

The Oxford Democrat

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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MISCELLANY.

THE TREASON IN INDIANA.

How Mr. Voorhees Became Implicated. A Spicy Letter.

The Indianapolis Daily Journal has the following additional information about the treason in Indiana:

On Saturday afternoon, Governor Morton received a dispatch from an Eastern city, which was as follows, except some names, which we omit for prudential reasons:

"August 17th.

"Governor O. B. Morton: 'Sir: The facts hereby stated have come to my knowledge in a manner and from a source such as to leave no doubt in my mind of their reliability.

"The copperheads of Indiana have ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers with forty-two boxes fixed ammunition, to be distributed amongst the antagonists of our government, for the purpose of controlling the Presidential election.

"August 5, the steamer Granite State landed in New York forty boxes of revolvers and ammunition; August 6, the steamer City of Hartford landed twenty-two boxes ammunition, destined for Indianapolis. Thirty-two boxes of the above have been forwarded to J. J. Parsons, Indianapolis, via Merchants' Dispatch, and marked—'the balance is stored at N street, New York, awaiting the conveniences of the Copperheads to pay for the same before shipping.

Immediately on the receipt of this letter, Governor Morton placed the information in the hands of policeman John S. Russell, who was able in a short time to report progress to Col. James G. Jones, Assistant-Protest-Marshal, who, with Col. Warner, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a proper detail, made a descent on the printing and bookbinding establishment of H. H. Dodd & Co., on Saturday night, where they found thirty-two boxes such as were described in the letter. After the boxes were opened, their contents were found to consist of 400 large navy revolvers and 135,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for the same arm. Among the captures made at the same place were the Great Seal of the 'Sons of Liberty,' the official list of the members of the Order, at this place, and several hundred printed copies of the Ritual; also, a large amount of correspondence of an important character, which may be given to the public at the proper time. The people will begin to understand now how much these unmitigated scoundrels desire peace. Thirty thousand navy revolvers, with ammunition enough for an army, coupled with the negotiations of Mr. Voorhees for the purchase of twenty thousand Garibaldi rifles, would indicate that there is a good deal of the disposition of the tiger hid under the sheepskin garb of peace.

When we look at the large sum of money which the amount of arms and ammunition named in his letter must cost, the question presents itself of the ways and means. The pistols alone would cost close on to one million of dollars at manufacturers' prices, and the twenty thousand rifles, without the import duties, would cost \$230,000. Of course, no such sums are provided by the members of the order in this State, but there have been some Peace Commissioners prowling along the Canada border for several weeks; John C. Walker and other peace men of Indiana, having been visiting them. Some months since the Confederate government borrowed fifteen million dollars in Europe, for which they issued cotton bonds and every blockade-runner carries out cotton to repay the loan. The object of the loan was, primarily, to purchase a navy in European ports, including the celebrated rams. That speculation having failed by the refusal of the government of England and France to permit the rams to depart, and they having been sold to other persons, the Peace Commissioners are in funds, and they cannot make an investment more to the advantage of their master than to purchase arms and ammunition for northern traitors, and to pay northern demagogues liberally for shrieking for peace free speech and liberty. William H. Harrison, Secretary of the order of which H. H. Dodd is 'Grand Commander,' was arrested, and is still in custody. Messrs. John P. Parson and Charles P. Hutchinson, partners of Dodd, were also arrested, but were discharged on the affidavits that they were not members of the order, and were not advised of the contents of the boxes.

We have given a brief account of this, the most startling event in the attempted drama of civil war. The event naturally created an intense excitement in our city, and it will be an addition to the people of the State of the danger which surrounds them. Dodd is absent from the city, probably making arrangements for the distribution of the arms and cartridges on hand and expected, but which, to his surprise, will be devoted to other purposes than enforcing the peculiar peace notions of a gang of conspirators against the peace and safety of the State.

An Indianapolis letter in the Cincinnati Gazette says:

Some time since copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were found in the office of D. W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, which naturally led to the inference that they were the property of D. Voorhees. He has made a denial to Col. R. W. Thompson and to Gen. Carrington, which occasioned the following reply:—

LETTER FROM GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON TO D. W. VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 16, 1864.
Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Member U. S. Congress, Terre Haute, Ind.:
I have received from you a copy of your letter to Col. R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshal, and his reply. The following is a note accompanying them:

"General Carrington—As you published this falsehood in the newspapers, I shall expect you to correct it, as Colonel Thompson has done."

D. W. VOORHEES.

The assumption in the above is groundless. Your name is not mentioned by me

in my reports, neither have I published anything about you whatever.

You insist upon my answering your note to Colonel Thompson. The points you make are—

1st. "That the office in which it is said these papers were found had not been occupied by you or by any one connected with you or been in any way under your control since last November."

2d. You "desire me to ascertain whether the circumstances connected with the discovery of those papers in that office led to the supposition that you placed them there, or was even aware of their existence."

You desire this, "that the people may know the truth," and "not that you attach any particular importance to the documents."

The papers referred to are one hundred and twelve copies of the Ritual of the O. A. K., a treasonable order, aiming to overturn the government of the United States, of which you are a member.

The gentlemen who found "these papers," told me they were found in your office.

The following are "some of the circumstances" that led me to suppose they were correct in the supposition:

Your law library and office furniture were in the office where "these papers" were found.

You had declined re-nomination for Congress and the office was reported as not for sale as late as April, 1864.

The Ritual had been issued in the autumn of 1863. Your Congressional documents were in the office where "these papers" were found.

