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## MISCELLANY.

### THE WHITE HAND.

"Clew up the foresail!" shouted the first mate of the Huron.

This order was not given a moment too soon. The gale commenced in the morning, and had been gradually increasing until eight bells in the first night watch, eight o'clock, when it seemed to have reached its climax, and blew "great guns" from the north-west.

There was also a tremendous sea, which made everything crack in the old craft, as she reeled and plunged in the stormy sea.

The fore and mizen topsails had been taken in, and nothing now remained, with the exception of a close-reefed topsail, the topmast staysail, and the foresail, the last mentioned of which was already giving ominous warnings of an "intention" to part company with the old ship, and fly off in tatters to leeward.

But, as we have seen, the mate was determined not to permit a catastrophe of this nature. In obedience to his orders the men sprang to the clewlines, buntlines, and sheets. Then, as the ship gave a side lurch to windward, the sheets were let go, and by quick, vigorous work, the flapping sail was clewed up ere it began again to fill.

In less time than is occupied in relating the fact, the men were skipping out upon both yard-arms, and presently they were engaged in pulling up the sail. Suddenly, however, the ship made a furious plunge, the sail flew up, and Tom Leaward, the best seaman and most jovial shipmate that ever handled a marlinespike, was knocked from the weather yard-arm into the tempestuous sea.

"Man overboard! Man overboard!" Tom Leaward is overboard!" came from the foreward in wild, ringing tones.

"A rope! a rope!" was shrieked from the jaws of the remorseless waves.

Springing to the main rigging, the mate snatched a coil from a pin, and hurried it toward the white face, which he could just distinguish through the gloom that shrouded the wild waters.

Then he darted off and threw himself into the mizen chains.

Tom had succeeded in grasping the rope thrown to him, as the mate perceived, upon gaining the position to which we have alluded. Peering into the dark waves beneath him, he beheld the drowning seaman clinging to the piece of rigging with a tenacious grasp.

Suddenly the ship rolled over to the windward, bringing Tom so near the mate that the latter might have touched him. The next moment a huge wave broke over the head of the struggling man, and he threw up one of his hands. That hand the mate might easily have grasped, and thus saved the life of Tom Leaward. But instead of doing so, he drew back, muttering something between his teeth, while the phosphorescent gleam of the water lighting his features, revealed a dark and almost fiendish expression in his eyes!

An instant afterward, the ship rolled back to leeward—and Tom was seen no more.

Why had the mate refused to grasp the extended hand? Surely some demon must have been near to suggest the dark thought to his brain which prompted him to act in this manner; to remind him that he might thus avenge himself upon the man for whom Lucy Stanton had rejected him, confessing at the time that Tom Leaward was her acknowledged lover.

But now the mate stood glaring upon the dark waters that rolled under him; and a terrible feeling of remorse came over his spirit, causing big drops of perspiration to start out upon his forehead, while he felt as though a volcano was gnawing at his heart.

Oh, were it possible for Tom to make his appearance again, to raise his hand once more above the contending waves, how gladly, how eagerly would the mate have grasped the quivering fingers and saved the young man's life!

But, alas! that could never happen; and the mate turned his face from the dark sea, with a groan and a shudder. He felt that conscience would destroy the peace of his life-time; that he could never again look a fellow-creature in the eye with a steady glance.

As he grasped the shrouds for the purpose of returning to the deck, he beheld a white, boyish face peering at him over the rail. An exclamation of horror escaped the lips of the mate, for he believed that this person had been a witness to the event that had recently taken place.

"Who is there?" he asked, in a hollow voice.

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the other, tossing his arms above his head; "it's only Lucius, you know; only Lucius, who could not sleep, and so came up to see the man drown. Didn't you see his hand thrown out of the water? It was a right royal sight to see the way his hand went up! But why didn't you catch it and pull him out? Lu-

cious would have done so! Lucius wouldn't have let him go down?"

"Hush! hush!" whispered the mate, as he sprang to the deck. "Go down below, and never say that again!"

The lunatic, for such he was, shrunk away, muttering, "The hand! the hand! A right royal sight was the hand raised up over the water!"

"Go below, I tell you!" cried the mate, fiercely, as he snatched a belaying pin from the rail.

At this sight the boy disappeared through the companion-way with a wild cry, and with both hands clasped over the top of his head. For there, on the crow's, had been struck, a few weeks previously, by a block which had fallen from aloft, injuring him so badly that reason deserted him.

Scarcely had he disappeared when the men, who had completed their work upon the foreward, came "tumbling" aft in a body to hear about their shipmate.

"It's no use!" said the mate, not daring to lift his eyes; "you'll never see poor Tom again! He let go the rope the moment I was about to seize him! I think when the ship lurched it must have struck him on the head!"

This explanation satisfied the men, who returned to the foreward to hold mournful discussion upon the fate of their shipmate.

Shortly afterward, the other watch was called; and when the men composing it were made acquainted with the fate of Tom Leaward, the melancholy news cast a shadow over the spirits of all, while many of the older seamen actually shed tears, so much was the young sailor beloved by the crew.

The larboard watch having been relieved, they went below; but not one of the men could sleep so soon after the sad event which had taken place.

At the end of five hours they were again on deck to relieve their shipmates. The weather had not changed since they went below. The gale continued to sweep with dismal shriek through the shrouds, and the old ship plunged wildly through the heavy sea.

The gloom would have been intense, but for the strange, phosphorescent light emitted by the waves. Sparks of fire seemed to flash among the white clouds of foam as they drifted over the sea. A child to have seen the spectacle might have fancied that the stars had fallen from the sky into the ocean.

"Poor Tom Leaward! His grave is among these fire-flies of the sea!" thought the sailors, as they gazed upon the wild waters.

Suddenly they were startled by a cry from the mate, who had been leaning over the quarter-rail with his eyes fixed on the turbulent billows.

"Oh, heavens! heavens!"

The men rushed aft in a body, when, by the light of the ship's lantern, they beheld their officer staggering toward the mizen-mast like a drunken man, his face as pale as death, his lips colorless, and his eyes bulging from his head, with an expression of terror.

"What is the matter, sir?" inquired one of the men.

"There! there!" gasped the mate, pointing to the weather rail; "under the ship's quarter! I saw it! I saw it! Oh, heavens!"

The men sprang to the bulwarks, and peered over them into the sea. At first they could see nothing, but the next moment, as a huge wave swept against the side of the vessel and scattered into liquid fragments, they uttered a simultaneous cry of superstitious horror; for they now distinctly beheld a white hand raised above the water.

Shudderingly they started back, and stood gazing at each other, with pale faces and wondering eyes. Not a word was spoken for some moments, when one of them, an old sailor, shook his head ominously, and remarked, "I fear that it means no good to the old craft, my lads. I take it as a sort of warning from poor Tom's spirit!"

The men now ventured to look over the rail again; but this time the hand was not to be seen.

"It's gone, sir," said the old sailor, turning to the mate. "What d'ye think was the meaning of it?"

"I don't know," said the mate, in a husky voice; "you had better go forward—go forward, all of you!" he added, almost fiercely.

The men obeyed, when the mate commenced to walk the deck, with rapid strides.

"It could not have been mere fancy," he muttered; "for they saw it, too! Heavens! that fearful sight! It was his hand—his hand as I believed it—when—"

He concluded, with a groan, and, advancing fearfully to the rail, again peered into the sea. But nothing now was to be seen, except the wildly-heaving waters; and he breathed a sigh of relief.

"Perhaps I shall never see it again!" he muttered. "May heaven grant that such may be the case!"

And he resumed his nervous walk upon the quarter-deck, occasionally advancing to the rail to cast a frightened glance into the water, and, muttering a low "Thank heaven!" when he perceived the vision was not there.

A few hours afterward, the dawn of light began to steal upon the waters, and the other watch was called. Of course the men did not fail to relate the affair of the hand to their wonder-stricken shipmates; and, as many of the listeners were superstitious, the effect can be better imagined than described.

All seemed to agree that it was a warning from the drowned seaman—a dark warning of shipwreck or some other calamity. Even the captain, who prided himself on his wisdom, seemed to entertain the same opinion. The carpenter was at once despatched to examine the hold, while the officers were ordered to go over the craft, from stem to stern, to see if everything was in its place and in ship-shape condition.

