

The Oxford Democrat

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NEW SERIES, VOL. 15, NO. 23.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 31, NO. 33.

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT

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

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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MISCELLANY.

From Harper's Magazine.
HOW IT HAPPENED.

Long ago I had decided just how and when I should fall in love; and had plainly seen, in my mind's eye, the lady who alone could fill my heart. She should be tall, brilliant, and stately, with glorious black eyes and hair. Her mind should be stored with—well, with me, of course. As to time, I had resolved not to even look for my paragon until I was twenty-seven.

On my twenty-second birthday I left the paternal roof and proceeded to New York to earn a fortune for the future Mrs. Smith and myself. And in less than a month fell desperately, irrevocably in love with a sweet young blonde, tiny and fragile, who hated the very sight of a book, and looked with sublime indifference upon my unhappy self.

O! how I loved her! She was a second-floor boarder in the house which I had selected as a temporary abiding-place—an orphan, under the protection of a maiden aunt. There were four other lady boarders in the house, but Julia Darley, my Julia, was the flower of them all.

Mrs. Green, the keeper of the boarding-house, was the mother of a maiden who, compared with my unattainable Julia, was as rock to crystal, as darkness to light; and yet this maiden, even while my heart throbbled for another, dared lift her eyes admiringly to mine! Call it not conceit—the thing was plain.

Imagine my feelings then, when, one day sauntering into the parlor, and finding Miss Green there alone, I was accosted with:

"Mr. Smith, I feel I ought to communicate my intentions to you—unless, indeed, through the gossip of the house, you know them already."

Shuddering at the innovations of modern novelists, and intending to abash her into silence, I replied:

"I am acquainted with them, Miss Green, and I must say, once for all that, both circumstances and inclination prevent me from being willing in any way to—to—"

"Oh, as for that," interrupted Miss Green, loftily, "I shall not press the matter: though [with a sigh] I am very sorry to lose you, and mamma I know will be keenly disappointed. My up-stairs rival is too powerful, I find."

"Miss Green!" I gasped, "pray explain yourself—I do not comprehend—your rival?"

"Yes, my rival," responded Miss G., without a blush; "for as you have refused in advance the offer I was about to make you, I must certainly infer that you have promised yourself to Miss Darley."

Bewildered, and yet determined not to appear behind the age, I managed to say, with a ghastly smile:

"I am sorry, my dear lady, that you feel compelled to draw such an inference; but how do you know that Miss Darley wants me?"

"Oh! that is no secret," returned Miss Green, with rather a toss of the head. "She has had her eye on you ever since you came to the house, and only yesterday told Mrs. Scott on the fourth floor that she only wished she could secure you."

"Miss Darley said this?" I exclaimed, horror-stricken, yet not utterly wretched.

"Certainly she did; it's her way. But you're not bound, of course, to follow her fortunes unless you choose; or if you do not like her—"

"Like her!" I echoed, passionately; "I—"

I was going to say, "I love her! I idolize her!" when the landlady came in the room, just in time to save my dignity from utter wreck.

Seizing the opportunity and my hat at the same time, I bowed hastily to both ladies, and left the apartment.

In the solitude of my own room I sat down to meditate on the remarkable interview through which I had just passed. For Miss Green and her unwomanly offer, I simply entertained feelings of contempt. But what meant those insinuations concerning my Julia? Dear, dear girl! Can it be that she loves me in secret? But those horrible words, "Meant to secure me if she could!" No, no—I will never believe she said them. At most she may, in the innocence of her heart, have confided her feelings to a false friend. I will never believe it. And yet Miss Green called her her "rival." Women can detect each other's feelings more quickly than we men can. Oh, what if Julia love me, after all!

All that night, sleeping and waking, my heart kept echoing these words. The next days work could not drive them away. What if she love me! How the thought lit up the back-office, and gilded the very edges of the "blotter!" How I scribbled "Love" and "Julia" on bits of waste paper, and then wrote "Cash" and "Scrimpskins" over the words so that nobody could read them!

Well, when I returned to my room that afternoon I concluded to relieve myself then and forever. To say that I spoiled a quire of "cream-laid" is to make a moderate estimate; finally I produced a mischievous letter which I flatter myself would have done credit to any young man of twenty-two under similar circumstances. It was an epistle to Julia, telling her of my deep, my abiding love, of my prospects in life, of my resolve to win fortune and renown for her sake. In short, I told her all my hopes and fears; begged her, in case she could at all reciprocate my emotions, not to divulge to mortal soul what had passed between us; and concluded by imploring her to pen me a line in reply.

Carefully folding my letter, and directing the envelope in my best hand to "Miss Julia Darley," I watched an opportunity, slipped it under her door, and flew up stairs four steps at a time.

Unluckily for me, I ran into a nervous boarder, named Hopkins, at the first landing place. As I appeared flushed and confused, he at once regarded me with suspicion.

"Halloo, Smith! what on earth is the matter with you?"

"Matter?" I panted, pushing furiously past him—"nothing."

He caught me by the arms.

"Smith," said he, "you are ill!"

Fearing that Julia would hear the commotion, and driven to desperation, I hissed into his ear,

"Yes, small-pox—let me go!"

He needed no second hint, but hurried down stairs, muttering something about sending up help as he went.

Seating myself by my open window (for it was summer,) I was soon lost in conjectures concerning the reception of my note. By this time Julia had certainly read it; nay, in all probability she was already bending her blushing face over the asked-for reply—Why, there was Julia herself on the opposite sidewalk! She halted—crossed the street—rang the bell—the door opened and closed. Now she was surely on the stairs! I rushed to the hall and leaned over the baluster. She entered her room. Now she would read the letter! Now I should learn my fate!

Before my head was raised from the interesting survey I heard a shrill voice, from the hall above, exclaim,

"Oh mercy! There he is! Don't stand there in the hall, Mr. Smith! Go into your room for Heaven's sake!"

This was pleasant to say the least. However, I obeyed orders, and resumed my seat at the window.

Presently the very air seemed thrilled by a rustling in the hall. Turning, I saw something white thrust nervously under my door. It was a folded piece of paper.

With a beating heart I picked it from the carpet, and read:

"MR. SMITH.—I implore you to leave this house at once, if you are able to walk. Never mind paying your bill. I can wait. Your room shall not be entered until you return to it. The new family comes to-morrow. As there are nine children I do not wonder at your refusing my offer of taking a dollar per week less than formerly from all the old boarders who would remain with us. Yours in deep sympathy, M. GREEN."

Just then another slight rustling occurred in the hall, and in an instant the tinest letter in the world twitched itself under the door. It contained these words, traced in a fair, feminine hand:

"MY DEAR MR. SMITH.—Thy sweet words have filled me with surprise, and awakened emotions which I believed were dead within me. Brief as have been our interviews, I have detected your powers of mind, and they are worthy of my heart's deepest and purest love. If you really feel that you can be happy with me, I can offer you the ray of hope to which you allude so beautifully. Yours (in all probability), JULIA."

The first perusal made me half wild with bliss; the second excited a sense of mystery; and the third convinced me that joy at my proposal had driven the door girl deranged. That allusion to my youth—what could it mean? "Promise of character," too—what in me?—in me, who felt myself to be already a careworn, thoughtful man, older in experience and wisdom than Methuselah himself? What could it mean, indeed but that the writer was demented?

She loved me, though—that was evident. Meanwhile how could I see my enchantress; how enjoy an interview with her away from that horrid, over-dressed aunt who was always at her elbow? Ah! a thought struck me: I would test her love! Without calculating the consequences I hastily wrote the following lines:

"DEAR MISS JULIA.—I am confined to my room. The landlady will tell you what is the matter. If you love me, hasten to my side. I am alone in a large city—alone in a large city—alone and friendless. Yours forever, JAMES."

Fearing another encounter in the hall I crumpled up my note, and attaching it to the end of a roll of thread I cautiously let it down from my window, trusting that no observing eyes would mark me from the street.

It was seen, however, from the window below—a hand was stretched forth, the thread hastily broken, and the note drawn in.

Soon I heard a light step ascending the stair—then down again—then it returned—it passed along the hall—it halted at my door! The knob turned, and Julia's maiden aunt rushed into the room:

"James," she cried, "I have come to you—and fell fainting at my feet."

"Hallo!" thought I, as I dashed a tumblerful of water into her face, "what does all this mean?"

Her eyes opened; "James," she murmured, stretching forth her hand, "I have no fear of it. Living or dying I am thine."

"The deuce you are!" I muttered, sotto voce. Then aloud, while bowing at a respectful distance, "Really, Madam, there is some mistake here. Leave me, I pray you."