Your speeches, up to March, of your entire Congressional career, with the "John Brown" speech were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Senator Wall of New Jersey, under his frank, endorsing his position to furnish you with twenty thousand and stand of Garibaldi rifles, just imported, "for which he could vouch," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of C. E. Vallandigham, from Windsor, C. W., assuring you "our people will fight and that 'he is ready,' and fixing a point on 'the Lima road' at which to meet you," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Joseph Ristine, Auditor of State, declaring that he "would like to see all democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep our united people by force of steel," and that "this was a war against the democracy, and our only hope was the successful resistance of the South," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. C. Hibben, who assures you that "the democracy are fast affixing upon this war is to be opposed by freeing the negro," which will argue another section of the country to arm, and declaring "that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murder," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of J. Hardest, who "wants you to have that hundred thousand men ready, as we do not know how soon we may need them," was in the office where this ritual was found.

The correspondence of J. J. Bingham, who asks you, "if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay," and says that "you must have sources of information which he has not," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of John G. Davis, informing you that a certain New York journal "is wonderfully exercised about secret anti-war movements, and tremble in their boots in view of the terrible reaction which is sure to await them," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of W. S. Walker, who "keeps out of the way because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in the K. G. C. prior to that of the O. A. K., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The petition of C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees and Benjamin Wood, in favor of two republics and a united South, was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Campbell, who says the democracy were not afraid to let their purposes out to day-light," but that "now it is deemed best to work in secret, and asking your consent," were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, giving official notice that "your credentials as member of the thirty-eighth Congress have been received and filed in the proper office," and for you to "come on," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of George H. Pendleton, which states that Etheridge's plan to organize Congress, viz., "to elect himself clerk and Cox as speaker," "though he (Pendleton) will not facilitate the re-nomination of any man as clerk whose programme is for his defeat as speaker," "suggesting to you to have it whispered in the ear of Etheridge, to reciprocate favors and opposition," and do this authoritatively, but not as from him, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of J. McDonald, who had an interview with Perkins, "in one of his (Perkins's) lucid intervals," with regard to "the discovery of the Northwest passage" by Perkins, for which he claimed the credit, etc., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

And so of B. W. Hanna, who wants a good place in the regular army, and so of Hanagan, and so of W. J. Pierce, who "will show the Beasts that Lincoln has turned out to be a monster in 1864;" and so of Rigger and Devlin and Dodd, &c., whose said correspondence was in the office where "these papers" were found.

These are some of "the circumstances" that led me to believe that "these papers," the ritual of the O. A. K., were found in your office.

I looked upon the circumstances as a plain juror might be supposed to do, and as a statesman, and innocently supposed

that such papers as these, if spared from the fire, would be in possession of the owner, and that the office of the owner would be the place where these papers would be found.

And yet, with Col. Thompson, I cheerfully accept your denial, and so respond as you request, "that the people may know the truth."

Your well-wisher,
HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

"Raps" from the Spirit of Pharaoh.

BY SAMUEL COPPERHEAD, ESQ.

I was sitting in my study last Sabbath evening, reflecting, in no pleasant mood, on the progress of fanaticism in this country.

I had been to church, and to my great mortification, and even chagrin, my old pastor prayed for all who are enslaved! Of course I did not, could not remain to hear him preach, and I left the place.

The Bible says—"Cursed be Canaan," and the scriptures must be fulfilled. While reflecting on this text, (which I have always received as true, although I have doubts about other positions of the Book,) my mind became more quiet, and I even began to doze a little, when I was suddenly aroused by a distinct rap on my writing table.

After satisfying myself that it was a spirit that had rapped, I enquired—"Will the spirit who is present give me his name?" Without a moment's hesitation, the spirit began, and rapped out 'P-h-a-r-a-o-h.' Judge of my astonishment on finding myself in communication with the ancient and powerful king of Egypt; and, strange to say, my spirit seemed to be in rapport with his. We spent the whole night together; and after we had perfected our communications and established mutual confidence, he rapped out, with the greatest care, the following statement, which he desired I should give to the world.

PHARAOH'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

History and fanaticism have done me injustice. A great deal has been said about the hardness of my heart. Indeed, my heart has been a target at which fanatical preachers, especially, have been shooting their venomous arrows, for ages, and yet a kinder heart I will venture to say, (I hope I shall not be pronounced an egotist for saying it,) never throbbled. And I have been painted before the world as a cruel oppressor. I have been obliged to endure all this reproach patiently until now, because a class of spirits have never come down to my plane until quite recently. The advent of Northern Copperheads has been a God-send to me. I am now in congenial society and am encouraged to hope that I shall be joined before long in my warm quarters, by a large concourse of congenial spirits. But let me state my case as it is.

When I was crowned king, Egypt was the most prosperous country on the globe. The waters of the Nile enriched our lands, and such crops of corn as we raised, were produced in no other country. In fact, we had command of the situation. 'Corn was King.' We had in our possession about two millions of slaves—the descendants of Abraham. Failing to make a living in their own country, they had come into ours; and as they knew very little, and were a lazy race, our fathers found it best, after a few years experience, to put them under task masters, and constrain them to do their duty. To this they made no serious resistance. Indeed, the readiness with which they yielded to the superior race, suggested to our politicians that they were designed by the Creator for a subordinate relation.

