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MISCELLANY.

Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln.

[From "The Field, The Dungeon and the Escape," by Albert D. Richardson.]

On the day of Mr. Lincoln's first inauguration, I was travelling in a crowded railway car in Mississippi and Louisiana. While the train was stopping, and conversation could be heard through the carriage, some one alluded to the event. Another passenger replied: "I hope to God he will be killed before he has time to take the oath." A third said: "I have wagered a new hat that neither he nor Hannibal will ever live to be inaugurated." Nearly all present belonged to the educated, wealthy, slaveholding class—the class which originated and conducted the war. Several expressed approval of these remarks; not one uttered a word of dissent.

I was in the Cotton States for weeks after this, and the subject was frequently alluded to in my presence. I heard but one man condemn the proposed assassination, and he was a Unionist. Again and again leading journals, which were called reputable, asked: "Is there no Brutus to rid the world of this tyrant?" Rewards were openly proposed for the President's murder. If Mr. Lincoln had then been hanged in Baltimore, every thorough secession journal in the South would have expressed its approval directly or indirectly. Of course, I do not believe that the masses, or all secessionists, would have desired such a stain upon the American name; but even then, as afterward, when they murdered our captured soldiers, and starved, froze, and shot our prisoners, the men who led and controlled the rebels appeared deaf to humanity and to decency. Charity would fain hold them insane; but there was too much method in their madness.

Their last, great crime of all was, perhaps, needed for an eternal monument of the influence of slavery. It was fitting that they who murdered Lovejoy, who crimsoned the robes of young Kansas, who aimed their gigantic treason at the heart of the republic, before the curtain went down, should crown their infamy by this deed with out a name. It was fitting that they should seek the lives of the three officers, most conspicuous of all for their unkindness and clemency. It was fitting that they should assassinate a Chief Magistrate, so conscientious that his heavy responsibility weighed him down like a millstone; so pure that partisan rancor found no stain upon the hem of his garment; so gentle that even his failings leaned to virtue's side; so merciful that he stood like an avenging angel between them and the nation's vengeance.

The Southern journals were very denunciatory of the new President from the moment when he started for Washington. His speeches along the route were indeed far from being his best efforts. They lacked the stimulus of debate. He was nothing if he was not argumentative. Opposition alone could bring out his unrivaled logic. But the rebel newspapers represented him—a man who used neither spirits nor tobacco—as in a state of constant intoxication. They ransacked the language for epithets. "Idiot" and "baboon" were the terms they usually applied. Even in vituperation history repeats itself. Fifteen centuries before, the Roman satirists were wont to characterize the great Julius as an ape and a hairy savage.

But their chief hatred was called out by his origin. He illustrated the democratic idea which was inconceivably repugnant to them. That a man who sprang from the people, worked with his hands, actually split rails in boyhood, should rise to the head of a government, should include Southern gentlemen, was bitter beyond description. Day after day, through the whole South, the leading journals drew contrasts between the two Presidents. Mr. Lincoln was a "buffoon" and a "vulgarian," Mr. Davis "educated, scholarly, refined, a statesman and a gentleman." The times are changed. As I write, those same rebel papers which are not yet extinguished by the fortunes of war, impute the ruin of their cause to Jefferson Davis, and lament that he lacks the rugged steadfastness, and clear common sense of Abraham Lincoln!

When next I saw the President, he had been in the White House for more than a month. In the secret service of the Tribune I had been reporting the secession conventions of Mississippi and Louisiana. The fall of Sumter and the exasperation which followed Mr. Lincoln's call for troops warned me to flee from the wrath to come. I reached Washington on the historic 19th of April. Just after my arrival, the Baltimore streets were torn up, telegraph wires cut, and the panic-stricken city virtually blockaded.

As I was the last man from the South, two senators insisted upon taking me to the White House. The President received us

with great kindness; but his countenance was almost ghastly with care.

"Useless like the head that wears a crown," though it be only the chaplet of a republic. This man had filled the measure of American ambition. There was the same gentleness, the same tendency to anecdote, but the old ringing laugh was dull and mechanical; the remembered brightness of the face was gone, and his blushing honors seemed pallid and ashen.

He questioned me very minutely about the resources and immediate designs of the rebels, the public temper in the South, and the probabilities of the hour.

"Douglas," said he, "spent three hours with me this morning. For several days he had been ill, unable to attend to business. So he has been studying the points until he understands the military situation. I think, better than any of the rest of us. By the way" (with his peculiar twinkle of the eye,) "he talked a little about the old subject in a new tone. 'You know,' said Douglas, 'I have always been very sound on the negro question. I have believed in enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law in all instances, with its true intent and meaning. But, after careful study I have about concluded that a slave insurrection would be a case to which it does not apply.'"

Touching an attack upon Charleston which had long been contemplated, he said that Du Pont had promised some weeks before, if certain supplies were furnished, to make the assault upon a given day. The supplies were promptly forwarded, the day came and went without any intelligence. Some time after, he sent an officer to Washington, asking for three more iron-clads and a large quantity of deck-plating as indispensable to the preparations.

"I told the officer to say to Commodore Du Pont," observed Mr. Lincoln, "that I fear he does not appreciate at all the value of time."