"Heavens!" cried the maiden aunt. "He does not know me. It has gone to his brain already!"

"But I do know you," I insisted; "and I repeat, you are laboring under some fatal error, Miss Darley."

"Miss Darley!"—oh no, call me Julia. Do not drive me away—let me soothe that poor, distracted—"

"Julia!" I interrupted, forcing her away from me, "is your name Julia, too, Madam?"

The sharp eyes of the maiden aunt lost their tender expression in an instant. "Is my name Julia too—no. What do you mean, Sir?"

"Why, I mean," I replied recoiling, "I mean—in short—that—in other words—I didn't know your name was Julia."

"And your letters?" she gasped, getting ready, I felt sure, to faint again.

"They were addressed to your niece, of course, my dear Madam."

"Of course!" screamed the aunt, now too angry to think of swooning. "And you dared address yourself to that child—that school-girl?"

"But really, Madam, I—"

"Silence, Sir. Don't Madam me. Oh that I should have risked the horrors of contagion for such a wretch!" And clapping her hand to her mouth, she started pell-mell for the door.

In vain I asked her pardon, and shouted that I had not the small-pox. She was down stairs before the words were spoken. Her door closed with a bang. "Now for a denouement," thought I; "the whole house must have heard this racket." I listened; all was still as death. I did not know that my landlady and her daughter were locked in their garret-room, not daring to descend until they were certain I had left the house. The sound of what they believed to be my raving had alarmed them only the more.

Leaving a hasty note on my table containing an unconditional surrender of my apartments, and as nearly as I could estimate, the amount due for board, I packed my valise and peeped into the hall. The way was clear; not a human being was to be seen. In another moment the street door of that mansion closed behind me forever.

At the corner where I meant but Julia—the Julia, looking lovelier than ever. Scarce conscious of what I was doing, I halted before her and exclaimed,

"Why, Miss Darley, how came you here? I thought you were in your own room."

"So I was a few moments ago," she returned, with a frank smile. "I have only been round the corner to see the doctor."

"The doctor?" I echoed, with some anxiety. "You surely are not ill, Miss Darley?"

"Oh no; but the fact is, I am anxious concerning aunt. It is perhaps wrong to tell you and yet—"

Of course I protested that she was doing exactly the right thing; that I would be only too happy, etc., etc. Meanwhile we found ourselves walking slowly up the avenue.

"It is very strange," she continued, as we moved on together. "Aunt has never shown symptoms of anything of this kind before, though, perhaps, I notice it more now that I am about to leave her. Did you not know it?" observing my startled look.

"I am going next week to live with another relative in Twenty-third Street. Aunt has been so absorbed of late in her plan of hiring a house and taking boarders that it may have been too much excitement for her. She acts very, very strangely. I really fear that she is becoming deranged."

"Indeed!"

"Yes. When I returned home this morning after my drawing lesson I found her in the most singular state of mind imaginable. She is nearly forty, you know, yet she declared she felt herself to be too young to keep a boarding-house, and must give up the idea entirely. Then she asked me how many bridesmaids I liked at a wedding, and hinted something about the iron bands of secrecy, and that there was no time no age with love, and ever so many other strange things. Next she wrote a

letter and when I offered to post it for her she declared she would not trust it even in an angel's hands, and flew out of the room with it, begging me, for Heaven's sake to stay where I was. After she came in again she seated herself by the window and sighed, then looked up to the sky and smiled—oh so strangely!"

"Dear me!" I ejaculated, feeling that I must say something.

"Yes, but that isn't half. In a few moments a piece of a boy's kite, or something of that kind fluttered down by the window, and would you believe? she actually snatched it from the string, looked at it an instant, pressed it to her lips, and then ran up to the landlady's room. Soon she came down again, looking just as pale as—any thing. Then she clasped her hands and exclaimed, 'I have decided!' (wasn't that queer?) and kissed me, and ran out of the room, begging me on no account to move until her return."

"Dear me!" I exclaimed again for want of something better to say.

"Well, do you know, in a little while she came back, oh, in such a rage! So mad, too, because I had been named after her; and when I implored her to tell me what was the matter she shook her head fiercely at me and said 'All the scoundrels were not dead yet.' Oh, I'm sure she's crazy," added the poor girl in a distressed tone.

"Undoubtedly," said I, solemnly.

"The doctor can't go to her for two hours yet. What shall I do, Mr. Smith? Oh, it's dreadful!"

Thus appealed to, I decided to make a clean breast of the whole affair. Forgetting my bashfulness, forgetting the heavy valise hanging from my left hand, I told her all, my love, my sufferings, my day's adventures, my present hope.

It was better there—there in the crowded avenue—for her veil hid her blushes and our faltering tones did not disturb the passers-by. Once she laughed—once she sighed "Poor aunt!" and at last, when we were nearly up to Fifteenth Street, she said in reply to a delicate hint,

"Oh yes, I am sure Aunt Emily will be most happy to have you call. It is No. 40."

"I shall be very grateful to Aunt Emily," I persisted; "but her niece—will she be glad to see me?"

Oh how beautiful a blush is through a black dotted veil, and how plainly one can see when a little hand trembles, even when it is steadied by a parasol!

"Certainly, Mr. Smith. I am always happy to see my friends."

It was non-committed to be sure; but I am naturally sanguine, and a young lady isn't apt to say "I-r-e-n-d-a" as though she could scarcely speak, unless she means more than she is willing to express—at least I found it to be so in Julia's case.

So you see, reader, I could not fall in love at twenty-seven, as I had intended, or with that tall, stately, dark-haired girl, because I met Julia in the mean time. Her eyes seem to grow bluer and her hair more golden every day; still I am satisfied, and very, very glad that things "happened" as they did.

Aunt Julia and I are pretty good friends now. She, too is married. It was a short courtship; but the doctor makes her a capital husband, in spite of Miss Green's malicious remark that a "widower with four children wasn't much of a bargain."

REMEMBER HOME. Fortunate, unexpectably fortunate is the young man that has a home that he loves, and dear ones nestled there, to whom his heart goes out in immeasurable yearnings of affection. The youth who has come to the city to seek his fortune, is guarded, as by an angel from heaven when he carries fresh in memory the picture of a humble cottage home, which shelters the dear and venerated being who gave him birth. The thrill of her loving touch as she laid her hand upon his head in blessing, ere he turned his footsteps towards the great city, shall hold him ever in the path of life and charm the tempter away. And still more blessed is he if he has to devote a portion of his wages to that home, and those dear ones whom he loves. In such a case his earnings are hallowed with sacredness which communicates itself to his character, and is exhibited in blossoms of noble dutifulness. The consciousness that the wages of his toil gladden and beautify and make comfortable.

Old Parson M.—of Toringford was a queer sort of man. One time when his congregation had most of them, fairly disposed themselves for their afternoon nap, he startled them as well as their ideas of propriety, by asking in his loudest tone:

"What's the price of butter?"

At another time, some strangers coming to church with him, the congregation paid more attention to them than they did to him. Losing all patience, he stopped in his sermon, and said:

"Those folks in my pew are my cousins from H., so you needn't stare at them any more."

BREVITIES.

The more vigorous and elevated a man is, the higher tenderness he is capable of—as on high trees the fruit rounds itself into milder and sweeter form than on low ones.

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," said a mother to a child. "Well, then, mamma, let us eat the cranberry pie that is in the safe."

Mr. Day advertises the loss of his dog; Brown hopes he will succeed in finding him; for if "every dog has his day," he doesn't see why every Day should not have his dog.

"Oh, I am so glad you like birds. What kind do you most admire?" said a young wife to her husband. "Ahem! Well I think a good turkey, with plenty of seasoning," said the husband, "is about as nice as any."

A nobleman once asked a clergyman, who was dining at the bottom of the table, why the goose was always placed next to the Parson? "Really," said he, "I can give no reason for it; but your question is so odd, that I shall never see a goose again without thinking of your lordship."

The ladies of East Tennessee are represented as unquestionably loyal. They improve every opportunity to "kiss the dear old flag," and now and then kiss its good looking defenders.

Formerly women were prohibited from marrying until they had upon a set of bed-furniture, and till their wedding they were called spineters, which continues to this day in all legal proceedings.

It is not the quantity of meat so much as the cordiality of the host, and cheerfulness of the guests, that makes the feast.

Miss Tucker says it's with old bachelors as with old wood; it is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

Man is a glorious poem; each life a canto, each day a line. The melody plays feebly at first upon the trembling chords of his little heart, but with him gains power and beauty as it sweeps onward, until at last the final notes die away, far above the world amidst the melodies of heaven.

Put a good face upon everything, unless you are so ugly that you can't.

