin Austin, late of Peru, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration for allowance:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, 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 third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

**OXFORD, 22.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1864.

**ROSSELL J. FAINE,** named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of George C. Thompson, late of Hartford in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested 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 third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

**OXFORD, 22.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1864.

**THOMAS H. BROWN,** Administrator on the Estate of Mark M. Stinchfield, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, 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 third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

**OXFORD, 22.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1864.

**THOMAS H. BROWN,** Administrator on the Estate of Mark M. Stinchfield, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, 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 third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

**OXFORD, 22.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1864.

**JAMES BURBANK,** administrator on the Estate of William P. Scribner, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, 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 third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

**OXFORD, 22.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1864.

**STEPHEN D. HUTCHINSON,** named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Daniels late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, 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 third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

**OXFORD, 22.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1864.

**MARY FULLER,** named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Charles Fuller, late of Mexico in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, 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 third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

**OXFORD, 22.**—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1864.

**MARY FULLER,** named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Charles Fuller, late of Mexico in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, 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 third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.**  
A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

## Fish's Lamp Heating Apparatus.

**BOILING-FRYING-STEWING-STEERING**  
With the Flame that lights the room.

\* \* \* By the flame of a common lamp, at a cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast may be cooked. \* \* \* [N. Y. Tribune.]

\* \* \* Simple in construction, easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment. \* \* \* convenient to have on hand. \* \* \* [Boston's Circular.]

\* \* \* Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. \* \* \* The utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the subscribers' cases which carry the sick soldiers. \* \* \* [Scientific American.]

\* \* \* For family use, hospital tent, barracks, picnics, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost. \* \* \* I have tried the apparatus and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it. \* \* \* [Ed. Oil Coal Circular.]



and exposure.