The Army of the Potomac was next spoken of. The great Fredericksburg disaster was recent, and the public heart was heavy. In regard to General McClellan, the President spoke with discriminating justice:—

"I do not, as some do, regard McClellan either as traitor or an officer without capacity. He sometimes had bad counselors, but he is loyal, and he has some fine military qualities. I adhered to him after nearly all my constitutional advisers lost faith in him. But do you want to know when I gave him up? It was after the battle of Antietam. The Blue Ridge was then between our army and Lee's. We enjoyed the great advantage over them, which they usually had over us; we had the short line, and they the long, to the rebel capital. I directed McClellan peremptorily to move on Richmond, at once. It was eleven days before he crossed his first man over the Potomac; it was eleven days after that before he crossed the last man. Thus, he was twenty-two days in passing the river at a much easier and more practicable ford than that where Lee crossed his entire army between dark one night and daylight the next morning. That was the last grain of sand which broke the camel's back. I relieved McClellan at once. As for Hooker: I have told him forty times that I fear he may err just as much one way as McClellan did the other—may be as over-daring as McClellan is over-cautious."

We inquired about the progress of the Vicksburg campaign. Our armies were on a long expedition up the Yazoo River, designing, by digging canals and throwing bayous, to get in the rear of the city and cut off its supplies. Mr. Lincoln said:—

"Of course, men who are in command and on the spot, know a great deal more than I do. But immediately in front of Vicksburg, where the river is a mile wide, the rebels plant their batteries, which absolutely stop our entire fleets; therefore it seems to me that upon narrow streams like the Yazoo, Yallahus and Tallahatchie, not wide enough for a long boat to turn around in, if any of our steamers which go there ever come back, there must be some mistake about it. If the enemy permits them to survive, it must be either through lack of sense."

A few months later Mr. Lincoln was able to announce to the nation: "The Father of Waters again flows unvexed to the sea."

Our interview left no grotesque recollections of the President's lounging his huge hands and feet, great mouth or angular features. We remembered rather the ineffable tenderness which shone through his gentle eyes, his childlike ingenuousness, his utter integrity, and his absorbing love of country.

Ignorant of etiquette and conventionalities, without the graces of form or of manner, his great reluctance to give pain, his beautiful regard for the feelings of others, made him

Worthy to bear without reproach
The world's old name of Gentleness."

Strong without symmetry, humorous lev-

ty, religious without cant—tender, merciful forgiving, a profound believer in Divine love, an earnest worker for human brotherhood—Abraham Lincoln was perhaps the best contribution which America has made to history.

His origin among humble laborers, his native judgment, better than the wisdom of the schools, his perfect integrity, his very ruggedness and irregularities made him fit representative of the young nation which, by and by, as the ripe fruition of free schools, free presses and free ballots, shall produce a far higher average man than the world has yet seen.

No more shall his calm voice above our tumultuous rejoicing sound the wise caution, "let us be very sober." No more shall breathe through the passions of the hour his tender pleading that judgment may be tempered with mercy. His work is done. Nothing could have assured and enlarged his posthumous fame like this tragic ending. He goes to a place in history where his peers will be very few. They who murdered him, and would have murdered the republic, are pilloried in infamy and horror for all coming time.

His memory may be left to the world. Let the stricken wife be borne in sympathy and in love. Let the orphaned sons be adopted as children of the nation.

The Piece of Toasted Cheese.

This remarkable case of circumstantial evidence, though generally known to the curious in such matters who have searched into West India records, is as yet, we believe, entirely new to the American public. The details, however, might never have been laid before them had not the original papers been recently discovered in the Provost Marshal's office in Barbadoes, and copied and forwarded to the writer. Besides the intricate interests attaching to the story itself as a mere anecdote, there is the object of adding another instance to the list of executions carried out upon the evidence of circumstances alone, and of exhibiting some of the strong as well as the weak points which characterize this peculiar form of judgment. Perhaps a close and careful comparison of numerous instances of circumstantial evidence might assist in moulding into something like a system the various and sometimes almost contradictory inferences deduced during trials of this character, and in bringing them under a legal form which might be applied when similar occasions required. At present it is well known that the law of circumstantial evidence is very uncertain, and the story before us is a conspicuous instance.

In the year 1824, Michael Harvey Peter Willis Henry D'Egville, resident in the Island of Barbadoes, West Indies, a dancing master, was brought up before the local June Session, charged with having caused the death of his wife by administering to her poison in the form of arsenic.

The name of D'Egville has been always famous as the title of a family of dancing masters and mistresses; there were some of the family. I believe, in Cheltenham when I was a boy, and I certainly was instructed in the art by a D'Egville, though whether the name was assumed as a recommendation or not, I cannot say. The unhappy man of whom I write, though a Frenchman, migrated to Barbadoes with the view of teaching dancing, and was, it is reported, very successful. After a somewhat long residence in the island, he married a lady whose family name was Llewellyn, though whether maid or widow at the time of her union with D'Egville is not shown.

The Frenchman was not a man of good character; he was addicted to debauched society and to drink. In many of his tipsy fits he was wont to strike and ill-use his wife, though he never seemed to cherish the least ill-feeling toward her. He was not, therefore, malicious, though he was quarrelsome in his cups. Still his ill usage of Mrs. D'Egville was so continuous and excessive, that the long suffering wife determined upon a separation. This was effected without any scene of violence or recrimination between the parties; and while the dissolute husband pursued at uncertain intervals his profession of dancing-master, the relieved wife lived at some distance, out of his and harm's way, as was supposed. It is to be particularly noticed that, though separated from each other, no ill-feeling was to be discovered between Mr. and Mrs. D'Egville. On the contrary, the wife was in the habit of sending to her deposed partner little attentions in the form of dainties, such as she knew he was attached to, as for instance, fruit, soup, rare fish, &c.