He is a happy man, not whom others may think, but who thinks himself to be so.

A man's good fortune often turns his head; his bad fortune as often averts the heads of his friends.

AGERMAN JURYMAN. The district court of our northern counties was in session, last summer, and after the first day's business was over, lawyers and others were sitting out before the hotel, when a long, lank unsophisticated countryman came up and unceremoniously made himself one of 'em, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, I wish you'd go on with this court, for I want to go home—I left Betsey looking out."

"Ah!" said one of the lawyers, "pray what detain you at court?"

"Why, sir," said the countryman, "I am fetched here as a jury, and they say if I go home they'll have to find me; and they mightn't do that as I live a good piece off."

"What jury are you on?" asked one of the lawyers.

"What jury?"

"Yes, what jury? Is it the grand or traverse jury?"

"Grand or traverse jury? Dad fetched if I know."

"Well," said the lawyer, "did the judge charge you?"

"Well, squire," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and kinder bosses over the crowd, gin' us a talk but I don't know whether he charged anything or not."

There was an explosion, and two or three of the legal gentlemen tumbled of their chairs.

WELL ANSWERED. On a certain occasion a noted infidel borrowed a sum of money from the late Dr. Lathrop of West Springfield, Mass. When he came to pay it he thought to pose the doctor by an argument from the Bible. "You ought not to take interest for this money, for the Jews were forbidden to take usury!" "Oh no," said the doctor; the Jews were indeed forbidden to take usury from their own people, but they were allowed to take usury from the heathen." The application was too direct to be mistaken, and the man was quite willing to drop the argument and pay the money.

A lady friend ours was in Chicago the other day, and was asked by her cousin how she liked the Balmoral stocking. "Oh, very well," was the reply. "Well, I don't," said the cousin, "nor will I wear them either; I'll be hanged if I make a barber's pole of my leg for the sake of being fashionable!"

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 1, 1864.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR.

SAMUEL CONY,

OF AUGUSTA.

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 our 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 Commissioner 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.

WM. W. BOLSTER,
JONAS GREENE,
JAMES W. CLARK,
OREN FOSTER,
JOSEPH H. HARRIS,
EUGENE W. WOODBURY,
T. F. CLEAVES.

John C. Fremont.

We have always been the special friend of John C. Fremont. Our readers know this very well, for we have often given them evidence of this fact. We were among the first that favored his nomination to the Presidency in 1856 and after he became our standard bearer we supported him with all our might. When he issued his famous emancipation Proclamation as military commander of the Western department, and the President overruled it we stood by Fremont then and contended he ought to have been sustained. When he was superseded by an officer of inferior rank, and asked to be relieved from his command, then too we said he was right in the abstract although the policy might be doubtful. And all the way along we have contended he ought to have been placed in a command suitable to his rank. In these things we repeat what we have often said before, that Gen. Fremont has been wronged, and had just reason to complain. But how stands the case now? The letter of acceptance written by the General after his recent nomination to the Presidency has brought a "change over the spirit of our dream." When he accepts that nomination upon a platform, which with two single exceptions, the copperheads declare is acceptable to them, we say Gen. Fremont is no longer worthy the confidence of the loyal men and women of the country. If Gen. Fremont had his private griefs, it was no way to assuage them by going over to the enemy, deserting his old well tried friends who had stood by him through evil report and good report and stood ready to do battle for him again, the first proper opportunity that should be offered. In his letter of acceptance he assumes the very positions taken by Vallandigham and his treasonable followers, and uses the same arguments we hear from the mouths of the copperheads all over the North. In truth and in fact his letter is a bid for the copperhead nomination at Chicago; and it is further true that a very large element in the so called democratic party are in favor of his nomination at that convention. It is in plain that we record these facts. We deeply regret that a gentleman standing so high in the affections and good will of the American people, should in an evil hour be betrayed into an abandonment of not only his friends but his principles. But Gen. Fremont, however much he may have been idolized by the loyal men and women of the country, will find they will never follow him when he takes a position that gives aid and comfort to northern traitors and southern rebels. If Gen. Fremont bent upon political suicide turns his back upon his old friends and throws himself into the arms of those who have for years traduced and abused him, thinks he will longer find favor with the former he will be woefully mistaken. He will reap the same reward which is times past has been meted out to others who have "gone over to the enemy." In this terrible hour when the life and existence of the government is in peril, when the crisis is nearing upon which is suspended all that is dear to us as free men and Christians, when the whole world is gazing and looking on in breathless silence, when civilization shudders and humanity weeps tears of blood; no man can array himself against his government and live. We do not say Fremont is a traitor, for we would cast the veil of charity over any such fearful apprehensions, but we do say when he arrays himself against the administration in its efforts to crush out the rebellion he forfeits the confidence of his old friends and supporters and no longer deserves their respect and esteem. Fremont at the head of his "forlorn hope" will in the next Presidential campaign go down at the head of the columns, and with this will perish the last hopes of a lofty ge-

nism who in an evil hour made a fearful mistake fatal alike to his hopes and his ambitions.

Intemperance and Crime.

During a recent official visit to the Maine State Prison, we determined to satisfy ourselves so far as that institution was concerned, of the truth of the oft repeated remark that a great majority of the crimes committed against the State are caused by the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks. During our stay, it was thought advisable to call in certain well behaved, well disposed prisoners and let them "tell their own stories" before the Gov. and Council. Thirty of their number were either directly or indirectly examined, and TWENTY-EIGHT OF THIS NUMBER, acknowledged that before their conviction of the offense for which they are imprisoned, they were intemperate. A large number declared they committed the offense when drunk. One convict who is now serving out his second term, (both offences being for assaults on females, and the last time upon his own daughter with an intent to commit a heinous offense) said he was intoxicated upon both occasions and knew nothing what he did. When sober all his neighbors say he is one of the best of citizens. Nearly every case of murder, either with malice aforethought, or manslaughter, was caused by rum. If we had time we could give the particulars in a large number of cases, but suffice it to say that the records of the Maine State Prison show that at least SEVEN-EIGHTHS of the convicts came there either directly or indirectly through the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks. What a terrible record is this? what a "temperance lecture" it is to us all—what an appeal to the temperance men and women of Maine to wage a war of extermination against King Alcohol and all his forces. We found three women in the Prison, all three of whom were intemperate, and two of whom were common rumblers before going there. With statistics like these staring us in the face, not only at Thomaston, but in every Penitentiary all over the land, how strange it is that there is so much indifference in the community and among Christians upon the great subject of temperance. We spend our tens of thousands every year to bring offenders to justice without putting forth a single effort to remove the great procuring cause of all crime. We look with comparative indifference upon the thousands of bell holes and grog shops in full blast all over our land where crime is manufactured by wholesale where young men and old men, and even women are transformed into demons. We make no attempt to extinguish these fires of perdition but let them burn on in full blast consuming as with the besom of destruction the highest interests, the purest minds, the kindest affections. Like the lava of the volcano, spreading destruction and desolation over the fair heritage of God.

LIEUT. EDWARD P. CHAPLIN. The commanding officer of Co. L, 1st Me. Heavy Artillery, in a recent letter speaks of Edward P. Chaplin, formerly of North Waterford, late of Co. L, who was killed in the action of the 19th of May, near Spotsylvania Court House: "I can truly say he was a good and faithful soldier and a whole souled man, kind hearted and good to all. He had many friends in the company. He went into the battle as brave as a lion and died fighting for his country's flag and honor. Peace to his ashes."

Mr. Chaplin was one of four young men who entered the service early last winter from the same neighborhood. In the battle above referred to in which their regiment suffered terribly and covered itself with glory, the other three were wounded. Of these, Daniel W. Kilbourne, a young man of great worth died soon after in the Finley Hospital at Washington. The other two, Wm. W. Kilbourne and Daniel Greene have been transferred to Maine, where their wounds will soon be healed, and their health restored.

SEVENTH MAINE BATTERY. A dispatch says Capt. Twitchell's battery has been in the 9th (Burnside's) Corps, and has had constant service since May 4th. From that date to June 1st, they were every day in line of battle or on the march. They have gained the approval of the chief of artillery, who would not allow their guns to be reduced to four, as with most of the batteries, but said they must be retained in their full number, for he had tried them at every fight and skirmish and knew what they were in their discipline and skill.

The battery has lost some material in action, and five men. We append a list: May 12th, Jas. H. Hall killed; Chas. O. Randall, left cheek, severe; Wm. R. Bean, leg off. May 17th, Frank A. Rodwell, foot. June 3d, Jas. R. Niles right shoulder and jaw broken.

The men are suffering for rest, having most of the time been on the picket line, but are of good cheer and of full faith. [Bangor Whig.]

