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MISCELLANY.

FRANK BLUNDELL'S REVELATION.

It was my last evening at Oakleigh Cottage. I had been spending a month with my friend Frank Blundell. We had met, after an interval of some years, in his country home. He and I had been near neighbors at St. Margaret's, and constant companions during our last year there. Both of us were changed since then. We had experienced the realities of life which are so little known by the majority of undergraduates. We had gained wisdom enough to look back with regret upon wasted time and ill-used opportunities. We were grateful for our preservation through that part of life's journey in which we took no heed, and that our eyes had been opened to the prospect before the sun was low upon our way. We had not ceased to like all the pursuits and pleasures of the old careless days; but we enjoyed the superadded satisfaction of evil habits discarded, sound principles cultivated, and duties recognized, and, to some extent, fulfilled. My friend had married since I last saw him, and his wife was a stranger to me until this visit. I found her one of the few wives who practically recommend marriage to their husbands' friends. This she did, in a great measure, by the sense of reliability as a wife—I don't know how I can better describe it—which she conveyed. Her husband evidently had faith in her, in small matters as well as great. It was plain that he trusted to her doing a thing as he would like to have it done, and that they had become one in the details of every-day experience as they were in their hearts.

Assuredly, hers was a very pleasant face, with its setting of beautiful hair and its rare eyes—eyes which stand the test of a heightened color—becoming neither dull, nor uncertain, nor metallic, but only warmer toned, as Nature becomes in a summer sunset. As a hostess—a position affording such opportunities of making or marring the comfort of a guest—Mrs. Frank Blundell was eminently the "right woman in the right place."

Oakleigh is in the heart of Kent, where hops, cherries, and filberts are at home, and orchard apples table. The cottage was delightfully placed, looking southward across a valley upon plantations of sweet chestnuts, then fast crimsoning; for it was the season, so enjoyable in the country, between the very out-doorishness of summer and the permanent adoption of fires. There was plenty of amusement—walks and drives in the charming neighborhood, and visits to the hop-gardens, where armies of hop-pickers, with their pioneers the pole-pullers, were advancing, leaving desolation in their track; a scene which no artist has fairly pictured, but which every one ought to see. Then we had some good fishing in the Medway, far up above the coal barges.

Well as I have said, it was my last evening at Oakleigh Cottage. We were sitting together, Blundell and I, after dinner, when he said—

"There's a fire in my room; I vote we go there till Mary is ready for tea."

So we went, and talked from our easy chairs through a perfumed cloud. It soon became evident to me that my friend had "something on his mind."

He let his pipe out and relighted it. Presently he put it down, and saying "Excuse me a minute," went out.

He soon came back, and on my enquiring whether anything was the matter, replied: "Oh, no; but I have something to say to you, and as it can't be said in a few words, I thought I would tell Mary we should not want tea for an hour or so, and she need not wait for us; but she is up with baby, and says that she is in no hurry, so we will join her by-and-by."

I was rather perplexed by all this preparation, but only assured him of my readiness to listen. Then he began—

"In all our talks together about old times since you have been here," he said, "we have never touched upon a topic that was a frequent one at our sittings after Hall and Chapel. I suppose some delicacy of feeling—for I verily believe you have a little of it—has prevented your beginning the subject."

I was going to protest against this modified form of compliment, and to ask a question, when I was stopped by—

"Don't bother, that's a good fellow, or I shall never get to my story. You remember well enough, I have no doubt, how I used to talk of Mary Percival."

"Yes," I said, "and I have often wondered what it all came to. The Christian name is a 'household word' here. Was it Mary?"

her and hers. When we came to be man and woman, we read and argued and were happy together, as we had played and quarrelled and 'made up' again in our childhood. The old friendship had increased, but had not changed its character; at least I can speak for myself. You remember what Tennyson says in 'Dora'—

the youth, because
He had always been with her in the house,
Thought not of Dora.

It was something like this with me. Yet I admired Mary very much, and loved her, 'after a fashion' very dearly, and would have done or suffered almost anything to give her pleasure or to spare her pain. You have heard all this before. I don't mean to inflict any more of it on you. Now take yourself back to Cambridge for a moment, and try to recall a Trinity man named Horner—'Handsome Horner' they called him."

"I remember him perfectly," I said. "He was in the second Trinity, and rowed seven in their first boat when they 'bumped' us in the 'Long Reach.' A broad-shouldered man, with curly chestnut hair and white arms."

"Regardless of grammar I cry, 'That's him,' was the reply. 'He and I had a slight acquaintance at the University, in the last term when we both read with Smith; and meeting in town after we took our degree, we became very good friends. Some time after this, he wrote to ask me to go and see them at his father's rectory in Surrey. I went and saw the dear old rector and Horner's mother, and, more than all, I saw his sister. Recalling her brother—fancy him a woman—refined, brightened, intensely beautiful, and you can form some slight idea of Mary Horner. It is impossible for me to describe fully the effect she produced upon me from the first. My acquaintance had included some very pretty women. I might have said of myself, if it were not conceded, *Millicent non sine gloria*; not as a dithyramb, mind; but Mary Horner was a new experience. She fascinated me, and I was a gone graduate. You may be sure that I did not get any better the longer I stayed within the charmed circle. I got on famously with all the people down there, and fancied I was not disliked by her. You know what I mean. But I could never detect anything like symptoms of affection. (Don't laugh, there's relief in such a way of putting it.) On the contrary, she treated me with cordial but thoroughly self-possessed friendliness. She was not the sort of woman to encourage any lover, however acceptable, in 'ocular demonstration' and that kind of thing, and it never occurred to me to try it out; and then the exercise, and the general atmosphere of the place, were so conducive to health and spirits that the lady had no reason, on that first visit, to suspect from my appearance the condition of my heart. This was in the summer; but the following winter found me again at Shallowford Rectory. I had met some pleasant people there whom I had not seen before; among others, Mr. Horner's curate, Charles Oxenden. He was a really good fellow, heartily devoted to his work, as well as an accomplished man and an agreeable companion. All this I could but acknowledge, in spite of the shadow of a consciousness that there was 'something' in the confidential relationship subsisting between him and Mary Horner. But then I consoled myself with the thought that they had a common interest in parish matters, which involved a good deal of discussion. And there was nothing in the conduct of either that I could complain of as love-like, even if I had possessed any right to complain at all, 'which I hadn't any.' I had never 'told my love.' I am not prepared to state that on this second visit I might not have, almost involuntarily, betrayed myself; but there had never been the slightest approach to what I believe is called a 'declaration.' Our friendly intercourse had reached the stage of our calling one another by our Christian names. Her brother called me Frank habitually, as I called him Fred, (which we should probably never have done if our intimacy had not been dated from our Cambridge days) and she naturally fell, as indeed all the family did, into the same habit. Equally natural it seemed for me to call her Mary. My stay at this time was short. We were an unbroken circle at home at Christmas; and I left with my secret undivulged, a few days before Christmas Day. But I ought to have told that I had seen the Percivals frequently between these visits to Surrey. They were living then near London, the mother and daughter. Mrs. Percival had been a widow for some years, and I had talked to Mary a little about my admiration of the other Mary.

