

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE

NEW SERIES, VOL. 16, NO. 10.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 32, NO. 20.

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

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year, in advance. Two Dollars if payment is delayed.
S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State St., Boston and 122 Nassau St., New York; and S. R. Niles, Court St., Boston, are authorized agents.
JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed.

C. E. EVANS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Dr. E. will also pay particular attention to diseases of the Eye, and to Operative Surgery in all its branches.
OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE.

GEO. COLLINS, M. D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
BETHEL HILL.

OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 A. M.; 5 to 6 P. M.
D. LOWELL LAMSON, M. D.,
EXAMINING SURGEON
FOR PENSIONERS,
Under the Act of July 14, 1862.
OFFICE—Main, near cor. of Portland Street,
FRIEBURG, ME.

BOLSTER & RICHARDSON,
Counsellors & Attorneys at Law,
ALSO
Agents for procuring Back Pay, Bounties & Pensions, on reasonable terms.
DIXFIELD.
OLDFORD COUNTY, ME.
W. W. BOLSTER. E. B. RICHARDSON.

WM. WIRT VIRGIN
Counsellor & Attorney at Law
NORWAY, ME.

Soldiers' Back Pay, Bounties & Pensions,
And Widow's Pensions, obtained at reasonable rates.

O. W. BLANCHARD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
RUMFORD POINT, ME.

Agent for procuring pensions, Arrears of Pay, and Bounties.

HORATIO AUSTIN,
SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY,
PARIS, ME.

All communications and precepts addressed to me will receive prompt attention.

WINTHROP STEVENS,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Business entrusted to him will receive early attention.

JOHN JACKSON,
Coroner, and Deputy Sheriff
FOR OXFORD & FRANKLIN CO'S.
DIXFIELD, Maine.

All business will receive prompt attention.

D. H. YOUNG,
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
NORWAY, ME.

DR. A. THOMPSON,
DENTIST,
No. 2, Deal's Block,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber.

Pensions, Back Pay and Bounties,
Obtained for the heirs of Deceased Soldiers.
Also, Invalid Pensions,
For disabled Soldiers.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE,
Effecting in the best Stock or mutual Companies.
All business entrusted to the undersigned promptly attended to.

Office over Denison's Store,
HENRY UPTON.

Norway, July 23d, 1864.

References—Hon. Sidney Perham, A. L. Burbank Esq., Paris; Wm. Wirt Virgin, Esq., Norway.

S. RICHARDS, Jr.,
Dealer in
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
Silver & Plated Ware,
SPECTACLES AND FANCY GOODS

Opposite Methodist Church
SOUTH PARIS.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired on Warrant.

CLOCKS & WATCHES
Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.,
CAREFULLY REPAIRED, BY
B. WALTON.

PARIS HILL, Oct. 16.

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

MISCELLANY.

THE NOBLE RESOLVE.

"No, Charles,—it cannot be. As a friend I shall respect and esteem you; but I cannot be your wife. Have compassion on me, and do not press me further."

Mary Granville stood before me as she thus spoke, with her hands clasped, and her head bowed, trembling like an aspen; and I fancied that there were tears in her eyes. She was a beautiful girl; and I had thought her as good and pure as she was beautiful; and, further than this, I had believed that she loved me. She was an orphan, and had been engaged during the past year in teaching one of our village schools. Of her early life I had known nothing, save that she had been well educated, and had moved in good society; and I had reason to believe that, at some time her parents had been wealthy; but her father had failed in business, and it had been told to me that the sad reverse killed him. I had known that Mary was poor—that she was dependent upon her daily labor for support—and the thought that I could offer her a comfortable home, with the advantages of moderate wealth, had given increase to my prospective happiness. But this unexpected answer dashed all my bright hopes to the ground.

"Do you mean," I cried, vehemently, "that you thus dismiss me? Am I cast off?"

"I cannot be your wife," was her reply.

"Then," said I, with more warmth than I might have betrayed under other circumstances, "I leave you to yourself, and while I strive to shake off the love that has bound me to you, I will only hope that ere you lead another in your net, you will conclude beforehand whether you will keep him after you have caught him."

She gazed up into my face with a painful, frightened look; but I did not stop to hear her speak further. While she stood there, pale and trembling, I turned and left the house.

I remarked that under other circumstances I might have been more cool and collected in my speech; and what do you suppose, dear reader, the attending circumstances were? I will tell you candidly. I was a little heated with wine. I had drunk just enough to warm my blood, and give to the brain an extra impulse; and my words were not chosen as I would have chosen them had the spirit of the wine been absent. As I walked towards my home I sought to persuade myself that I had fortunately escaped the snare of a coquette, and that I might be better enabled thus to reason; I stopped at the hotel, where I found a few of my companions, and helped dispose of half a dozen bottles of wine.

On the following morning I awoke with a headache, and when I called to mind the events of the preceding evening I was anything but happy. I began to realize how much I had loved Mary Granville. There was an aching void in my heart, and I fairly wept as I contemplated my loss. It was my first love, and its influence had permeated every fibre of my being. The beautiful girl had become more dear to me than I could tell, and I groaned in bitter anguish when I thought that she was lost to me forever. I had resolved that I would feel very angry and indignant; but when that sweet face was called up to mental vision, such feelings melted away, leaving me sad and desolate.

On the following Sabbath I attended church, where I saw Mary once more. She played the organ, as she had done for one year past, and as her fingers now swept over the keys I fancied that I could detect a tremulousness which I had never noticed before. Was it only my imagination, or was there really a plaintiveness—a sadness—in the expression of her music? To me it seemed as though, at times, the organ moaned and wept. It was like the wailing of the daughters of Zion by the rivers of Babylon. When the services were over, and we went out from church, I saw Mary's face. It was pale and wan, as though she had been sick. What could it be? Was she suffering as I suffered? The thought flashed upon me that some one might have been telling her something to my disadvantage. I had enemies in the village—enemies who envied me because I had inherited some wealth; and, I fancied, enemies who had envied me the love of Mary Granville.

Another week passed, and I became more sad and homesome. My business was irksome to me, and my looks and papers afforded me no respite. In fact, I could not read, for my mind was never upon the page before me. Another Sabbath at the church, and I saw Mary again. It seemed to me that she was paler than before, and her eyes looked as though she had been weeping.

During the succeeding week I received a visit from my old college chum, Jack Stanton, who had just opened a law-office in Ceryville. After supper, as we sat in my cozy parlor smoking our cigars, I suggested

that a bottle of wine would not be amiss. Jack shook his head.

"No, Charles," he said. "We'll leave the wine for those who need it."

"You used to drink it, Jack."

"Yes; but it never did me any good."

"And do you think it ever did you any harm?"

"As for that I will not say; but my boy I will tell you what I can say: It never shall do me any harm! I know it has harmed others who were as strong as I am. By the way, Charles, isn't Mary Granville here?"

"Yes," said I.

"Do you know her?"

I turned away my face, and pretended that I had heard something at the window.

"I have seen her," I replied, when I had composed myself. "She plays the organ in our church."

"She and I were schoolmates," pursued Stanton; "and speaking of wine brings her to my mind. Do you know anything of her early life?"

"Nothing," I answered.

"Poor Mary! I never think of her without feeling my resolution of total abstinence grow stronger and stronger. When we were school-children together her father was the wealthiest man in Berryville, and she and her brother were among the happiest of the happy. Mr. Granville was in the habit of drinking wine; and the habit grew upon him until he felt that he could not live without his brandy. He was of a social disposition, and in time it came to pass that he was often grossly intoxicated. Of course, under such circumstances, one of two things must happen: The man must reform, or he must sink. Mr. Granville did not reform, and ere many years he died a drunkard's death, leaving his family in poverty and suffering. Thomas, the son, who was four years older than Mary, became very dissipated, and, at the age of eighteen, was killed in a street-fight in New York. Mrs. Granville survived her son but a few months, absolutely dying, the doctors said, of a broken heart. Poor Mary, thus left fatherless and motherless, without brother or sister, at the age of fifteen, was forced to earn the bread which she eat, and nobly has she done it. If you know her, Charles, you know one of the grandest women that ever lived. But—what is the matter? Why, bless me, you look as pale as a ghost."

I struggled with myself, and told Jack that I had swallowed a lot of cigar smoke. I arose and opened one of the casements, and stepped out upon the balcony, where the fresh air partially restored me to my former self.

At a late hour Jack departed for the hotel, and when I had retired to my chamber I paced to and fro until long past midnight. I could no longer misunderstand the motives which had actuated Mary in rejecting my hand. She knew that I was in the habit of using wine, and on that evening when last we met she must have discovered that I had drank enough to bring a false flush to my cheek.

"O, my God," I ejaculated, as I sank into a chair, "I wonder not that she feared to trust her future life in my keeping. She has suffered enough from the accursed cup. The night of sorrow and desolation has been long enough upon her. She would be worse than mad to take a husband whose opening pathway of life led towards the pit into which the loved ones of other days had fallen."

"But," I asked myself, "why did she not tell me the whole truth?"

I found no difficulty in answering the question. She had shrank from wounding my feelings. I knew how sensitive she was, and I knew that she had been afraid of offending me. Perhaps she thought me proud and headstrong enough to resent such liberty on her part; and perhaps she imagined that I might look upon her course as the offering of her hand in consideration of my renouncing the wine-cup, and that I might spurn said offer.

On Friday Jack Stanton left me, and on Saturday evening I called at Mary's boarding-place. Mary herself answered my summons. She started when she saw me, and I saw her right hand move quickly towards her heart.