The Creator of our ethnologists added strength to this position. Their skulls were not as well made as ours. Their noses instead of being turned up and flattened, were high, and many of them hooked. Their hair and beards were unlike ours, and their color a sickly white. Cases of hardship doubtless sometimes occurred, but such things are common in all the relations of life. Masters oppress apprentices, husbands abuse their wives, and parents are unjust to their children. So here and there a Hebrew slave was beaten to death, but as a rule they were kindly treated, had a plenty to eat, and were contented, fat and jolly. They had no concerns of state to perplex their minds, no financial troubles, no fears about what they should eat or drink. And, indeed, they multiplied so rapidly that it became expedient to kill the male children of a generation now and then. I am aware that the fanatics have made a great haul of this, and have painted very pathetic pictures of Moses in the ark of bulrushes! Would to God an alligator had swallowed him! He was the first of that pestiferous race of abolitionists who have disturbed human society. Now what was the object of the law complained? Manifestly and only to secure the country against the possibility of a slave insurrection. Had such a precaution not been taken, the plains of Egypt might have been soaked with the best blood of the country. The world knows what a terrible thing a slave insurrection is. Barbarous slaves, breaking away from their yokes are like furious beasts. What would the Hebrew slaves have cared for our curly

headed children, and the virtue of beautiful and accomplished wives? The law, I believe, was a good one—humane in its object, and happy in its results.

But when Egypt was at peace in all her borders, and when the land was full of gold and silver, and all things were going in the accustomed path pleasantly, Moses, a runaway slave, and a murderer, to show his gratitude for the preservation of his life by a relative of mine, came into this country, and began to preach up abolitionism! This shows how wise your countryman! In making laws which forbid a slave to learn to read or write.

Had Moses not obtained a good education at the public expense, he would have been a harmless fellow. As it was he raised a great disturbance. I was then on the throne, and in the goodness of my heart, I treated the fellow kindly, when I should have thrown him into the Nile at once. He demanded the emancipation, without compensation, of \$200,000,000 worth of chattels! He asked me to violate the old laws of my country, under which they had been held for hundreds of years. He insisted that our poor slaves, who had no experience and would certainly starve to death by hundreds and thousands, should be turned loose at once, and he kept up the agitation, on one pretext and another, until the whole kingdom was shaken, and millions of dollars worth of property, had been sunk. At length the people became so disturbed that it was thought best by me to issue a Proclamation of Emancipation; and as soon as I had done it, away went the ungrateful wretches, loaded down with stolen property.

After they had gone, the more conservative of our people became dissatisfied with the measure, and when I reconsidered the matter, and reflected on the gigantic fraud they had committed on the eve of their leaving, (slaves seem to have a natural aptitude to theft) I felt sorry and ashamed of my Proclamation. I had yielded to the agitators. I had been bored to death with lectures about the 'Lord's will,' and the 'rights of man,' and had yielded to my fears, in a moment of agitation and weakness. Regarding my equilibrium, I called together my captains, placed myself at the head of my best army, and started in pursuit of the fugitives. Everything went well. I succeeded in getting them hemmed in at the Red Sea. They were terribly frightened, and would gladly have accepted my pardon and returned to my service, had it not been for their leaders. But the result of the matter gives me much pain and always will. Moses managed to get his deluded followers across an arm of the Sea safely, but while I was crossing a sudden gust of wind, or something else caused a sudden rise in the water and put a most unfortunate termination to the expedition. What added not a little to the mortification of its failure was the conduct of our escaped female slaves. One of them, an impudent woman, Miriam by name, extemporized a song, and led her insolent sisters in what they considered a religious dance, while our dead bodies floated about in the sea below them. But the unseemly jollification only puts in a strong light the universal depravity of slaves, and their base ingratitude to the kindest masters. Thousands of years have passed since, but I cannot think of the affair at the Sea without extreme agitation! But we are not the only brave and chivalrous people who have made an unsuccessful pursuit of their 'rights.'

PHARAOH.

During the delivery of this message the spirit seemed to be perfectly calm until he came to the incident at the Sea. The rapping then became excited, my table was split in several places, and lifted four or five feet above the floor, then violently thrust down, and I thought I saw some flashes of blue light in the room and perceived a smell of sulphur. For a moment a tremor shook me but I regained my self-possession, my ghostly visitor left me, and already the morning light was shining through the shutters of my east window.

Those of my readers who have fought against abolitionism as I have, will be able to apologize for the momentary excitement manifested by my Egyptian visitor.

When Judge Hale, who had been a fierce swash-buckler in his youth, sat in judgment upon one of his former boon companions, he took advantage of the retirement of the jury to ask the culprit in the dock snuffy questions touching their old associates. "They are all hanged, my lord," answered the knave, "except you and me."

"For want of wine I'm forced to drink water; if I had water, I would drink wine." This speech is a riddle, and here is the solution: It was the complaint of an Italian vine-yard man, after a long drought, and an extremely hot summer, that had parched up all his grapes.

The water that has no taste is purest; the air that has no odor is freshest; and of all the modifications of manner, the most generally pleasing is simplicity.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The democratic party, after months of hesitation, has settled upon the platform and the candidate, which are to define its position in the present political campaign. The decision was not made until after hope of finding the issues ready-made by the events of the war had passed. It was not made until after a scene of excitement and turmoil, which has but one precedent even in the annals of democratic conventions. For days the result has seemed to sway higher and thither, like the surges of the mob which has choked the streets of Chicago. Whether it was expedient that the result should point towards peace or war, towards the honor of our country or its eternal degradation, was a question which was debated with unparalleled fury, and the decision, taken as a whole, is unique in political history.

In its resolutions and by its leading speakers the convention declared its opposition to the war and its readiness to compromise with armed traitors: it has nominated a man whose sole claims to such a distinction grow out of his participation in the conduct of this very war. The convention denounces arrests by military authority and clamors for the rights of States: the candidate is that general who by such arrests once actually suppressed the government of a "sovereign State." The convention declares in favor of the "immediate cessation of hostilities" and for compromise afterward: the candidate in a report published only one year ago says, "I believe that a necessary preliminary to the re-establishment of the Union is the entire defeat or virtual destruction of the organized military power of the confederates,"—a preliminary which, as the convention delights in assuring the country, has not yet been accomplished. The convention did indeed omit to argue, what its various leading members are never tired of insisting upon, that compulsory military service is "contrary to the genius of our institutions." Its reticence upon this point was judicious, seeing that it selected as its candidate the first man of note who proposed to fill our armies by draft.