D'Egville recognized these attentions, and, occasionally, returned them, though the fluctuation of his gains at times prohibited an equivalent interchange of gifts. Now D'Egville was aware that his wife had not only signified her intention of leaving to him a sum of money at her death, but had actually executed the instrument by which he was to be entitled at her demise

to a bequest of £600 old Barbadoes currency, i. e., about £330 sterling.

It was proved that D'Egville had bought arsenic some few days previously at a druggist's shop, and being asked if it was care much if they were two-legged ones? Observe, that to be in possession of arsenic was nothing of itself, for there generally was a supply in every home on the island, for the extermination of rats and wood-ants; indeed, I can vouch for the fact of my grandfather keeping a large quantity in the medicine chest for periodical poison of wood-ants which invested one of the mills on his estate, so that no stress can be laid on the mere purchasing of the arsenic.

Mrs. D'Egville was particularly fond of toasted cheese, and at times of the year cheese was a choice article on the island. However, things had been very prosperous with the Frenchman of late; for he purchased a piece, had it prepared, and sent it to his wife by the hands of a little mulatto boy, with these instructions: "Tell her to eat it herself, and not give any to Miss Llewellyn." This was Mrs. D'Egville's sister, who lived in the same house with her.

Mrs. D'Egville was found dead in her bed next morning; Miss Llewellyn was dead also, and two or three of the negro servants were ill, though they ultimately recovered.

An inquest was immediately held, and Dr. Cutting testified to the contents of the stomachs of the deceased; the rejected matter from the negroes who were suffering at the same time; and the remainder of the cheese which was left in the dish. In all was arsenic found.

D'Egville was arrested, and brought up at the June Session in 1824. It was in the interim between the death of the late Attorney General Buckles and the appointment of his successor, and Mr. Conkright (acting attorney general) prosecuted. Mr. Hinds defended the prisoner, resting his defence on the fact that a link in the chain of evidence was wanting. This meant of course the little mulatto boy who had carried the cheese to Mrs. D'Egville, for negro evidence could not be received in court at that time.

The jury, after a long consultation, came into the court and said it was impossible that they could ever agree, nine of their number being for an acquittal, and three for a verdict of "Guilty," so they were discharged, and the prisoner remanded to the next Sessions. Meanwhile, Samuel Hinds was appointed Attorney General. When the Sessions arrived, (December, 1824,) Mr. Hinds declined to prosecute, on the ground of having formerly defended the prisoner, so the prosecution devolved upon Mr. Solicitor General Griffith. The jury were empaneled, the evidence and all other proceedings carried on from the last Sessions were read to them, and after a short deliberation they brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

The common precaution of inquiry into the conduct and motives of the person through whose hands the poisoned cheese had last passed, was cast aside, and this not being received, the poor dancing master returned to the prison without hope. His death warrant was duly carried into effect.

Some years afterward, when D'Egville's name was forgotten, a negro man who had been a slave in the possession of Mrs. D'Egville, and who was, by her father's will, to receive his manumission, confessed that he had received the cheese from the mulatto boy and had put in the arsenic, as he was aware that his freedom was to follow upon his mistress's death. The link wanting (as the learned counsel observed,) namely, what had passed between the time the cheese was put out of D'Egville's hands and its delivery into those of his wife, was now supplied. The negro's name was Christian, and he went, as was usual, by the family name of Llewellyn. All this he confessed upon his death-bed, to the great discomfiture of those who had condemned the wretched dancing master, and to the shame of the system of refusing any evidence, though from negro lips, in a trial where life and death depended upon evidence alone.

The French papers tell of the success of a curious surgical operation, heretofore considered impossible. A young girl turning her head too quickly dislocated some of the upper cervical vertebrae. A paralysis of the lower limbs and the trunk ensued, the diaphragm alone retained its sensation. Apparently the patient had but a few hours to live. M. Maisonneuve resolved to attempt to bring the vertebrae into their former position. With the assistance of a fellow surgeon, he seized the patient by the top of the head and chin, and gave a gentle rotary motion to the vertebrae, which resulted in bringing them into their former position. The paralysis ceased almost immediately, and a week after the patient was able to walk as though nothing had happened to her.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS. The situation in this unhappy state is not such as to encourage the hope that Austrian rulers of French bayonets will prove a panacea for all its ills. According to a correspondent of the New York Tribune, all the editors of Maximilian are revised or evoked at pleasure by Marshal Bazaine. Several editors had been placed under guard for criticizing the trial and summary execution of General Romero, who was shot on the 18th ult., but eight hours intervening between the close of his trial and his death. It is also stated that bitter feeling exists between Austrian and French soldiers, which has resulted in riots and difficulties in Puebla and other places. The French officers are represented as indulging in a show of animosity towards Americans from the United States, and are inclined to believe in rumors that numbers of them have joined Juarez to assist in regaining Mexican independence. There appears to be no evidence however, that such is the fact. The army was about to leave the capital on the 29th ult., for a northern campaign against Juarez.

It is to be hoped that the French Emperor will carefully consider the advice of M. Latour du Moulin, who said in the Corps Legislatif on Monday, the 26th ult., that whereas it is very possible to go back out of the great Mexican mistake, and to bring home the troops, if they remain there till the inevitable interference comes of the United States of America, the honor of the French flag will be engaged, and France will be in for a great war, of which no man can foresee the end.