"Mary," said I, speaking very calmly, for I had a mighty strength of will to support me, "I have not come to distress you. I have come as a friend, and I humbly ask that you will give me audience for a few minutes."

She went into the parlor, and I followed her, closing the doors behind me; and when we were alone she set the lamp upon the table, and motioned me to a seat.

"No," said I, "I will not sit down yet. Give me your hands, Mary."

Mechanically she put forth her hands, and I took them in my own. There was a wondering look in her face, and a slight flush had come to her pale cheeks.

"Mary," I continued, speaking slowly and softly—and I knew that a moisture was gathering in my eyes—"you must answer

me one simple question. Answer it as you please, and take my solemn assurance that I only ask it for my good. Tell me—Do you love me? No, no—do not take your hands away yet. Answer me if you can. Fear not—O, fear not; for I would rather go forth into endless night than do you wrong. Tell me, Mary—Do you love me?"

"I cannot speak falsely," she tremblingly whispered. "For my own peace perhaps I love you too well."

"Listen to me one moment," I added, drawing her nearer to me; "and when I have told you what I have to tell, you shall be the judge."

She did not strive to free her hands; but she gazed eagerly up into my face, and her eye beamed with a hopeful light.

"You know John Stanton?" I said.

"Yes," she replied.

He was my best friend while we were at college, and our friendship had not grown less. He has been to see me, and he told me the story of the trials and sufferings of one of the school-mates of his earlier days.

O, Mary, I think I know very well why you refused my hand, and I blame you not. It may be that our paths will be different through life; but you shall at least know that he whom you have loved will so live that he shall not be unworthy of your kindest remembrance. I know that my feet have hitherto wandered into the path of danger, but henceforth I am free from the dread snare. Under the new light that has dawned upon me I hold the wine-cup to be a fearful enemy, and I will shun it as I would shun a shameful life and a clouded death-bed. For my own sake will I do this, so that my sainted mother, if she can look down from heaven upon her boy, can smile approvingly upon the course he has chosen. And now, Mary, if, at some future time, you should feel that you could trust your happiness in my keeping, you will give me some token thereof, and I will come and ask you again for your hand; and should it be my blessed lot to receive it, I will devote every energy of my being to making your life a joyous and peaceful one."

I let go her hands, and bowed my head to wipe away a tear. I had turned toward the door, really intending to depart, and give her time for reflection, when she pronounced my name. I looked back, and her hands were stretched out towards me.

"Not now," I whispered. "I will not ask your answer yet. Watch me—prove me. Only give to know that I have your love, and I will—"

I stopped speaking, for Mary's head had been pillowed upon my bosom, and she was weeping like a child.

"Now! now!" she uttered, as I wound my arms about her. "O, Charles, I never doubted your truth. I know you cannot deceive me. God bless you for your noble resolution; and let me help you to keep it!"

I cannot tell how long I stopped that evening. I can only tell that I was very happy, and that my prospect of the coming years was bright and glorious.

On the following day—a Sabbath, calm and pleasant—the organ gave forth a new strain. The daughters of Zion were no longer in a strange land. They had taken their harps down from the willows, and within the chambers of the new Temple, more resplendent far than the old, they sang the songs that had aforetime made joyous the city of their God. All marked the grandeur of the music that sprang into life beneath the touch of the fairy organist on that beautiful Sabbath morning, and all seemed moved by the inspiration. To me it was like the holy outpourings of a redeemed soul, and with bowed head and folded hands I gave myself up to the sublime influence. As Mary turned from the instrument I caught her eye. Mine was dim with moisture but hers was bright, gleaming with glad seraphic light.

We went out from the church together. Ere many weeks had passed, another hand pressed the keys of the organ. For Mary Granville was not in the choir. She knelt before the altar—knelt by my side—and over us both the aged clergyman stretched his hands with prayer and blessing.

And again we went out from the church together—Mary and I—out into the new life—bound heart to heart, and hand to hand, to love, honor, and cherish forevermore.

PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE. A friend writing us from Philadelphia says: I saw this afternoon many, very many working men and women in their working clothes, biting into Jay Cooke's office their little savings \$50 and \$100, and buy the \$50 and \$100 7-30 bonds. Don't let anybody hereafter talk to me about the permanency of a government in whose permanency the working classes are depositors! Unshakable and eternal is the state which is in debt to those of its citizens who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The United States Treasurer, Francis E. Spinner, appears to be one of the rough and ready sort, with a decided propensity to call things by their right names, and to treat rebels and stupid officials according to their just deserts. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus sketches one of his cases:

General Spinner's letter to the Nashville fools call up another performance of his. Shortly after the passage of the first tax bill, Judge Merrick, then of the District Supreme Court (non-in-law to vinegary and venerable Ex-Governor and would-be Gov. Wickliffe of Kentucky,) wrote to complain of the deduction of his tax from the amount of his salary, and entered into an elaborate argument to prove that Congress had no right to diminish his salary during his incumbency of the office. About the same time Gen. Spinner received a letter from a Delaware judge, suggesting that there was some mistake in deducting his tax, as he didn't think enough had been taken out.

The General sent a copy of this letter to Judge Merrick, simply saying that he "wanted to let him see the difference between a loyal and a disloyal Judge; and that, while he wouldn't enter at all into the question whether Congress could or could not diminish his salary during his term of office, he begged to suggest to Judge Merrick that Congress might upset his d-d court!"

The Judge was immensely indignant, and sent the letter to the President. The President referred it in due course to Secretary Chase. The Secretary sent for the Treasurer. When the bluff, grizzled, mustached old fellow entered the office, looking for all the world like a great, good-natured bulldog, Mr. Chase quietly handed him the letter. "Well," said the Treasurer.

"Well," said the Secretary, "you wrote it?" "Yes; but, Mr. Secretary, but—but—if I'd known he was going to send it to you, I'd have made it a good deal worse!"

Mr. Chase did his best to look solemn, and undertook the line of paternal remonstrance. "But, General, there ought to be proper official courtesy at least between the co-ordinate branches of the government." "But I said exactly what I thought," persisted the obdurate Treasurer. Mr. Chase still looked as solemn as he could. "Well, General, all I have to say is, that while your letter is very pertinent to the subject, I'm afraid it was very impertinent to the judge!" Pretty soon thereafter Judge Merrick learned that there was more than he dreamed in the Treasurer's letter. Congress did "upset his d-d court!" and since that day he has had no trouble with the Treasurer about salaries!

THE SOLDIER'S JANE JERUSA. It is many years since I fell in love with Jane Jerusha Skregge, the handsomest country gal by far that ever went on legs. By meadow, creek and wood and dell so often did we walk, and the moonlight smiled on her meeting lips, and night winds learned our talk. Jane Jerusha was all to me, for my heart was young and true, and loved with a double-and-twisted love, and a love that was honest, too. I roamed all over the neighbor's farm, and I robbed the widowed bowers, and tore my trowsers and scratched my hands in search of the choicest flowers. In my boyish love I brought all these to Jane Jerusha; but I wouldn't be so foolish now if I were a boy again.

A city chap then came along, all dressed up in store clothes, with a shiny hat, a shiny vest, and a mustache under his nose. He talked to her of singing schools (for her father owned a farm,) and she left me, her old love, and took the new chap's arm. And all that night I never slept, nor could I eat next day, for I loved that girl with a fervent love that naught could drive away. I strove to win her back to me, but it was all in vain—the city chap with the hairy lip, married Jerusha Jane. And my poor heart was sick and sore, until the thought struck me, that just as good fish remained as ever was caught in the sea. So I went to the Methodist church one night, and saw a dark brown curl peeping from under a gipsy hat, and I married that very girl. And many years are passed and gone, and I think my loss my gain; and I often bless that fancy chap that stole my Jerusha Jane.

THE ONE STEP NEEDED. One step more remains to be taken in this work of national regeneration. Let our national and State governments extend the rights of citizenship to the race that has been so long proscribed on account of their color. Side by side with the more favored race, they have fought the battle of this desperate war—often first in the breach and last in the retreat—and now, in furtherance of the work of justice and expiation, let us make these men citizens and voters, just as they are soldiers and men. As soon as they can read the Constitution, let them vote, and by their loyal vote we may thus neutralize the mischievous political influence of the semi-literate whites in the rebellious states as they come back to the Union.

[Zion's Advocate.]

THE PILLS.

A PARODY. BY G. M. J.

Hear the Doctors with their pills— [pals!]

What a world of aches the thought of them com—
How they rattle, rattle, rattle,
Is their boxes put up tight!

While the host of noble faces,
Decked with all the heavenly graces
Of the luckless rights who take them,
Seem to groan, groan, groan,
Is a sort of hideous moan.

For the 'discombobulation' that so famously thrills
From the working and the jerking in the action
Of the pills,
Of the pills!
From the roaring and the boring of the pills.

Those Allopathic pills— [such pills!]
Those Allopathic pills—
What a world of 'stomach aches' connected with
In the 'sick room,' continued tight,
How they ring out their delight
From their rumble-jumble notes,
With many a shrug!

What a fearful cadence floats
To the hearer's ear, who listens while he gloats
On the drug!

Oh, from one's inmost depths when stirred,
What a rushing sound of pills so unmercifully heard!

How it dwells,
How it swells,
On the stomach how it tells,
Of the nausea that enriles,
From the hawling and the crawling
Of the pills, pills, pills,
From the lifting and the shifting of the pills.

Oh, those rank cathartic pills—
Terrible pills,
What a rolling tale of woe their bitter action tells!

In the bowels of the wight
How they whistle their delight,
Too disgusted then to speak
He can only shriek, shriek
Out his woe!