We call this result unique; for if platform and candidate have any political significance whatever they cannot stand together. The ruling idea of the platform is peace and adhesion to its methods of action, at whatever risk of national shame; the candidate has no standing before the country except in a military character, and his defence against the heaviest charges rests upon his asserted zeal and ability in executing the system of measures which the platform resolutely condemns. If we are to suppose that the platform represents a settled conviction, the convention should have scorned such a candidate,—as the ultra peace men for their part did in good set terms. If the defence made for the candidate is sound and sincere, he should spit upon such a platform.

In our judgment, however, the explanation of these inconsistencies is easy. Its bootless to weigh the probabilities whether the convention and the party which it represents are more or less inclined to a disgraceful peace than might at first appear. For three months past the party has itself been unable to answer that question of questions, which lies at the very threshold of all political discussion which is not entirely unmeaning, and has waited for time and events to supply it with an answer. To this very day different sections of the party cannot agree upon the answer. The real position of the party as a party, by reference to which alone the incoherence of its action can be explained, is one of political indifference as to the honor or disgrace between which the nation now has its choice. The one sentiment of positive character, on which alone the party is agreed, is its eager craving for party success.

The convention was indifferent as to the dishonor of a peace purchased by compromise with armed traitors; it was indifferent to the probability of final separation as the result of the military surrender which it proposes. The essential and fundamental questions of public policy which must determine our weal or woe for our whole future history, it was ready to decide one way or the other, or to postpone or to evade, according as one course or the other promised best for the succession to political power. And why should we wonder at this readiness to surrender every vital question and consideration, for the attainment of mere party success? The convention was made up and governed by the class of men whom, for a generation past, the country has been ready on every occasion to forget all professions of principle, and all the behests of honor or justice or sound patriotism, at the dictation of those southern allies who dispensed the spoils of office. Is the country willing that at this crisis of its history the old indifference to its highest interests, the old preference of party success over all considerations of right, of good fame and even of national security, should resume their sway? We are ready to see the question put to the American people.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, SEPT. 9, 1864.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTION NEXT MONDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR.

SAMUEL CONY,
OF AUGUSTA.

FOR CONGRESS.

2d District.—SIDNEY PERHAM.

Oxford County Ticket.

FOR SENATORS.

WILLIAM W. VIRGIN of Norway.
THOMAS CHASE of Buckfield.

FOR SHERIFF.

HORATIO AUSTIN of Canton.

FOR CO. ATTORNEY.

WILLIAM W. BOLSTER of Dixfield.

FOR REG. OF PROBATE.

JOSIAH S. HOBBS of Paris.

FOR CO. COMMISSIONER.

NOAH B. HUBBARD of Hiram.

FOR CO. TREASURER.

WILLIAM A. PIDGIN of Paris.

ONE MORE

Grand Union Rally!

Judge Kelley,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Will speak in the Grove between So. Paris and Norway Village.

Friday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M.

Let there be a grand rally of the patriotic citizens in this region.

THE PLATFORM UNMASKED!

Resolved, That the Democratic party is and ever has been the true Union party of the country. Under its conservative principles and enlightened policy the United States have hitherto been preserved in concord and in strength; our territory has been extended; our resources developed; our wealth increased; the rights of the States and the people maintained; public peace and domestic tranquility secured, and the respect of the world for our free government. [Copperhead Platform.]

Keep it before the People!

That this rebellion was commenced by the Democratic States, and was in actual progress before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Keep it before the People!

That the eleven Democratic States in 1860, seven had set up an independent government, before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Keep it before the People!

That actual hostilities had been commenced in firing upon the United States flag, before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Keep it before the People!

That the "conservative" policy of James Buchanan had resulted in disunion, and the government was made almost powerless before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Keep it before the People!

That under a democratic administration, without an effort, seven States, embracing 625,000 square miles of territory had seceded, and James Buchanan declared we had no right to "coerce" them or bring them back; and this before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Keep it before the People!

That those States occupied all the forts and arsenals, appropriating the arms and ammunition, for the purpose of warring against the federal authority, before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Keep it before the People!

That those States, took possession of all the lands within their borders, appropriating the deposits of coin to their own use before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Keep it before the People!

That this people barbarously took possession of 131 light houses, and extinguished the lights, and also took possession of all the hospitals and obliterated all trace of Federal authority before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Keep it before the People!

That in one of the States the penalty of death was declared against all who held Federal office in that State; and that before the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Keep it before the People!

That by the military power, notwithstanding the democratic declaration, loyal governments have been restored in Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the loyal Free State of Western Virginia established, since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Keep it before the People!

That a vote for Joseph Howard is a vote to abandon all we have gained, to dissolve the Union, and provoke perpetual

war. A vote for Samuel Cony is a vote to sustain the government, crush the remaining strength of the rebels, and bring speedy and enduring peace.

Read the Record.

SO. CAROLINA.

Breckinridge Electors chosen by Legislature,—the people were never allowed to vote for President.