[Boston Advertiser.]

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 15.

The Governor had appointed to-day for giving assent to bills passed with the usual ceremonies, but upon receiving the sad news of President Lincoln's murder, he sent he following to the council:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
Halifax, N. S., April 15. }

My Dear Sir: The very shocking intelligence which has just reached me of the murder of President Lincoln, by the hand of an assassin, and my sense of the greatness of the loss which the cause of order has sustained by the death of a man whom I have always regarded as upright, in his intentions, indisposes me to undertake any public ceremony such as I had contemplated to-day. I beg therefore to notify to you the postponement of that visit, and perhaps under the circumstances men of all parties may feel that the suspension of further public business for the day, would be a mark of sympathy not unbecoming the Legislature to offer, and none could misconstrue. Believe me to be, my dear sir, most fully yours,

RICHARD GRAVES McDONNELL.

To the Hon. Ed. Kenny, President of the Legislative Council.

TAKING COLD. A "cold" is not necessarily the result of low or hot temperature. A person may go from a hot bath directly into a cold one, or into snow, even, and not take cold. He may remain out in the coldest atmosphere until chilled through, and still not take cold. On the contrary, he may take cold by pouring a couple of tablespoonsful of water upon some parts of his dress, or by standing in a doorway or before a stove, or sitting near a window or other opening, where one part of the body is colder than another part. Let it be borne in mind that uniformity of temperature over the whole body is the great thing to be looked after. It is the unequal heat upon different parts of the body that produces colds, by disturbing the uniform circulation of the blood, which in turn induces congestion of some part. If you must keep a partially wet garment on, it will perhaps be as well to wet the whole of it uniformly. The feet are the great source of colds, on account of the variable temperature they are subjected to. Keep these always dry and warm, and avoid draughts of air, hot or cold, wet spots on the garments, and other direct causes of unequal temperature, and keep the system braced by plenty of sleep and the eschewing of debilitating foods and drinks, and you will be proof against a cold and its results.

At a station on the overland route the keeper got rather short of provisions—in fact, had nothing left but a bottle of mustard and some bacon. As the stage stopped there one day to change horses the passengers seated themselves at the table, and the host said—

"Shall I help you to a piece of bacon?"
"No, thank you; I never eat bacon," said one traveller.
"Well, then," said the station-keeper, "help yourself to the mustard!"

Poor Brigham Young is a widower. One of his wives died on the 22d of last month. She was the handsomest of all Brigham's wives, except six.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.

Proclamation by the President.

Whereas, by my direction the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and observe the same with appropriate ceremonies and;

Whereas, our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation.

Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth, which can only be assuaged by communion with our Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National Capital, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, to be observed wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and prayer and recommend my fellow citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

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

Done at the city of Washington, this 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:—W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

Shall the rebels or loyal men reconstruct the rebel States?

This is a question of vast magnitude and importance. The recent attempt of leading rebels in Virginia, to call together the traitorous Legislature of that State, for the purpose of starting a State Government; acknowledging allegiance to the federal government, was one of the most mischievous plots of the war. It is true in had the official sanction of Gen. Weitzel, but that only made the scheme the more dangerous. Upon that call was the name of R. M. T. Hunter, one of Jeff Davis' cabinet; Extra Billy Smith, rebel Governor of Virginia; Judge Campbell, who left the Bench of the United States Court, to engage in the rebellion, and a long string of other leading rebels, who have for four years been engaged in a wholesale murder of our sons, fathers, and brothers, with an ultimate design of murdering the government itself. A pretty set of villains to start up a loyal State Government. If Gen. Weitzel had issued an order to hang the whole lot, instead of calling them together to start the machinery of a loyal State Government, he would have deserved the thanks of every patriot in the country. As well might Gen. Ben Lincoln after the fall of Cornwallis, requested the Tories of the Revolution to have assembled at Richmond to have formed a State Government for 1783, as for Gen. Weitzel to have sanctioned the call of the Virginia traitors, of 1865. Other things took place at Richmond about the time of the issuing of this call, to all loyal men equally astounding.

Gen. Lee's entrance into Richmond was attended with loud demonstrations of applause. Not only the rebels, but it is said union men, and even union soldiers loudly applauded him. Had this state of things gone on, it would logically have followed that the greater the rebel, the greater the hero. Lee could have visited Washington and strutted up and down Pennsylvania avenue, the greatest hero of the war. Sec. Stanton had too much patriotism and too much good sense, to sanction these movements, and instead of shaking hands with the Virginia rebel Legislature, he politely informed them, that if found in Richmond they would be liable to military arrest. Thus we have in this, saved the eternal disgrace that would have attached to an attempt to install rebellion in power, after we had had a four years terrible war to put it down.

And here lies our greatest danger. So far as fighting in the field is concerned, the rebellion is about conquered. The armies of Jeff Davis are nearly all destroyed, those in arms will see the utter futility of longer contending, and like Lee will surrender. The prospect of peace makes men magnanimous; the tough aspects of war become greatly modified, we are inclined to think of our old enemies, not as foes, but friends. These things have a tendency to make us forget the past. However much the loyal men of this country may indulge in feelings of kindness towards their enemies; there are some things they ought never to forget.