The carpenters and the officers having brought a satisfactory report to the captain, the latter remarked that his conscience was satisfied, and that if the vessel took it in head to go to the bottom, it would not be his fault.

The subsidence of the gale was followed by a week of good weather, during which nothing was seen of the mysterious hand which had created so much excitement among the crew of the Huron. The vessel was now approaching Cape Horn, and rough weather was looked for. It came thundering upon the old craft one night, just as the larboard watch made its appearance on deck, compelling every rag to be taken in, with the exception of the main topsail, and in a short time even that was reduced to a goose-wing.

It was a gloomy night—the storm howling a thousand furies through the shroud of the vessel, which every moment swept by heavy seas. The men of the watch were soon gathered aft under the round-house, closely muffled in their pea-jackets, while the officer stood by the weather rail. He had been looking to windward, but now happening to cast a glance under the ship's quarter, he again beheld above the surface of the raging tides that fearful hand, which he had hoped he would never see again.

Yes, there it was, held high above the crest of a foaming wave, as before, whitely gleaming in the phosphorescent light of the sea.

With one wild and terrible cry the mate fell senseless upon the deck; and, at the same moment, a huge wall of water rushed down upon the ship, and, lifting him like a feather, carried him far away to leeward.

The men rushed from their shelter, upon bearing the cry of their officer, to ascertain its cause; but the noise of the ascending sea warned them to save themselves by clinging to the running rigging of the mizen-mast. Now, however, they sprang to the weather rail, just in time to catch a glimpse of the hand before it disappeared.

"Boys," said the old seaman to whom we have before alluded, "you'll see that hand no more. It was a warning of the doom of our mate, who has been washed overboard. I saw his form as it was carried off by the sea!"

We have but a few more words to add. When the rest of the crew were made acquainted with the facts we have just related, the excitement was intense, and numberless were the questions showered upon the larboard watch.

The loss of the mate, coupled as it was with the appearance of the mysterious hand seemed to inspire every man with feelings of superstitious awe. But the next day it was rumored that the captain had found in the room of the lunatic a piece of heavy wood with a stuffed glove attached to it, in such a way as to occupy an upright position. A long string was fastened to this novel contrivance, by which means the boy could have lowered it through the dead light into the sea.

Our readers will remember that the sight of Tom's hand, raised above the water, had produced a strong impression upon the disordered brain of Lucius; and it was probably this influence that had inspired him with the strange whim of creating the deception alluded to.

The greater portion of the crew, however, refused to credit the rumor, and always insisted that the hand they had seen was that of their beloved shipmate, who had resorted to this means to warn them of their doom which finally befell the mate of the Huron.

A wag equally celebrated for his physiological resemblance to Gen. Jackson, and his preternatural skill in the concoction of cocktails, and who, though not a "fish of the law," is extensively known to all the steady "practitioners at the bar" in San Francisco, has recently discovered an astonishing resemblance between two great men belonging to far different ages. He yesterday propounded to us the following query: "Why is Abraham Lincoln like Joshua?"

Not professing to be a second *Edipus*, we weakened, and "gave it up," whereupon we were informed that the resemblance consisted in the fact that "Joshua stopped the sun and moon, while Old Abe stopped the *World*." Where is Artemus Ward? [Flag.]

## A Dozen and a Half of Snuff Boxes.

Much has been recently written of Oriental subtlety, of the fine observation and pregnant apprehension of the Eastern races; but perhaps the wily Asiatic is sometimes "sold" by the simple European. When Said Pacha was in Paris he sent for a celebrated jeweller, and thus addressed him:

"Before I leave France I desire to present some of your chiefs, who have honored me by their sympathy and attention, with a triding proof of my esteem. Have you a dozen and a half of gold snuff-boxes set with diamonds of the value of about four thousand francs each?"

"Your highness," replied the jeweller, "at the present moment I have by me only six of the description you desire; but if your highness will deign to begin by the presentation of those six, in a few days I will supply you with six others, which you also can distribute; and in a week or so after that, I will complete the order by bringing the remaining half dozen."

"Be it so. Let me have the first six immediately."

The snuff-boxes were delivered, and the Pacha distributed them, accompanied by letters Orientally polite. A few days passed, and the jeweller was again announced.

"Your highness," he said, "according to my promise I have the honor of bringing you six more snuff-boxes."

"Good! When shall I have the others?"

"As soon as your highness has given away these."

"Good! My secretary shall send them off immediately."

"In that case, your highness, I will do myself the honor to wait on you again in three or four days."

The second six were sent to the honored recipients, and the indefatigable jeweller soon brought the others.

That is to say, not all; he only brought five.

"Your jewelry has given me the highest satisfaction," said the gracious Oriental; and the friends who have done me the honor to accept them are equally delighted, for I have received from all of them, but one, letters expressing the liveliest thanks."

"All but one! Was your highness kind enough to say, all but one?" asked the jeweller.

"Yes, my secretary tells me that when the box was sent to his house, the chief was not in town, which explains his not having favored me with his acknowledgments. He returns on Sunday. But how is it you have only brought me five boxes to day? My list of presents is made out, and I must not leave one chief without the compliment I have paid to others."

The jeweller paused for a moment, and then said, "Did not your highness say that the recipient of your munificence who had not yet acknowledged your gift would be in Paris on Sunday?"

"Yes, and I take my departure on Saturday."

"Then if your highness will graciously leave me the name of the eighteenth personage you desire to honor, I will take care that on Monday or Tuesday at the latest, he receives your highness's gift."

"Between this and then you think you can furnish the eighteenth box?"

"I can, your highness."

"It must in all points be exactly like the others, for I must not make any invidious distinction."

"Your highness will graciously acknowledge that of the half dozen I have hitherto presented, each one is precisely similar."

"True."

"I give your highness my word of honor that this last shall be exactly like its predecessors."

"Good! My secretary will pay you seventy-two thousand francs."

The old part of the story is, that if any prince, or aristocrat, or travelling magnifico staying in Paris should wish to present his admirers with diamond snuff-boxes, he will find half a dozen at the shop of the celebrated jeweller who had the honor and profit of supplying Said Pacha; and what is still more extraordinary, they are all exactly similar to those made for, sold to, and presented by that potentate.

Old Joshua Swallow, a veteran minister, was the other day at Olio preaching against the "spiritual call" to the ministry, and related an anecdote of Caleb Jones, who gave his experience in this wise: "I was one day ploughing, and was called to preach by a voice saying 'Caleb! Caleb!' who could have called me thus?" A boy in the back part of the congregation, says Mr. Swallow, exclaimed "Maybe it was a bull frog, Mr. Jones."

The highest wages paid to agricultural laborers in England or on the continent is thirty-seven cents a day, the laborer boarding himself, and the average is not more than twenty cents a day. It is no wonder emigrants flock to this country.

## EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

It appears that the good work of making Maryland a free State has even thus early begun to show its fruits. The Baltimore American of a recent date says:—

"The abolition of slavery in Maryland is attended with the good results the friends of emancipation expected. A steady stream of emigrants from our sister states, particularly Pennsylvania, is pouring in upon us, now that 'free labor' has become a settled fact. In every county of this state large sales of land have taken place during the past two months, and the purchasers are men who intend to settle in our midst, and who do not purchase for the sake of speculation. The worn out and half tilled tracts of the large slave-holder, in the hands of farmers who till their grounds by free labor—who encourage free schools, and all the accompaniments of free institutions—will soon place Maryland in the position among the free States that she should have occupied long ago."

We saw yesterday, at the house of an extensive importer, a case of ladies' belt buckles. They are of the widest dimensions, and carry a ribbon fully three inches wide. They were worn in the times when ladies' waists were located but a few inches below the axilla. They remained unsold when the fashions changed, just twenty-eight years ago. They were then packed up and consigned to a garret. They were yesterday reproduced for sale, and were taken by the retail trade with such rapidity that in a little while but a few remained. The buckles in question sold at prices sufficient to pay twenty-eight years interest on their original cost, and leave a very handsome profit beside.

[Phila. North American.