In a piteous outcry to the mercy of the pills,
In a torrent of invective 'gainst the stubborn, scoff-
ing pills:
Growing trouble, trouble, trouble;
Echo, bubble, bubble, bubble.

With a desperate desire and a resolute endeavor,
Never, never, never!
Again to take such whirling, twirling, thrashing,
busting pills.

Oh, the pills, pills, pills!
What a tale their action tell
Of bitter drugs!

How they whine, and twine, and roar!
What a sickening they outpour,
O'er the feelings of the unassisted eel!
Yet the sinner fully knows,
By the whining
And the twining,
How their action ebbs and flows.
And his ear distinctly tells,
By the mauling
And the rumbling,
How their action sinks and swirls—
By the sinking and the swirling in the action of the pills.

Of the pills;
In the binding and the grinding of the pills.

Large placards have been posted on the dead walls in Liverpool, giving the following from the eighteenth chapter of Revelations apropos to the fall of Charleston:

"Babylon the Great is fallen! is fallen! for her sins have reached unto the Heavens, and God had remembered her iniquities; and the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her, for no one buyeth their merchandise any more. Merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls and fine linen, and wine and oil, and fine flour and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men; and every ship-master, and all the company in ships, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, [blockade-runners,] as stood afar off, and cried when they saw the smoke of her burning, saying, what city is like unto this great city?"

EBENEZER ADAMS. This celebrated Quaker, on visiting a lady of rank, whom he found six months after the death of her husband, sitting on a sofa covered with black cloth, and in all the dignity of woe, approached her with great solemnity, and gently taking her hand, thus accosted her:

"So friend, I see that thou hast not forgiven God Almighty." This reasonable reproof had such an effect upon the person to whom it was addressed, that she immediately laid aside her trappings of grief, and went about her necessary business and avocation.

Out West the young ladies keep a light burning in the parlor to a late hour on Sunday night, "to make believe" they've caught a beau.

At the recent donkey show in London, the prizes, nineteen cups, were all taken by one man. Not that he was the greatest donkey, but he stole the cups.

The Bank of Virginia is redeeming its notes at the rate of six for one in gold. The Enquirer calls upon the Government to seize the gold for the defence of Richmond.

The Wisconsin Indians, who have just received their annuities, call the fractional paper currency "papoose money."

PARIS, MAINE, MARCH 31, 1865.

Retribution of the Rebels.

A terrible retribution has followed the rebels in this war, especially those who were instrumental in rushing the South into rebellion. The men who fanned the flames of discord and led off in "precipitating the war," have many of them in their own persons met a just fate. The thought has been suggested, in looking over the names of those members in the 36th Congress, who were most active in bringing on armed hostilities between the two sections. Wm. Barksdale was a member from Mississippi, and it was said at the time, representing the largest slaveholding District in the Union. He was a man of ability and education, and a powerful debater, but a perfect specimen of a "fire eater." He possessed an uncontrollable temper, and his philippics in favor of disunion were violent and impetuous.

He was a General in the rebellion, and was killed in battle and died with these blasphemous words upon his lips, "tell my wife I died fighting like a man." This was the last of Barksdale, an appropriate finale for a wicked traitor. Thomas C. Hindman of Arkansas was a young man of fine personal address, and had not his character been poisoned by the contamination of slavery, would have passed for a good fellow. Ambitious for distinction he stood in the front ranks of secession, during the whole Congress, and let no opportunity slip to fan the flames of discord between the two sections. He was early made a general, but such was his arrogance and tyranny in commanding, that he soon "went under the cloud" and never was popular among the rebels. He fell in battle, leading a desperate charge upon our lines, in which his forces were terribly repulsed. It can truly be said, as dieth the fool, so dieth Hindman.

Who that ever read the debates of the 36th Congress does not remember Lawrence M. Keitt of South Carolina. He stood up boldly in Congress for years before the war declaiming in favor of secession and rebellion. As a fiery, vehement declaimer, he had no equal in the 36th Congress. He was a young man, of fine education, but reckless habits; had a genial good nature, when not inflamed with the fire of secession or strong drink. He went heart and soul into the rebellion, and was early placed in command of a South Carolina regiment, but he never gained distinction as a military man. He was killed in battle in Virginia in 1864. Thus ended the earthly career of the "chivalrous Keitt."

Lawrence O. B. Branch had been for years a member of Congress, from North Carolina, prior to the opening of the rebellion. He was a son of John Branch, a member of Gen. Jackson's cabinet, and inherited some of the best blood in the Old North State. He was a young man of commanding personal appearance, fine address, and not like Barksdale or Keitt in his temperament or manners. Gentlemanly and temperate in language, he generally commanded the respect of northern men. He went for secession, but was comparatively moderate in his views upon the question. He was, at the opening of the rebellion, placed in command of a North Carolina regiment, and soon rose to the rank of a Major General. He was killed at the battle of Antietam in September, 1862.

Well do we remember Felix K. Zollicoffer of Tennessee, a member of the 34th Congress. He was a self-made man, and had for many years exerted a commanding influence upon the politics of Tennessee. He was a whig of the old school, and for years was associated with Parson Brownlow in defending the doctrines of that party as conductors of the public press. Although he at first did not favor the doctrines of secession, yet he suffered himself to be drawn into its destructive maelstrom, and was early in the war made a general in the rebel army. He had, sometime prior to his death, held an important command in the West. He was killed at the battle of Somerset, Kentucky. Gen. Zollicoffer was possessed of many excellent traits of character, and had he, like his old co-laborer, Parson Brownlow, stood manfully by the old flag in his native Tennessee, he would have exerted a powerful influence in saving that State from the terrible effects of the rebellion. The last time we saw him, in the "Peace Congress" in 1861, we had a long private conversation, upon the subject of the armed dissolution of the Union. While clinging to the South and her institutions, he then evidently had many misgivings at abandoning the old flag. Zollicoffer ought not to have been a traitor; but when the hour of peril came, he fell and ended his inglorious career, fighting for an unholy rebellion, against the best government the world ever saw.

BROWN'S PICTURES. An Art Exhibition was held recently in Canada, in which works of some of the best artists in America were presented, yet the honors of a first prize were carried off by H. B. Brown of Portland. The Press says:

Brown sat up a small marine view; quiet and hazy, nothing about it to attract attention in the way of brilliant coloring. It arrived late, and was not afforded a very favorable place in the hanging, yet, the power of his pencil was there; plainly manifested to those who could appreciate not looking water, thick, damp fog, and the familiar beach of our State. The committee drew the little picture from its retirement and placed it among the very best prizes; while a gentleman of Canada thinks himself fortunate to obtain it, and is not sparing of hard gold to pay for it.

Fry's Last Blunder.

We condense from the Lewiston Journal, a statement of the facts relative to the unjust demand now made upon this District for additional men. It is proper to say that this is a thing in which Fry, with usual stupidity, is wholly responsible. Major Litter at Augusta, and Capt. Morrill, at Auburn, have simply repeated his orders. We learn that Major Litter's orders do not require an immediate draft, but that he has sent a full statement of the case to Washington, with a recommendation that correction be made.

The Journal says: There is a demand for 405 additional men. Towards the call for 300,000 men Gen. Fry says this District must contribute 1477 independent of the 405 put in after the July call was full and prior to January 1, 1865. That is, this District must furnish 1882 men, since answering the call of July last. Yes, 1882 men, when the quota of the District under the July call for 300,000 men was but 1790, being 92 men less than the present demand under a call for 300,000 men. Capt. Morrill having apportioned among the several towns of the District 1072 men, he is now directed to add to this number 405 in order to make the 1477 men which Gen. Fry says he must and will have from the first day of January.

On the 24th of January a quota of 1477 men was assigned to this District by Provost Marshal General Fry. In a paragraph of the Circular Order making such assignments it was stated that this number of men was to be apportioned among the several sub-districts of this Congressional District after making full allowance for all excess of service under all previous calls up to and including the 31st day of December, 1864. An all embracing paragraph indeed, yet its meaning is nevertheless obscure; for how could the men put in after the July call was full and prior to January 1, 1865, be legitimately reckoned as adding to the excess of service under the July call—a call which had already been answered? Surely a call for 300,000 men could not include 600,000. It would be like an attempt to make two bodies occupy the same space at the same time—a miracle—yet Gen. Fry's arithmetic was equal to the performance of such a feat.

Under what call, then, does government get these interval men? That were hard to tell. To be sure an act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, published by us a few days since, provides that these men (as we understand the act) shall not be so counted as to reduce the call for 300,000 men, but only so as to modify the assignment of quotas among States, Districts and Sub-Districts. Gen. Fry, however, assigned his quotas some five or six weeks prior to this act, and how could Capt. Morrill foreknow the action of Congress, taken perhaps for the purpose of sustaining Gen. Fry's assignment?

Again, the Circular Order, after giving the all embracing statement to which we have referred, gave a formula for the distribution of quotas among the sub-districts, but in this formula no notice whatever was taken of the interval men; reference was made only to the excess of service which arose from the two and three years' men actually required to fill the July call, a two years' man giving one year's excess of service, and a three years' man giving two years' excess. Here, then, was another of Gen. Fry's lucid obscurities; his own formula did not embrace all the conditions of the case, as he contemplated them, overlooking, as it did, the men who were put in after the July call was full and prior to Jan. 1, 1865.

And so acting upon the opinion, which was entertained by every one, that the government did not demand 300,000 independent of the interval men, and exactly following the formula for the distribution of quotas, Capt. Morrill made an assignment of 1072 men, that is, 1477 less 405. He took into consideration only the excess of service which arose from the two and three years' men who were of the number filling the July call. This excess amounted to 1920 years of service, to be counted, according to the circular order, as 610 men. The 405 interval men, whether for one, two or three years, were each counted as a unit and treated in all respects just as similar men, put in since the 31st of December.