1. The terrible sacrifice they have been compelled to make of human life, and the awful distress and anguish, that has necessarily attended this fearful sacrifice. 2. The thousands of millions of money that this rebellion has cost the loyal men of the country. 3. The atrocious barbarism of the rebels, in their treatment of our prisoners while in their hands. 4. The hellish spirit that has characterized this rebellion from beginning to end, and 5th the intensified treason of the rebel leaders.

These things should be remembered and the recollection of them should make us wiser men, than to entrust political power at any time hereafter with any man who has voluntarily identified himself with this accursed rebellion.

The rebel leaders should not only be kept out of power, but they should be forever disfranchised if any of their number remain in the country. Loyal men must hereafter rule America. Slavery and the traitors who inaugurated this cruel war must die together and be buried in one common grave. Then will the "era of good feeling" dawn upon our land, then will go up to Heaven, from the north and the south, the anthem, "Peace on Earth and good will to men."

Secretary Seward.

The attack upon Secretary Seward, was a bold, diabolical attempt to assassinate the greatest diplomatist in this country. In meanness and atrocity, it has scarcely a parallel. To fight his way into the sick-room of Mr. Seward, and then attack him with a dagger, while lying a helpless invalid upon his bed, marks a depravity on the part of the assassin, of the most deep and damning kind. We all have reason to thank God that he did not accomplish his object, that the life of America's great premier was saved. It has been generally understood, that Mr. Seward in his views of State policy, since the commencement of this war, has coincided mainly with President Lincoln; and of all the members of the cabinet, at the time of the President's death, he was foremost in adopting a policy favorable to the returning rebels. Why, he, or the President, should be singled out as the special objects of rebel vengeance, is hard to conceive. From the commencement of the rebellion, Mr. Seward has been slow to believe in the total depravity of the rebel leaders; but we think now he has some evidence that his charitable theories were erroneous. Since the commencement of the war, Mr. Seward's diplomatic skill has been masterly. His management of our Foreign relations has shown the most consummate statesmanship. We know of no other man in the country, that would have filled his place. To prevent the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European powers, especially at certain periods during the war, has required the greatest skill, ability and firmness, on the part of the distinguished gentleman at the head of the State Department. What is remarkable, he has made but very few, if any blunders. Had England or France recognized the Confederacy, it would have been worth more to Jeff Davis than a hundred victories. It would have involved us at once, in a war with these powers; and we can well imagine the terrible consequences to us, that would have followed.

Mr. Seward with his pen, has fought some of the greatest battles in the rebellion and achieved some of the most brilliant victories. Amid the terrible carnage and excitement of the battlefield, these peacefully wrought victories may have been in a measure, lost sight of, yet history will award him full justice.

Hard to Kill.

We incline to the opinion, that the monarchial governments of the old world, who have been so long praying for our overthrow, will begin to think that we are a hard nation to kill. Four years ago, this nation was, through James Buchanan and his treasonable cabinet, betrayed into the hands of a gigantic rebellion. The Government was completely sold out to treason. The loyal people of the country, under President Lincoln, rallied to grapple with the monster. The magnitude of the contest has no parallel in history. Four long years have rolled away, in which there has been a continual draft upon the resources and population of the country, for men and means to fight the rebellion, and what will appear more strange than all, we have more fighting men in the country now, than when the war commenced, and the nation in its resources is richer than it was four years ago.

Four years ago, the credit of the country was from 10 to 15 per cent below par, and went begging in the market; now government bonds sell at premium, and are more eagerly sought after than any other stock in the market. Our own citizens have furnished the money to prosecute the war, hence our large debt is due the people and not to foreign capitalists.

At the commencement of the war, we had neither guns nor ammunition, ships of war, gunboats nor monitors. Now we have all the guns made by our government, and nearly all the rebels have bought and manufactured, with a Navy that can defy the world. The last diabolical act of treason, was the assassination of the President of the United States, but even this did not stop the machinery of the government for a single hour. Andrew Johnson quietly steps in and takes the oath of office, and by virtue of his official position at once becomes President. Thus we are going along comparatively as if nothing had happened. To-day we stand as a nation more powerful than ever. The great cause of all our danger—slavery, has been destroyed. This terrible war has not only developed our vast resources as a nation, but the vitality of the government. We are to-day stronger than ever, the most powerful and best government in the world.

WANT TO COME BACK. Advice from North Carolina says that many members of the Legislature of that State, have visited Gen. Sherman, to enter upon negotiations to take the State into the Union.

Some Canadians who were planning to launch a pirate in the Lakes were discovered, and their vessel seized. One of the parties was the notorious McDonald; and another a member of the city government of Toronto.

Our New President. WHAT HE THINKS OF THE CRIME OF TREASON.

A delegation of citizens of Illinois visited Mr. Johnson on Tuesday, 18th. In reply to their addresses, the President said:

"Gentlemen, I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you address to me. The visit of this large delegation to me, through you sir, these words of encouragement, I had not anticipated in the midst of the saddening circumstances which surrounded us and the immense responsibility thrown upon me; and expression of the confidence of individuals, and, still more, of an influential body like that before me, representing the great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind. I am at a loss for words to respond in an hour like this of the deepest sorrow. Were it possible to embody them in the feelings of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and one most exactly appropriate to your kind assurances of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. [Sensation.] The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled us cannot be reduced to words; and, oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon me, and saddened with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all; but I cannot permit my expressions of confidence to remain in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like myself who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of honor and trust for a long time, on an occasion like this manifestations of public feeling so well-timed are peculiarly acceptable. Sprung from the people myself, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own."