In "Country Life in Sweden," the following story is told with regard to the Swede's love of sour milk, which is with them a regular summer dish, and is called "fil bunka." A poor Swedish journeyman, finding his way to Rome, fell sick, and was taken into a monastery, and kindly attended by the brethren. But he could not eat any of the viands prepared for him, but kept incessantly murmuring, "fil bunka! fil bunka!" The good monks, distressed at their inability to ease his sufferings, listened to this cry, and light seemed to break in upon them. This was his patron saint, and they at once began to sing, "Sancta fil bunka, ora pro nobis."

The residence of the Governors of Indiana is not a cheerful place, to judge from accounts given of it. It is insulated in rainy weather and the flowers of the garden are choked with swamp grass. Governor Whitcomb's wife died there, and his long residence there planted the seeds of insanity that killed him. Governor Wright lost two wives there. Governor Willard was dying when he left there and his wife contracted there the lingering disease that killed her. Governor Morton has been sick more within the four years of his residence there, than in twenty years before. Mrs. Morton is just recovering from a long and dangerous sickness, which is but the third or fourth repetition of a similar affliction.

A loquacious gentleman, finding himself a passenger in a stage coach with no one, but a very prim and taciturn maiden lady of some forty winters, endeavored in vain to engage in conversation. At length night came; as nothing was said, both fell asleep. The stage finally stopped and the driver announced to the lady that she had arrived at her place of destination. Her fellow passenger being awakened at the same time thought he would compel the lady to exchange a word at leaving, and addressed her:—"Madam, as we shall never again, probably, sleep in the same room together, I bid you a very respectful farewell." A scream, and silence reigned again.

A young and self-conceited minister in a very elaborate sermon which he preached, said several times. "The commentators do not agree with me here." Next morning a poor woman came to see him, with something in her apron. She said her husband heard his sermon and thought it was a very fine one, and as he said "the commentators do not agree with him" he had sent him some of very best of kidneys?

A letter from a traveler in the new oil regions of Pennsylvania says: "We were paddled across the creek by an oil prince, aged fifteen, heir to a million, careless and hatless, and with but one suspender to keep his courage and his trousers up."

The contract for supplying the United States Senate at Washington with coal, this winter, was for 450 tons, at \$13.30 per ton. A project to keep the members warm by the heat of their discussions has not found favor.



The United States Senator Question.

No question in prospect before the next Legislature has at the present time so great an interest as the election of a Senator for the next long term. For several weeks past, it has been made the subject of an animated discussion, in nearly all the political papers in the State. Not only this, it has been canvassed in political circles and made the theme of conversation in almost every locality in Maine. This discussion has not taken a wide range, having been confined to two persons only, to wit: Vice President Hamlin and Secretary Fessenden. It is admitted by all parties, that these two gentlemen stand at the head of the list among the distinguished men and statesmen in Maine; both being gentlemen of undoubted ability, large experience, stern integrity and commanding influence. The election of either would not only be creditable to any State, but a distinguished honor. Any attempt on the part of the friends of either gentleman to place their favorite man ahead on the score of superior ability, would be a libel upon his antagonist. We accord everything to the talents of Mr. Fessenden, that is claimed by his friends, at the same time with many others regret that any attempt should have been made in certain quarters to write down Mr. Hamlin as his inferior. So far as we are concerned we have the kindest feelings for both of these gentlemen. As long ago as in 1846, when a member of the State Senate we did all in our power to give Mr. Hamlin this very position. So in 1854 when an officer of the House of Representatives against many of our own party friends we labored with all the ability we possessed to place Mr. Fessenden in the Senate, notwithstanding he was put forward and elected as a Whig, a political party with which we never had affiliated.

And now we protest in advance against an idea which we have seen advanced in the newspapers by several writers when speaking upon this matter, that the success of one of these gentlemen over the other would endanger the harmony of the republican party. To go into the canvass with any such feelings is all wrong. While we acknowledge the superior talents and high standing of these gentlemen in the party, yet the great Union party of Maine would live, even if they were both out of it, however much we might regret such an event. Neither do we believe in the doctrine, made the basis of certain arguments we have recently seen advanced, that our public servants should dictate to the people what particular places they should fill. It is the prerogative of the people to settle all these questions themselves. Public servants are in their hands to be disposed of as will best subserve the public good. The people took Mr. Hamlin out of the Senate and made him Governor and subsequently Vice President of the United States, and we happen to know that in both instances he would have preferred to have retained his place in the Senate. The people thought the President made Mr. Fessenden Secretary of the Treasury, a high and more honorable position than his old place in the Senate, yet his friends say he was not pleased with the exchange. After Mr. Lincoln was re-nominated, usage would have given Mr. Hamlin a second term as Vice President, yet the union men considered public policy pointed to Andrew Johnson and Mr. Hamlin was dropped out. Thus it has been, thus it should be hereafter, not as individual men say, but as the people say. Now how stands the case as between Messrs. Hamlin and Fessenden. The latter is in a position hitherto honored and filled by the most distinguished men of the country. It is said by those who profess to know, that the President desires Mr. Fessenden to remain at the head of the Treasury Department during his second term. Can Maine afford to lose a distinguished Cabinet officer, for the sake of transferring him to an inferior position and then not be represented in the Cabinet at all? After the 4th of March, Mr. Hamlin by the fiat of the people becomes a private citizen, so that the question which really presents itself to the people of Maine is narrowed down to this—will the people of Maine take one of their most distinguished sons from the Cabinet and thereby deprive themselves of a Cabinet officer and put him into the Senate, or will they allow him to remain to grave and honor his high position and avail themselves of the services of another equally distinguished, whose services after the 4th of March will be lost to the country unless placed in some public position? We are aware that it is said, that Mr. Fessenden will positively leave the Treasury Department and that he desires his old place in the Senate. Some of his friends say he will go out of the Treasury Department, on account of ill health, others declare that with him it is a matter of taste, that he prefers the Senate to the place that he now fills. Be that as it may, the whole country would deeply regret Mr. Fessenden's resignation. The people of the United States, have with a unanimity almost unprecedented, not only given their assent but hearty approval of Mr. Fessenden's appointment to the Treasury Department, and his administration of the financial affairs of the government have been equally satisfactory. And it seems to us that nothing but ill health, would be a satisfactory reason to the people for the loss of so efficient and popular Cabinet officer.

It is still further said, that if Mr. Hamlin is not elected Senator, he will be invited by Mr. Lincoln to fill the Navy Department

under the incoming Administration. That he would fill that Department with distinguished honor to himself and the country, no one acquainted with him can for a moment doubt. But who has any assurance that Mr. Hamlin will in any event be offered the place, or that the pressure and influence of all his friends would secure it to him? Hence it follows, that if you adopt the theory of this class of politicians you choose an uncertainty instead of a certainty, you get a distinguished Senator and run the risk of losing a Cabinet officer. If the facts and reasonings herein presented, point in a certain direction, we cannot be justly censured, it must be charged to them and not to us. Their logical results must stand, unless it can be shown that our facts are mistaken or our arguments fallacious. We are among the number that regret, that the Legislature will be obliged to choose between two so distinguished men. But such events will happen. Let the members of the Legislature take hold of this question like men and statesmen, and settle it in such a way as will be for the best interests of the Country. And in doing this, let them reflect the popular sentiment, let the voice of the people be heard through their representatives and Senators. Let the canvass be conducted upon high and honorable grounds and not degenerate into a mere political squabble.

If the canvass shall proceed and terminate as it should, the friends of the defeated candidate will cheerfully acquiesce in the result. The genius of our institutions leads us occasionally into just such conflicts. The rival claims of opposing candidates in a republican form of government often have to be canvassed. Instead of weakening us as a people and government, it makes us strong. It is a glorious vindication of the patriotic sentiment acquiesced in by all loyal men, that the majority must rule, a sentiment that lies at the very foundation of all our National hopes.

Reconstruction of Rebel States.

Within the past week, a decision of the question of the rebel States has been agreed to in Committees of both branches of Congress, and will immediately pass. A special dispatch to the Tribune says the following is the substance of the bill.

"Mr. Ashley's bill provides for the appointment by the President of Provisional Governors of rebel states, who shall see that the laws of the United States and of the State before the rebellion are enforced. But no law or usage recognizing slavery shall be recognized by any officer or court in such State. It emancipates all slaves in such State and their posterity forever, and provides for the discharge on habeas corpus of persons held to service on pretence of ownership.