The statement that the wife of Mr. Cyrus Thurlow, of Woodstock, had received a letter from him since his death was reported, we regret to learn is not confirmed. His comrade, Mr. Whittemore of No. Par. who was wounded, and has reached home, says he fell on the field, and he has no doubt of his death. The report came to us in such a manner that we could see no reason to doubt its correctness.

A dispatch says that Col. Chamberlain is reported doing well, and it is thought will recover. Gen. Grant has recommended his appointment as a Brigadier.

Aid for the Soldiers.

Ed. Democrat: On the occasion of the funeral sermon of Mr. Harlen Benson, referred to in the Democrat of the 10th inst. it was thought we could not better testify our appreciation of the character and services of the departed than by sending help to his surviving suffering comrades in arms. And as we had just received an appeal from the Christian Commission, a subscription was taken up for that organization amounting to \$26.00. Twenty-two of which has been forwarded, also a small box of bandages and some luxuries for the soldiers.

This with the barrels of vegetables, &c. forwarded in the Spring to the Sanitary Commission shows that the people of this community generally sympathize with those who peril their all to uphold the government, and preserve to us our rights and privileges. W. R.

No. Paris, June 24, 1864.

In response to the urgent appeal for articles of comfort and necessity for sick and wounded soldiers, the ladies of Sumner and Hartford sent forward to the Maine State Soldiers Relief Association nearly 200 lbs. of dried fruit, with a quantity of elderberry wine, some jelly and various packages of Tea, Maple Sugar, &c. &c., also 30 pillows and cushions, 8 pair pillow cases, 10 sheets, 16 shirts, 16 towels, 3 handkerchiefs, 4 pair socks, 1-2 bushel of lint, 128 rolls bandages, some 50 lbs. old linen, together with pin cushions, salve, pain killer, and other small fixings; and at the same time sent \$25 to the Christian Commission, in all amounting certainly to \$100 in value, and this we shall do over again, if we do not hear from our sister towns soon.

We learn that Mr. Samuel P. Stetson of Co. C, 32d Me., from Sumner, recently lost his right arm. He was out on picket duty and moved up a little nearer the rebels, so as to get a good shot, when his right arm was badly shattered by a rebel ball, rendering amputation necessary. SUMNER.

FROM THE 32ND REG. A letter received at Norway this week, dated June 19th, one mile from Petersburg Va., gives the following list of casualties in Co. B, 32d Reg. Me. Vols. Capt. Noyes.

Privates.—Henry N. Judkins, wounded, left arm, slightly.
Almond Richardson, right leg severely.
Alvano Farris, arm slightly.
Herbert Smith, Hip, severely.
Henry O. Eaton, shoulder, since died.
O. O. Stetson, left arm, severely.
S. N. Stetson, arm, severely.
J. Thurston, foot, severely.
Peter Y. Bean, hand, severely.
Sergeant A. Gossell, killed.
Corp. Freeman H. M. Shackley, wounded in left knee, since had his leg amputated.

Capt. Amos F. Noyes was wounded in his shoulder and side, slightly. Lieut. Col. Brown was wounded in arm and side, not seriously. Col. Wentworth and the Major are sick.

BROWNFIELD. The following are the delegates chosen to the several conventions: State Convention.—Samuel Stickney, Wm. H. Bean, John H. Allen.
District.—Isaac Spring, David S. Cram, Nathaniel Hill, Jr.
County.—Thomas P. Cleaves, Cephas W. Gray, Eber E. Rice, Nathaniel Hill, Jr.

In consequence of the repairs being made on the building, the Court room will not be in suitable condition to accommodate the County Convention to-day, and it will assemble at the Academy in this village.

RAILROAD CHANGE. The time of running trains on the Grand Trunk was changed last Monday. They now leave Portland at 7 A. M., and 1.25 P. M. Trains leave South Paris for Portland at 5.45 and 11.20 A. M. and for Island Pond at 9.20 A. M. and 4.10 P. M.

JAS. MERRILL, of Norway, Co. M, heavy Artillery, was killed in the fight near Spotsylvania Court House, in the repulse of Ewell's corps. He fell nobly doing his duty. He was 45 years of age.

FRANK J. DUNHAM, son of Mr. James Dunham of No. Paris, was shot through his head, June 1st, in a charge on the enemy, and died instantly. He belonged to Co. F, 9th Maine Regiment. Funeral services will be held at the church at No. Paris, next Sabbath, by Rev. Mrs. Parker. His remains will be buried with Masonic honors.

GILES K. CLIFFORD, Co. F, 17th Maine Regiment, died at the Wilderness Hospital, May 29th. He was wounded in his knee, and submitted to amputation, but it seems did not rally.

CONVENIENT. A female "seer" whose labels were seen about town last week, has adopted an entirely new plan. Besides blank spaces in which to fill the time and place of visit, she has a blank left for the name, so that she can figure under as many aliases as she chooses. The copy we saw stated that she stopped at the "Atlantic House," which we considered highly suggestive of a thorough application of the water cure treatment.

The Buckfield Powder Mills resumed operations last Monday. They are employed on government powder.

PARIS. The following delegates are chosen for the County Convention. H. G. Brown, W. A. Rust, F. A. Young, J. T. Clark, H. Hubbard, H. N. Bolster, E. F. Stone, Alex. S. Thayer.

Bethel Items.

The hail storm last week was very severe. It extended a distance of 20 miles in the space of 5 or 10 minutes. On Swans Hill the hail stones mingled with dirt remained from Monday till Thursday. We never saw so much rain fall in five minutes as during the shower.

TROUT FISHING. We thought we would try our hand last week at trout fishing and tell as large a story as anybody. Started for the meadow, thermometer among the 90's. Cut a pole after a severe battle with the mosquitoes. Put on a worm for bait; caught the hook in an old log, ran our arm into the water to the shoulder to unhitch it. Tried again, no bite, groped along through the bushes, got one faint nibble, which encouraged us. Fought mosquitoes and in three minutes killed 517. Cut our line from the pole and ran for home.

The effect of the frost on vegetation two weeks since was very remarkable. In the same hill of corn two or three shoots would be killed into the ground so as not to sprout again, while a spear or two would be untouched. Sometimes several hills would be left in succession untouched, while another series would be killed most effectually. Fields much subject to frost were not affected. We also had an opportunity of witnessing the effect of different coverings as protection. Where a newspaper was placed over plants and did not touch them, they escaped the frost, but a piece of brown paper did not save them. One man covered his cucumber plants with wilted rhubarb leaves and lost them all. The same effect was produced by linen sheets. Plants froze through a glass tumbler where they touched the glass.

From letters received, the 12th Me. Reg. arrived at New Orleans the 16th inst., and are encamped at Carrollton.

There was a hail storm at the head of Sunday river on Sunday night.

Daniel Stearns of Co. I, 5th Me. Reg. arrived home this week. He has been twice wounded, once at Fredericksburg, through the hand, and recently at Spotsylvania, through the arm.

Mr. George Parsons of this town had his arm broken recently, while sawing wood at the Depot.

While on an excursion to Mt. Farwell in Albany, last week we discovered the finest specimen of mineral for jewelry, we have ever seen in Oxford Co. It is a beryl an inch in length, clear and without fracture. We shall have it set in a pin for our own use as soon as we can find some gold from Maine. Oxford County has recently furnished some very rare minerals in addition to those already having a world wide renown.

Mr. J. Alden Smith, formerly publisher of the Bethel Courier, left last week for Colorado. He is employed as an agent for one of the gold mines in that country. If there is any gold there he will be pretty sure to find it.

Peter Bean arrived home recently from Libby Prison, where he was glad to get a lean dog to eat. His clothes were all worn out from him below his waist, and he would stand up as long as possible, dreading to sit or lie down amid the filth and vermin. He says the truth has not yet been half told of the dreadful sufferings of the prisoners there.

Rev. Mr. Allen, of the Freewill Baptist church has removed to Canton, in this County where he preaches a part of the time.

We are informed that A. S. Adams, Esq., the Superintendent of the Portland and Oxford Central railroad, succeeded in purchasing a quantity of railroad iron in Havana, at a good figure. This will enable him to lay down the track to Hartford, near Col. Parsons' residence. The road will be opened to Canton, as soon as the balance of iron required can be obtained.

WOOL. A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal, writing from New Portland, says the clip of wool promises to be smaller than usual, in consequence of the losses of sheep from disease. Sales have been made from 80 to 95 cents; and one contractor will pay 98 for choice lots. It should be borne in mind that the Somerset wool is of very fine quality, great effort having been made within a few years to improve the sheep in that vicinity. They have introduced the best buck ever in the State the present season.