By many men in public life, such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are real; your words of confidence and encouragement sink deep in my heart, and were I even a coward, I could not but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of right, steadfastly. [applause.] If not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction. In what I say on this occasion, I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger, no feelings of revenge; but we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind in the midst of the American people, where every rule of Christian conduct—our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated; and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astonished at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and revered, the beloved and hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its cause through a succession of steps without my enumerating them here, back to that source which is the spring of all woes. No one can say that if the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be arrested, he should not undergo the extreme penalty the law knows for crime. No one can say that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty?

Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to prevent some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say. Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect but to punish. When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes we there find gross laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty. We find there theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and there too, we find the last and highest of crimes, treason with other and inferior offenses.

Our people are familiar that in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes and will be severely punished. I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feeling of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this public juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraved on every heart that treason is a crime and traitors shall suffer its penalty.

While we are appalled and overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst at the hands of a traitor shall we allow men, I care not by what weapons, to attempt the life of the State with impunity? while we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow a nation to be assassinated? I speak in no spirit of unkindness I leave events of the future to be disposed of, as they arise. Regarding myself as an humble instrument of the American people in this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings towards any. In general terms, I would say that public opinion should be established upon sure principles of justice. When the question of executing mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly, judicially, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State.

In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured, I shall not forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people.

This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their government is the strongest nation of defense human wisdom can devise. So long as each man feels that interest, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our government and love liberty, our Constitution will be transmitted unimpaired.

If the time ever comes when the people shall fail, the government will fail, and we shall cease to be one of the earth. After having preserved our form of free government and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through the last ordeal of intestine strife to prove that the government will not perish from internal weakness, but will stand able to defend itself against all foes and punish treason. In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence and by the operations of the Constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life, especially my course during the recent untimely rebellion, is before you. I have no principle to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with fixed principles which have guided me through the life. I have no professions to offer, nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience four years ago entered and written down in advance the events of this period, the story would have seemed more marvellous than anything in "Arabian Nights." I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur, and it becomes necessary for me to act, I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire.

Sherman Befooled.

The many rumors that Johnston had surrendered to Sherman, were proved false by a dispatch Monday, that Sherman and Johnston had arranged an "armistice." The document provided for the disbanding of the Confederate armies; the re-establishment of the rebel State governments; and the guaranty to all inhabitants the same political rights and franchise, and right to person and property enjoyed before the war; no one to be disturbed by the U. S. government so long as he remained at home and abstained from hostile acts against it.

This was the substance of the agreement, which was on the instant termed in Washington "Sherman's Capitulation;" and was an evident trick of Davis to gain time in making his escape. President Johnson in laying it before the Cabinet said it was not debatable, and every member disapproved it, as also did Gen. Grant. Hostilities were ordered to commence at once; and Gen. Grant left immediately to take command in person. The action of Sherman was disapproved by the Cabinet, for the following reasons:

1st. It was an exercise of authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he (Sherman) had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

2d. It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel government.

3d. It undertook to re-establish the rebel State governments that had been overthrown at a sacrifice of many thousands of lives and immense treasure, and to place arms and munitions of war in the hands of rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and employed to conquer and subvert loyal States.

4th. By the restoration of rebel authority in their respective States they would be enabled to establish slavery.

5th. It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of the rebel States to pay the debt consumed by rebels in the name of the State.

6th. It put in dispute the existence of the loyal State governments, and the new State of West Virginia, which has been recognized by every department of the United States government.

7th. It practically abolished the confiscation laws and relieved rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

8th. It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

9th. It looked no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved rebels from the pressure of our victories and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States government and subvert loyal States whenever their strength was recruited and opportunity should offer.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, in a speech shortly after the death of Mr. Lincoln, warmly endorsed President Johnson. An acquaintance of fifteen years has demonstrated to his satisfaction that the people made no mistake in selecting him; even had they considered the contingency that has arisen. We hear that Mr. Fessenden also endorses him in the same confident terms. Day by day the public breathes easier, as the confidence becomes strengthened, that able and true hands have the management of public affairs. Mr. Johnson will not call an extra session of Congress, and retains Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, which are indications that the policy which has been so signally endorsed by the people will not be changed.

THE ARKANSAS. Secretary Stanton, in an official Bulletin says: "Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of the government, render it nearly certain that Booth's horse fell with him, on Friday night, the 14th inst., and it is believed caused a fracture of one of his legs. It is also reported that he has divested himself of his moustache."

The report that Booth, the assassin, was about to be married to a daughter of Senator Hale, was a fabrication. So says one who knows, in a note to the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Jos. B. Hall has sold to his former partner, I. N. Felch, his interest in the Portland Daily Courier; and the paper is now under the sole control of the latter. Mr. Hall will for the present retain an editorial connection with the paper.

The following casualties occurred in the 31st Regiment, in the assault on the works before Petersburg, April 2. Killed, Jonathan Damon, Buckfield. Wounded, W. P. Damon, Paris; J. H. Maxwell, Sweden; W. H. Wiswell, Fryburg; S. B. Herr, Lovell; W. E. Gray, Paris, Me.

No doubt is now entertained that the prisoner at the Old Capitol is the assassin of Secretary Seward.