Representatives withdrew from Congress, Dec. 21, 1860; Legislature passed an act Nov. 6, 1860, calling a Convention Dec. 17th; on the 20th secession ordinance was reported, and immediately passed by an unanimous vote; on the 24th, Gov. Pickens made proclamation of independence; on the 27th an ordinance was adopted authorizing the appointment of foreign Embassadors; on the 29th the powers lately vested in Congress were transferred to the State Legislature, and the powers of the U. S. Court were vested in the State Courts; The Convention then adjourned to Jan. 5, and active preparations were commenced for resisting any effort on the part of the United States to exercise Federal powers within the limits of the State; Gov. Pickens proceeded to organize a cabinet, in due form, and on the 31st of December the State troops took possession of the U. S. arsenal containing a large amount of stores and ammunition, and the Palmetto flag run up; a call for volunteers was authorized, and a draft ordered; unless the companies called for were filled up; on the 14th of Jan. declared that the reinforcing of Fort Sumter would be considered an act of hostility; and passed resolves approving the firing into the Star of the West; Jan. 11, the surrender of Fort Sumter was demanded of Major Anderson, and on the same day, from President Buchanan. She maintained her independent existence three months, before merging her fortunes with the rebel government.

FLORIDA.

Vote in 1860.—Democratic 8,910; Bell 5,437. On the 21st of Jan. her Senators and Representatives withdrew from Congress. State Convention met Jan. 5, 1861; on the 7th an ordinance of secession was passed almost unanimously. Delegates were at once chosen to the rebel Congress, and instructed to co-operate in forming a government independent of the government of the United States. On the 14th of Feb. an act was passed making the holding of office under the Federal government treason, and the person convicted of it should suffer death. All the forts and arsenals not strongly garrisoned were taken, and the others invested. The whole machinery of the rebel organization was completed before the end of February.

GEORGIA.

Vote in 1860.—Democratic 63,479; Bell 42,886. Election for State Convention, Jan. 4, 1861.—convention assembled Jan. 16; Secession ordinance adopted Jan. 18, by a vote of 208 to 89; motion to postpone secession till March 3, lost; representatives to Montgomery Congress appointed Jan. 24, and arrangements made to raise two regiments of troops for the republic of Georgia, at same time. Representatives in the Congress of the United States retire Jan. 23d, 1861.

ALABAMA.

Vote in 1860.—Democratic 62,482; Bell 27,875. State Convention met Jan. 7, 1861.—ordinance of secession passed Jan. 10; Feb. 5, act passed appropriating \$500,000 for Southern Independence. The forts were seized Jan. 4, before the above formal proceedings were had.

MISSISSIPPI.

Vote in 1860.—Democratic 44,080; Bell 25,040. On the 21st of January 1861, her Senators and Representatives withdrew from Congress; Convention called Jan. 7, 1861; secession ordinance adopted Jan. 9th; State blockade at Vicksburg, Jan. 12th; a requisition was immediately made upon the U. S. arsenal in Louisiana, (already stolen,) for 10,000 stand of arms, and a part were at once delivered. After providing a special tax, and for contracts for military supplies the Convention adjourned to March 25.

LOUISIANA.

Vote in 1860.—Democratic 30,306; Bell 20,204. Purchased by President Jefferson, in 1803, for \$11,250,000. Legislature assembled Dec. 10, 1860, and appointed a Convention for Jan. 23, 1861; the Legislature also authorized a loan of \$500,000, provided for a military commission, for the organization and arming of volunteer companies, and established military depots. Dec. 21, the pelican flag was raised and the Marseillaise sung on the secession of So. Carolina. On the day of the election of the State Convention, military expeditions were dispatched to take possession of the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and forts St. Phillips and Jackson at the mouth of the river. On the 13th of Jan. the cutter Lewis was seized. On the 24th the Convention met under a flag with 15 stars; and on the 26th an ordinance of secession was passed. Delegates to the Montgomery Congress had been previously appointed. The mint was seized on the 31st, with \$600,000 in specie, and appropriated to State purposes, the Treasurer refusing to cash a draft of the U. S. upon it. On the 29th occurred the affair of the revenue cutter, in which Gen. Dix sent his famous order, "if any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The collector of New Orleans also refused to deliver goods from the Custom House, imported from Northern account. On the 7th of

Feb. an ordinance was passed conferring the right of citizenship upon all who resided in the State when the secession ordinance was passed, and on the same day a State flag was adopted. On the 15th of Jan. a resolve was passed inviting the southern portion of Indiana and Illinois to form a pro-slavery state and join the Confederacy. It was also declared by the Convention, that upon the first demonstration by President Lincoln, the Provisional government would send a large army North.

TEXAS.

Vote in 1860.—Democratic 47,548; Bell 15,438. Convention met Jan. 21; ordinance of secession passed Feb. 5, 1861; joined Southern Confederacy Feb. 11; the action of this State in the seizure of the Federal property was no less complete than in the States previously noticed; but was marked by the disgraceful surrender by Gen. Twiggs, of all the U. S. forces and property in his department.

ARKANSAS.

Vote in 1860.—Democratic 33,957; Bell 20,094. Jan. 16, 1861, the Legislature unanimously passed a bill submitting the Convention question to the people, on the 18th; the election resulted in a majority of 11,586; the Convention vote was union 23,626, secession 17,927. Convention assembled March 4.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Vote in 1860.—Democratic 51,240; Bell 44,990. Jan. 8th, 1861; Forts Caswell and Johnson occupied but subsequently given up; Convention held passed Jan. 24th and submitted to people Jan. 28th, by whom it was voted down, by a majority of 651 in a vote 20,000 less than in August. Feb. 4th a resolve passed that if no reconciliation was effected, No. Carolina would go with the other Slave States. Delegates were appointed to Raleigh, but instructed to take measures for a re-construction of the Union.

Confederate government organized Jan. 12, 1861. Jeff Davis inaugurated, February 18, 1861.

Shall the Soldiers Vote?

The question whether our brave soldiers away from home fighting for their country, shall be allowed the privilege of voting will be submitted at the polls on Monday next.