The young people at Oxford are to celebrate the Fourth with a dance in Jones' Grove in the afternoon.

APPOINTMENTS. The Postmaster General has appointed Isaac W. Andrews, postmaster at Woodstock, in the place of John C. Andrews, resigned; and Augustus J. Knight, postmaster at East Rutherford, in the place of P. S. Mitchell resigned.

The 5th Maine Regiment, Col. Edwards, arrived in Portland, Tuesday afternoon. 16 officers and 150 privates return. The remainder having re-enlisted, have been united to the 6th.

A base ball match between the best nine of Bowdoin College and Harvard, will be played in Portland on the 4th, for a purse of \$75.00. Most of the students of each college will be present.

The brother of Lieut. Bearce, of the Maine 32d, whose death was last week copied into our paper from the Mail, writes the Press that the report is incorrect. Lieut. B. was wounded, but is in hospital, and will be all right very soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22d, 1864.

Editor Democrat: Having been occupied in common with many other Maine men, in ministering somewhat to the wants of our wounded in hospitals here, it has occurred to me that perhaps a list of some of the patriots from your section of the country may be useful to you. The friends of dangerously wounded men in these hospitals should either come on here and nurse them, or provide in some way for more particular attentions than they can receive from the employees of government. Many lives are lost from insufficient attention. The brave boys—brave as well on the bed of sickness and death, as on the battlefield—feldom make complaints, but there is much incompetency and indifference on the part of some surgeons and hospital nurses. The thanks of the wounded and their friends are due to Senator Fessenden. His name, as you doubtless know is very potent in Washington, and I have always found him ready to listen and aid in this cause, though overburdened with duties that leave him entirely exhausted at the close of the days session. Our State Agency assisted by many citizens, is doing a noble work, and I may say generally that the Maine men are not behind those of any State in the Union in zeal for the care of their wounded, but only consider the numbers of those requiring attention! I have reported the names of 240 from the hospitals mentioned on the enclosed list, and many have been sent to Philadelphia, Maine and New York. We can only pray that the God of battles will give us glorious results for such terrible losses.

Yours truly,

Armory Square Hospital, June 21.—Franklin Lane, Co. C, 17th, Oxford, rheumatism; Henry Green, K, 17th, Portland, right leg amputated; Sanford A. Carpenter, D, 20th, Portland, abdomen; Thos. H. Jordan, H, 17th, Harrison, left arm amputated; Charles A. Warren, H, 17, Standish, abdomen.

Mount Pleasant Hospital, June 19.—Wm. H. Hall, I, 19th, E. Auburn, gun shot wound, leg; Levi W. French, L, 1st Heavy Art., Greenwood, gun shot wound in both arms; David T. Pierce, D, 1st H. Art., Lewiston, fever; Frank I. Bodwell, 7th Battery, Rumford, left foot.

Emory Hospital June 8th.—Jas. H. Verrill, F, 7th, Dixmont, thumb amputated; Alb. K. Snell, Oxford; Cyrus Chaplain, H, 17th, Naples, gun shot wound right leg; Cornelius Fitzpatrick, K, 17th, Lewiston, gun shot wound, groin; Horace Howes, K, 1st Heavy Artillery, Dixmont, gun shot wound, thigh; F. L. Andrews, B, 32d, E. Sumner, debility; N. P. Mason, I, 32d, Dedham, debility.

MEXICO, June 27th, 1864.

Editor Democrat: I send you the following items:

Died, June 4th, Henry T. Eaton of Rumford, member of Capt. Noyes Co., 32d Reg. of wounds received in the breast, June 1st. He was a son of Osgood Eaton, who died a year ago, at or near New Orleans.

Levi Hayes who was slightly wounded in the hand at Pleasant Hill, died of chronic diarrhoea on board one of the boats coming down the Red river. Also of the same complaint, Van R. Eastman, both residents of Mexico, and members of the Maine 29th Reg. Capt. Pray's Co.

Wounded, June 5th, Corp. Charles E. Chase, of Milton Pl., Co. B, 32d Reg.; also Peter Bean, same Co. and Reg.

Recently died, John A. Phelps of Byron, on board boat, coming down Red river, a member of 29th Maine Reg.

Harrison F. Whitman, Capt. Pray's Co., 29th Reg., died in Hospital at New Orleans recently. He was from Mexico, making six in killed and died from this town.

The hail storm one week ago to-day reached Byron and Roxbury and did much damage, drifting around the building so that the farmers had to shovel hail from their barn doors before they could open them. YOUNG, &c.

The Methodist Church at South Paris has voted their Pastor, Rev. A. F. Barnard, leave of absence for a few weeks, and he is now away on a tour with a view to visit friends and enjoy a short season of rest and relaxation.

We wish him a pleasant and prosperous journey and a speedy and safe return. His pulpit is to be supplied in his absence by Rev. Mr. Covell of Pownal, Rev. Mr. Hillman of Mechanic Falls, and Rev. Mr. Colby, Presiding Elder. C.

EARLY PEAR. In the garden of David Knapp, Esq., at So. Paris, the pears are well filled out for cooking, and some well near ripe. He has the start of everybody in this region; and with praiseworthy self-denial is ripening the whole crop of his very early variety for seed.

The editor of the Press virtually confesses his inability to decide whether "bog trout" and resalpin belong to the same family. Henceforth let trout anglers beware how they cast their "pearls" into his porringer.

The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser is in error in saying that Spencer's is the only case for twenty years in which copy of the record has been made up by the Clerk. An examination will disclose a full record forwarded from Oxford County, within one year.

It is suggested that a Publishers Convention be held in Portland, on Friday, 8th inst. We have seen but one paper that opposed the movement.

Union League Platform.

A Convention of delegates of the Union Leagues was recently held at Baltimore, and adopted the following platform—short and expressive:

1st. Resolved, That we will support the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war, to the complete and final suppression of the rebellion, and to this we pledge all our energies and efforts.

2d. Resolved, That slavery, being the cause of the rebellion and the bond of union among traitors, ought to be abolished without delay; and it is the sense of this organization that slavery in all forms should be prohibited by an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

3d. Resolved, That we hereby approve of the principles involved in the policy known as the "Monroe doctrine."

4th. Resolved, That the confiscation act of Congress should be promptly and vigorously enforced, and that homesteads on the lands confiscated under it should be granted to our soldiers and others who have been made indigent by the acts of traitors and rebels.

5th. Resolved, That every person who bears arms in defence of the national flag is entitled, without distinction of color or nationality, to the protection of the government he defends to the full extent of that government's power.

6th. Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy.

Spenser, who murdered Warden Tinker, of the Maine State Prison, about thirteen months since, was hanged in the prison yard, on Friday last. On the gallows he acknowledged the justice of the sentence, but averred that he must have been insane when he committed the deed. This plea, a reporter does not seem disposed to admit for the reason that he tells with remarkable distinctness all the events that occurred on the day of the murder. The prisoner had been baptised, and received the sacrament of the Catholic church, which he said was about as near right as any. His body was given into the charge of the priest and has been buried in the catholic burying ground at Rockland.

Gov. Seymour did not succeed in causing to be indicted all the parties engaged in suppressing the Journal of Commerce and News. The Grand Jury reported that they considered it "inexpedient to examine into the matter presented in the Executive communication."

The island section of the new stone dam was completed Tuesday night. It is 170 feet long, and at the deepest point 17 feet high. Work on this section commenced last Oct. Workmen have been engaged for the past fortnight in preparing the ledge at the bottom of the river for the reception of the granite of the last section, that next to the saw mill, which is also 170 feet in length. It is expected that this section will be completed before winter, thus finishing what will be perhaps the best dam of its size in New England. From 50 to 75 hands are now employed. [Lewiston Journal.]

MAINE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. The sessions of the 40th Annual Meeting commenced at the 1st Bap. Church in this City on Tuesday. The attendance was good. Rev. J. W. Follett delivered the Convention sermon, and Rev. Mr. Ventres that to the Education Society. Rev. Drs. Champlin, Allen of Iowa, and Pond of this city made addresses on the subject of Education. [Jeffersonian.]

Lieut. Ruggles, reported killed, of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, is a son of Hon. Hiram Ruggles of Carmel.

The Franklin Patriot has been revived, in the old clothes of the defunct Kennebec Courier.

The Argus must not only "see double," but see different and distinct objects with each of its hundred eyes. A few days since it contained the "singular and sad" item that 400 wounded soldiers passing through this city for Augusta the Saturday evening previous, 130 had lost each a leg! A surgeon in the hospital at Augusta, where these soldiers were received, says there were 339 instead of 400, and that of the 228 in the ward in which he is employed, one hundred and eight were sick and one hundred and twenty wounded, not one of which had lost a leg nor an arm, which makes the singular part of the item true, if not in the same sense the writer intended. [Bangor Courier.]