"It provides for the punishment of attempts to reenslave emancipated persons. It declares that officers of the rank of colonel or higher in the rebel service are not citizens of the United States. The Seventh section is in these words:—

"The United States, in Congress here assembled, do hereby recognize the government of the State of Louisiana, inaugurated under and by the convention of the people of Louisiana which assembled on the 6th day of April, 1864, at the city of New Orleans, and declare the same to be entitled to the guarantee and all other rights of a State government under the Constitution of the United States."

This important section, the accomplishment of Gen. Bank's reconstruction policy, is said to have been agreed to by the reconstruction committees of both houses.

The bill further provides for the calling of conventions in States whose Governments have been usurped and overthrown, as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed, and the people shall have sufficiently returned to their allegiance. The conventions are required to provide that persons in rebel civil or military service of and above the grade of Colonel, shall not vote for or be a member of the Legislature or Governor.

Involuntary servitude is prohibited, and the freedom of all persons to be guaranteed in the said States. No debt, State or Confederate, created by the usurping power, is to be recognized. If the convention shall refuse to reestablish the State government upon the above conditions, the provisional government is to declare it dissolved, and another election of delegates is to be ordered.

GETTING SHORT. Gen. Breckenridge, by orders from Richmond, issues an order saying that it is of vital importance to husband small arms, ammunition and lead. He says: "All lead which can be gleaned from the battle fields, or otherwise obtained, will be collected by the brigade or division officers and be sent to the nearest arsenal. All arms are to be relieved of their loads for cleaning. The balls should be drawn, if practicable, otherwise the loads should be discharged into boxes of sand or dirt, so that the lead may be recovered and turned into the ordnance department."

CHRISTMAS. Mr. J. H. Rawson has been preparing for Christmas on a large scale. He will offer an unusual assortment of articles that will be sure to please the little folks; with a variety that can be put to good use by children of a larger growth.

A call has been made for 200,000 men. The President says that owing to credits given the former call resulted in adding but 250,000, and to make up the deficiency this call is made. A draft will be had February 15, if volunteers are not sooner furnished.

From our Bethel Correspondent.

A VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS. Comparatively few persons in Maine are aware what is done by our State and National authorities for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers at Augusta. We recently visited the Hospitals there and were delighted, though sometimes made sad at what we saw.

Let the reader imagine a long one-story narrow building with a door at one end. Now let him enter and after passing the offices, he finds himself in a room called a ward, extending the whole length of the building, a walk running through the center on either side of which are arranged the beds of the soldiers with the feet toward the walk. In the walk are large open fireplaces in which is a cheerful woodfire around which the convalescent soldiers are gathered, who pass their time in reading, recounting their deeds of bravery in battle or discussing the merits of a favorite officer. Everything is quiet, orderly and scrupulously neat. There are nearly twenty of these buildings situated on the hills back of the city where the pure air directly from the White Mountains is furnished in abundance. No better site could be found for the wounded soldier.

The first soldier we met was a member of the 1st Me. Heavy Artillery, who had been wounded in the hip. He had preferred to talk of Lincoln's election, to saying anything about his wounds. The rebels must be subdued seemed stamped on his whole face. Next is a soldier absorbed in reading a book. No student of philosophy could be more deeply absorbed in study. Next is a pale youth of scarcely 18 years, on whose cheek the hectic flush is painted in colors not to be mistaken. A hollow cough and a glassy eye plainly tell us that his ravages nearly run. Who could paint to the workings of that soul as the candle of life was fast burning out. A good lady of the city has just been in and furnished him with a delicate jelly, of which he is trying to partake a little. Where is that boy's mother thought we, as we passed on. On the farthest cot was a soldier by whose side lay an open Bible. He asked us if we were clergymen. He said that they had had religious exercises, and felt desirous that they should be continued. Here comes along a man high in public life with a basket-full of papers, magazines and books which he has picked up in the city and brought to distribute among them. We heard no groaning, no grumbling, no despondency. Had they been placed in school for the education of gentlemen, they could not have appeared to better advantage. Stepping out from one ward to another, we met a carriage in which were a gentleman and lady with a large basket of little creature comforts for the soldiers. God bless them, ejaculated we mentally. Every step we took presented some new and interesting phase of humanity.

Never did the soldier know before this war, what it was to feel that he was treated like a man. The disciples of Florence Nightingale fitting out among our hospitals are angels of mercy indeed. This war has made better public men as well as soldiers than ever we had before. We came away with more elevated views than ever of the progress made within a few years to alleviate human suffering. The only thing we thought wanting, was our National flag waving over their heads to remind them that we still have a country.

Why should not chemists turn their attention to the art of extracting balsam from the fir-tree? The high price paid for the turpentine of such kinds renders it a question worthy the consideration of those whose business it is to develop our natural resources. Millions of acres we suppose, are covered with the fir balsam which might be of great commercial value, if some method could be devised for extracting it.

THE NEWTOWN PIPPIN. We have not met this famous N. York and N. Jersey apple but once in Maine. Capt. S. H. Chapman, of this village has a tree which is an annual bearer. He obtained about two barrels the present year. The impression has generally prevailed that this apple could not be raised. Can any one tell us more about it. A apple of so rich a flavor should not be neglected, if it be possible to raise only a single tree in our orchards.

The town of Monmouth must be a healthy place. In the year 1864, there were living in town 147 persons who had arrived at the age of 70, 47 between the ages of 80 and 90. Two persons had reached the age of 90, and two the age of 96 years. We think this is a high degree of longevity in a town of less than 2000 inhabitants.

By order of Gen. Dix, a company is to be raised in Oxford County, for immediate duty in the forts and batteries, on the coast of this State.

From a list in the Lewiston Journal, we find towns in Oxford County, have credits over all calls in 1864, as follows: Albany, 7; Brownfield, 1; Byron, 4; Denmark, 3; Dixfield, 3; Fryeburg, 1; Grafton, 1; Greenwood, 9; Hanover, 4; Hartford, 1; Lovell, 1; Mason, 1; Oxford, 9; Peru, 7; Porter, 5; Rumford, 9; Stow, 1; Stoneham, 1; Sumner, 1; Woodstock, 8; Franklin, 1; Hamlin's Grant, 1.

Deficient—Paris, 3; Sweden, 1; Fryeburg Academy Grant, 1; S. R. L. 1. Of this number the three charged to Paris have been furnished.

There were credited in this County, under the draft, but 59 men, the quotas having been filled to within that number, by volunteers.

Lieut. Geo. D. Biscoe, is among the paroled officers, late arrived at Annapolis, Md., from Columbia, S. C.

MR. EDITOR: As the Democrat falls in to the hands of many friends of education, I would like to say a word in your columns in regard to the Dictionary, which I find, by visiting the common town schools, is much neglected in Bethel, and I presume in other towns in Oxford, if not in other counties. If there is one in a school-room, it is treated as the grammar was wont to be when pupils were confined two or three years to a certain portion, which must be committed to memory, every term, without knowing for what purpose. When scholars were taught the use of grammar and were permitted to put the rules into practice as fast as committed to memory, hatred to that science was absorbed in love; hence the reason why so many are now studying grammar from choice and with pleasure the time of recitation. If parents and children would learn its value, it would no longer be "like angels visits few and far between" but be as indispensable as the black-board is to all students, that prize illustrations. On its introduction into the school room a new era commenced; the minds were assisted and strengthened by its use. If the dictionary should come into general use in our schools, it would soon be as familiar to the pupils as their other text-books. Then the scholars would soon learn to examine every word that is spoken in their hearing, not understood as to its meaning, pronunciation, and right application in the sentence used. It would make them masters of the language, by criticizing others and shielding themselves against using expressions they know to be incorrect which custom or long usage has accustomed them to. Teachers, knowing their pupils are upon the watch, will be guarded in their expressions and strive with the scholar for words "fitly spoken." How many ungrammatical sentences are used by those who know better, but associating with those who have not had their attention called to the fact, fall into the habit regardless of its consequences. The following plan, if adopted, would bring the dictionary into constant use in all schools that are furnishing recruits for the higher schools. Let the teacher select suitable pupils from his spelling classes and form a dictionary class. Give them a lesson to spell and define twice a week from the dictionary. The class to be graded according to spelling, defining and pronunciation. The pupil that leaves off at the head at the close of the exercise, is to hear the class spell the next time under the eye of the teacher. This will give the pupil that puts out the lesson to the class, great advantage in the exercise, as he will learn it requires more confidence and a higher exercise of the mind to hear a lesson, than to recite. It will cause a closer examination of the lesson, to come before the class as teacher for the time being, as the class will be ready to detect an error from their classmate and will give their judgment with more freedom, which will be an advantage to every member of the class. The spirit of rivalry, will be manifest to every pupil as the one that hears the class at this time, is to take the place at the foot the next recitation and the one that leaves off at the head is to hear the class spell the next time as teacher. This system of questioning and answering will be of much value to the class in preparing them for teachers. This plan adopted for a short time would bring parents and children under the influence of this much neglected book. Many a parent who never studied geography, grammar or history at school, have learned much from children who were interested in those studies at school. A few words, rendered familiar to all, by the Press, in high political excitement, will best illustrate my plan—veto, tariff, ad valorem, nullify, compromise, armistice, &c., are as familiar as household words to every reader of his weekly sheet.