Mary Percival was interested in the subject, and seemed often inclined to return to it. It was not a topic of conversation that I by any means objected to; but I didn't half enjoy it under the circumstances. There was something unlike herself about Mary, a certain constraint not to be concealed. It was not very noticeable; but I

who knew her so well, noticed it, or rather felt it, and was uncomfortable accordingly. At the same time I was perfectly sure that my friend was sincere both in the interest she expressed, and in her manner towards me.

There was no affection in Mary Percival—far from it. Looking back from a later day upon the events and feelings of that time, I was more wise to know the truth. Then I was only a selfish man who was not a coxcomb. Let me see, where was I? I told you I went home before Christmas. I was entered at the Inner Temple then; and one day, early in the new year, I was alone in my chambers, when an idea, which had been a long time simmering, boiled and bubbled into a determination. It was to write, to write to, to Mary Horner, and learn the worst or the best. Ah! I can just upon it now. I wrote. The thermometer stood at twenty. There were blocks of ice in the river like borchound candy; but I let my fire out while at my absorbing task. I wrote. I have a bad habit of spoiling several sheets of paper when I write an important letter. I can show you a fac-simile of this, discarded because of the capital M's being of two varieties. There it is, read it."

This was the letter:

LONDON, Jan. 3d.

"MY DEAREST MARY,—I cannot call you by any other title and speak truly. Forgive me if the truth is distasteful to you. Forgive, too, this method of making it known. In all our happy associations I have not dared—yes, that is the word—to tell you this. 'A faint heart,' you will say; but 'the bright particular star' seemed so far above me. These are calm words, dear, when my love is warm; these are cold words, when my heart is beating wildly. I would rather read your sentence, if it is to be banishment; but, oh! I would ten thousand times rather hear it, if it has one word of hope. Let me have but that word, and I will be with you. In any case, I feel that you will deal tenderly as well as truthfully with me. 'Your hours, devotedly."

"FRANK."

"In that same hour," he continued, "I decided to tell Mary Percival of what I had done. There is a pretty accurate copy of my letter to her."

It ran thus:

"LONDON, Jan. 3d.

"I know, dear Mary, that I do not look in vain for sympathy from you. I need it greatly to-day. You will believe this when I tell you what I have done. I have written to ask some one to give me her heart. Can you guess who it is? I am not hopeful, but I am not despairing. I cannot say more now than that in all my fortunes I am confident of your sisterly regard."

Yours, affectionately,

"FRANK."

When I had read this without remark, Blundell went on with his narrative.

"I had finished these letters and folded them, when there was a rap at my door, followed immediately by the entrance of my opposite neighbor. 'Well, I never!' was his exclamation, 'are you out of coal?' I looked round upon the black grate for answer, having first put the letters into envelopes and fastened them. 'I came to see if you were inclined for a skate,' my visitor said. 'I tried the ice on the 'Ornamental Water' yesterday; it was pretty good. They say it is capital to-day; but come and have some lunch with me before we go. You are miserable here.' I accepted the invitation, and, wishing to get rid of him, said, 'You go and order it.' When he was gone, I directed the envelopes containing my letters, and followed him, taking them with me to post on my way to the Park. There were a great many skaters, and the ice was for the most part strong. But here and there, as is always the case except after a protracted frost, were weak places. On to one of these I skated at a rapid pace and went down, without a warning cry, into the bitterly cold water. The ice was above me when I rose, but I could hear voices near me before I sank again. I came up once more, but it was to feel a heavy blow, to be in an explosion of fireworks, and then to lose all consciousness. The clumsily-given aid was nearly being as fatal to me as the ice prison would have been. How I was carried home to my father's house, and suffered for many days from the combined effects of the plunge and the blow, I could tell you only as it was told me. I was long unconscious, and for some time after the dangerous symptoms had abated I could take no notice of what was passing around me. I was gradually recovering, however, both physically and mentally; and one morning I became aware, upon awaking from a doze, that I was not alone. Some one had come in while I slept, and was sitting by my side. A soft hand was laid on mine, and, as I looked round, a gentle, well-known voice spoke. It was Mary Percival's. 'I am so thankful, dear,' it said; 'so very thankful!' I was still weak, and cried. She stooped and kissed my forehead. 'Bless you!' she whispered, and, with an arch smile, continued, 'It was a

funny letter for you to write to me. Besides, I thought, 'she paused, looking at me. Then she said, 'I must talk to you about it another day, and scold you; but thank you for it now a thousand thousand times! I came to give you my answer, and found you here. Oh, Frank! How could you be afraid of me? How could you doubt my love? But that is all past now, and I must not tire you even with my happiness. Good-by, dearest.' And she went out very quickly, the tears blinding her."

"It is a shame to speak of this; but you are my friend, and it is necessary, if you are to understand my feelings, if you can imagine them. What had come to me or to her? I scarcely heeded; I made no response to her words; but this she doubtless attributed to my weakened state; and when she left me I lay looking wonderingly at the door. At last a thought struck me. I rang my bell. It was answered by my mother. I asked her if there were and letters for me. She feared I was not equal to exertion, but went to fetch them. As soon as I was alone again I searched for one. I found it. You shall see it in the original."

He handed me the letter. It was written in firm, clearly-cut characters, more Greek than Italian, and was as follows:—

"SHALLOWFORD RECTORY, Jan. 4th.

"MY DEAR FRANK,—It was so kind of you to depend upon my sympathy. Be assured you have it. I do hope you will be accepted; but of course you will, and be immensely happy. You can't think how glad I was to hear about it. Do you know, I fancied, like a vain thing, that you were just the least bit in the world what Fred would call 'spoony' upon *somebody* here. I should have been so sorry—don't be angry—for Charles and I have been engaged the last two years. We have said nothing about it, except, of course, to papa and mamma; and the same post that brought your letter brought one for him, offering him a long expected living. Now we hope to be married this year. Dear old Charles! he is so good. I shall, we all shall, be anxious to know more from you. What weather! Fred is skating. He says of us, of Charles and me and you, 'Poor things! poor things!' We don't think so, do we? I hope some day to see and love your wife. I can guess who it is. I know you like the name of Mary. With good wishes from all of us for the new year, believe me, your sincere friend, MARY HORNER."

Blundell was standing by me, looking over my shoulder, as I read.

"I took in the truth at once," he said, "don't you?"

"Why," I gasped, "you had reversed the directions. I saw that at a glance, when you gave me this."

"Exactly! To say that I was not confounded—shocked at first—would be untrue. How could it be otherwise? But in the calm reflection of succeeding days (for I was left in quietness to gather strength) a feeling of satisfaction grew upon me, grateful satisfaction that I had escaped rejection—humiliation on the one hand, and the sorrow of inflicting useless pain on the other; that I had lost no friend, but had found a noble heart's great love. How I came to give my heart to Mary Percival I have no intention of describing. But I had done so before I told her everything—long before she became my wife. Then the letter she received but faintly expressed my love for her. We have been married four years, and each year has found us more loving, more happy. Now, old friend, you shall tell me what you think."

I only quoted Hamlet's words:

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

G. R. T.

A NEW WAY WITH ATTORNEYS. One day a simple farmer, who had just buried a rich relation, an attorney, was complaining of the great expense of a funeral at a lawyer's in the country. "Why, do you bury your attorneys here?" asked Foote. "Yes, to be sure we do; how else?" "Oh! we never do that in London." "No!" said the other, much surprised; how do you manage, then?" "Why when the patient happens to die, we lay him out in a room over night by himself, lock the door, throw open the window, and in the morning he is gone." "Indeed!" exclaimed the farmer with amazement—"what becomes of him?" "Why, that we can't exactly tell; all we know is, there's a strong smell of brimstone in the room the next morning."