WOUNDED MAINE SOLDIERS. The following list of Maine soldiers wounded in front of Petersburg, Va., arrived at Philadelphia, direct from City Point, June 22—

Eighth Regiment. Orrin Ford, A. F. Kimball, W. A. Bryant, Winthrop Tenny, C. F. Roberts, Thos. Maxim, J. N. Donnell, H. W. Towns, C. J. Holton.

Eleventh Regiment. Alonzo Carver, David Lowell, Joseph Platt, W. H. Hartford, M. Neddie, Dan. McFarland, Geo. W. Young, C. J. Layton, J. F. Clark, Joshua Furish.

Ninth Regiment. L. C. Bartlett, E. D. Casteller, Geo. W. Reynolds.

First Cavalry. T. J. Batchelder.

The New York Post publishes figures to show that the mean temperature of the last week was higher than during any week at the same period of the season for ten years.

The Arrostook Sunrise will not be published next week. The only compositor, a lady, is to be absent one week and singularly enough the Editor is to be absent about the same time. [Journal.]

War News.

BALTIMORE, June 27. The American correspondent at Point Lookout, writing under date of last Saturday, says that during the past ten days, over 2000 rebel prisoners have arrived. A large number of whom were captured in the recent attack on Petersburg. Over 600 rebel officers have been sent during the past week to Fort Delaware.

CAIRO, Ill., June 26. Memphis dates of the 24th, state that a train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was attacked by guerrillas near Collierville on the 23d inst. Two soldiers were killed and eight wounded. Two citizens were also killed and two wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 25. The War Department today received information from Hunter's command, which, having fulfilled the mission on which he was sent—the destruction of the railroad in the vicinity of Stanton, and of the Gordonsville and Lynchburg railroad, and an important portion of the James River canal—is successful. He was pressing to the point in Western Virginia to which he was ordered.

A dispatch from Grant's headquarters states that yesterday's Richmond papers say that a Union cavalry force, under Gen. Wilson, left Meade's corps at Prince George Court House, 42 miles south of Petersburg, and after tearing up some miles of railroad south of Petersburg, and also some miles of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, a considerable distance below Petersburg, moved next to the south side of the railroad connecting Petersburg with Lynchburg and were, day before yesterday, tearing that up also.

NEW YORK, 28th. The Herald's Fort tress Monroe correspondent, writing on the 24th, says news from Gen. Palmer's expedition into North Carolina to destroy the Wilmington and North Carolina railroad, is represented as an unlooked for success. The command destroyed the road and an immense quantity of government stores, captured a large number of prisoners and inflicted much other damage. The country is stripped of white inhabitants.

The Commercial's army letter of the 25th, states that Gen. Foster's force has probably been this attacked Chapin's bluff, and perhaps captured it. This would permit the erection of a strong counter work to operate against Fort Darling. A heavy line of entrenchments concentrating a sweeping fire on Drury's bluff is evidently the design of Gen. Grant.

The St. Louis Union says intelligence has reached that city that the 17th army corps, under Gen. Blair, has recently joined Sherman near Ackworth. Gen. Sherman's army, says the Union, is now the largest on the continent, and we may confidently expect to hear of his entrance into Atlanta any day.

WASHINGTON, June 28—4 P. M. To Major Gen. Dix.—The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Hunter:—

"I have the honor to report that our expedition has been extremely successful, inflicting great injury upon the enemy and victorious."

Running short of ammunition and finding it impossible to collect supplies while in the presence of an enemy believed to be superior to our force in numbers, and constantly receiving reinforcements from Richmond, and other points, I deemed it necessary to withdraw, and have succeeded in doing so, without serious loss, to this point where we have met with abundant supplies of food.

A detailed report of our operations will be forwarded immediately. The command is in excellent heart and health, and ready, after a few days rest, for service in any direction."

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 28. To Major Gen. Dix.—A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday, 27th, 2 P. M., at his headquarters, reports no operations in front except from our own guns, which fire into the bridge at Petersburg from a distance of 2,000 yards.

All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed, and some of them badly. A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received this morning, reports that yesterday noon June 27th, an unsuccessful attack was made by our forces on the enemy's position, which resulted in a loss to us of between 2,000 and 3,000. The following particulars are given:

Pursuant to my orders of the 24th, a diversion was made on each flank of the enemy, especially down the Sanderson Road. At 8 P. M. Gen. McPherson attacked at the southwest end of Kennew, and Thomas at a point about a mile further south. At the same time the skirmishers and artillery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire. Neither attack succeeded, through both columns reached the enemy's works, which are very strong.

Gen. McPherson reports his loss at about 500, and Thomas 2,000. The loss is particularly heavy in general and field officers. Gen. Hooker is reported to be mortally wounded; also Col. Dan McCook, commanding a brigade, Col. Rice, of the 57th Ohio, very seriously; Col. Burshall, of the 40th Illinois, and Augustine, of the 50th Illinois are killed.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

At the State Convention at Augusta, on Wednesday, Gov. Cony was renominated by acclamation.

Notice to the Booksellers

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Norton's, Webb and Quackenbush's Grammar. The Progressive Grammar, by Webb & Quackenbush.

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Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim to mis-placed confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

MARRIED.

In Backfield, June 26, by Rev. C. H. Carlton, Capt. John E. Byrnes, M. M. Reg. to Miss Emma F. Spaulding, all of Backfield.

DIED.

At Hamden Hospital, near Fortunate Moore, B. B. Daniel A. Bean, son of Capt. Sylvanus B. Bean, of Backfield, aged 18 years. Deceased was a member of the 11th Me. Regt. and died from wounds received in battle on the 21st inst.

In Backfield, June 27th, of Diphtheria, after an illness of five days, Elmer Robinson, only son of Nathaniel T. and Amanda R. Stone, aged nine years and seven months.

In Backfield, June 28th, Mrs. George S. wife of Luther P. Tucker, aged 80 years.

In Albany June 21st, Helen, age 21 years daughter of George and Louisa French.

May 28, Samuel Shuman aged 20 years.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT!

Insure in the Best!

HOWE & BROOKS,

WEST PARIS, ME.

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.

WOOLEN 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.

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 J. 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.

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

trains will leave Station, for Boston and all intermediate Stations, at 9:20 A. M. Returning, leave Mechanic Falls for Summer at 3:20 P. M.

Stage connects at Summer for Canton, Peru and Dixfield.

Commencing as above, an extra train from Backfield will start at 5 A. M. (and each succeeding Tuesday morning further south) 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-power, on which it is situated, which is one of the best in the State. Said mill has three runs of stone, runs crackle, but with all the modern improvements, and a good substantial house attached 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.

FRANKMAN GRIFFITH.
Dixfield, June 6th, 1864.

SPRINGFIELD
Fire Insurance Comp'y,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS.

JOHN W. MUNGER, PORTLAND.
GEN. AGENT FOR MAINE.

The undersigned is prepared to write all kinds of insurable property in this well known company at low rates.

FARM BUILDINGS, insured for five years for from one to one hundred per cent, being only 20 to 30 cents per year.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

THOMAS WITT.

AGENT FOR NORWAY AND VICINITY.
Noting School Committees to select a uniform system of text-books to be used in the schools of the town, due notice of which selection shall be given, and any text-book of any town, shall be introduced into the schools of any town, shall 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 at the schools of Paris, viz:

Town & Hollen's Progressive Speller. Cornell's Geographical Series. Quackenbush's Grammar. Quackenbush's English Grammar.

The Speller, part of the series of Geographies, and the History and Civics, are in use to several schools in this town, and the selection is hereafter given to the committee may be secured and the materials sent 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. F. MAXIM, S. S. C. T. HERSEY, C. R. RUSSELL, Paris, May 28, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. By virtue of a License from the Probate Court of Oxford County, given to me by public or private sale, on the premises, on Monday, July 23, 1864, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of Wm. B. Tuttle, late of Hallowell in the County of Oxford, deceased, as will produce the sum of four hundred dollars.

JOS. BARROWS, Adm'r.
June 21, 1864.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Notice is hereby given that Wm. Lewis, of Backfield, County of Oxford, State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage dated July 19, 1862, and recorded with the Oxford Records, book 126, page 609, conveyed to Lucius Loring of Backfield, a certain piece of land situated in Backfield, the same on which the said Lewis now lives, and the same conveyed to him by S. A. Bumpus, by his deed dated July 7, A. D. 1858, 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 now in force.