Will not the friends of education who read the Democrat use their influence in behalf of that book which was once added to a village library and being selected by one of its members, on its return he was questioned by the librarian how he liked the book? His reply was he didn't think much of the stories it had so many hard names.

HARTFORD.

THE LADY'S FRIEND. The January number of the Lady's Friend is on our table, and fully bears out the high reputation of the new monthly, which is now entering upon the second year of its existence. The leading steel engraving, "HUSH! IT IS ASLEEP," is a beautiful picture. The Fashion Plate is admirably engraved on steel, and richly colored. The Music of this number is a piece entitled "I SPOON WITHIN OUR COTTAGE HALL." The literary contents, are unusually excellent.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 9 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cts. *Walker & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished at Premiums.* Address, Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

ADMITTED. On Saturday, on motion of Alvah Black, Esq., Edward Sanderson of Waterford, was admitted to practice as Attorney and Counselor, in all the Courts in Maine.

"J. B." of Denmark writes us that Hosea Allen of that town, slaughtered a hog last week, eighteen months old, which weighed 707 pounds. He asks who will beat this? (Press.)

Rev. Joshua Young, of Hingham, Mass., who performed the funeral services over the body of John Brown, preached in the Unitarian church, Portland, last Sabbath. The city papers say he is an able preacher.

Supreme Judicial Court—Dec. Term.

DAVIS, Judge.

No. 133, Simeon Cummings vs. Samuel Kyle. The Court ordered judgment to be entered for Defendant. Bryant for Plff. Black for Deft.

In No. 79, Joel Howe vs. Enoch Battlett et al., appts. which was submitted to the Court, judgment was ordered to be entered for Deft. Rawson, Hammons for Plff. Black, Blanchard, for Deft.

Fourth Day.

No. 145, Inhabitants of Paris vs. Inhabitants of Portland. Action of Assumpsit to recover for supplies furnished for the support of a pauper named Thomas R. Carman, who fell into distress and died, in the town of Paris. Quite a number of witnesses were called to prove that the residence of Carman for five successive years was in Portland. No witnesses called on the part of the defence, no claim being made that the pauper belonged to the town of Paris, but that his residence was not in Portland. Verdict for Plff. Damages, \$190.34. Black, Hammons for Plffs. J. H. Drummond for Deft.

Harriet Ryerson, Libt. vs. Silas C. Ryerson. Divorce decreed. Cause, cruel treatment and desertion. Custody of the minor child committed to Libt. Harlow for Libt. Fifth Day.

No. 147 William G. Little et ux. vs. Samuel B. Locke. This is an action of trespass. Defendant admitted that he committed the trespass, but claimed that the title of the premises was in him and not in Plff. By agreement of parties, submitted to the Court, who ordered judgment for Deft. Black for Plff. Hammon, for Deft.

The Grand Jury came in, having found twelve indictments. One, burning of buildings; 1 larceny; 1 store breaking; 5 common sellers; 1 single sale; 1 felonious assault and battery; 1 fraudulently voting.

State vs. Jonathan G. Downs, of Fryeburg was arraigned on an indictment for Larceny of one sheep. Plea, guilty. Sentenced to County Jail for six months.

George H. York of Bethel, plead guilty to an indictment for store breaking and was sentenced to the Reformatory School, during his minority. Alternative sentence, one year to State's Prison.

George W. Abbott of Lovell, plead guilty to an indictment as a common seller. Paid fine of one hundred dollars, and costs, thirty-one dollars forty cents.

Sixth Day.

John F. Rice of Waterford, plead guilty to an indictment as common seller, and paid fine and costs amounting to one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

William W. Halloway, of Taunton, Mass., was arraigned on an indictment found at the Sept. Term, for the crime of Larceny of a watch, book and slide, at Dixfield, in May, 1864. Plea not guilty. Verdict guilty. Bolster for State. Black for Respondent.

Seventh Day.

William Canwell Libt. vs. Abbie E. Canwell. Divorce decreed. Cause adultery. Bolster & Richardson for Libt.

State vs. James Poland Appt. The Respondent was examined before a Trial Justice on a complaint for Larceny of a sheep and fined ten dollars and costs, and the case was entered in this Court by appeal. Verdict, guilty. Exceptions filed and allowed.

The Second Jury was excused from further attendance.

State vs. Gilman Chapman. Indictment for a nuisance, by the stopping up and diverting of Sand Brook, on Main street, at Bethel Hill. Plea, not guilty. Quite a large number of witnesses were called on the part of the State, considerable interest being manifested on the part of the citizens of Bethel. Not finished. Bolster for State. Hammon, W. W. Virgin, for Respondent.

The Daily Press, in speaking of the increased interest in the cultivation of musical talent in Portland, says that much is due to the residence in that city of Mr. Dennett. Few of those who have not had the pleasure of studying under him are aware of his cultivated taste and general musical knowledge, and still fewer realize the advantages of the residence among us of such a man.

It says that Mr. Dennett has received tempting proposals to remove to New York, which it trusts he will not feel compelled to accept.

The extraordinary decision of Judge Courser in the case of the St. Albans raiders, has been disclaimed by the Canadian officials, and new warrants are issued for the re-arrest of the robbers. The press is unanimous in condemning the decision as an outrage. A Montreal correspondent of the New York Herald writes to that paper that there are facts connected with Judge Courser's discharge of the St. Albans raiders, on Wednesday, which lead disinterested parties to think that it was a preconcerted arrangement from the first. While the case was going on in the Court room, and before Courser had given his extraordinary decision, it was evident to the spectators that the prisoners were to be discharged, and that they knew it would be so, as they were well supplied with over-coats and mufflers, and all ready for a journey.

Thos. O. Gould, conductor on the G. T. R., was indicted at Portland, for ejecting a member of the Norway State Guard from the cars. The soldier was on duty at Kittery, and coming home on a furlough, demanded transportation at government rate. This being denied, he tendered the regular fare, when ten cents extra was demanded. Verdict was rendered against Gould, last week, who filed exceptions, which carries the case to the Law Court.

A NEW EXPEDITION. It is stated that Admiral Porter has sailed from Hampton Roads, at the head of an expedition consisting of 64 vessels with 597 guns. Gen. Butler is reported in connection. Destination unknown. The New Ironsides and the Dictator make a part of the fleet.

War News.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Secretary Stanton publishes the following extract from a dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated near midnight, Dec 13 off Osasaw Sound:

Today at 5 P. M. Gen. Hazen's division of the 14th corps, carried Fort McAllister by assault, capturing its entire garrison and stores. This opened to us the Osasaw Sound, and I pulled down to this gunboat to communicate with the fleet, before opening communication we had completely destroyed all the railroads leading into Savannah and invested the city. The left is on Savannah River, three miles above the city and the right on the Ogeechee at King's Bridge. The army is in splendid order and equal to anything. The weather has been fine and supplies abundant.

Our march was most agreeable, and we were not at all molested by guerrillas. We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to Fort McAllister we could not communicate, but now we have McAllister we can go ahead. We have already captured two boats in the Savannah River, and prevent their gunboats from coming down. I estimate the population of Savannah at 25,500, and the garrison at 15,000, Gen. Hardee's command.