In the hurry of the occasion, in our zeal for our candidates, we fear that this important duty may be partially neglected. Now we beg of all friends of the union, all loyal men, to go in for our brave boys and on the proposed amendments to the constitution allowing them to vote; and say Yes. We don't see how even a copperhead, unless his soul is completely steeped in treason, can vote to withhold the right of suffrage.

Ballots are as good as bullets.

It is just as much the duty of union men to vote for the Government, as it is the duty of the men in the field to fight for it. Every bullet does not tell, because some of them miss the mark; but every vote does tell, because they all hit the common enemy. A vote for the union ticket, is a vote direct and square against treason. It is no use to fire our bullets one way and our votes another. They both should be aimed directly at the enemy. Ballots and Bullets combined, will soon make an end of this wicked rebellion. That's so.

Bring every Union man to the Polls.

It is one of the gravest importance, that every union voter should be at the polls. As you love your country, as you love your free institutions, as you love liberty and love God; be sure, and see that every union man is out and at the ballot-box next Monday. Help those who need help to get there. Don't be afraid of a little labor, a little sacrifice. WORK, or you do not deserve the name of a loyal man, to swell the union vote. What we want is to overwhelm the enemy, and increase the union vote from last year. Rally every union man from far and near.

REPRESENTATIVE NOMINATIONS. The following are the Union nominations for Representatives in this County:

Paris, George W. Hammond.
Norway, W. W. Holbs.
Buckfield, Thomas W. Rowman.
Bethel, John Barker.
Waterford, Myrick Monroe.
Fryburg, Jacob S. Powers.
Denmark, Col. Wm. Bean.
Peru, Henry McIntyre.
Canton, Hiram A. Ellis.

A NORTHERN MOTHER. At the close of the meeting at So. Paris on Monday, a lady in words near the platform, beckoned to Mr. Peters, and wished to take him by the hand. As he shook hands warmly with her, she said: "I have lost two sons by this war; but I don't regret the sacrifice for my country."

MASONIC. The next regular communication of Paris Lodge will be held on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., at seven o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is desired.

INCREASE OF FARE. We learn that the Grand Trunk Rail Road Co., has raised its fares about twenty-five per cent. The fare from So. Paris to Portland is \$2.00, and from So. Paris to Bethel, \$1.05.

The blind, the halt, the lame must go, as best they can. [Republican Journal.]

Keep cool, young man, and don't spit your waitbands. Will it not be rather difficult for such as the above to pass the surgeon's hands? [Dem. & Free Press.]

The Copperheads triumphant. Treason Rampant at Chicago.

There is no longer any doubt as to the position occupied by the so-called democracy. The doings of the Chicago Convention settles the matter beyond all question. Whatever may be said to the contrary the traitors controlled and managed the convention. Everything was done to order. The rebels in arms were there represented and had a direct voice in making the platform and nominating the Candidate. The emissaries of Jeff Davis have been stopping in Canada for months, such men as Clay, Saunders & Co.; and they were there met by the leaders of the same party in the free States. The whole programme was there agreed upon, such a programme of operations as would best give aid and comfort to the rebels. Their platform is an apology for secession and rebellion. It does not contain a single word, which can by any art of rendering, be construed, either directly or indirectly into a condemnation of the rebels or any of their atrocious acts. They publish to the world their own knavery and satanic hypocrisy, when in their first resolution they say they are "for the union."

The murderous, stealing, lying, villainous rebels whose hands are dripping with the blood of slaughtered thousands are by this "union" party entirely exonerated from the damning guilt which in the sight of God and the whole world rests upon their souls. The more that they intimate that the war was begun by the union men of the North, when they know themselves that the prince of devils, could not with all his arts, invent a more infernal lie. The love so ardently yet so hypocritically expressed for the "Constitution," is the merest cloak. This is a pretty piece of mockery when a majority of their own party for more than three years have been carrying on the most terrible war the world ever knew, to destroy the constitution and the government. They want an "armistice." Yes, they demand, that the land of the government which is now throbbing with this accursed rebellion, should be taken off; so as to give the blood thirsty traitors a double opportunity to murder our sons, set pirates after our commerce, burn our cities, starve our prisoners and prolong the war. After almost four years war the government has got them by the throat; armed treason is dying, and the mourners at the Chicago Convention send up a groan because it is so,—and demand that the barbarous crew of Jeff Davis be, not only let loose, but set on to carry war, desolation, fire and sword, to the final subjugation of the federal government to their rule and despotism. They mourn in their third Resolution, like "Rachel weeping for her children," because in the States of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware the disloyal pirates who range about in those States were not by the people allowed to control their popular elections. They declare this was a "shameful violation of the Constitution," and if the loyal men persist in excluding these traitorous rebels from the polls it would be just cause of "revolution." They declare in favor of a "Convention of all the States," when they know that the Delegates from the North in the National "Peace Convention" of 1861, offered them this measure and they insultingly spurned it. A "Convention of the States" when six or eight of these same States have been almost four years trampling the Constitution in the dust under their feet and carrying on the desolation of war in open rebellion against it? A pretty proposition to come from men at the North, sanctimoniously pretending to be loyal to their government? They complain in their fourth Resolution of "arbitrary arrests and military power," just as the condemned criminal upon the gallows complains of the halter.

What rage are felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law? This Resolution was the ebullition of the pent up wrath of the Vallandighams and Bob Elliotts who for their overt acts of treason, were made to feel the force of that law which they so flagrantly set at defiance and trampled under foot. A beautiful set of villians to complain about the freedom of speech and arbitrary arrests?

The Administration is roundly abused in the fifth Resolution, on account of the non-exchange of prisoners, while not a breath of censure is cast upon the confederate brutes who are violating all rules of honorable warfare, by abusing and starving our men to death in their filthy prisons. Oh no! not a word against our "democratic brethren in the South!"