A schoolmaster asked one of his scholars in winter time, what was the Latin for cold. "Oh, sir," replied the lad, "I can't tell this moment, but I have it at my finger's ends."

Buckle, in his "History of Civilization in England," proves that the number of marriages depends, not, as has been supposed, on the attraction between the sexes, but upon the price of corn. The statistics of the matrimonial market favor this theory, and some curious student, will some day, in like manner, tell us what governs divorce.

BREVITIES.

If a man live exclusively on vegetables, is the fluid in his veins blood or sap?

Why is Scotland like the infernal regions? Because it is the land of rhyme-factories—lubrications to locubrations.

We prefer oil-mills to rhyme-factories—lubrications to locubrations.

What did Lot do when his wife turned to salt? Got a fresh one.

I'm not fond of cat-nip, as the little girl said when pussy bit her nose.

Why is a clergyman like a locomotive? Because you look out for him when the bell rings.

Somebody says that Arabian children, before cutting their teeth speak gum-Arabic.

A goose may have many quills, but an author can make a goose of himself, with only one quill.

A good threshing-machine for family use—the broomstick. Every wife should have one.

A writer on natural history gives the following definition of a ram. "A ram is an animal whose butt is on the wrong end of him."

A Hibernian sergeant was drilling an awkward squad of volunteers, and spite of all his efforts failed to bring them into a straight line. At last, all out of patience, he cried out, "Oh, what a bent row! Just come out, lads, and look at yourselves!"

The Taunton Gazette says that a recent church fair a set of Cooper's works were promised to him who should answer a set of conundrums. The winner received a set of wooden pails.

JAPANESE MYTHOLOGY.—On the 5th day of the 2d moon, corresponding this year to our March 12, is the festival of Inari, the patron deity of the farmer, who, according to Japanese mythology, descending from heaven in pre-historic ages, came to earth and taught the people the use and cultivation of rice. The white fox is his chief servant and minister, sharing propitiatory honors with his master. The fox is one of the sacred emblems of the Japanese, disputing precedence with the tortoise, stork and the lotus flower. There are good and bad foxes; the white fox good, the others of doubtful reputation. In their legends of the foxes we find repeated in more romantic form the old superstition of the Will o' the Wisp. The benighted traveller sees a light which, as he follows, recedes till he is led into a hopeless wilderness—it is only the wicked fox whose breath is illuminated like a flame, and lures him on to destruction. A youth wandering a field encounters a beautiful and fascinating maiden with whose charms his heart is taken captive—he follows after her, she coyly retreating, and growing each moment more fascinating and beautiful, till the youth, like the benighted traveller, finds that he is lost in wood or fen, while his lovely enchantress, resuming her true fox shape, disappears; or the fox spirit living in the maiden, and, like Undine, trying to recover its lost soul, allows the youth to win the charms that have enchanted him and, overflowing with joy, he bears his beautiful bride home, lives happily with her in peace, his children growing around the door, till some day he is disenchanted of his spell by beholding beautiful wife and playful children converted into foxes before his eyes and running away—happy youth if the wicked enchantress has not first rent him in pieces. So, to say of a Japanese girl that she is as fascinating as the fox maiden, is to pay the highest tribute to the power and danger of her charms. [Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

THE PRINTER'S STORY. We once saw a young man gazing at the "ry heavens, with a f in f and a ~ of pistols in the other. We endeavored to attract his attention by saying 2 a f in a paper we held in our f, relating to a youth in that f of the country who had left home in a str of derangement. He dropped the f and pistols from his f f, with the f:—"It is f of whom I read. I left home b4 my friends knew my design. I s0 the f of a girl who refused to list0 2 me, but smiled upon another. I—ed from the house, uttering a wild f to the god of love, and without replying 2 the f of my friends, came here with this f and ~ of pistols 2 put a f my existence. My case has no f in this f.

MAKING A VETERAN OF "OLD ABE." We were greatly amused at the remarks of one of Uncle Sam's German boys in regard to the Presidential canvass. It is too good to be lost. Said the sturdy Teuton: "I goes for Old Abe, by tsm! Old Abe he likes de soldier boy. Ven he serves tsee years he gives him four hundred tollar and re-enlist him, and make him von veteran. Now Old Abe, he serve four years, and we re-enlist him four more years and make von veteran of him. Vot say you—ah?"

PARIS, MAINE, JAN. 20, 1865.

Death of Edward Everett.

Died, on Sunday morning, in Boston, EDWARD EVERETT, aged 71 years. On Monday of last week, Mr. Everett, attended a hearing in chambers; at 12 o'clock, he spoke at a public meeting in aid of the Savannah contribution; and was in attendance at court again at 3 o'clock. That night he complained of cold, and his family physician was in attendance; but although he did not again leave his house, he was not considered in danger. At three o'clock, Sunday morning his nurse was in the room, and found him sleeping quietly; shortly a movement was heard in his room, and he was found to have fallen to the floor, and was breathing heavily. He expired before a physician could be called.

Mr. Everett was fitted for College and entered at the age of 15 years. Closing his college course he fitted for the ministry, but proceeded but a little while before he was invited to the professorship of Greek in Harvard College. He immediately went to Europe, where he spent several years in the study of Greek literature, when he entered upon the duties of the professorship, and at the same time was editor of the North American Review. An oration in 1824, in which he incorporated an allusion to Lafayette, attracted much attention, and resulted in his election to Congress, where he served ten years in the House of Representatives. In 1835, he was chosen Governor of the Commonwealth, and held that office for four years. In 1839, losing his re-election by but a single vote, he sailed for Europe and passed the winter of 1840 in Europe. He was under Gen. Harrison appointed Minister in England, and remained abroad until 1846, receiving during this time honorary degrees from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin. Returning he was elected President of Harvard College, which place he resigned after three years, and remained in quiet until called on the death of Daniel Webster, to take his place in the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore. In 1850 he took a place in the U. S. Senate, which he resigned in 1854, this being the last public office he held, with the exception of his election to, and the discharge of the duties of, a member of the Electoral College in 1854.

The special and arduous labors of his late life, will be remembered in his efforts in aid of the Mt. Vernon Society, resulting in the collection of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. And in the past year he has with equal devotion labored for the people of East Tennessee, and as a result collected an even larger sum. His life was gracefully closed by a last public effort, in Faneuil Hall, on Monday week, in an appeal in aid of the people of Savannah.

The Boston Daily Advertiser thus speaks of his late political course: "The first movement towards secession, however, a crime against which he had contended with effect while in Congress, brought him to the support of the new administration. No voice sounded more clearly or powerfully for the government and the Union than his, in those days in 1861 when the patriotism of all men was tried; and no man, we venture to say, gave to the government support which, considering the authority of his name both at home and abroad, could have been so ill-spared. Our readers know how during the four years of war he never failed upon occasion to impart his prudent counsel, to temper passion by his calm wisdom, to encourage by his hopeful review of our prospects, and to strengthen by those lofty appeals, which roused a nobler than Roman patriotism. It was the great influence thus exerted by Mr. Everett, his thorough devotion to country in the entire absence of all party affiliations, that led to his nomination as elector at large, on the ticket headed by Mr. Lincoln at the recent election. His name was a tower of strength to the party which thus selected it, and the position, the last public position which in the decrees of Providence he was to hold, was a fit close to such a career."