We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have gathered a large supply of negroes, mules, horses, &c., and our teams are in far better condition than when we started. My first duty will be to clear the army of the surplus of negroes, mules and horses. We have certainly destroyed over 200 miles of rail and consumed stores and provisions that were essential to Lee's and Hood's armies. The quick work made with McAllister and the opening of communication with our fleet, and consequent independence for supplies dissipate all their boasted threats to head off and starve the army. I regard Savannah as already gained.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,  
Major General.

The following official reports received from Gen. Thomas, are dated at his headquarters, near Franklin:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, near Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17. A report just received from Major Gen. Wilson states that at 6 P. M. to-day he attacked and dispersed Stevenson's division of rebel infantry and a brigade of cavalry, capturing three guns. The 4th U. S. cavalry, handsomely supported by Knipe's division of cavalry, did the work, making several beautiful charges, breaking the rebel infantry in all directions. Had it only been light the rebel rear guard would have been entirely destroyed. As it is, it has been severely punished. The whole army will continue a vigorous pursuit in the morning. This attack was made six miles beyond Franklin.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,  
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, near Franklin, Tenn., 8 P. M., Dec. 17. We have pushed the enemy today beyond Franklin, capturing his hospitals containing over 1500 wounded and about 150 of our wounded in addition to the above. Gen. Knipe, commanding a division of cavalry, drove the enemy's rear guard through Franklin to-day, capturing about 250 prisoners and five battle flags, with very little loss on our side.

The citizens of Franklin represent Hood's army as completely demoralized. In addition to the captures of yesterday, reported in my dispatches of last night, I have the honor to report the capture of Gen. Rucker and about 250 prisoners of the enemy's cavalry, in a fight that occurred about 8 o'clock last night between Gen. Rucker and Gen. Hatch of our cavalry.

The enemy has been pressed to-day both in front and on both flanks. Brig. Gen. Johnson succeeded in striking him on the flank just beyond Franklin, capturing quite a number of prisoners—number not yet reported. My cavalry is pressing him closely, and I am in hopes of getting many more prisoners to-morrow.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,  
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, December 18.

There is little news of interest. Commanders seem to be waiting the results of Sherman's operations and Porter's fleet. A good deal of heavy firing has been going on at the Dutch Gap canal for the past few days.

The enemy a day or two ago opened a new 100 pounder in front of Petersburg, and they have been industriously throwing shell at the railroad. They have done no damage.

A salute of 100 guns in honor of Thomas' victory was fired. The rebel batteries in reply, threw a few shells without damage.

The pickets on the right are very active in keeping the compliments all right.

(Signed) W. D. McGinnis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. The Herald's Fort McAllister correspondent says when Gen. Sherman arrived in front of Savannah, he had drove 1200 head of cattle through, though he started with only 250, and had led his army on full rations on a march of 300 miles. He also gathered on the way over 7000 able-bodied negroes and so many horses, mules and wagons, as to embarrass him.

His army during a considerable portion of their march, extended over a breadth of country sixty miles wide, and forty miles in times intervening between the right and left wings.

The whole loss of men from wounds, sickness, captures, stragglers and all other causes, up to the time of arrival in front of Savannah, was only about 1000. The average daily march was 12 miles.

When Savannah was invested the city was unprepared for a siege and could not hold out more than a few days. Gen. Slocum's corps holds all the approaches on the north side of the city, including all the railroads leading out of the town. Gen. Howard's corps connects with his right on the Ogeechee River at Fort McAllister.

Other dispatches (unofficial) from Nashville states that 1000 prisoners were captured by Wilson, and that Gen. Roseau, commanding at Marlborough, reports Forrest killed and 1200 of his men captured.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says it was stated in conversation, on Thursday, on the floor of



the Senate, that the President had said that Sherman had come out at Savannah with forty thousand more men, black and white, that he started with.

Capt. Winslow, late of the Kearys, has been made a Commodore, to date from December 14, 1864.

THE SHENANDOAH. From the Shenandoah we learn that a part of our forces have gone into Winter quarters, have been employed for some time in constructing snags. The only rebel force left remaining in Valley is encamped near New Market, and is not believed to number more than one division of infantry and several brigades of cavalry. Gen Sheridan has removed his headquarters to Winchester.

(Boston Journal.)

Two men have been arrested for placing obstructions upon the Eastern railroad. They have an examination before the municipal court in Charleston, this week. One of them has made a confession, but can assign no reason for the act.

A CROP OF TURKEYS. Jedediah Estes of Hamlin's Grant, has shown as the receipted bill, for turkeys sold Monday, to Jas. Pray of Woodstock, which he says he raised this year. The net weight was 447 1-2 pounds, for which he received the sum of \$87.50.

FESTIVAL. The Congregational Society at Norway Village, hold a levee, at Denmark's Hall on Wednesday evening next. A variety of exercises are announced, giving ample assurance of a pleasant evening to all who may attend.

The funeral services of the two sons of Mr. Dartmouth, who died lately in the army, will be held in the Baptist Church in this village, next Sabbath afternoon, by Rev. Mr. Ventres.

MILITARY. Gen. Beal has been made a full Brigadier; Lt. C. C. Richardson of Dixfield, has been appointed Capt. of Co. D, 12th Reg.

Crystal Fount. Division of Sons of Temperance, at Buckfield, holds a Levee this week, at Buck's Hall. Proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of a library.

Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Minister to France, died of a fever, on the 2d of December. He was the candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Fremont, in 1856.

The New England Farmer is to be published by R. P. Eaton & Co. Terms \$2.50 in advance.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. The Methodist Society at Oxford, propose to hold a Christmas Festival, at the church, on Saturday evening next. The exercises of the evening will consist of declamations, recitations, dialogues and songs, by the children of the Sabbath School. Some of the young people will present two pieces entitled "Uncle Sam's Farm," and "The Comedy of Secession." The Levee will close with a distribution of presents.

TOWN MEETING. The special town meeting, to consider the matter of putting in men, in anticipation of another call, stands adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The days previously fixed upon have proved so stormy that few were in attendance. It is very desirable that there should be a full expression of the voice of the inhabitants of the town on this question, before final action is taken by the Selectmen.

In the list of jurors, published last week, Gilman Chapman should have read Gilbert Chapman; Orlando Wight, Orlando Wight; and the residence of Hiram Lowell, Hiram instead of Hebron.

Officers Blossom and Parcher arrested last week two deserters from the army, Alvarado Russell of Buckfield of the 1st Cavalry, and James E. Fogg, of Hartford of the 32d Maine. Both enlisted last spring and each received \$400 bounty. Russell was courted "the girl he loved" when the officers drove up. The girl promptly disposed of her lover by putting him in a bed between two females who innocently protested against the officers examining their bed. The virtuous dodge wouldn't go down, and the officers proceeded to search the bed whereupon they soon discovered a pair of pants with a man's lower limbs in them, which proved to belong to Russell. Both deserters were taken to our county jail.

(Lewiston Journal.)

Mr. Mason writes us that he forgot to give us one credit item, in his statement of hop raising. He sold roots to the value of \$108. This makes the whole profit of the two years, \$276.17.

Secretary Fessenden has our thanks for an official copy of his Annual Report. An abstract has been already published.

PASSEPORTS. The President has issued an order requiring all persons entering the United States, to be provided with proper passports. This regulation is intended to apply particularly to persons coming from the British Provinces, and all officers are directed to see that this regulation is observed.

MASONIC. Oriental Lodge, of Bridgton, had a formal installation of officers, on Wednesday. The exercises, were held in the Town House, after which an address was delivered, at the same place. A collation was served by M. Davis. Paris Lodge was represented, by special invitation.

## THE CONFESSIONS & EXPERIENCE

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 misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post paid directed envelope single copies may be had of the author, NATHAN A. LEE, MATTAPAN, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, and similar preparations represented to be the same, which are generally injurious. OBTAIN only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

## MARRIED.

In North Hartford, Dec. 16, by Rev. B. G. Willey, George C. Curtis to Miss Sarah C. Ford. In East Sumner, 12th, by Rev. B. G. Willey, Charles H. Thayer to Miss Helen M. Lowe, both at Torrington. In Woodstock, Dec. 14, by H. C. Davis, Esq., Abner Felt of Woodstock to Miss Emily J. Ryan of Greenwald.