The men who entered the navy from this State under the July call, and from the time that call was filled up to Jan. 1, 1865, have been counted to the State, so far as we can learn, only as one years' men, whereas they were all undoubtedly put in for three years, and could not have been put in for less than three years, since that was the shortest term for which men were taken in the navy.

In the assignment of quotas among the States, we presume Maine lost credit for the two years' service to which she was entitled for each of these men. This was an injustice to the State at large, since it increased the quota of the State, and became a double injustice to the several towns which furnished these naval men, and yet obtained credit for only one year's service for each of such men. Estimating these naval recruits according to Gen. Fry's arithmetic, this District loses credit for 312 men, to which she is justly entitled. How much the other Districts lose we do not know. Similar naval recruits put in since the 31st of December count as three years' men.

Again, we understand that this State has not, like other States, received due credit for her officers in the army. While other States received such credit prior to Dec. 21st, 1864, this State has received credit only from that date. Who is responsible for this? and is it late for justice to be done in this matter?

New Company raised in Oxford.

One week ago last Monday, recruiting officer Isaiah Dunn, under special authority from the Department, commenced recruiting in the town of Oxford for a new company to be assigned when filled. Up to Tuesday last he had enlisted between fifty and sixty men, a great majority of them being actual residents of the town of Oxford. The enthusiasm is so great, that no doubt during the present week a full company will be raised. Those from out of Oxford, have thus far come principally from the towns of Otisfield and Poland.

Oxford heretofore has filled all her quotas promptly and furnished a large number of men for other towns. We intend next week, to give a correct account of the number of men furnished for the war from this town.

Democrats and Republicans are alike rushing into the new company, forgetting all past party distinction. They are all rallying for their country and the old flag.

DEDICATION. The Congregational church at Rumford Point, was dedicated on the 8th inst. The following was the order of exercises on the occasion:

1. Voluntary by the Choir.
2. Hymn read by Rev. N. W. Sheldon.
3. Reading of the scriptures, by Rev. J. B. Wheelwright, of Bethel.
4. Prayer, by Rev. F. Southworth, of South Paris.
5. Hymn, read by Rev. U. Balkam, of Lewiston.
6. Sermon, by Rev. U. Balkam.
7. Voluntary by the Choir.
8. Dedictory prayer, by the acting Pastor.
9. Remarks, by Rev. D. Garland, of Bethel.
10. Anthem by the Choir.
11. Benediction, by Rev. Mr. True, Circuit Preacher, at Rumford.

Our day for dedication was the finest of the season, and our neat little chapel was filled to its utmost capacity. The audience listened with deep interest to the excellent music discoursed by the choir; and the very able sermon by Rev. U. Balkam, from Tim. 3, 15. Our American Organ was mainly a present from Mr. Wallace Kimball, of Chicago, formerly a citizen of Rumford. Thus far our God hath helped us. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy, and thy truth's sake. J. E.

MAINE IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

By the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Nelson Dingley, Jr. & Co., Lewiston, we are in receipt of an early copy of the above-named book. It is the work of Messrs. W. E. S. Whitman and Charles H. True, each of whom have occupied positions affording them superior facilities for observing the progress of our military movements, and have had access to all the official documents necessary to make the record full and perfect. Gov. Cony and Adj. Gen. Hodgdon have endorsed both its plan and execution, and commended it to all who have an interest in our armies. It forms a beautiful volume of 600 pages, embellished with fine steel portraits of our brave Generals Howard and Berry. Price \$2.75, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of \$3.00.

The Military news, to be gleaned from the dispatches and official reports in another column, are of the most satisfactory character. Sherman has encountered opposition, but his skill and strength turned what the rebels called a victory, into a severe defeat. Sherman's army is now resting, and it is said Sheridan has crossed the James for the purpose of opening communication between the armies, while reinforcements are being constantly sent to him. The details of the late movement near Petersburg, show that Lee undertook the mad project of attempting to divide Grant's army, and destroy his stores. His repulse not only inflicted a severe loss upon him, but defeated the hope of cutting his way out, and demonstrated that the Johnnies will not fight as formerly. This with the fall of gold and goods is highly satisfactory to the people and hopeful for the future.

A financial flurry, equal to any that has occurred in commercial centers, was caused in this vicinity last Tuesday. Some wag reported that gold had gone up to 190. The joy of the copperheads over the defeat of Grant knew no bounds. One man says he touched the bottom of the market, in the purchase of four pounds of sugar; and other values appreciated correspondingly. Numerous oysters bets are pending, to be paid by the over-confident victims of a successful hoax.

HE DREW THE CROWD. A recent exhibition of bucks, held at Farmington, we hear from all quarters, that the fine Cotswold buck of Mr. N. L. Marshall of Paris, astonished the people. He was a favorite with all present. He cleared last season, 18 lbs. of wool, and the fleece is now 8 inches long. Mr. Marshall has refused \$600 for him.

The Supreme Court adjourned finally on Friday of last week, after a session of 10 days. During the term five verdicts were rendered, and a larger number of cases disposed by default, and agreement of parties, than at any previous term for a long time.

In the case, Cummings vs. Abbott, on trial as we went to pass last week, verdict was rendered for plaintiff, for \$10.

The proprietors of the Baptist Church in this village, propose to repair and paint the house, this season.

FORT SUMNER CELEBRATION.

A dispatch from Washington says:

The President has ordered Major Gen. Anderson to raise over Fort Sumter at noon, on the 14th of April, the same United States flag that floated over it at the time of the rebel assault, and that it be saluted with 100 guns from Fort Sumter, and from every fort and rebel battery that then fired upon Sumter.

Also that suitable military ceremonies be performed under direction of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, whose operations compelled the evacuation of Charleston, or in his absence under direction of Gen. Gilmore commanding that Military Department, and also that the naval officers at Charleston be directed to participate in the ceremonies, and that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher be invited to deliver a public address on the occasion.

PLUCKY. Jackson Clement, driver of Lovejoy's Bethel and Errol Stage, started to make his usual trip, during the thaw week before last. On reaching Newry he found a stream so swollen by the freshet that he could not get his team across. He put up his horses at a stable near by, and shouldering the mail-bag, made the trip to Errol and back, on foot. The distance travelled is 42 miles; and each mile set on end. He deserves credit for his perseverance.

DEMONSTRATION. Rev. F. Foster, a Universalist clergyman, formerly of Buckfield, died in Ware, N. H., recently, aged about 50.

Rev. C. Gardner of Waterville, died suddenly last week, in a store, where he was conversing with some gentlemen.

Rev. Mr. Dillingham has gone to Memphis, as an Agent of the Treasury Department.

Rev. F. Maguire of Brooklyn, N. Y., succeeds Mr. Dillingham as pastor of the Universalist church at Waterville.

FRENCH DEFEAT IN MEXICO. Advice from Mexico, state that the Government has received authentic intelligence that Gen. Cortes after having caused the French force which marched from Durango to Mazatlan through Sierra Nevada, some loss, defeated them entirely in the village of Veracruz, shooting in retaliation, all those who were not killed on the battle field.

Hon. Sidney Perham, Mayor Frye, of Lewiston, and others, left for Washington, on Wednesday, to try and work an idea of justice into the head of the Provost-Marshal General. If we cannot have fair dealing in the credit of the men, they desire to have the apportionment among the Districts regulated.

The Seven-Thirty Loan was all taken this week. Subscription Agents are to continue to receive subscriptions, for which notes dated June 15 will be delivered; and at the same time interest to June 15, will be paid on Loans. The new notes will run three years. The sales on Wednesday amounted to \$3,116,000.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel D. Marshall, of West Paris, was burned on Sunday night last, between six and seven o'clock. The stand is that known as the "Dea. Marshall place." The fire is said to have taken from the chimney.

EXODUS OF DOCTORS. Dr. N. D. Faunce, of Sumner, has moved to West Buxton, where he resumes the practice of his profession. Dr. W. A. Rust has removed to Portland, and Dr. Russell to Fayette. Evidently Oxford County is becoming a healthy locality.

EAGLE HOTEL. Mr. Pierce of Portland, has leased the fine hotel at Mechanic Falls, belonging to Messrs. A. C. Denison & Co., and has opened it as a public house.

Kennedy, one of the New York hotel burners, was hanged last Friday. He maintained the utmost indifference, and sung an Irish song while the rope was being adjusted. It is said he was under the influence of liquor.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison announces his intention to discontinue the Liberator, at the close of the present volume. It was established with the view to abolish slavery, and he considers it fitting that its career should end with the death of the institution. He may establish a new journal in its place.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. The April number of this juvenile magazine is at hand. It is filled as usual with interesting matter for the young, which almost any reader will feel young enough to be interested in. The publication is meeting with great success. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, publishers. Terms, \$2.

Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, has resigned his position. Since his connection with the War Department he has never received one dollar compensation for his services.

C. W. Danley of Watford, a member of Co. B 33d Maine regiment, died in Prison Hospital, Danville, Va., Jan. 4th, aged 19. He was captured in the battle before Petersburg, July 30th.

The speculators have been badly bitten in the butter speculation. The best of butter has been sold in this market, the past week, for 25 cents.

The New Jersey Legislature has elected John P. Stockton, United States Senator.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF SHERIDAN'S RAID.