His funeral was appointed for Thursday, at the house where he usually worshipped. The Mayors of all the principal cities have ordered the bells tolled, and flags displayed at half mast in his honor. The President, in a special order directs that due observance shall be made of his death, wherever the American flag is known and respected.

GREETING. On the inauguration of the Governor of the new Free State of Missouri, he sent telegrams to several of the Governors of other States. Among the replies is the following, from the Governor of Maine:

ACOSTA, ME., Jan. 13, 1865.
To the Governor of Mo., Jefferson City: Maine welcomes her twin-sister Missouri to the blessings of free institutions after forty years' wandering in the wilderness.
(Signed) SAMUEL CO-Y,
Governor of Maine.

LEGISLATIVE. An order has passed declaring that the Legislature will adjourn finally on the 21st of February. The act authorizing banks to suspend specie payment has been extended one year, with a provision that State banks shall redeem their bills with greenbacks. An order has been introduced relative to further increase of poll tax. The copperheads are trying to devise some means to tax government bonds. A large amount of private business has been prevented.

Capt. C. H. Ripley has been re-elected Messenger to the Executive Council.

The Norway Ministers Remembered.

Mr. Editor:—The people at Norway Center and vicinity, do not accept the proposition advocated at a certain political meeting in this region a year or two ago, to starve the ministers. They assembled at the Minister's house, Monday afternoon and evening in goodly numbers, spent the flying hours in the manner which is usual upon such occasions, to all appearances very pleasantly, and departed leaving behind them many tokens of their regard, amounting with articles previously received for a like purpose to fifty dollars. May the Lord reward them for their kindness, with spiritual gifts.

There are some who object to donation parties, on the ground that the tender, where they are common, is to rely too much upon them for the support of ministers, and too little upon regular and promptly paid subscriptions. But, granting that, in some cases, there may be such a result, is not this tendency, on the whole, far more than counterbalanced by that cementing of the union between pastor and people, and that development of mutual affection, which is commonly induced by frequent gatherings of this character? Besides, the natural effect of such benefactions is to excite in the recipients to increased endeavors to promote the spiritual welfare of those who have given kindly and freely of their earthly substance, believing that the "laborer" in the ministry, no less than other men, "is worthy of his hire."

That this may be the effect of the "donation visits," just received by the ministers in this vicinity, is the hope and prayer of the undersigned.
P. B. WILCOX,
S. S. WILCOX,
Norway Center, Jan. 12, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—There was a very pleasant gathering of the people of the Congregational Society, in Norway Village, at the Parsonage, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11th. They came with cheerful greetings for their Pastor, Rev. A. H. Tyler, and his family, and gave him as a token of their appreciation of his labors, more than sixty dollars in money and other valuable articles. This people often make presents of value to their Pastor, which are great helps, over hard places, in these times of high prices. May they be abundantly rewarded with rich temporal and spiritual blessings for all their deeds of kindness and love.

Respectfully Yours, A. H. TYLER.
Sanitary Commission.

Rev. Mr. Sovereign, will address the people, on the War and War Scenes, as follows:

Andover, Thursday, Jan. 19th.
Rumford Center, Friday, 20th.
Mexico, Saturday, 21st.
Dixfield, Sunday, 22d.
Pera, Monday, 23d.
Canton, Tuesday, 24th.
East Sumner, Wednesday, 25th.
Buckfield, Thursday, 26th.
Oxford, Friday, 27th.
Norway, Sunday, 29th.
Paris Hill, Sunday, Jan. 29th.

Mr. O. K. Yates has purchased the brick house of Mr. W. C. Whitmore, on High Street, Auburn, for \$2700.

The case of Mr. Yates, who was formerly a tin merchant in this County, is a practical illustration of the proverb that "fortune knocks once at every man's door." He has been engaged for two years past in the business of furnishing substitutes, and is now reputed to be worth \$20,000.

The blow on Saturday, Sunday and Monday piled up the snow fairly. The deep drifts, with the intense cold—16 to 32 below zero—have practically put an embargo upon business during most of the week. At the Probate Court but a few cases were disposed of. It may as well be put down among the weather predictions, "look out for a stiff gale the week of the western Probate circuit."

APPOINTMENTS. Alonso Magalla, Denmark, has been appointed 2d Lieut. Co. I, 9th Reg.

1st Lieut. Gustavus C. Pratt, Oxford, Captain Co. D, 17th Reg.

Serg't. Asa G. Charles, Norway, 2d Lieut. Co. F, 17th Reg.

Serg't. Z. M. Cushman, Oxford, 2d Lieut. Co. G, 17th Reg.

ENOCH ARDEN. The universal interest felt in the new poem, by Alfred Tennyson, has induced Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, the American publishers, to issue a twenty-five cent edition, for popular reading. We feel sure that as attention is called to this fine poem, few will feel willing to forgo the pleasure of possessing the beautiful illustrated edition. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

AMERICAN COTTON. The Hadley Company, Mass., have lately commenced the manufacture of spool cotton. They produce several grades, of a quality said to fully equal in fineness and softness, the foreign article; and has an advantage in not losing strength by the moisture incident to a long sea voyage. Besides the natural desire to foster and encourage all enterprises of our own country, the ladies will find an actual advantage in its use both in utility and economy.

Under the new law the salary of the postmaster in this place has been fixed at \$280. At So. Paris, the salary is \$410. This compensation is based upon the amount of commissions received before the act was passed. More than one-half the labor is saved by new regulations.

Items from the Front.

Winter has now fairly set in, not as in New England with abundance of snow and jingling bells and merry sleighides, but with cold winds, rain and sleet and freezing mud.

Four guns of this Battery, for the past month have been stationed in Fort Sedgwick, about Fort "Holt," and the other two in Battery 21, a small redoubt at the right of the Fort.

Picket firing is kept up constantly by night along this line, but there is very little musketry firing by day. The night firing is kept up by the enemy to prevent deserters from coming into our lines.

The two armies seem to be extremely sensitive on this part of the line. A single discharge of artillery on either side, at regiments drilling or at wood parties, is quickly replied to, and then is taken up all along the line from the Appomattox to Fort Davis, and oftentimes, from this single cause the cannonading is continued for hours. It results in but very little save the waste of ammunition.

The wood in this vicinity is fast disappearing, to support the camp fires of the army. And should any former resident of this desolate region chance to come here, he could never recognize his own place.

Our horses and caisson camp is about a mile to the rear.

Lt. Bundy has been temporarily appointed A. A. G. to Gen. Tidball, chief of Artillery of the 9th Corps.

Our company now numbers over one hundred and sixty men present for duty.

Alpheus Fuller, of Woodstock, had his ankle severely bruised by a fragment of mortar shell which exploded near him while the Battery was firing on Monday. Fortunately no bones were broken. The men are now enjoying excellent health.

Executions are of almost daily occurrence in this army at this time. Those captured deserting to the enemy are hanged; those deserting to the rear are shot. Five have been hanged from the 5th New Hampshire. Out of one hundred and fifty recruits who joined this regiment in October last, eighty-seven have deserted to the enemy.