The "sympathy" tendered in the last Resolution to our soldiers, is a wicked insult offered to every one of them. A party which from the beginning of the rebellion has rejoiced over our defeats and laughed at the disasters which have befallen our heroic soldiers, tendering "sympathy?" Infamous mockery! most atrocious insolence! away with all such attempts at political jugglery.

The single fact that the brazen faced outspoken traitor Vallandigham "moved that the nomination of Geo. B. McClellan be unanimous" is enough to forever politically damn McClellan in the eyes of all loyal men. Geo. B. McClellan is a man of purity to be moulded and shaped, by the Vallandighams and Fernando Woods, just as that old public functionary Buchanan, was twisted and turned about by John B. Floyd, Mason, Howell Cobb, Wigfall and Jeff Davis. If he should be elected (which event by the way can never take place) he would be "clay in the hand of the potter," a mere tool of political traitors, a bob to Jeff Davis' kite. His election would result in selling out all the free states to the "hell-born confederacy" of Jeff Davis. It would end in a total subversion of free institutions upon

the American Continent, and the inauguration of Civil War all over the free States. It would roll back the tide of civilization a full century and cover the land with the murky night of the dark ages.

The Rebellion going down.

The copperheads cry out we "can't conquer the rebels." It is all a lie. We can do it, we are doing it. Say what they will, rebellion is on its last legs. Sherman is in Atlanta, Farragut will soon be in Mobile, and Grant will take Richmond. He only wants a few more men to do it, and they are going forward by thousands every day. Every vote for Cony next Monday, helps Sherman, helps Farragut, helps Grant, helps all our boys in the army. Come to the rescue next Monday, move on the union columns and victory is sure from our soldiers. They necessarily have to forgo a great many privileges, but why should they be deprived of the sacred right of suffrage? They have a right to say who shall rule and who shall govern. An opportunity will be presented next Monday to give them this right. Let no union man go away from the polls until he has voted, yes. Let there be a full vote. Let our heroic sons and brothers battling for our liberties in the field hear the glad report from home, that they are hereafter to enjoy the right to vote. Be just to our fighting boys, again we repeat all vote, and, vote, yes.

Look out for your Representative Districts.

We had a clean Republican ticket from "Old Oxford," last year, and we must have one this, or be recreant to our trust as Union men. Don't let private grievances or personal dislike to the candidate hinder your going for the regularly nominated Candidate. A man who professes to be a union man and will go for a copperhead because he has some pique against the Union candidate is a traitor to his professed principles. He is more than an open enemy. Stand together as one man. Stand by your regularly nominated candidate. In doing this you stand by your country and act the man.

Shall we do it?

President Lincoln says we now have 200,000 negro troops in the service. A vote for Joseph Howard is a vote to give these troops to the rebels, and supply their places with northern citizens, as well as other 200,000 to fight them,—equivalent at once to a draft for another half a million of men. Will you give it?

THE MEETING at the Agricultural Hall, on Monday, was fully attended, by an appreciative audience. Messrs. Hamlin and Peters spoke some two or three hours in a happy manner impressing upon the people the history of the war, and the responsibility of the democratic party in it. They made an excellent impression. We have no room for a more full report.

QUEST. Can a Justice of the Peace write Deeds, wills, &c, or take the acknowledgment of Deeds without a License. JUSTICE.

REMARKS. The caution published last week was based on a notice of the Assessor in the 4th District. The Assessor of the Paris District says he has received no decisions on this point, which he is at a loss how to construe; and hence does not advise parties. He suggests, however, that justices may make application for licenses, which will insure the legality of any business they might transact; and would cost them nothing if it is decided that none were required. Our correspondent should apply to Hon. Job Prince, if he desires to be on the safe side.

MEETING AT EAST SUMNER. A correspondent at East Sumner informs us that there was a large audience present to hear Col. Luce, last week. The meeting was organized by the choice of Dr. Robinson as Chairman. Col. Luce made an able speech, at the close of which three cheers were given for the Union, and three more for the speaker. Addresses were also made by Rev. Messrs. Willey and Barrows, and songs sung by the ladies, when the meeting closed with a prayer from Rev. Mr. Barrows.

The Union men of Poland have nominated A. C. Denison, Esq., as candidate for representative to the Legislature.

Lieut. W. B. Lapham, of the 7th Maine Battery, is now at home on a short furlough. The announcement in the Press some time since that he had returned was incorrect.

George Francis Train, after being ruled out, is reported to have denounced the convention, and said that England built the wigwag, and that all the democratic papers in the country can be bought for a million of dollars. He declared that democracy is dead and perished of Belmont on the brain.

JUDGE KELLEY was to be at Lewiston on Thursday.

National Thanksgiving for our Victories.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Sept. 3. The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the U. S. fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Fisher, Gaines and Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under Maj. Gen Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgments to a Supreme Being, in whose hands are the destinies of nations.

It is therefore requested that on next Sunday, in all places of worship in the United States, that thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels, who have been waging a civil war against the government of the United States for its overthrow, and also that prayer be made for the Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field, who have often and so gallantly periled their lives in battling with the enemy, for blessing and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and that He will continue to uphold the government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The "Western Style."

The following is given by a correspondent of the New York Times, as a "specimen brick" of the forcible oratory of Gov. Morton of Indiana, who is now canvassing that State for re-election:—

"The reduction of the walls of Jericho by the blowing of rams' horns, was certainly a novel and unprecedented method of assault; yet I have never learned that any canonist has denounced it as illegitimate or unjustly on that account. And if it were proper that Jericho should be reduced and conquered in that way, sparing the effusion of blood, should it be objected that the President of the United States has attempted by proclaiming freedom to the slaves of rebels, to weaken the power of this rebellion, and thus aid in restoring peace, and stopping the effusion of the best blood in our land? It is, however, highly probable that if there had been copperheads in the days of Joshua, they would have taken issue with him on the rams' horn question, and insisted that it was a violation of the Ten Commandments."