The Lynchburg Virginian learns that Mr. Samuel Turner, at the mouth of Tye River, lost fifty-one hogsheds of tobacco, burnt by the Yankee raiders. They also destroyed the guard lock at New Market, and let in the river upon the hands of John Fry, W. D. Cabell, Mayo Cabell and Dr. Horsley, utterly destroying the growing wheat crop. As heretofore reported, they destroyed all the mills on their route, except the Midway Mills, the best on the James River, owned by a Northern man named Faber, supposed to be in sympathy with his section. The canal is in sympathy with, but if the government will assist the company, it will soon be put in order.

A complete reconnaissance of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad shows that all the bridges between Charlottesville and North Garden were destroyed, including the large structures over North and South Hareware, Rockfish, Tye River, Turner's Creek and Buffalo—aggregating about 1500 feet in length, with about six miles of railway track more or less injured—and all the depots east of Amherst, with the exception of Lovington and Tye River.

LOUISIANA LABOR REGULATIONS. The Boston Journal correspondent says:

"New regulations in regard to the hiring and government of colored laborers in Louisiana have been issued. In addition to just treatment, wholesome rations, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel and medical attendance, and the opportunity for instruction of children, persons hiring them will be compelled to pay them as follows: First class, male hands, ten dollars per month; second class, eight dollars; and third class six dollars per month. First class female hands, eight dollars per month; second class, six dollars; and third class, five dollars per month. Boys under fourteen are to receive three dollars per month, and girls under that age two dollars. All crops and property on plantations where laborers are employed will be held to be covered by alien against other creditors to the extent of wages due employees, and such lien will follow such crops or property in any and all hands until such labor is fully paid and satisfied."

Benjamin Turner of the 1st D. C. Cavalry, of this city, was taken prisoner last summer, and has just been exchanged and reached home—a mere skeleton, covered with sores and on the very verge of the grave. During the last stages of his confinement he lost his reason and though it is now partially restored, he remembers nothing of his trip from Dixie. He cannot probably live many days. He says that of 25 members of the 1st D. C. Cavalry taken prisoners at the time he was captured, only 3 are still alive! Samuel Thorne of his corps, of this city, died in rebel hands. A soldier living in Auburn, just out of the rebel hands, has returned. His friends are mostly copperheads (as he was till converted by service in rebel prisons,) and refused to believe the newspaper stories of the barbarous treatment of our men by the rebels. The soldier now comes into their houses and more than confirms all they have heard.

[Lewiston Journal.]

THE WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. Mr. Croman Timmons, Esq. of this city, reached home last Saturday, in a very feeble state of health, having been a prisoner in the South since last May. He speaks in the highest praise of the Christian Commission and says that to it, under God, he owes his life. When he reached our line and was received into the hospital, the Surgeons in charge had not the beverages and could not—with so many others—give him the attention a person in his condition required and he received the care and nursing of the delegates of the Christian Commission, and so beneficial was their treatment that the Surgeon told him "if you ever live to get home you will have only the Christian Commission to thank." [Bath Times.]

The venerable John Prentiss, now eighty-seven years of age, the once vigorous editor of the Keen (N. H.) Republican, he established sixty-six years ago, when Washington was a resident at Mt. Vernon, is still able wield his pen, and writes regularly for the Portsmouth Journal. He retired from the newspaper life about twenty years ago, but an article from his pen in the last Journal shows that the fire of the old flint is not extinguished, and that he looks forward to the future glory of his country with all the heart and intensity of patriotism of a middle life. May God bless his days of waiting. [Press.]

The Governor has appointed Col. Henry A. Worcester of Gardiner, late of the 3d Maine, State Military Agent at Washington.

A correspondent at Andover, gives a detailed account of the accident to Mr. Andrews. The letter states that he was under some six feet of ice, for about four hours. As this is the only statement not before published, the communication will not be of special interest and we omit it.

The Press says the Methodist church at Saccarappa, was destroyed by fire on Monday. The organ and part of the furniture of the house were saved.

Sunday afternoon, after an able discourse from Rev. H. B. Ridgway, their former pastor, at the Chestnut street Methodist church, a collection was taken up amounting to over \$900 for the cause of the Missions.—[Portland Press.]

War News.

Goldboro, March, 21st, via Fortress Monroe March 25th, 7 P. M. To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant: I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldboro this afternoon with but slight opposition. Gen. Terry's column from Wilmington was at Parson's depot last night and should be near this place to-night. Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentville on Monday. The artillery firing was quite rapid during the day, and for a short time Monday morning. Sherman's right, the 17th corps, near Mount Olive on Sunday night. There has been some artillery firing during to-day, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman towards this place. All this being strictly in accordance with Sherman's plans. I have no doubt all is well.

I hope to have more definite and later intelligence from Gen. Sherman very soon and will forward it without delay. I find the bridges burned, but otherwise the road is not injured and the depot facilities are very fine. I captured here seven cars, and Gen. Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars which he is now using.

(Signed) J. M. SCOTTIE, Major General.

WASHINGTON March 25, 7 P. M. To Maj. Gen. Dix:

This morning, at half past four o'clock the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault, captured Fort Steadman, but after a vigorous contest the Fort was recaptured with 1,600 prisoners, two flags, and all the guns, unimpaired. Gen. McLaughlin was taken prisoner, by the rebels, who assailed Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Later reports from Gen. Grant which are subjoined, show that the operations of our forces this morning were brilliantly successful. The rebel prisoners secured numbered 2500. The rebels killed and wounded, Gen. Grant estimates at probably not less than 3000. Our loss is estimated at 800. May prove less.

City Point, Va., March 25th. I am not yet able to give the result of the day accurately, but the number of prisoners captured, proves larger than at first reported. The slaughter of the rebels at the point where they entered our lines, and in front of it, was probably not less than 3000. Our loss is estimated at 800, and may prove less.

Gen. Humphrey attacked on the left with great promptness, capturing near one hundred men causing the enemy to return his troops to that part of his line rapidly. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

After the engagement between the enemy and the 9th corps this morning, orders were given for the 6th corps to make an attack on the left of the line in front of Fort Fisher. The 3d division was the assaulting column, under Seymour. Shortly after noon the line of battle was formed and orders given to advance. In a short time our men had possession of the entire line of rifle pits of the rebels, nearly all the occupants having been made prisoners.

Our loss was trifling. Over 600 prisoners were brought in. Still another fight took place at Hatcher's Run, in which the 2d corps was engaged. The attack was made about dark. Over 400 prisoners fell into our hands on this ground, making in all to-day about 2875, among whom are nearly 100 commissioned officers, the highest in rank being a colonel. This does not include the rebel wounded in hospitals, whose numbers are considerable.

It is reported that Johnston was seen urging his men to fight, and at times swearing at them for cowardice, ending with the exclamation, "By God, just as I thought; the men won't fight," after which he left and was not again seen.

Lieut. Nye, of the 14th Mass. Battery, was killed while sighting his guns. He was ordered to surrender but refused, and six bullets were found to have entered his body.

The credit for the recapture of Fort Steadman belongs to Gen. Hartstaff, in stead of Hartsoff as stated.

BALTIMORE, Md., 27th. The American's dispatch from Annapolis says, the steamers New York and Manhattan have arrived from Varnir with 1315 paroled men and 60 officers. Most of the latter were in North Carolina.

When these boats left fighting was going on in front of Petersburg and reports said Grant had advanced his lines some miles.

Gen. Sheridan with his cavalry force crossed the James River at deep Bottom yesterday morning to join Gen. Grant. Everything shows that some decisive move was about to take place.

No papers could be had from the rebels. About 100 sick soldiers were admitted into the hospital at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, 27th. One hundred and ten rebel officers captured Saturday arrived here to-day and are now temporarily quartered at the old capital.

Gen. Hartstaff on the recommendation of Gen. Grant has been promoted to Major Gen. by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in repulsing and driving back the enemy from our lines on Saturday last.

NEW YORK, 29th. Most of the morning papers have details of the fighting in North Carolina. They all agree that the sudden and overwhelming attack of the rebels on the 19th was what Johnston claims as a rebel victory, for they flanked and drove back the 14th corps a mile and a half, but the tide was turned the next day by our reinforcements coming up. The rebels were routed and scattered in all directions, and some claim that Sherman took 7000 prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23. Advice from Arizona Feb. 15th announces that the expedition under Lieut. Barr attacked a camp of hostile Indians, and killed 19 warriors. The Apaches continue to steal horses, mules and cattle.

NEW YORK, March 28. A Newbern letter of the 24th says: The enemy captured three guns the first day of the battle at Bentonville, but on the arrival of the 17th and 14th corps they were driven in all directions, leaving these three guns and seven others, besides seven thousand prisoners and their dead and wounded.

Deserters are coming in in large numbers. Sherman, with the junction of Terry and Schofield, is now strong enough to sweep everything before him.

Sherman's train has arrived at Kingston for supplies. He will rest and be ready to move again soon, with Goldsboro' as his base.

The people along Sherman's and Schofield's routes give the troops a hearty welcome.

A large amount of cotton and other property has been captured. The enemy burnt one thousand bales of cotton at Goldsboro' before we took the place.

MORRIS CITY, N. C., March 25. Quarter-master Gen. Meigs and staff arrived here this morning from Washington. Vessels with supplies are rapidly arriving, which are being sent to the front by rail.

Capt. Austin, who has charge of both railroad and water transportation, is extending the wharf, and making many other improvements.

Trains will go through to-day to Goldsboro'.

The prisoners captured by Sherman are arriving at Newbern. Reinforcement for Sherman are continually arriving.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, SUNDAY, March 26.

Rebel officers captured in Saturday's engagement say that General Lee passed along the rebel lines on Friday afternoon and made brief speeches at various points. He told his men that they were on the eve of a movement which would frustrate all of Grant's plans and completely break up his campaign against Petersburg and Richmond.