OSAGE. The journey of the funeral train, conveying the remains of President Lincoln to their final resting place at his old home at Springfield, Ill., has been a most impressive spectacle. The train has been greeted along the several lines of railroad, by an almost continual line of people, who have come out to render silent homage to the remains of a noble man. In the several cities, the whole population seems to have come out. The route was through Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Detroit, and Chicago. A different one would have been chosen by Mrs. Lincoln, but she gave way to the public desire. In New York 120,000 gazed on his features; and it is estimated that nearly a million of people witnessed the procession, which numbered 30,000 to 70,000 people. The whole nation sought to do homage to the memory of the late President, who was beloved by all.

FROM THE 12TH MAINE. A private letter, from which we are permitted to quote, says the three new companies reached Savannah on the 10th inst. The voyage was pleasant, and without incident, though inconvenience was felt from the vessel being crowded with passengers. These companies are quartered for the present in the Georgia Central Depot, where they were to remain till they could build houses. The balance of the regiment was a mile away, in the back of the city, domiciled in board houses, built of lumber taken from the rebel camps. All the companies would be together shortly.

In the absence of Gen. Grover, Col. Kimball has command of the defenses, and military forces, stationed in and about the city. He will not probably be in at the last fight of the rebellion, as he wished to be.

Mr. E. W. Clark, the sutler of the regiment, is doing a flourishing business, using a baggage car for a store.

The boys are all well and in capital spirits.

Deputy Marshal Farrington, arrested at So. Paris, on Monday, a drafted man who reported in Canada, instead of Auburn. He was disguised with spectacles and false moustache and whiskers, and heavily armed, not intending, as he says, to have been arrested. He was much surprised when the officer, passing his hand downward, disengaged him of his facial disguise, with the question "How long have you been raising these?" The man's name is Fickett.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The May number contains many choice articles, by able authors, such as have commended it to public favor ever since it was established. The table of contents is as follows: With the Birds; Gold Eggs; Out of the Sea; My Student Life at Hovey; The Grave at the Lake; Lee and Espinasse; Notes of a Pioneer; Diplomacy of the Revolution; Our Battle Laureate, Doctor John; The Chimney Corner; Needle and Garden; Castles; Fair play the best Policy; etc.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS." The May number has been received. The circulation of this juvenile monthly is beyond all precedent; and is increasing daily. No better tribute can be given to the skill of the editors, who have succeeded so well in meeting a great want. We are able to furnish the magazine, in club with the Democrat for \$4.00 for the two.

A GRIEVOUS FALL. Those men who fondly hoped for \$35 per ton for hay, this spring, are disappointed in their expectations, by its falling to \$17 and \$20. The early season has helped out many a short stock, so there is but little call at present, and there is said to be a good supply.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser says:

"Secretary Seward is doing very well. He expects to ride out in a week. Frederick Seward is progressing slowly, but the most confident hopes are felt of his complete recovery."

"Booth is not caught, yet, but it would be imprudent to give reasons, why his escape now deemed impossible."

"Mrs. Lincoln is gradually recovering from her illness. She will not leave for Chicago before the last of May."

MAINE REPRESENTED. Delegations of citizens from several States, have waited upon President Johnson, to assure him of the hearty support and co-operation the people will give to his administration. He has usually responded in a brief speech, the most important of which we give in another column. The Maine delegation waited upon him on Friday, and was headed by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.

The ministers appear not to feel the sentimental squeamishness about punishing rebels, found in other quarters. At a meeting at the Merchant's Exchange, Boston, Rev. E. B. Webb, said:

"The people should confide in the new President as they had confided in Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson would lead them on to a final settlement of difficulties. He would disfranchise all persons who have held civil offices or military commissions under the rebel government, and make sure of the hanging of the leaders of the rebellion. We should therefore stand by Andy Johnson."

All outward bound vessels are searched before being allowed to proceed to sea. The Government is on the alert to prevent villains going abroad.

The parties dealing in the \$50 greenbacks, have been arrested. The counterfeit is one almost defying discovery. The general appearance is lighter than the genuine.

SAD ACCIDENT. We understand that Michael McCarty, son of John McCarty of Auburn, and a section man on the Maine Central R. R., was instantly killed to-day, (Saturday) upon being run over by the train from Bangor between Windthrop and Monmouth. McCarty who was attending to his duties in looking after the track, appeared to discover that he had left a bar upon the track, and stooped forward to remove it, but before he could get out of the way the cow-catcher struck his side and doubled him between the locomotive and the sleepers, carrying him along nearly a quarter of a mile before the train could be stopped. [Lewiston Journal]

THE NEW LOAN. The new series of Seven-Thirty Notes are now presented to the people, through the agency of Jay Cooke, who has met with so great success in negotiating loans for the government. The notes are precisely like those of the late loan, except in the date, and the daily reports show they are being taken with great avidity. The fall in price of gold makes this security nearly equal to the 5.20s. Persons in this vicinity will find information as to obtaining the notes in our advertising columns.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FAMILY. President Johnson's family resides at present in Nashville, Tenn., and consists of his wife and four children—two sons and two daughters. His son Robert is twenty-nine, and Andrew Johnson Jr., is twelve years of age. His two daughters, with their families, also reside in Nashville, having been driven from their homes in Eastern Tennessee. One of Mr. Johnson's sons, Charles, a surgeon in the army was thrown from his horse in the year 1863, and killed; and Col. Stover, a son-in-law, commanding the 4th regiment of Tennessee infantry, was killed in the battle of Nashville while gallantly leading his command on the 18th of December, 1864. Judge Patterson, who is also son-in-law of the President, lives in Nashville. Mrs. Johnson has been in very delicate health for some time past, and it is probably Mrs. Col. Stover will reside over the Presidential household.