The substitute brokers and those who encourage his abominable work are responsible for all this. This war has developed many scoundrels; but among all the array of shoddies and fraudulent contractors, of copperheads on the land and pirates on the sea, and even rebels in arms, no class is so deserving of withering contempt and scorn by every patriotic citizen, as are these same substitute brokers. These scoundrels have succeeded in filling up our military prisons and hospitals; in providing recruits for the rebel army; in furnishing victims for the gallows; in bankrupting towns and last but not least, to themselves, they have filled their coffers with worse than stolen wealth.

And these same persons claim to be patriots; claim to love their country, and even presume to think themselves entitled to consideration for their efforts in behalf of the cause. Great rebellion crushers! They should be ejected from all respectable society; boys should be allowed to loot at and stone them in the street, and when their worthless lives shall end, their ill-gotten wealth should purchase a monument to perpetuate their shame.

Towns will learn their mistake before the war is over. They get a little temporary relief by filling up their quotas with such trash; but it is only temporary. Calls for men will succeed call until men are furnished. Had the last call been filled by the right material, there would have been no occasion for the present one.

It is treating the veteran who has served three years and who has re-enlisted for another term, most unfairly, to send out thieves, pickpockets, scoundrels and bounty jumpers to be his associates in arms. The people at home have little idea of the discontent created by this cause alone. If the salvation of the country depends on the recruits, a large portion of them, I mean, who have been sent to this army under the last call, we are lost indeed. If this by our own strength, our strength is weakness.

The Legislature of Maine which is now in session should adopt measures at once to effectually stop this monstrous and growing evil. Put the rascally brokers in dura poe, until they will be glad to enlist. No; I'll take that back. They are too mean for us. All their establishments should be shut as nuisances and the business is all its forces be made contraband.

Send us good and patriotic men and the war will soon be over, and sweet Peace will again smile upon us.

INDEX.

The Portland Price Current says the Portland Postmaster refuses to allow that paper to be lodged in the Post Office, for city subscribers. The law allowing Congress papers to go through the mails free by express does not apply, because the paper is not conveyed by mail. This equals the decision of an Oxford County postmaster, in the times when such officers were entitled to one mill per paper for delivery. To save the government from loss, he regularly assessed five cents per year upon each man who took the Democrat, and collected it. He was removed from office before we had opportunity to have his decision submitted to higher authority.

PAPER. That pleasant story of a panic in the paper market, and a reduction of the price to 18 cents, seems to have been a myth. At all events we do not see it in our bills, which are made as big as ever.

Jarvis C. Billings has been appointed postmaster at North Woodstock, in place of M. V. McKenney, resigned.

For the Oxford Democrat.

FREAKS OF A FEMALE MONKEY. Everybody has seen a member of the *Happy Family* in Barnum's Museum, where animals and birds of opposite natures are taught to live in the most perfect harmony. The keeper of this family recently amused us by relating the freaks of a female monkey. She took a great fancy to every rat that was put into the cage. Whenever a rat was introduced, he usually sought a corner of the cage, and the monkey's quick eye was upon him at once, then slowly approaching him she would grab him by the nape of the neck and hold him up face to face, all the time grinning at him. Sometimes his face would be brought a little too near hers, when he would nip her with his teeth. But she would only gripe him the harder and grin the more fiercely. When she had pretty well tired out her victim, she would let him go, only to repeat the same lessons at intervals, till in the course of two or three days he would be completely subdued and pliant to her wishes. She had some half dozen rats trained in this way. She had a little platform or the upper part of her cage on which she would arrange her rats for sleep, their heads and tails hanging over the edge of the shelf. When a large number of visitors was present, the keeper would order her to go and get her rats and present them to the audience. This she would sometimes be reluctant to do, but the sight of a long pole in the hands of her keeper would compel her to comply, when she would ascend to the top shelf, collect all the rats in her arms with their heads and tails sticking out in all directions, and present herself in this attitude before the audience much to their amusement. When ordered, she would carry them back and carefully arrange them on the shelf, the rats manifesting the utmost degree of submission. At any time one of her pets was on the lower floor and uttered a note of trouble, she would knock one animal one way and another in the opposite direction until she reached the object of her care when she would hurry him off to a place of safety. She seemed solicitous about their food and constantly manifested her care over the strange objects of her affection. T.

FRANK'S ALBUM PICTURES. Messrs. L. Frank & Co., of Boston, who have carried the art of lithography to great perfection, have lately produced a new series, which they call Album Pictures. These are representations of singing birds, butterflies, flowers, both cultivated and wild, and representing all seasons, autumn leaves, and a great variety of objects. These are all presented so truthfully to nature as to be of great value as well as highly attractive. They are treated in sets of twelve pictures, some classes of objects containing two or more sets. They are sold at the low rate of 50 cents per set, a price that places them within the reach of all.

Mr. J. H. Rawson, has just received a large assortment of these cards, which he offers at the publishers prices. He has also a full assortment of pictures of our generals, which we have noticed heretofore. Call and see them.

BECKFIELD MATTERS. Our usually quiet village has been much excited for several days past, at the arrest and trial of several persons, charged with theft.

Daniel E. Russell and Daniel W. Sampson were detected in stealing and arrested. Sampson turned State's evidence, acknowledged that he had been connected with a gang of thieves, who had carried on quite extensive operations, for several weeks past, and implicated Daniel E. Russell and his mother Lavinia Russell. Russell escaped from the officer, assisted by his brother, and has not yet been caught. Sampson and Mrs. Russell have been bound over, for their appearance at the next term of Court at Paris.

The quota of this town under the last call has been filled.

There is a letter in the P. O. for the prettiest girl in Paris. The postmaster has a delicate matter on his hands, and takes time for consideration. Meantime applications will be respectfully received. He has an idea of disposing of the missive by lot, or the appointment of a Committee of widowers to decide the question.

The British government has given notice at Washington, that American citizens who have become naturalized in Canada, will not be entitled to British protection outside the provincial lines. So that deserters to be safe must cling to the petticoats under which they have taken refuge.

The story that France intended to recognize the Confederacy, comes through several persons, from Dudley Mann, who himself acknowledges he did not say as much as has been reported; and had no authority for what he did say.

In a legal document appearing in the State paper, a transaction is described as having occurred in the "town of Errol, County of Oxford, and State of New Hampshire."

BAPTIST CONVENTION. We learn that the officers of the Maine Baptist State Convention, proposed to the church in this place to hold its next session here, if sufficient accommodations could be afforded. Before an answer could be made the church at Lewiston made application for the session to be held in that city, and their request will probably be complied with.

The capture of Fort Fisher ran gold down to 212.

THE QUOTA OF MAINE. A dispatch from Augusta gives the following extract from a letter to Maj. Little, A. A. P. M. G. for Maine:—

"If the quota of any district or sub-district, under the call of 1864 for 500,000 men is more than filled, the excess in years of service is carried forward and credited on the call of Dec. 19, for 300,000, and the quotas reduced accordingly. He interprets circular No. 1, issued by Gen. Fry, Jan. 21, 1865, to mean that after all proper credits are given and quotas finally fixed at the Provost Marshal General's office, then only actual enlistments can further reduce the quota."