Dated this 20th day of June, A. D. 1864.

LUCIUS LORING.

To the Honorable E. W. Woodbury, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

BENJAMIN HEALD, administrator on the estate of Nathan Waring late of Wrentham 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. He therefore prays your Honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale, and convey all or so much of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

BENJAMIN HEALD.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at L. & L. within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1864.

On the petition aforesaid Ordered, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the third Tuesday of July next, at ten 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.

STATE OF MAINE.
To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

RESPECTFULLY represents, Anna Harrison of Lovell in said County, that James E. Harrison of said Lovell, and James W. Eastman late of said Lovell, deceased, on the 31st day of February, 1860, and during the lifetime of the said Eastman, jointly made a legal contract to convey in said Lovell, being in No. 42 in the 4th Division, except what has since the date of said contract, by my consent, to said Harrison and Eastman, been conveyed to John G. Hanks, that said Eastman died without making said conveyance, and was prevented by his death from so doing; and that your petitioner has paid nearly all the debt of said contract to be by him paid before receiving said conveyance; and all that was due at the time of said Eastman's decease; and that the conditions were then by him all fulfilled, and that the balance unpaid thereon is now due, and when the same became due he was and still is ready to perform all the conditions of said agreement on his part as by the terms thereof, that these remain due thereon about thirty dollars as nearly as I can compute the same.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your Honor will order James E. Harrison, administrator of the goods and estate of said Eastman, to pay said contract so far as said Eastman if alive might do into effect, and convey said real estate and so much thereof as said Eastman at his decease owned and owned, in your petitioner, on payment by her of any balance as may be required.

Dated at Lovell this 22d day of June, A.D. 1864.

AMOS HARRISON.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Lovell, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of June, 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 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 granted.

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

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of June, A.D. 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, that all persons interested may attend on the third Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at a Court of Probate then to be held at Paris, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy of petition and order of Court thereon.—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

JACOB T. LINNELL, administrator on the estate of Sarah J. Wileston late of Oxford in said County, deceased, respectfully represents: That the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which she owed at the time of her death, by the sum of five hundred dollars. Your petitioner therefore prays your Honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and convey all or so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

JACOB T. LINNELL.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of June, A.D. 1864.

Ordered, that the said petitioner 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 said petition should not be granted.

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

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of May, 1864.

JOHN G. EASTMAN, late of Waterville, widow of John G. Eastman, late of Waterville, deceased, respectfully represents: That the personal estate of her late husband:—

Ordered, that the said petitioner 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 granted.

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

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of May, 1864.

JOHN G. EASTMAN, late of Waterville, widow of John G. Eastman, late of Waterville, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:—

Ordered, that the said petitioner 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 granted.

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

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate in Freeburg in said County, that he is a principal creditor of William Paul, late of Paris in said County, who died on the 1st day of A. D. 1863, and owned and possessed of real estate, goods and chattels, rights and credits, which ought to be administered upon according to law.

Ordered, that the said petitioner 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 granted.

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

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1864.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the said petitioner 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 granted.

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

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1864.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the said petitioner 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 granted.

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

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1864.

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

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1864.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, guardian of Mary E. Jackson, Andrew Jackson, Henry H. Jackson, and Willis L. Jackson, minor heirs of Mary Jackson, late of Paris in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz: one undivided sixth part of the following land in the County of Oxford, to-wit: being a part of the farm conveyed by Joseph H. Cross of said Morrill to Josiah S. Cross, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of Waldo County, Me., Vol. 64, page 438. That an advantageous offer of said land has been made, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned, most wisely to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said minors. He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

LEONARD H. MAXIM.

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

On the foregoing petition Ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris 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 granted.

Farmers' Department.

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

Important Requisite for Improving the Quality of Cheese.

Many dairymen work too much by guess, and without fixed rules of manufacture, depending entirely on judgment and feelings in conducting their operations. This is all well enough and proper, as far as it goes, but if uniformity is desired, the aid of science must be called in.

I desire to call the attention of your readers at this time, to but one point only in the manufacture of cheese. It is with regard to the proximate acidity of milk when about to be manufactured into cheese. Every dairymen knows that spring and fall cheese are liable to be poor in quality often so poor as to be nearly unsaleable, or selling at one-half and one-third the rates of a choice article. Such cheese has not been properly made. I refer more particularly to cheese that is soft—where the curd was difficult to cook, and which could not be made to assume in curing a firm, solid, close texture, but will be "huffy and springy." Cheese of this character often occurs in first class dairies of the best dairy districts, and dairymen generally are unable to point out the true cause, though the general excuse is, that there was a "mistake somewhere in not cooking the curd sufficiently." The whole difficulty grows out of the condition of the milk—it is too sweet when coagulated, and in that condition cannot be made into first class cheese, after the ordinary methods.

Such milk must be treated with sour whey.

The use of sour whey, from time to time, in spring and fall, we deem imperative, if uniform fine flavor and choice quality of cheese is desired.

I do not propose in this article to discuss the reason why this acidity is necessary, or to point out the precise degree necessary for the best results—this last must be learned by experience; but we shall give some data that will serve as a general rule or basis to operate on, and by which, the intelligent dairymen may soon, by a little practice, learn the proper condition of milk, and test the matter for himself.

When the night's milk in the morning stands higher than 61°, the morning's milk may be added, and at the time for putting in the rennet, some whey should be added, and stirred into the mass, in the proportion of two quarts whey for every 60 gallons milk.

If the night's milk stand below 60°, a larger quantity of whey must be used, and the quantity of whey always graduated according to degree of sweetness of the milk. If the night's milk stand at 65° or above, it may have acquired sufficient acidity to render the use of the whey unnecessary.

The whey used should be distinctly acid, about like that coming from a sweet curd in summer and standing twenty-four hours. Milk treated as above will form curd of an entirely different character from that which has acquired sensible acidity at the time of putting in the rennet. The curd from milk treated with sour whey will be all that can be desired, will work down evenly and without trouble, the cheese curing with a firm compact texture, retaining more of the butyric acid matter, and having that mild, rich pleasant flavor, peculiar to first class cheese.

[X. A. WILLARD, in Country Gentleman.]

To Preserve fruit Without Self-Sealing Cans.

Prepare a cement of one ounce rosin, one ounce gum shellac, and a cubic inch of beeswax; put them in a tin cup and melt slowly—too high or too quick heat many cases is to scorch.

Place the jars where they will become warm, while the fruit is cooking. If they are gradually heated there is no danger of breaking.

As soon as the fruit is thoroughly heated and while boiling hot, fill the jars full, let the juice cover the fruit entirely. Have ready some circular pieces of stout, thick cotton or linen cloth, and spread over with cement a space sufficient to cover the mouth and rim of the jars. Wipe the rim perfectly dry and apply the cloth while warm, putting the cement side-down, bring the cover over the rim and secure it firmly with a string; then spread a coating of cement over the upper surface. As the contents of the jars cool, the pressure of the air will depress the cover, and give most positive proof that all is safe.

Many think that sugar is essential to enable the fruit to keep. This is not so. Berries and peaches are better put up without it. Sugar strewn over them an hour before eating, gives them more the flavor of fresh fruit. Cook only sufficient to fill two jars at once, to avoid crushing tender berries. Peas and quinces are best cooked in water till tender, putting in as many as will cover the top of the water at one time; when clear and tender, add to the water sugar to the taste; as soon as boiling hot put in the fruit, and when it is penetrated with syrup, put it in jars, and fill it up with syrup boiling hot. Seal as directed. Apples the same way, or cooked in water only, and secured. Let them be in quarters, for, if mashed, the pulp will hold so many air-bubbles it will not keep.

[Godey's Ladies' Book.]

A wag says a cod-fish aristocrat is one of those men who can pin a dried herring to his coat tail and imagine himself a whale!

Important Fact in Breeding.

At a recent session of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Prof. Agassiz gave an account of several experiments made to ascertain the influence exerted by the sire upon the future progeny of the dam. He coupled a water-dog with a Newfoundland slut. Part of the resulting litter showed the external marks of the sire, another portion more resembled the dam, and the remainder partook of both breeds. A second litter was bred from the same slut by a greyhound, and the pups were almost precisely like the first litter, part Newfoundland, part water dog, with scarcely a trace of the greyhound. Similar results were obtained with rabbits of different varieties. This appears to indicate that the first fecundation of the female is not confined in all its results to the immediate progeny, but extends to the further issue. The idea is not new, but additional proof from such a high quarter is valuable. Every one can readily see its application in breeding farm stock. Great disappointment has often been felt by parties who have paid largely for the services of well-bred sires, because the resulting issue has shown little likeness to the male parent, and the latter has been condemned as a poor stock-getter. It is possible that in such cases the results were caused by the female having previously borne young by an animal essentially differing from the sire subsequently employed, and thus having been rendered incapable of producing true offspring to any very dissimilar animal. If so, it is an additional reason for securing the use of well-bred animals, especially for the first progeny of any female. The expansion and conformation of the productive organs may perhaps be permanently affected by the character of the first progeny.