The rebels engaged expressed the opinion that the design of Lee's dash was to push a large force through our lines at its weakest point, cut the railroad, which is only half a mile from the battle ground, and make a rapid march to City Point. They supposed they could easily overpower the Union there and destroy General Grant's base of supplies. In this they were aided by the rebel iron-clads, which were in readiness to move down James River whenever our main line was overpowered and Fort Steadman taken. The rebels thought the victory virtually won, and indulged in some jubilant cheers, which were interrupted by the terrible and unexpected artillery fire of our inner line.

The Richmond Examiner, in speaking of the recent colored military parade in that city, alludes with pride to Surgeon Turner's company, which, "attracted most attention." The sensation they created might however, have arisen from the fact afterwards stated by the Examiner. "They exhibited," it says, "all sizes, from three feet to six feet six, while the complexion ranged from black down to gingerbread and olive."

Major Mann will leave this afternoon for New York, from which city he expects to sail in a few days in charge of eight millions of dollars to pay the Department of the Gulf. [Portland Press, 28th.]

The President has lately visited the front. Whether to become better acquainted with army movements, or to escape the army of office-seekers at Washington, has not transpired.

Jay Cooke reports that the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, last week, amounted to \$16,705,800.

An establishment for re-rolling railroad iron is about to be established in Portland.

Chief Justice Chase holds his first circuit at Baltimore in April.

The Kennebec river is now open to navigation as far up as Augusta, and there is but little ice between that place and Kendall's Mills.

The flour mill of Jesse Small at Farmington Falls, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. Loss \$2000. Insurance \$1500.

The Merchants Bank of Portland is to be converted into a National bank.

The Bangor Courier says a sheep belonging to Mr. Kittredge Friend of Carmel lately added six live lambs to the owner's flock.

As an indication of increasing confidence in the Federal government we are pleased to learn that General Gorham L. Boynton a distinguished Copperhead leader of this city, has been investing large amounts in government stocks. [Bangor Whig.]

The Augusta Farmer proposes a general subscription in the State for the purchase of a library for the agricultural college to be called the Holmes Library, in honorable remembrance of the late Dr. Ezekiel Holmes.

Wm. M. McArthur, of Linington has been appointed Colonel of the 8th Maine regiment.

Bowdoin College conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on Secretary McCulloch, in 1863.

A gentleman of Lewiston has left by will \$15,000 to be set apart under certain conditions for the establishment of a professorship of sacred literature in Bates College.

The Biddeford Union says a sad case of drowning happened in Kennebunkport, on the 11th inst. The little daughter of Oliver Benson, while coasting near the bank of the river, slid into the water and the current drew her under the ice.

OUR DUTY. We deem it our duty to keep constantly before our readers the most valuable of all medicines, known as C.O.D.'s Cough Balm. It has stood the tests of time and experiment, and all who use it speak in the most praise-worthy terms of its medicinal value. It is the real duty of every parent to keep a constant supply of it in the house, ready for immediate use. Not only is it a most splendid remedy for coughs, colds, croup, influenza, croup, and all throat complaints, but it is the consummation of great relief. When they are so far gone that no medicine will ever cure them, C.O.D.'s Cough Balm will be found an invaluable friend to stay the coughing, help the expectoration, and ease the sufferer. Why will ye that are suffering from coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, hoarseness, and that are liable to pulmonary attacks, not take our advice and provide yourself with a supply of C.O.D.'s Cough Balm—the best and cheapest Cough Balm in the world? It costs but forty cents, and can be found upon the counters of druggists.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DESPONDENT 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 creatures by sending (free) on the receipt of a post paid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 183 Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED. In Oxford, Mar 23d, Mr. Charles H. Starbird to Miss Julia W. Ames, both of Oxford.

DIED. In South Framingham, Mass. Feb. 27th, Frank Barlett, aged 26 years 2 months, son of Rufus Barlett, of Greenwood, Me.

In South Boston, March 24, Mary Ellen, wife of George Smith, and daughter of Marshall and Mary A. Stearns of Paris, Me., aged 20 years 9 months 24 days.

In Canton, on the 12th inst., of paralysis, Mrs. Hannah B. Little, relict of Mr. Doty Little, in the 86th year of her age.

At Orrington Center, March 21st, of diphtheria, Angella D. Magoun, aged 17 years.

Change of Firm. The business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, at No. 18, 20 and 22 Milk Street, Boston, Feb. 4, 1863, under the name of Woodman & Co.

ALL persons indebted to Woodman, Bro. & Co. either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment of the same. We trust that this notice will be regarded as the business of the old firm never being resumed.

WOODMAN, TRUE & CO. Portland, Feb. 1, 1863.

A good assortment of Gents', Ladies' Misses' and Children's

Boots and Shoes, Manufactured and Warranted by THE C-O-D MAN, For sale at WOODMAN & CO'S.

Provost Marshal's Office, SECOND DISTRICT, MAINE.

AUGUST, MARCH 16, 1863. The following is published by order of Major R. M. Luther, A. Provost Marshal General, Augusta, Maine.

NAHUM MORRILL, Capt. and Prov. Marshal, 21 Dist. of Me.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington D. C., March 11, 1863.

In conformity with the Proclamations of the President heretofore published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. "A PROCLAMATION."

Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrollment and calling on the national forces, and for other purposes," requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service of the United States shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation heretofore mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, or to evade the penalties of this section, and the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby give my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this Proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1863, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

Done at the City of Washington, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, [1st day, and of the Independence of the United States, the 11th day of March, 1863.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The records and returns of these deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

Secretary W. H. Seward, that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshal.

JAMES B. FREY, mar 1863. Provost Marshal General.

50 PIECES PRINT, FOR SALE AT PRIME PRICES, at WOODMAN & CO'S.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for Oxford County, Commissioner, with full powers, to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the estate of George W. Flagg, late of Hartford in said County, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, have appointed the third Mondays in May and August next, at one o'clock P. M., of each said days, as the time, and the late residence of the deceased in said Hartford as the place, for receiving and examining the claims against said estate. Dated at Livermore this fourteenth day of March A. D. 1863.

LEE STRICKLAND, WILLIAM CHILDS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate there will be exposed for sale on the premises of Joseph E. Colby, late of Randolph on the sixth day of May next at one o'clock in the afternoon all of the real estate of said Joseph E. Colby, deceased, and all the interest which he had at the time of his death in any estate in said county, for the payment of his debts and incidental charges. Said real estate is situated in Randolph. Adm'r. de bonis non. HENRY M. COLEY, Adm'r. de bonis non. Randolph, March 22, 1863.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE. ARE YOU READY FOR THE QUESTION! THE C-O-D MAN

Wishes to make you a proposition. He has BOOTS AND SHOES to sell you through the medium of your Retail Stores. If he will truly and faithfully supply you with

WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES, and WILL MAKE GOOD THE WARRANT TO YOU, will you not sustain him by having the same? He puts the warrant and Trade Mark,

PATENTED AT WASHINGTON, UPON ALL HIS BOOTS AND SHOES.

And authorizes all retailers to give NEW PAIRS in every instance where any radical defect appears in the stock or work, if the Boot or Shoe HAS NOT BEEN WORN TO THAT EXTENT that it would BE UNREASONABLE TO EXPECT A NEW PAIR. IF YOU LITTLE WARE NEW PAIRS WILL BE GIVEN WITH PLEASURE.

Now make a SURE THING OF IT by buying one pair from the C-O-D MAN'S WARRANT on them, and STARE OUT THE RETAILERS OF SHODDY. This is the first instance in the history of the trade that you have had a chance, ON A LARGE SCALE, to show your want of a good article and are willing to STAND BY MAN WHO WILL WARRANT HIS GOODS AND LIVE UP TO IT.

Will you Stand by and Sustain the C-O-D Man? That is the Question.

WHOLESALE STORE, 18, 20 and 22 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

HENRY DAMON. Spring and Summer STYLES!

Ladies' and Misses' Serge Boots, Just received at WOODMAN & CO'S.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY. AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN. "WESTERN SCENERY" VIEW ON THE OHIO RIVER.

Chromo-Lith From a Painting by G. F. Feller, Esq.

"ELEGANT PICTURE," which it is believed will suffer nothing by comparison with the best specimens of Chromo-Lithography executed in Europe.

Handsomely mounted on Cardboard, 26x36. Price, \$10 per copy. Trade Agents supplied on liberal terms.

Copy on exhibition at "BUFFORD'S PUBLISHING HOUSE," 613 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHS!! A. B. Crockett, Will resume business at Norway, Maine, Wednesday, March 22d, 1863.

GENT'S CALF CONG. BOOTS, at WOODMAN & CO'S.

Gent's Serge Boots! at WOODMAN & CO'S.

For Sale. TWO FARMS situated in Dixfield, one containing 155 acres, and the other 200. Also, a FANNERY, 57 by 48 feet, two stories high, with a good water privilege.

For further particulars inquire of Horatio Austin, Paris, on the subscriber at Dixfield. HOSEA AUSTIN. Dixfield, March 6, 1863.

Ladies Buckle Boots, at WOODMAN & CO'S.

Notice. WHEREAS, Lydia A. Gosman, my wife, has left me bed and board without any just pretence, and there are in common all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, so I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Stonham, Feb. 6, 1863. Z. M. GAMMON.

GENTS' CALF BOOTS, Warranted to stand everything but fire at WOODMAN & CO'S.

U.S. 7-30 Loan

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths percent interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of August 11th, 1861, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 six per Cent. Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property.