THE QUOTA AND THE CREDITS. Provost Marshal-General Fry has written a long letter in reply to some inquiries made by Governor Miller of Minnesota, respecting the last call for men. In concluding it, he gives his rule for applying credits and an example under it. He says:

"The rule in applying credits is, that they should be deducted from the quota of the call that produced them. All men raised since the call of July, 18, 1864, are credited upon the quota under that call; if the quota is more than filled, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota under the call of December 19, 1864, and provost marshals are instructed, that in determining the quotas of sub-districts under the present call they will apply such excess accordingly, and all men raised since December 19, are of course credited upon that call of that date. In crediting the excess that is carried forward from the call of July 18, 1864, and applied to the call of December 19, 1864, I consider not only the number of men of which the excess is composed, but also the period of their service; and the quotas assigned under the call of December 19, are thus reduced by this excess of service, and hence they should not be further reduced, except by enlistments subsequent to December 19, 1864, the date of the call for 300,000 men."

Gen. Butler has been removed from his command, and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass. He was immediately summoned to Washington, to testify before the Committee on the conduct of the war, and is now in that city. It is said that he was presenting to the committee the reasons why Fort Fisher could not be captured, when news was received that the work was in our hands.

There is much in this matter of removal that has not been presented to the public. The presumption is that he lost his command because he failed there; and the present success fixes in the minds of the people the impression that he is responsible for that failure. There is no doubt but that justice will be done in the matter, and we wait patiently for the light of events to clear up what will no doubt be considered an act of injustice towards a commander who has always had great popularity with the people.

MR. ZIRCON. Mr. Abbott announces for Wednesday evening, Feb. 1st, a famous ball, at the Mt. Zircon House, which he feels confident will eclipse any party that has been assembled in that place. Both old and young are invited. Music will be furnished by E. E. Elliott and Bourne's Quadrille Band, assisted by players from Boston. Full particulars will be announced by posters this week.

PARSON BROWNLOW has been nominated as candidate for Governor of Tennessee, by the Union State Convention. In his hands there will be little chance that any law that can hit a rebel will remain a dead letter upon the statute books.

BOUNTIES. An order has been introduced in the Legislature, legalizing the action of towns that raised money last fall to pay bounties to volunteers. The bill also authorizes the raising of money for bounties under the last call. It is said the bill will pass both branches nearly unanimously.

SENATORS ELECTED. The Legislature has elected Gen. Jim Lane U. S. Senator from that state.

Hon. James Guthrie has been elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky.

On the 17th December the coiling of the new Atlantic cable was commenced from the manufactory at Greenwich to the ship *Assheton*, lent by the British Admiralty for conveying the cable to the Great Eastern at Sheerness. The coiling was proceeding at the rate of two miles per hour.

IN RICHMOND BY MAY. The New York Commercial says our most careful military men, who have never based hopes of success upon explosions of gunpowder, or canals, or green black troops, are now sanguine in their expression of opinion that a campaign already commenced will replant the stars and stripes on the capital at Richmond prior to the first of May next. Meanwhile Charleston and Wilmington and Mobile will have been captured, and Union bayonets will have established peace propositions.

POSTMASTERS are obliged to receive all Treasury notes for stamps and postages, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, provided one-fourth part thereof be not missing; and fractional currency, if not one-tenth part be missing. Such notes and currency received as unit for re-issue should be kept separate and distinct; and returned as occasion requires, to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new. [Journal.]

A SEIZURE CASE. The Tribune's Washington correspondence of Thursday last says:—

"Wealthy citizens of Baltimore, of long doubted loyalty, came here to get Wisconsin, the seller or goods to blockade runners and rebels, pardoned before his trial on the ground that he was an innocent gentleman and an honorable loyal merchant. It has been published that their strange request was granted. In the case to day, before the Doubleday Court, the Judge Advocate preferred the charge against the honorable merchant, that he had offered him a bribe of \$7500 to abandon the case against him, and had paid him the money. A feeble reply of the prisoner's counsel to this stunning revelation, implying a doubt of this truth, was quelled by Judge Advocate North saying that he had the money in his pocket at the disposition of the Court. It is difficult to believe that some members of the Court were in doubt over a point of law raised by the prisoner's counsel, whether this shocking attempt at bribery was a criminal and punishable offense."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE. A letter from Gen. Seward Esq., Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to Cyrus W. Field, Esq., after alluding to the absolute electrical perfection of the cable now being manufactured, states the amount completed up to Dec. 30 to be 750 miles. The cable is now being manufactured at the rate of eighty miles per week. Without hurry and without night work it will be finished by the first week in June. Two tanks have been constructed on the Great Eastern for the storage of the cable and the third is rapidly progressing. There is no reason to doubt that the cable will all be on board the great ship ready for sea, with every appliance of the best kind and in the best order, during the month of June. Mr. Seward has no doubt the cable will be successfully laid and worked.

MAINE MATTERS. Rev. W. P. Merrill from Deer Isle, has been settled as pastor of the Congregational church in Lyman, formerly occupied by Rev. Mr. Lewis.

The Lewiston Journal says W. G. Emmons of that city, has received a letter bringing the sad news of the death of his son, Thomas A. Emmons, who was shot at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19th.

At the late annual meeting of the First National Bank of Lewiston A. D. Lockwood Esq., was elected President; A. H. Small, Esq., Cashier; Directors, A. D. Lockwood, S. R. Beane, S. W. Kilvert, J. G. Coburn, Timothy Walker, D. M. Ayer, A. Wakefield, N. W. Farwell, A. M. Jones. The affairs of the Bank are in a very prosperous condition. The capital stock thus far taken is about \$570,000 in the aggregate. [Journal.]

The Biddeford Journal says Sarah Lowell of Bangor, an operative in York Mills, has been missing for some days. Some of her relatives committed suicide, and it is feared she has made way with herself, as of late she has been melancholy.

Census statistics declare that in Maine there are 4,382 business houses with an aggregate wealth of about one hundred millions.

GEN. BRAL, who has been spending a few days at home, returned to his command on Wednesday.

Captains Whitmarsh and Millett have also been home.

COUNTY FINANCES. The annual statement of Mr. Flint, our County Treasurer, of the financial condition of the County, is as gratifying to our tax payers as it is creditable to the ability and good judgment of the Treasurer. The liabilities of the County are \$1,663, and the assets, \$19,682. [Jeffersonian.]

The Boston Post, an opposition paper, regards the cordial support given to Senator Wilson by the Massachusetts House of Representatives as honorable to his party associates, and then adds: "We hold it to be merit in a party to stand by its representative men and faithfully reward those who have faithfully served."

SUDDEN DEATH. Rev. H. M. Blake, pastor of Pine Street Methodist Church in this city while on his way to church yesterday morning, dropped down in Pine Street. He was taken into a residence, and Dr. Fitch was called, but he died in a few minutes. It is supposed he was affected with the disease of the heart. The week before Christmas he was attacked in the same way, and fell on nearly the spot he died yesterday. But he had entirely recovered from the effects of that, and had preached twice since. [Press, Monday.]

MASONIC. At the annual meeting of Syrian Lodge, at Mechanic Falls, the following named persons were elected officers for the ensuing year, J. M. Eveleth, W. M.; G. W. Seaver, S. W.; F. H. Cobb, J. W.; A. T. Denison, Treasurer; W. C. Deinal, Secretary; J. H. Freeman, S. D.; J. L. Tenney, J. D.; W. B. Hickman, S. S.; Charles Lane, J. S.; J. B. Perry, Tyler; L. D. Edgcomb, Marshall; A. G. Gainer, Chaplain.