From the Boston Advertiser.

Notes on the Chicago Convention.

1. Where is the resolution on the Monroe doctrine? Did the telegraph forget it, or did the builder of the platform?

2. It must be by an omission of the telegraph, that we do not have a resolution touching the crime of treason and the necessity of suppressing rebellion. The play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out would be completeness itself, compared with a political platform which, in times like these, should fail to so much as mention the rebellion.

3. The convention voted that a new administration must open the doors of political prisons, and "let the oppressed go free." Considering the customary use of these words, isn't this an indication that the Chicago party, if it gets through its campaign without a change of base, will go in for universal abolition? A radical position, but perhaps it will answer.

4. In his speech just before the convention, Gov. Seymour, praying for a little more time to deliberate, said "that he had often felt the need of the country for statesmanship and matured experience like that of Judge Nelson or Mr. Guthrie, and was unwilling to impose upon untried shoulders the burdens from whose awful responsibility he himself shrunk." How it must have grieved the good heart when the "untried shoulders" were selected after all! Perhaps he would rather have let the "awful responsibility" fall even upon himself?

5. Wasn't the selection of candidates, both from the North, almost as "sectional" as that made at Chicago four years ago? And was there no border State loyalist, in nominating whom the convention could acknowledge the merits of the loyal South?

ANOTHER VERSION. Mr. S. S. Drew writes Vox Populi, that the report of his speech strayed by that paper and published by us last week, was not correct. He furnishes the following version, which is so like the first, that we wonder at the trouble taken to correct it.

He says he said:—"The great principle for which our fathers fought through those long years [the Revolution] of blood was the principle of the right of self government; and is not that what GEN. LEE and the SOUTH are fighting for to-day?"

A WET BLANKET. According to the Biddford Journal, the copperheads met a head flaw, in celebrating the nomination of McClellan. It says:

"One of the happiest incidents of yesterday was the demonstration of some soldiers, who addressed the cops. on their own hook, denouncing McClellan and cheering for President Lincoln. Such a course was not expected from a soldier, all of which class being supposed ready to die for their Napoleon! and, evidently had an effect something like a wet blanket."

The Copperheads of this district have nominated as candidate for representatives, Mr. A. Hamilton Thayer, a brother-in-law to Mr. George W. Hammond, the gentleman who is to represent the town in the next Legislature.

A large audience assembled at Norway, Wednesday evening, to listen to Hon. Chas. M. Ellis, who was sent by the State Committee. Mr. Ellis not appearing, the audience was addressed by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. It is not known why Mr. Ellis failed to fill his appointments. Gov. Boutwell arrived Thursday morning.

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate held at Pe-
ria, within and for the County of Oxford, on the
third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1864.
CHARLES R. LOCKE, Administrator on the
Estate of Luther Locke, late of Bethel in said
County of Oxford, deceased.

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

WATFORD, Judge.
A true copy—attest: J. S. Himes, Register.

OXFORD: At a Court of Probate held at Falmouth, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1864.

NIEL W. ROBINSON named executor in the certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Daniel Brown, late of Watford in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate, the said Robinson has in writing declared the trust of executor, and the heirs, assigns and assigns of J. J. C. Gerry of Watford be appointed Administrator with the will annexed of said estate.

Ordered, That the said executor, give

lice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and afternoon.

and shew cause, if any they have, why the said said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and the said John C. Gerry be appointed Administrator with the will annexed of said estate.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest:

J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD SS.—At a Court of Probate held

FAMILY C. KNIGHT, named Executor in certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Edwin R. Knight late of Dixfield in said County deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

This order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

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

OXFORD, 22.—At a Court of Probate held at
Paris, within and for the County of Oxford,
the 3d Tuesday of August, A. D. 1861.
(1) On the petition of Julia M. Jackson, widow of
Lothar Jackson, late of Peru in said County
deceased, praying for an allowance out of the per-
sonal estate of her late husband.
Ord. recd. that the said petitioner give notice to
all persons interested by causing a copy of this or-
der to be published three weeks successively, in
the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published in

is that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attested: J. S. HUBBS, Register.

OXFORD 33.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1892.

SAMUEL RICHARDS, jr. Guardian of Samuel Richards of Paris, in said County, an insolvent person, having presented his petition in order to sell at public or private sale, all the real estate of his said Ward,

Ordered, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday next, to show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

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

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

WILLIAM PAUL late of Peru,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
 Jany 19, 1864. W. M. W. HOLSTER.

O'NEIL W. ROBINSON JR., late of Bethel in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to
Aug. 16, 1864. O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.

DANIEL RICHARDSON late of Greenwood in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

Aug. 16, 1864. WILLIAM G. WILLETTE, Adm'r.

NOTICE. Run away from my house in Hartford, Aug. 21st, my daughter, Martha E. Russell. This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
Hartford, Aug. 22, 1864
JOSEPH R. RUSSELL.

As a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell in public auction on the premises, on Saturday the first day of October next at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of William Fingree late of Denmark (deceased), as may be necessary to produce the sum of two Hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of debts, charges of Administration and incidental charges.

DENMARK, Nov. 9th, 1864.

METTABLE FINGREE, Administratrix.

Manhood: how Lost how Restored.
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culver's
Celebrated Essay on the radical cure, (without
medicines) of NEURALGIA, or seminal
weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPU-
TENCE, Mental and Physical prostration, Impu-
ment to Marriage, etc., also CONSUMPTION, EP-
ILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self-indulgence
in sexual extravagance.

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