The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to: One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " " 100 " " " " 500 " " " " 1000 " " " " 5000 "

Notes of all denominations will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is the only Loan in Market.

now offered by the government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People. Less than \$25.00 remains unsold, which will probably be disposed of in the next 30 or 60 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who alone are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE. SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA. Subscriptions will be received by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PORTLAND. SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

FOR SALE BY FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

THIS Loan is payable in three years from August 13, 1864, or may then be exchanged for "Five-Twenty Bonds," which pay six per cent. interest.

THE interest on the 7-30's is payable in paper semi-annually, on the 15th days of February and August.

IT is the best Loan in the market, for at maturity you can obtain for it a gold bond at par which is now worth quite a premium.

When you want the interest, cut off the coupons from the end of the note, and it will be paid by this bank.

The interest is two cents per day on every hundred dollars.

Notes can be obtained of WILLIAM A. PIDGIN, PARIS.

L. LAINES. A few Pieces, Choice Styles, At something less than DIXIE PRICES, at WOODMAN & CO'S.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his

Farm, (known as the ESTATE of the late Maj. Ripley's Saw Mill, and six miles from Canton, Me.) The buildings are nearly new and in good condition. I will sell it for two hundred dollars less than a fair price, as an immediate sale is desired. Terms of sale easy, with good security. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or of Backford, or OTIS HAYFORD, Jr., Canton, Me.

S. C. ANDREWS. Dated at Backford, Feb. 20, 1863. 5

Ready Made Clothing, AND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DOESKINS.

A Good Assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DOESKINS. AT WOODMAN & CO'S.

OXFORD, ME.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of March A. D. 1863.

JAMES M. WILSON, Executor of the last will and Testament of Benjamin Richards, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, has presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased to the Court.

Ordered, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in that County, on the 21st Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

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

OXFORD, ME.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of March A. D. 1863.

ON the Petition of Silas Aldrich, widow of Elbridge G. Wong, late of Franklin Township, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the estate of her late husband.

Ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 21st Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted.

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

MEN'S, BOYS' and LADIES' RUBBER BOOTS! AT WOODMAN & CO'S.

Job Printing neatly executed at the Democrat Office.

Commissioner's Bills.

The County of Oxford To CHARLES NUTTER, Dr.

1864 Jan. 9. To 80 miles travel, 8 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 March 7. To 80 miles travel, 8 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 May 7. To 80 miles travel, 8 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 June 7. To 80 miles travel, 8 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 Sept 7. To 80 miles travel, 8 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 Nov 7. To 80 miles travel, 8 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 Dec 7. To 80 miles travel, 8 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 \$96 00

ROAD BILL.

Sept. To 270 miles travel from Stow to the boundary line, on a Magnesian road, on the petition of I. C. Kimball et al. 27 00 To 10 days attendance on same, 20 00

November To 30 miles travel from Stow to Oxford, on petition of Charles Hackett et al. 30 00 To 2 days attendance on same, 4 00 To cash for postage, 60 \$50 60

CHARLES NUTTER.

STATE OF MAINE. OXFORD, ME.—December 30, 1864. Personally appeared Charles Nutter, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing account by him subscribed.

Before me, A. L. BURBANK, Clerk. OXFORD, ME. Court of County Commissioners, December 30, 1864. Examined and allowed.

A. L. BURBANK, Clerk. The County of Oxford To ELIAS M. CARTER, Dr.

1864 Jan. Adj. T. To 60 miles travel, 6 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 March Adj. T. To 50 miles travel, 5 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 May Adj. T. To 60 miles travel, 6 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 June Adj. T. To 60 miles travel, 6 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 Sept. T. To 60 miles travel, 6 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 Nov. Adj. T. To 60 miles travel, 6 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 Dec. Adj. T. To 60 miles travel, 6 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 \$82 30

ELIAS M. CARTER.

STATE OF MAINE. OXFORD, ME.—December 30, 1864. Personally appeared Elias M. Carter, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing account by him subscribed.

Before me, A. L. BURBANK, Clerk. OXFORD, ME. Court of County Commissioners, December 30, 1864. Examined and allowed.

A. L. BURBANK, Clerk. County of Oxford in account with C. C. CUSHMAN.

1864 Jan. Adj. T. To 20 miles travel, 2 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 March Adj. T. To 20 miles travel, 2 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 May T. To 20 miles travel, 2 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 June Adj. T. To 20 miles travel, 2 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 Sept. T. To 20 miles travel, 2 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 Nov. Adj. T. To 20 miles travel, 2 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 Dec. T. To 20 miles travel, 2 00 To 2 days attendance, 4 00 \$54 00

C. C. CUSHMAN.

STATE OF MAINE. OXFORD, ME.—December 30, 1864. Personally appeared C. C. Cushman, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing account by him subscribed.

Before me, A. L. BURBANK, Clerk. OXFORD, ME. Court of County Commissioners, December 30, 1864. Examined and allowed.

A. L. BURBANK, Clerk. County of Oxford in account with C. C. CUSHMAN.

1865 Sept. 25th. To 250 miles travel from Hebron to Canada line on petition of Ira C. Kimball et al. 25 00 To 10 days attendance on same, 20 00

Dec. 20. To 10 miles travel from Hebron to Oxford on petition of Charles Hackett et al. 1 50 To 2 days attendance on same, 4 00 \$30 00

C. C. CUSHMAN.

STATE OF MAINE. OXFORD, ME.—December 30, 1864. Personally appeared C. C. Cushman, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing account by him subscribed.

Before me, A. L. BURBANK, Clerk. OXFORD, ME. Court of County Commissioners, December 30, 1864. Examined and allowed.

A. L. BURBANK, Clerk. For sale at a Bargain, THE MILLINERY STOCK of the subscriber, at WEST PARIS.

This is a good chance for some lady to secure a profitable business with a small capital. The goods are all new and every article saleable.

To be sold only on account of the ill health of the owner.

An immediate sale is desired. For further information inquire on the premises.

MRS. S. A. ALDRICH. West Paris, March 6, 1865.

C-O-D PATENT C-O-D WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which are becoming so popular throughout New England are kept constantly on hand by

D. H. YOUNG, NORWAY, ME.

STATE OF MAINE. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, March 15, 1863.

An adjourned session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of March, instant.

Attest: EPHRAIM FLINT, Jr., Secretary of State.

American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS, Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington (under Act of 1837).

76 State, opposite Kilby Street, BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of 20 years, continuing to secure Patents in the United States; also, in Great Britain, France and other Foreign countries. Customs, Specifications, Models, Assignments, and all Papers in connection with Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar, accompanied by a record of Washington.

This agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, of securing the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by any other agency, and superior to any which can be afforded them elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that more is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE, THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reasons to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to compile a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

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

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

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

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

EDWARD BURKHEAD. Late Commissioner of Patents. "Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but ONE of which patents have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability and shrewdness on his part, leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful

Farmers' Department.

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

From the American Agriculturist.

March and April.

In order to raise lambs as early as March and April, the ewes should be in good condition. To have the lambs dropped strong and healthy, the ewes should have had plenty of gentle exercise. To make them grow, good early cut hay should be provided,—clover is best for milk. For grain feed oats, shorts, and oil meal, and, if possible, provide plenty of roots, of which beets are best. A warm barn or shed is of importance, so that the ewes will attempt to have early lambs without a comfortable place for them.

A few small pens, sufficiently large for sheep and lamb, say 3 1/2 by 5 feet, ought to be provided, and as soon as the lamb is dropped it should be put, with its dam, into one of these pens. If the wool is not cut away from the teats, this must be done at once if necessary, and the shepherd should see that the lamb sucks. After remaining separate from the flock for a day or two, if the lambs become strong and suck well, they can be taken out and put with the flock of ewes with young lambs, leaving the pens for younger ones. It is not well to allow ewes with lambs to run with those that have not lambed. To make the small pens, take sound boards and match them together, to make the pen 2 feet 8 inches high 7 feet long, and 3 1/2 wide. Make a little feed rack, 1 foot wide and 3 1/2 long, and set in the center and you have two good pens 3 feet by 3 1/2 each. If the weather is unusually cold, make a cover to these pens and cover them over when you have fresh lambs,—they need no bottom.

After the lambs are three weeks old, they should be separated from their dams a part of the time. This prevents the lambs from learning to eat wool from the sides and legs of the sheep, as they frequently do when left to themselves. Another advantage in separating them is, that they can be fed with a little grain and roots and a few choice locks of hay, all of which they will soon learn to eat. The ewes will also do better when the lambs are kept away from them a portion of the time each day.

To separate them, let the shepherd stand in the doorway, with the door open just enough to let one sheep pass out at a time; a boy going behind the sheep drives them out while the shepherd keeps the lambs back. If the sheep are well trained, they will readily pass out, and the lambs will learn to stay back. If they have not been handled much, and are inclined to be timid, be gentle with them, and in a short time they will learn their duty. Good lambs can be raised at any time in winter, by the above plan.

PREPARING FOR FIELD LABORS. During the month of March, farmers should make all necessary preparations for performing the labors of the field, as soon as the soil has become sufficiently dry to be plowed, and the season is right. Even small farms, as well as large ones, there is much preparation to be made. Old plows should be put in order, and new ones should be purchased; it is important that a little effort be made to secure, as far as practicable, those plows that are best adapted to the kind of plowing to be done. Harrow teeth should be sharpened; rollers, cultivators, seed-drills, spades, hand-hoes, and all tools and implements should be put in working order, before the time arrives for using them.

Some farmers are always behind-hand, not only during seed time, but with their haying and harvest; and one prominent reason for it is, their tools and implements are not put in order in good time. Our own practice always was, to have every tool and farm implement in working order several weeks previous to the time when it was to be used.