## DIED.

In Paris, Dec. 20, Mrs. Lucy Ann, wife of B. F. Allen, aged 37 years, 5 months and 20 days—only daughter of the late Alfred Andrews, Esq. In Bethel, 28th ult., Hannah, wife of Jacob Adams. In Hebron, Dec. 6th, Mr. James T. Dunham, aged 90. In Norway, Dec. 4, Mrs. Susan Cobb, aged 72.

## A Mistake.

MR. CHARLES WHITE, a respectable citizen trader, of Richmond, Maine, says: "A man from out of town called on me for one box of Wing's Pills for himself, and one box of another kind (don't call names) for a lady. Through mistake I gave him two boxes of Wing's Pills. The lady on receiving the pills, readily discovered the mistake, and protested she'd not use them, as she knew nothing about them; she wanted her old favorite pill. But the mistake could not readily be rectified, and she finally felt compelled to take something, she finally felt compelled to try them, and found to her surprise that they done her more good than any other medicine she had ever taken, and sent to me for three boxes more." For sale by Druggists and dealers generally. Dec. 1864.

**FRENCH KID AND Ladies' Plush Slippers,**  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

**Ladies' Fur Collars,**  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

**LADIES' SKATES!**  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

**DEC. 1ST, 1864.**  
Just received at  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.  
Direct from the Boston "C. O. D. Man" the best assortment of  
**Ladies' Misses' & Children's**  
**BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,**  
To be found in Oxford County.

**Ladies' Rubber Boots,**  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.  
**MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S**  
**Winter Boots,**  
(Manufactured by Shurtzoff) may be found at  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

**10 DOZ. PAIRS LADIES' French Calf Boots!**  
Especially for Winter wear, just received at  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

**Misses' French Calf Boots,**  
(From 12 to 25) at  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

**ROOM PAPER,**  
AND PAPER BORDERING.  
A new lot just received at the "NEW STORE,"  
Next Door to the Flour Mill.

**Anything**  
Which they are out of at the "NEW STORE,"  
will be "ordered as soon as called for."

**25 Tons of Dried Apple.**  
WANTED IN EXCHANGE  
**FOR GOODS, FLOUR AND CASH.**  
BY  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO.

**500 BUSHELS**  
**Barley Wanted!**  
IMMEDIATELY, AT  
**PARIS FLOUR MILLS.**

**LATE STYLES**  
**Gents' Overcoats!**  
JUST RECEIVED AT  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

**ALL KINDS OF**  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE**  
Wanted, in exchange for  
**All Kinds of Goods,**  
AT  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S.

**PAY UP!**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to settle the same before the first day of January, 1865.  
WOODMAN, BRO. & CO.

## CLOAKS

**CLOAK MATERIALS,**  
In Good Variety, at  
**H. ROSENBERG'S.**  
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF  
**Ladies' Misses' and Children's**  
**HATS, HOSIERY,**  
H. ROSENBERG'S.

**HEADQUARTERS**  
FOR  
**Choice Dress Goods,**  
Consisting in part of  
**Plain Black & Brocade Silks,**  
**THIBETTS, CACHEMERES,**  
**BLACK CROWN ALPACCAS,**  
All Wool and Half Wool Cachemeres, etc., etc.

**H. ROSENBERG'S,**  
**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**  
**LADIES IN WANT OF**  
**Prints, Gingham, Flannels,**  
**4-4 and 5-4 SHEETINGS,**  
By the Web or Yard,  
Will favor themselves as much as the subscriber to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he has made of late very favorable purchases, and will cheerfully let his patrons reap the benefit from it.  
**H. ROSENBERG.**

**Goods for Gents' Wear.**  
**S. R. SHEHAN,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
AND DEALER IN  
**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
**BETHEL HILL, ME.**  
Constantly on hand a full assortment of  
**CLOTHS AND CLOTHING,**  
OF THE BEST QUALITY.  
Garments made to order, promptly, in the latest styles. Particular attention given to Cutting goods to be made out of the shop.  
All work entrusted to me will be warranted to give entire satisfaction.

**H. B. HALL,**  
**DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,**  
AND DEALER IN  
**PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS,**  
**BOOKS & STATIONERY.**  
CHAPMAN'S BLOCK,  
**BETHEL, ME.**  
Agent for all the popular Patent Medicines.

**HOWE & BROOKS,**  
WEST PARIS,  
Have just received a NEWS STOCK  
OF  
**Fall & Winter Goods,**  
Among which will be found  
**DRESS GOODS**  
OF ALL KINDS,  
**WOOLLY GOODS,**  
**HATS, FUR CAPS, COLLARS,**  
**BUFFALOS,**  
**Boots & Shoes, &c., &c.**  
Having bought one new stock of goods since the fall of goods, we are prepared to sell as low as can be bought in any country store.  
Please call and examine before purchasing.

**NOTICE!**  
To those in want of Goods at a Low Price.  
We shall sell our large stock of Goods, for the next thirty days.  
**At marked down prices.**  
After which we shall remove to our new store near the Steam Mill.  
We have a large stock of FLOUR of various brands; and a lot of new beef and pork barrels.  
C. ROWE, Agent.

**For Sale.**  
**A First Class Stave Machine & Planer.**  
Inquire of J. G. Hamblen, Center Lovell, or H. H. Ricker & Sons, Harrison.  
December 1st, 1864.

**PERSONS** indebted to me by Note or Account will confer a favor, and save cost, by settling the same before January, 1865.  
J. G. HAMBLÉN.

**Store & Stand for Sale.**  
THE subscriber will sell his house and store, situated at Bethe's Pond village, on the Grand Trunk road. The store and house is situated by the river, has a good water supply, and a good stable with basement attached to the store, and good conveniences for wood and water. Said stand is one of the best situations for a wholesale Flour and Grocery business to be found in the State.  
JONATHAN JEWELL.

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  
**STEPHEN G. TRACY** late of Paris, in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She 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  
Nov. 15, 1864. BENJ. LOVEJOY.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that she 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  
**MONSIEUR YOUNG** late of Watford, 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  
Nov. 15, 1864. HENRY H. SAVAGE.

**W. A. PIDGIN & CO.,**  
Book, Card and Fancy Job Printers  
PARIS MAIN.

## Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE  
IN NORWAY VILLAGE.  
A GRIST MILL, with three runs of stone, Corn Cracker, and two Bolls, built eight years ago; in perfect running order, and a never failing stream of water, with twenty feet head and fall; driven by an open cut wheel, will grind a bushel of corn per minute with consumption of stone; has a run of custom from 12,000 to 16,000 bushels per year, and has done a good business in grinding Western Wheat and harvesting Flour.  
Also, a PLASTER MILL, where there has been ground 100 tons of Plaster per year.  
Also, a SHINGLE MACHINE, which has sawed 300 M. shingles per year, the past eight years, on an average. Also, one acre of land opposite said grist mill, with a dwelling-house, blacksmith shop, and a number of other buildings on it. Also, a dwelling house, near the center of Norway Village, 26 by 27, completely finished inside and out; a large barn and other out buildings, all in prime repair, and a never failing aqueduct of pure water to house and barn, and one fourth acre of land on which the above buildings are situated. Also, twelve acres of tillage and meadow land, in said Village, in high state of cultivation, cutting from twelve to sixteen tons of hay annually. Also, three acres of orcharding and tillage on Pike's Hill, near the Village, producing about 50 bushels of apples annually, mostly of the Golden Wonder variety. The above property will be sold at a great bargain, one-half down, and the balance in six months. For particulars in view of the subscriber on the premises. MARK P. SMITH.  
Norway, Dec. 6, 1864.

## REDUCED PRICES!!

**MILITARY GOODS,**  
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES  
may be bought at  
**MRS. CROCKETT'S** old stand,  
Norway Village.  
**Bonnets, Hats,**  
**Flowers, Laces,**  
**Ribbons, Velvets,**  
and all kinds of Military Goods  
in order to close out a Fall stock.