[Am. Agriculturist.]

WOUNDS IN HORSES. A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer recommends the following remedy for the healing of wounds upon horses: "Saltpetre should be moderately strong to the taste, and bluestone added until the solution is slightly tinged. This, and nothing else, is to be used as a wash, two or three times a day. It purifies the wound, destroys the proud flesh, produces granulations immediately, leads in a surprisingly short time. I have had a horse badly kicked and otherwise hurt, in mid-winter and mid-summer, and their cure was equally rapid and afterwards no scar was visible. The wound requires no covering (dies will not approach it,) and dressing it with a mop of rags tied to a stick is very little trouble. Wounds do not need to be sewed up under this treatment; at least I never saw any advantage from it, as the stitches have uniformly torn out.

THE QUANTITY OF BUTTER INCREASED BY WATER. A New York dairymen furnishes the following advice from the Genesee Farmer.

There has a great deal been said about butter-making, but though, as I had had a little experience, I might offer a few hints that may be of use to some of your readers. When cows are feeding on dry feed, the milk is thicker or richer than when feeding on juicy grasses; then add warm water, when, sitting the milk, in quantities sufficient to make it as the milk from ordinary cows in May or June. The milk from some cows in the spring and summer months is very thick or rich; then add cold water, if the weather be hot. I have practiced the above, and it has increased the quantity from one to three pounds per cow, each week.

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture must have flourished at an early period in England. When the Emperor Julian was rebuilding the ruined cities of Gaul, six hundred large barques, framed in the forest of Ardennes, made several voyages to the coast of Britain, and returning from thence laden with corn, sailed up the Rhine, and distributed their cargoes to the several towns and fortresses, along the banks of the river. Computing those six hundred ships at only seventy tons each they were capable of exporting 120,000 quarters, and the country which could bear so large an exportation must already have attained an improved state of agriculture. This is reported to have taken place about the year A. D. 359.

ERADICATION OF THE OX-EYE DAISY. J. J. Thomas states in the Country Gentleman that on a farm which he lately visited in Pennsylvania, the ox-eye daisy has been so thoroughly eradicated that not a plant could be seen, through it is generally abundant in the neighborhood. The mode practiced for its extermination is to plant two hard crops in succession, usually Indian corn, both being well manured, to be followed by wheat and seeded by clover. The few weeds which show themselves are dug up.

A CRUSADE AGAINST INSECTS. Wage a war of extermination against all insects. They are in greater abundance this year than ever. For extermination, use strong soap suds, or what is better, diluted whale oil soap, in the proportion of one pound of soap to six gallons of water. For currant worms and rose bugs, use extract of tobacco. For squash bugs wood ashes sprinkled upon the plants in the evening or just before a rain, will prove an effectual remedy.

POTATO CROPS OF MAINE. According to the estimates made by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, there were raised in Maine, last season, nearly seven millions of bushels of potatoes.

American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington
(under Act of 1837.)
78 State, opposite Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of 20 years, continuing to secure Patents in the United States; also, in Great Britain, France and other Foreign countries, Caveats, Specifications, I Rodes, Assignments, and all Papers of Drawings or Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or novelty of Patents or inventions; and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by returning one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it, inventors have advantages for securing patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unobscured by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered there elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that in MARK S. CLIFFORD, AT THE PATENT OFFICE, there is the BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of affidavits and official decisions relative to patents.

These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full acquaintance with the grounds in the United States and Europe, render him able beyond all question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are hereby saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners, with whom I have had official intercourse.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

I have no hesitation in asserting inventors that they cannot employ a more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unimpeachable proof of great ability and ability on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.

JOHN TAGGART,
During eight months, the subscribers, in course of his large practice, made on twice-repeated applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents.

R. H. EDDY,
Boston, Dec. 19, 1862—51.

CLOCKS, WATCHES

JEWELRY,

Wholesale and Retail!

WORMELL & TWITCHELL,

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,

Plated Ware,

TOYS, STATIONERY,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES,

All of which they offer at Wholesale or Retail,

At the Lowest Cash Price.

COUNTRY DEALERS will do well to call upon and save their freight from this source.

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

Importing Houses.

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

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

SPECTACLES of all kinds, and any quantity of glass to fit in old spectacle boxes, to suit all, and

RANKER NOTIONS,

of quantities, by the dozen or single one.

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

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

We would like to see any watches that have been spoiled by unskilful repairs, and if we do not make them perform well there will be no charge. The same with clocks.

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

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

Jewelry Repaired.

Letter Engraving neatly Executed,

For Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

BETHEL HILL, Oct. 5, 1862.

NOTICE. It is with pleasure that I can inform the public that Mr. Odom M. Bethel Hill has taken up his abode at the old stand, Bethel Hill. He worked with me for five years past, and I can bear to him my best wishes, and I can say that he will give to all who may call upon him, good satisfaction.

J. S. ABBOTT.

CAUTION

To Females in Delicate Health.

D. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Esplanade Street, Boston.

For several years past, I have been daily for all diseases incident to the female system, such as Leucorrhoea, or falling of the womb, Fibroid, Suppression, and other Menstrual derangements, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedily cured, and in a very few days. So invariably certain is the new mode of treatment, that most delicate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon enjoys in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days after treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1848, having conducted his whole attention to an office practice for the cure of private diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Job Printing neatly executed

at the Democrat Office.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY,

Has been used for nearly

HALF A CENTURY,

With the most astonishing success in curing

Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Tetanus,

Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint,

Brachitis, Difficulty of Breathing,

Asthma, and every affection of the

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

Including even

CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season from some more or less developed, but however slightly developed, cold, which might lead to the last named and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the "medicinal gum" of the wild cherry tree in this class of consumption is well known; so great is the truth of it, that it has been used, and with great popularity it has acquired.

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

How, R. H. Eddy.

Farmers' Member of Congress from Maine, has

been permitted to use his testimony in favor of

Wistar's Balsam, by the following certificate

forwarded through Dr. East of South Paris.

I have tried Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for an exceedingly troublesome cough. This

remedy was all that could be desired. The use of less than one bottle relieved me entirely. Among

great varieties of Medicines which I have used, I have found none equal to Wistar's. Its curative

properties, in cases of cough, I regard as invaluable.

R. K. GOODENOUGH.

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

PARK, ME., Aug. 4, 1862.

Messrs. S. W. Fowler & Co.—

Gentlemen: Please send us more of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and about the

quantity of the most common colds in Maine.

We have used your Balsam, and find it to be

the best remedy for the colds for which they

are respectively designed of anything within

our knowledge. Yours Respectfully,

R. F. BATES & CO.

George W. Millett,

Editor of the New York Advertiser, gives his opinion

substantially as follows: New York, Me., August 4, 1862.

Messrs. S. W. Fowler & Co.—

Gentlemen: For a remedy of such undoubted

value as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I

cheerfully give you my testimony, and trust that

others may thereby be induced to give it a trial

and be relieved. Several years since I first be-

came acquainted with this Balsam at a time of

discovering rough and cold, which took such form

and was so long in curing, that I was forced to

use it, and it cured me. I have since used it

in my operation, and it has cured me. I have

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The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

This celebrated Female Medicine

is the best and most powerful

remedy for the purpose, as it will induce

the monthly menses in all cases of ob-

struction from any cause, and after

all other remedies of the kind have

been tried in vain. If taken as di-

rected, it will cure any case, no

MATTER HOW OBSTINATE; and

it is also perfectly safe at all times.

It is put up in bottles of two

different strengths, with full direc-

tions for using, and sold at the fol-

lowing low prices. Full strength, \$10; Half

Strength, \$5.00. Some are cured by the weaker,

while others may require the stronger preparation

the full strength is always the best. REMEM-

BER! This medicine is designed expressly for

Obstructed Menstruation, in which all other remedies

of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted

as represented in every respect, or the price will

be refunded.

BWARE OF IMITATIONS! None

who have not seen the medicine of Dr. M.

at the REMEDIAL INSTITUTE for Skin

Diseases, No. 28 Union St., Providence, R. I.

Indies who wish to remain in the city a few days

for treatment.

Diuretic Compound

For Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, and all diseases of

the Urinary Organs. This new remedy contains

the most powerful and healthful ingredients of