The milk condensing factory at Leesmore Falls, besides large quantities of cider, condenses about a thousand quarts of milk every day. Gov. Cany ought to give it the job of condensing his messages. [Transcript.]

War News.

CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

The American has the following from its special correspondent upon the Wilmington expedition who has just arrived at Fortress Monroe:

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 17—6:30 P. M.

After three days and nights of bombardment, Fort Fisher is ours with all the contiguous works, commanding New Inlet.

The assault was made by the army and naval brigade at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. One corner of the fort was secured in half an hour, but we had a hard hand to band fight with the garrison, which lasted until 9 o'clock at night. It was a very stubborn and bloody resistance, and the fort was taken with the dead. The garrison had been strongly reinforced. The number of guns captured 72. All the forts, including Mound and Zeke Island batteries surrendered.

The rebel loss in the assault was 500 dead, besides the wounded.

Our loss was about 900 in killed and wounded.

Fleet Lieut. Preston, and Lieut. Porter, commandant of the flag ship, were both killed in the assault.

Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb are both prisoners and wounded.

The rebel pirates Tallahassee and Chickamauga were both in the fight and driven up river. Our gunboats went up the river on Monday morning. Our prisoners will be immediately sent north.

The magazine in the fort exploded by accident on Monday morning, killing and wounding 200 of our men.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE FEDERAL POINT, N. C. Jan. 15.

To Brig. Gen. John A. Rawlins: General: I beg the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon and evening by Gen. Ames' division of the 2d brigade of the 1st division of the 24th army corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy.

The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the Federal fleet, and was made at 3:30 P. M., when the 1st brigade (Capt. A. M.) division effected a lodgment on the parapet, but full possession of the work was not obtained until 10 P. M.

The behavior of both officers and men was most admirable.

All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have not less than 1,200 prisoners, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, the commander of the fort.

I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am not able to form any estimate of the number of casualties.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY, Brev. Maj. Gen. Commanding Expedition.

The Commercial Advertiser, in an article on the defenses of Wilmington, says Fort Fisher has 72 guns, Fort Caswell 57, Fort Johnson 70, Fort St. Philips 20, on other works 20, total number of guns 208.

The Richmond Dispatch announces the arrival of Hon. F. P. Blair in that city. The object of his visit is unknown, although rumors prevail there that he has had interviews with the chief executive officers of the rebel government.

Late Richmond papers state that the main body of the Union army under General Sherman is still at Hardeeville, although a portion of it had crossed New River on the road to Grahamville.

The Tribune announces the release of its correspondent, Mr. Richardson, who has been held by the rebels over eighteen months.

New York, Jan. 14. Richmond papers continue to quarrel over their leaders. They think Jeff. Davis course reprehensible, and also make an onslaught upon Kirby Smith, who is now discovered to possess none of the attributes of a great general. Hood's failures in Tennessee and Georgia are attributed to the disgust of the people of those States for the Confederacy. None but Lee and Johnston appear to give a satisfactory answer.

A note from the Army of the James, yesterday, says there is a heavy freshet in James river, stopping travel over the pontoon bridges.

The Richmond Whig of the 12th contains the following: "The War department last night was without a single dispatch from any quarter. The telegraph, owing the heavy rains, was not in working order."

The waters of the James are considerably over their banks, and at 6 P. M. yesterday still rising. Unless the cold stops the thaw on the mountains a freshet may be expected equal to that of last spring.

The President has appointed and the Senate confirmed W. F. Sherman as Maj. General in the regular army, vice McLellan resigned.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16. The following escaped officers have reported since the 6th inst: Capt. Sanderson, 3d Maine; 1st Lieut. Childs, 11th Maine; 2d Lieut. Johnson, 3d Maine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17. Four alleged rebel pirates and incendiaries have been arrested by officers under General Dix and Superintendent Kennedy. They were led by the rebel Capt. Bell and were captured on the northern border. They will be tried by court martial at Fort Lafayette.

COTONS. The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Cough" or Cough Lozenges allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

TO THE NERVOUS, DERELICTED AND DEPENDENT OF BOTH SEXES.

A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his fellow sufferers by sending (free) on receipt of a post paid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure enclosed. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 192 Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.

In Oxford, 3d, by Rev. Francis Southworth, Stephen E. Farnum of Paris to Miss Mary C. Thomas of Oxford.

In East Setauket, 3d, by Rev. B. G. Wiley, Mr. Calvin B. Bennett of Hartford to Miss Rosella Cushman of Andover.

In South Paris, by Rev. A. F. Barnard, Andrew N. Hall to Miss Justina C. Skellern.

DIED.

At Mechanic Falls, Dec. 31, Haven Hall, 76. In Virginia, May 7, Eugene P., aged 10 years; South Paris, August 8th, Leach 1, aged 15 years; South Paris, 15 years; Dec. 12, Annie F., aged 11 years; 11 months, 14 days, children of Samuel M. and S. J. Newhall.

MONEY WANTED!

The subscriber being about to retire from business, and have some requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and see out, as he will be obliged to leave his accounts in the hands of an attorney after the first of March.

He will be at home on Mondays, before 10 o'clock, A. M., and on Saturdays, after 4 P. M.

WM. A. RUST, JR.

St. Paris, Jan. 19, 1865.

DIRIGO INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

Office, No 28 Exchange Street.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to issue policies on all kinds of property insurable against fire at current rates.

A. K. SHURTLEFF, President.

JEEREMIAH DOW, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: J. B. BRADY, J. R. CARROLL, D. W. CLARK, S. E. SPRING, H. E. ROBINSON, JOHN LEACH.

TRUSTEES: St. John Smith, H. M. Payson, Andrew Spring, G. W. Woodman, Philip D. Brown, C. H. Howell, John Dyer, N. H. Green, H. J. Lobb, N. N. Jones, J. N. Winslow, H. I. Robinson, Abner Conant, S. C. Chase, William Matheson.

Risks taken and Policies made by ALVA SHURTLEFF, JR., AGENT FOR

South Paris and Vicinity.

Nov. 28, 1864. 32

Please take Notice

The undersigned has, in order to give those indebted to him a chance to settle their accounts, moved into town.

Post Office Building,

Where he may be found until the FIRST OF FEBRUARY next, after which time all unsettled accounts will be passed into the hands of an attorney.

He has transferred the remaining stock of

DRY GOODS,

into the same building, and so he is anxious to close out every article, at the lowest of prices, and adjoining towns to the following goods which will be sold at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

Silks, Thibets, Plaids, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, DELAINES.

Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Scarfings, LADY'S CLOTH & CLOAKINGS, Hosiery, Gloves, Balmorals.

White Brilliants, Checked Cambrics, And a host of REMNANTS.

Clouds, Hoods, Sontags, Skating Caps.

ALSO A FEW SETS OF

NICE FITTING SUITS.

Traders will do well to call and examine the stock.

H. ROSENBERG, 80. PARIS.

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

SAMUEL SOUTHER, late of Worcester, in the County of Worcester, Mass., 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

HENRY HYDE SMITH, Dec. 29, 1864.

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

BENJAMIN THOMAS late of Worcester, in the County of Worcester, Mass., 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

NANCY J. THOMAS, Dec. 29, 1864.