**FELT AND STRAW HATS** from \$7 to \$1.50.  
Ribbons, of good style and quality  
from 30 cts. to \$1.00.  
**Mourning Bonnets,**  
of the best material and latest style  
for 75.00  
All other Military goods in like proportion.  
At Mrs. CROCKETT'S old stand,  
(Beal's Block) Norway Village.

## RARE CHANCE

**To Make Money!**  
**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!**

THE Homestead of the late Cyrus Cobb, Esq., 1 1/2 miles situated in Norway, containing about 200 acres of land, properly divided into tillage, meadow, pasture, and woodland. The tillage land, embracing about 150 acres, well wooded with different kinds of growth, will doubtless afford from five to six thousand cords of wood and timber. The above described Farm, together with the Stock and Tools, will be sold at a bargain, entire or in sections.  
For further information apply on the premises.  
Norway, November 23d, 1864.

## The Singer Sewing Machines.

OUR LITTLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beneficial of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gimping, Braiding, Embroidering, Garding, &c. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most desirable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can use, at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in elegant and exquisite style.  
The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened by a simple and substantial table to contain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the cheapest woods, are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner. It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine's beauty, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.  
It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.  
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.  
Send for PAMPHLET.  
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,  
458 Broadway, New York.  
Boston Office, 69 Broadway St.  
D. H. YOUNG, Agent, at NORWAY.

**LOST.** One note of hand given by Olen L. Hammond to the subscriber, for the sum of one hundred dollars and interest, dated in Aug. 1863. Also one twenty-five dollar note given by Joel Hall to the subscriber, dated in Sept. 1863. Also one thirty-five dollar note given by Wm. P. Brackett to the subscriber, dated in August, 1863. Also one note of \$5000 note given by Ansel Palmer to Ansel L. Hammond, and sold to the subscriber by the said Ansel L. Hammond; said \$5000 note is dated on or about the 14th day of Nov. 1860. All of said notes are on interest from date, and payable to order. Also two bonds given that Joseph Bonley, formerly of Salmon in the County of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, but now a resident of Andover in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1861, by his deed of mortgage of that date, conveyed to Arthur W. Ramsdell of Andover, money and State advanced, certain tract of land, with all the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Andover and Roxbury in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, which deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said Oxford County, book 126, page 160, and is referred to for a more particular description of the premises. The said mortgage and mortgage having been broken and Arthur W. Ramsdell claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the statute for such cases made and provided. Dated at Portland, State of Maine, this first day of November, A. D. 1864.  
ARTHUR W. RAMSDSELL.

**WINTHROP STEVENS,**  
**DEPUTY SHERIFF,**  
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.  
Business entrusted to him will receive early attention.

**E. E. RICE,**  
**DEPUTY SHERIFF,**  
BROWNFIELD, ME.

## U.S. 7-30 Loan

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable in three years from August 1st, 1865, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest to be paid in lawful money.  
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.  
The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.  
As the notes draw interest from August 1st, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.  
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

## SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the BEST SECURITY. Any savings bank that pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium in the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.  
It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for their face in the face of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.  
Convertible into a 6 per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 20 bonds is not less than 9 per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

## Its exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On an average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in different parts of the country.  
It is believed that no securities offer so great a security to holders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.  
While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.  
Up to the 20th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over  
**\$40,000,000.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.**  
All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will give further information and afford facilities to subscribers.  
Subscriptions will be received by W. A. PIDGIN, Paris, Me.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**  
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF  
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When used, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and its benefits are known to all who have known the benefits of a longer, bristly what accustoms to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many interior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained triumph on every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never be forgotten, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.  
We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best, its low cost, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.  
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedy, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents named below furnish gratis, on application, a full and complete description of the medicine, and also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.  
Those who require an alternative medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, SASSAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.  
Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. and sold by druggists and dealers everywhere; at wholesale by W. F. Phillips and J. W. Perkins & Co., Portland. In Paris by Bates & Thayer; Bethel, H. B. Hall.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When used, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and its benefits are known to all who have known the benefits of a longer, bristly what accustoms to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many interior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained triumph on every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted that can never be forgotten, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.  
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Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. and sold by druggists and dealers everywhere; at wholesale by W. F. Phillips and J. W. Perkins & Co., Portland. In Paris by Bates & Thayer; Bethel, H. B. Hall.

**COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.** We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive the claims of the creditors of Abner P. Cobb, late of State in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented by said notice that six months, commencing the 20th day of September, have been allowed and notice to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the duty assigned us, on the first day of February, and the third Saturday of March, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of A. H. Walker, in Lowell, Vt.

**A. H. WALKER,**  
**J. H. GOBBS, JR.,** Com'rs.  
Dated Nov. 28, 1864.

**COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.** We, having been appointed by Hon. E. W. Woodbury, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors of Joseph E. Cobb, late of Portland in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented by said notice that six months from the 3d Tuesday in November have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the duty assigned us at the State of Bates & Co. in said Portland, on the 1st Tuesday of January, February and March, 1865.

**WM. W. ROLSTER,** Com'rs.  
**TIMOTHY WALKER,** Com'rs.  
Dated Nov. 21, 1864.

**NOTICE.** The Portland and Oxford Central Railroad Company will petition the U. S. Legislature for an amendment of its charter, granting leave to alter the location of the road in some sections, and its discontinuance such portions shall be determined by the concurrent consent of the stockholders and bondholders.  
For order, W. W. FLETCHER, President.  
Portland, Maine, Dec. 2, 1864.

## BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT!

**Insure in the Best!**  
**THE HARTFORD**  
**Fire Insurance Co.,**  
OF HARTFORD, Conn.  
**INCORPORATED 1810!**

**CAPITAL AND ASSETS,**  
**\$1,546,333.00.**  
**H. H. RICKER, Agent,**  
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

## FURNITURE!

**JAS. E. GILL & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of  
**Furniture of all kinds,**  
**SNOW'S FALLS, ME.**

Constantly on hand, a large variety of  
**PARLOR CHAIRS, SOFAS,**  
**Sevens,**  
**Plain and Marble Centres,**  
**EXTENSION TABLES, WHATNOTS,**  
In CHESTNUT and BLACK WALNUT, finished in oil or varnished.

**MIRRORS, IN VARIOUS STYLES.**  
Pictures Framed to Order.

**Chamber Sets.**  
We are now putting up CHAMBER SETS in new and beautiful styles.  
In Oak, Maple and Walnut.  
Ornamented by a workman of large experience, who is not excelled by any painter in Maine.

We continue to manufacture and sell at wholesale and retail the latest styles of  
**Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Teapots**  
And every variety of Furniture.

Purchasers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock.

## Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers to sell his Farm, situated in Paris, 2 1/2 miles from So. Paris depot, on the road leading from So. Paris to Rumford. Said Farm contains about 125 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland. Cuts from 30 to 35 tons of hay annually; is well fenced and watered. Buildings suitable for the farm and in good repair. Hay Stock, and Farming Tools will be sold with the farm if the purchaser desires; also 12 acres of woodland separate from the farm. Any person desiring a Farm for Sale near a Good Market, will do well to apply to me, and I will endeavor to satisfy them as to terms and time of payment.  
WM. R. MORSE.  
So. Paris, Oct. 31, 1864. 37

## NEW ENGLAND

## Screw Steamship Com'y

THE splendid and fast Steamship CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Willets, and POTOMAC, Capt. Sherwood, will until further notice run as follows:  
Leave Boston's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and Pass 9 North River, New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.  
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, \$8, including Fare and State Rooms.  
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer, as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.  
For freight or passage apply to  
**EMERY & FOX, Portland.**  
**H. B. CROMWELL & Co., New York**  
Portland, Dec. 5, 1864.

## Manhood: how Lost how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Cutler's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure, (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA, or seminal weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotence, Neural and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, NEURALGIA, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self indulgence in sexual extravagance.  
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.  
The celebrator, rather than a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.  
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.  
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,  
**CHAS. J. KELLEY & CO.,**  
127 Broadway, New York, Post office box 4358.

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  
**CHARLES H. CURTIS** late of Paris 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  
Nov. 15, 1864. CHAS. Y. TICELL.

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 H. HAMLEN** late of Watford, 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  
Nov. 15, 1864. JOHN C. GERRY.

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  
**GEORGE CASWELL** late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said