A party of foragers came to a rebel plantation, the owner of which was absent in the rebel army. Gen. Sherman was near the house. The boys were running off the chickens and hogs with a view of having a good supper at the rebel's expense. The old lady came running out to Sherman, and exclaimed, very excitedly: "General, your men are taking all my chickens!" "O, yes," coolly replied the General, "they will have to roost very high," and unconcernedly rode off.

Mr. Ira F. Prouty, of Keene, N. H., makes the following statement, in the Cultivator, as to the food and gain of a pig for eleven days. Five hours after feeding the pig weighed 49 pounds. A moss was then prepared by cooking and mashing together 57 lbs. 4 oz. of potatoes, same weight of purple flat turnips, and 8 lbs. of meal, half corn, half buckwheat, which was fed, all the would eat, three times a day. At the end of eleven days, the moss being all gone, the pig was again weighed, five hours after feeding, and had gained 9 lbs. in eleven days.

She (Adversity) is a great schoolmistress as a poor fellow knows that hath held his hand out to her female and whispered over his lessons before her awful chair.

[W. M. Thackeray.]

When the land is too wet to work, fences etc., may be repaired. Do not attempt to plow clayey soil in wet weather.

MILK AFFECTED BY SOIL. Mr. N. A. Willard, a well-known New York dairy man in a recent public address, called attention to a fact which he said is generally understood, and which has not been discussed by writers on the Dairy. It is that no set rules for manufacturing cheese can apply precisely in the same way in different localities, where the soils differ in character. The character of soil where cows are pastured has a curious influence on the milk, which is not understood and cannot well be accounted for. Generally on high and dry pastures, of gravelly loam, the milk will be more readily converted into cheese—that is, the curds do not require to lie so long in the whey or scald, as where the milk is produced from low, wet grounds. The treatment of milk and curds therefore must be varied to meet the different character of soils, for that which would make good cheese in one locality, would make bad in another. So that manufacturers should understand this principle and govern themselves accordingly.

NEW OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM. Some very rich samples of syrup have been added to the museum shelf within a day or two past, the product of New Jersey soil and manufacture. This sorghum business is increasing in some sections to an extent of which the country at large is scarcely aware. It threatens to drive West India molasses out of the market altogether, and, indeed, has already done so in many portions of the Western States. A gentleman from southern Illinois stated in the Department a few days since that he alone had seven hundred barrels of the syrup for sale the past fall, and that it was fast becoming the universal sweetener of the entire West.

We notice, also, a curious sample of vegetable velvet, made of the common cat tail flag, under a patent recently taken out by some gentlemen of this city. We understand that plush, furs and velvets, of excellent quality, and of various colors, can be made from the same material by the patentee's process of supplying a background or skin of some India-rubber preparation.

WARTS ON HORSES. I wish to inquire what will cure a blood wart? I have a colt that has a very large one on his leg, and if you or some of your correspondents can give the information required through the columns of the Farmer, you will greatly oblige.

A. SCHUBERT.

Feb. 26, 1865.

REMARKS. If the animal is a valuable one, we would advise "A Subscriber," to consult some one experienced in horse doctoring. There are several kinds of warts, and about as many "cures" for them as there are individuals to prescribe. They are often removed by a ligature, or by a knife. A piece of iron heated by being plunged into a kettle of hot water may be applied to the surface to stop the flow of blood. Sometimes caustic is applied without cutting. Strong acetic acid is good; the next in strength is butter of antimony; then nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic; and then sulphuric acid, made into a paste with powdered sulphur, and applied by means of a flat piece of wood. A Waterbury, Ct., correspondent of the Albany Cultivator writes that, in one case, after removing a wart by a ligature, it soon began to grow again, and in a few months became as large as a hen's egg, and eventually a running sore. I again removed it with a ligature, and applied nitrate of silver (lunar caustic) to the wound, at intervals of two or three days, for about three weeks, when it healed up, and has given no further trouble.

[N. E. Farmer.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The Country Gentleman makes some remarks in regard to the propriety of the general agricultural publication business on the part of the commissioner of agriculture, to all of which we say amen and amen. The idea of Isaac Newton setting himself up in competition with the agricultural press of the country is decidedly refreshing; what might be called risk! A general statement of the condition of the season and the crops in the monthly sheets is useful, and the Department can make it better than any body else, but going beyond this legitimate purpose lays the commissioner open to criticism, especially when he makes a poor show of matter. [Ploughman.]

BEST MODE OF PILING FIREWOOD. D. Currie, of Hull writes: "As this is the season for laying up a supply of fuel for next year, it may benefit some of your readers to know that firewood, for the next year's use, is much better when piled with the bark side uppermost, for wood piled with the bark side down is not so dry as when the bark is uppermost; besides when you come to handle it again the bark is liable to fall off, and go to loss, owing to the wet in summer getting between the bark and the wood." [Canada Farmer.]

The Penobscot Indians now number 296 males and 234 females. More than one-fifth of their surviving population have gone to the war, and consumption, a disease formerly unknown, is now carrying off many of the tribe yearly. Those that remain gain a subsistence by hunting and fishing, and also by the less primitive occupations of farming and basket-making.

None so old that he hopes not for a year of life.

The newspapers are full of advertisements of plain cocks. We suppose pretty cocks have no occasion to advertise at all.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that she 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

JOHN KIMBALL, late of Duxfield, 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 Feb. 21, 1865. ELLIS R. RICHARDSON.

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 POLLY POLLARD late of Peru, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to Feb. 21, 1865. E. G. HARLOW.

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 ALAN GADSDEN late of Randolph 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 Feb. 21, 1865. SARAH GODWIN.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that she 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 ELMINA HOLLAND 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 Feb. 21, 1865. CHARLES W. BEMIS.

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 ALBION CHARLES late of Fryburg, 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 Feb. 21, 1865. JOSEPH CHANDLER.

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 ALVAN HOLMAN late of Duxfield, 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 Feb. 21, 1865. AMASA HOLMAN.

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 GEORGE W. ABBOTT 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 deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to Feb. 21, 1865. JAMES J. ABBOTT.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of MARY J. TAYLOR late of Waterford, 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 Feb. 21, 1865. 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 GEO. W. LINNELL late of Lincoln Plantation, 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 Feb. 21, 1865. LYMAN RAMSON.

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 E. BRIDGE G. WING late of Franklin P's, 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 Feb. 21, 1865. BENJAMIN LO VEJOY.

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 ALVIN S. WARREN late of Lovell, 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 Feb. 21, 1865. DANIEL H. WARREN.

HOWE & BROOKS,
WEST PARIS,
Have just received a NEW STOCK
of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Among which will be found

DRESS GOODS
OF ALL KINDS,
WOOLEN 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 other store.

Please call and examine before purchasing.

Especial Notice

HAVING sold my stock in trade to A. H. Thayer, and being determined to close my business in Paris immediately, I hereby notify all persons having unsettled accounts with me that they must be settled forthwith. All debts due to me on the first day of April next will, without discrimination or exception, be left on that day with an attorney for collection.

BENJ. F. BATES.

Paris, March 1, 1865.

NOTICE. To whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that my wife Jane M. Holmes, having without cause left the place provided by me for her home and maintenance, I shall pay no debts contracted by her after said date; and all persons with whom she deals must govern themselves accordingly. GEORGE F. HOLMES.

Witness: Noah Prince.

Buckfield, Feb. 24, 1865.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION,
LUNG COMPLAINTS,
This well known remedy is offered to the public by the experience of over forty years, and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of
COUGHS, COLIC, CRUP, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING-COUGH, HOARSENESS, PAINS OF THROAT, AND ALL THE LUNGS, LIVER, AND
PLEURISY, &c.

It is complete success in many cases of CONSUMPTION has been proved, the opinion is long entertained, that this much dreaded disease is incurable.

To those who have already made use of this Remedy, an appeal is necessary. To those who have not, we have only to refer them to the written testimonials of many of our most distinguished citizens, who have been restored to health when the expectation of being cured was indeed a "miraculous hope." We have space only for the following:

Reliable Testimony.
Fairfield, Me., April 28, 1864.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & Co.
Gentlemen:—Seeing numerous certificates in the Maine Farmer endorsing the merits of that great Lung Remedy, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I am induced, and I take great pleasure in giving publicity to the great cure it accomplished in my family. My son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset County, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, which, in a few days, became so violent, that he was unable to leave his bed. I was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length I was induced to purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM, which I immediately commenced using, and which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be.—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES.

The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal.

As ever, Yours,

ANDREW ARCHER.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Singers,
and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exertion at the vocal organs, will find this the ONLY REMEDY which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties. This Remedy, unlike most others, is not only not dangerous, but is extremely

Pleasant to taste.

A small quantity allowed to pass over the irritated part at once removes the difficulty.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

is prepared by

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON.

and is for sale by all druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE

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,

Extension Tables, Whatnots,

Plain and Marble Centres,

Extension Tables, Whatnots,

Is 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.

Our rooms 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.

DIRECTOR OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

Office, No. 28 Exchange Street.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to issue

positions on all kinds of property insurable

against fire at current rates.

A. K. SHURTLEFF, President.

JEREMIAH DOW, Secretary.

Directors: J. H. CARR, J. W. CLARK, J. B. HARRIS, H. B. ROBINSON, J. M. LINSLEY.

Treasurer: H. M. PARRIS.

St. John Smith, Andrew Phelps, Philip D. Brown, John Dow, H. J. Ledy, J. N. Winslow, Alfred Conant, William Moulton.

Risks taken and Policies made by

ALVA SHURTLEFF, JR.,