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

ISAAC TORREY late of Bristol, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

NANCY J. THOMAS, Dec. 29, 1864.

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

DEXTER B. BARRY late of Putney in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JULIA A. BARRY, Dec. 29, 1864.

NOTICE. Impounded in Greenwood, Dec. 28th, 1864, two sheep and two lambs, of different marks. The owner is hereby notified to take them away.

Jan. 14, 1865.—The sale of the above is postponed to February 14, 1865, at the Greenwood P. O.

J. T. EMERY, Post-keeper.

This Morning!

Important Announcement to the Public!

At D. H. YOUNG'S, NORWAY, ME.

Will be opened this morning, (and everybody is requested to remember the fact.)

A NEW LOT OF CLOAKINGS,

CONSISTING OF

Moscow Beavers, English Beavers,

Rich Velvet Beavers, Union Beavers,

6-4 blk. Doeskins, German Cloths, Tricots, Repellents, Shagg, &c.

CUT AND MADE TO ORDER, IN ANY STYLE DESIRED.

Patterns sent to any part of the County. Orders by mail promptly and promptly executed.

Farm for Sale.

BEING desirous to change my business, I will sell my farm on which I live, it is situated in the town of Hanover, eight miles from Bethel Hill and about two miles from Hanover village, on the north side of the Androscoggin river, and contains 175 acres of excellent land, under a good state of cultivation and well-watered. It is well divided into fields, pastures and wood land and cuts about 40 tons of good hay, has a good young orchard bearing an old orchard which is in good condition. It has also two maple orchards, a good sugar house in one of them with all necessary fixtures for sugar-making. The subscriber made last spring eight hundred pounds of sugar from one of these orchards. The buildings on said farm are all large and commodious and in first rate repair, consisting of a house 35 by 25, with all 24 by 29, a building attached to the ell, the mill yard being used for a woodhouse and water-cure 20 by 40. All of said buildings are two-story, well finished and painted, a good large barn and stable together with all necessary out-buildings. Hay, stock and farming tools will be sold with the farm, and the purchaser desires any person desiring to purchase, to call and see the property, and to see the subscriber who will endeavor to satisfy them, as to terms and time of payment. For further information inquire of A. K. KNAPP or of the subscriber on the premises.

JONAS B. WILLIS, Hanover, Nov. 27, 1864.

NOTICE. Whereas my minor son, Charles Knapp, Jr., 24, left his home without any permission or consent, all persons are hereby notified against harboring or assisting him, as I shall pay no debt for his contracting, but shall require pay of them for his wages for labor done for them, and also pay of them for the time he may be harbored by them without wages.

CHAS. KNAPP, Bethel, Dec. 8, 1864.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers his Farm and Saw Mill, situated at West Paris, for sale. Also the following tools, stock and hay. An IMMEDIATE SALE is desired. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser, with immediate delivery.

F. C. FICKETT, West Paris, Jan. 9, 1865.

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

FRANKLIN ROBINSON late of Hiram, 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

SARAH H. ROBINSON, Dec. 29, 1864.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas William Thoren of Norway in the County of Oxford by his mortgaged deed dated April 25, A.D. 1859, and recorded with Oxford Records, book 116, page 220, conveyed to me a certain parcel of real estate situated in Norway, being the homestead of said William Thoren, to secure the payment of a certain bond described in said deed, and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same, agreeably to the statute in such cases provided.

SALLY WALTON, Fane, January 12, 1864.

GREENWOOD, Jan. 7, 1865.

HEREBY give public notice that I have given my son, PRESTON F. BROOKS, his time. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debt of his contracting after this date.

PETER BROOKS, Dec. 29, 1864.

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

ANDREW P. GREENLEAF late of Norway, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJA. TUCKER, Dec. 29, 1864.

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

NIAL HOYT late of Randolph, 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

PATRICK HOYT, Dec. 29, 1864.

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 C. HENRINGS late of Albany, 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

JACOB H. LOVJOY, Dec. 29, 1864.

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

LEWIS BROWN late of Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and First North River, N. York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making them the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage, 25¢, including Fare and State Taxes, 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. R. CROMWELL & Co., New York Portland, Dec. 8, 1864.

NEW ENGLAND

Screw Steamship Com'y

The splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Williston, and POTOMAC, Capt. Sherwood, will visit further north from as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and First North River, N. York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making them the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage, 25¢, including Fare and State Taxes, 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. R. CROMWELL & Co., New York Portland, Dec. 8, 1864.

Cards, Tags and Bill heads

printed at the Democrat Office

U.S. 7-30 Loan

FOR SALE IN NORWAY VILLAGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable in three years from August 1st, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both 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 direct. 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 were issued from August 1st, 1864, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of issue to date of deposit.

Persons 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 SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the notes are SECURE, they are secured by the assets of the U. S. Notes, and are the best security with banks as collateral 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 5-20 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 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 strong good appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 25th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to

\$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasury of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Deposaries, 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.

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.

It is a household remedy, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons who have been restored from alarming and desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. Who once tried it, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to require observation, and where its virtues are known the public no longer hesitate to employ it for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained for itself a high and enviable reputation, and the afflicted they can never forget, and breathe easier to numerous and too remarkable cures.

We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best, it has ever been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, School-teachers, and persons, have sent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of this medicine, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents named below furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given, with full descriptions of the compound.

Those who require an alternative medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL 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 Gouss & Thayer; Bethel, H. B. Hall.

GOULD'S ACADEMY, IN BETHEL.

THE SPRING TERM of this institution will commence on Tuesday, the 21st day of February, under the charge of

W. P. YOUNG, A. B., Principal.

Arrangements have been made for a permanent teacher of the Academy who will enter upon his duties next 1st term.

The officer 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

HENRY H. WALTON late of Randolph 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

BENJ. F. VIRGIN, Dec. 29, 1864.

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

RALPH AMES late of Canton, 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

E. G. HARLOW, Dec. 29, 1864.

Dental Notice.

D. R. THOMPSON has so far recovered his health as to enable him to again resume practice.

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, with a new falling stream of water, with twenty feet head and fall; driven by an over and under wheel; will grind a bushel of corn per minute with one run of stone; has a run of water from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels per year, and has a good business in grinding Western Wheat and Flouring Flour.

Also, a FLASTER MILL, where there has been great land sold 100 tons of Plaster per year.

Also, a SHINGLE MACHINE, which has moved 200 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 water of Norway Village, 26 by 27, completely finished on inside and out; a large barn and other out buildings, all in prime repair, and a new falling stream of water, with a head of 20 feet, and one fourth acre of land on which the above buildings are situated. Also, twelve acres of other and meadow land, in said Village, in a high state of cultivation, cutting from twelve to seventeen tons of hay annually. Also, three acres of orcharding on the north side of Pike's Hill, near the Village, producing about 80 bushels of apples annually, mostly graded fruit, and two tons of English hay.

The above property will be sold at a great bargain, one-half down, and the balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars in person of the subscriber on the premises. MARK P. SMITH, Norway, Dec. 6, 1864.

REDUCED PRICES!!

MILLINERY 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 Millinery Goods.

In order to close out a Fall stock.

FELT and STRAW HATS from 87 cts. 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 \$5.00.

All other Millinery Goods in like proportion.