SERVED HIM RIGHT. We understand that in Cornish village, the other day, a notorious rebel sympathizer went into a store and in response to a remark in relation to the assassination of President Lincoln, said he was glad of it. The shopkeeper immediately pointed to the door and requested him to leave, which request he refused to comply with, adding insolence to his other bad conduct. The owner of the store then opened his desk, took therefrom a loaded revolver, and said to the second, "you leave, or I will make it necessary for you to be carried out; and there is no time to be lost about it!" The fellow left, and in going into the street he saw a neighbor in a wagon, a robust, muscular individual, and to him he said—"I think things have come to a pretty pass when a man can't speak his mind." He then related the circumstances of the case, when the robust neighbor, saying not a word, threw his reins over the fender, jumped from his wagon, and gave such such a thrashing that he will be likely to remember it some months to come. The general verdict is—"served him right." [Press.]

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE. Miss Hannah M. Gillespie of Hastingville, Canada, seven miles from Sherbrooke, writes to her sister in this city as follows:—"A copperhead, a species of humanity, came here the other day. He said there was a plot laid to put Abraham Lincoln out of the way. I immediately told it to a Union man. His reply was, that he had heard of the plot, and he had no doubt they would put it in execution if they could. I proposed having this fact sent Washington, but ere our conversation ended the dispatch came, and like an electric shock told us that the plot had been consummated."

[Manchester Mirror, 24th.]

BUSINESS CHANGES. Mr. J. H. Rawson has sold his stand, stable and horses, to Samuel Andrews, Esq. The business will be managed by his oldest son, Albion Andrews. Mr. Rawson has purchased the stand formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Cummings, near the Baptist Church.

Mr. John R. Hutchinson, has formed a business connection with L. O'Brien, of Norway. They are to do a general cloth and clothing business at Norway, Village.

Attorney General Speed, decides that Lee's men, who have been paroled, cannot come North; that his officers cannot wear their uniforms, that being as much a hostile act as the display of the rebel flag in Northern cities.

The Courier says one James Allen, of Farmington, was drawn as a jurymen for the U. S. Circuit Court now sitting at Portland. It being certified to Judge Clifford that he had indulged in expressions of satisfaction over the death of President Lincoln, the Judge ordered him to be notified that his attendance at Court was not desired. Such a man is unfit for a jurymen.

A letter from the 15th regiment, received since the battles were over, says our boys in that command, are all right.

Neal McLeod, of Bethel, Co. C, 20th regiment, died at Harwood Hospital, Washington, March 23.

Bumer has it that D. D. W. Abbott, who has given the Mt. Ziezen House such celebrity in days past, has gone to California.

Farmer's Department.

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

From The New England Farmer.

Domestic Guano.

MESSES. EDITORS: Will you permit a farmer boy to give, through the columns of your paper, his experience in the use of hen manure as a fertilizer.

We keep, usually, about a dozen hens, have a room with a tight floor where they roost, so that the manure is not wasted. In 1859 we took what had accumulated during the winter and mixed it with unleached ashes, in about equal proportions, (as we had seen recommended in some paper) and dropped the same in corn hills, a small handful in each, then covered it slightly with soil, dropped on corn and covered it. The result was, that one kernel in fifty came up. Upon examination we found that all the corn had sprouted, but as soon as the roots touched the "compost" they were withered and burned as by fire.

The next spring, two or three weeks before corn-planting, we hauled up some good muck and mixed it with what guano we had on hand, at the rate of about four parts of the former to one of the latter, and the whole was thrown as lightly as possible into a compact pile out of doors. At planting time it was found to be somewhat fermented, and the ingredients were so decomposed and united with each other, that it would puzzle one to tell what the pile was made of. This was also used to manure corn in the hills; a pint or a little more being put in each hill, and going over about half an acre of ground. All the corn field had a fair dressing of stable manure hauled in, and all except this half acre had a shovel of well rotted manure, (some of it hog manure,) to each hill. All of it came up well, but all summer long that with the guano under it could easily be distinguished by its dark green color and thrifty appearance, and the yield of corn was fully equal to that with the hog manure, and better than any of the other.

Since then we have followed a similar course each year, with as favorable results. We have also tried the same compost on garden crops and find it highly beneficial, especially upon cabbages, which were nearly double in size where a small quantity was placed under each plant when set, to what it was when the guano was omitted.

Spring Work in Flower Gardens.

We are assuming there is a flower garden, while the reality often shows no such appendage to the country home. If there is not, and one is desired, now is the time to set about it. Or if there is already such a luxury, it is time to bestir to get the place in order. At first, this consists of clearing off any decayed wood or refuse from last year's glory, manuring the land, and nicely spading the borders up, burying all weeds and the like, so they do not come through hereafter. The edges of the beds should be trimmed evenly, either by means of a sharp spade, or what is better, an edging iron. All walks, too, should be edged true to the line, or curve, as the case may be. This edging should cut clear through the sod, as then the grass will not grow so readily in the walks or bed, during summer. In spanning over the borders, any perennial—if too much matted together—requires separating and replanting, or the flower gets poorer and poorer in quality each summer. This is especially true of phlox and similar plants, that spread rapidly.

In case any more planting requires to be done, the spring is the best time to do it in. The sooner after the earth becomes a little warm in the spring, the better it is; as then, if the summer proves to be a dry one, the roots have so much the more chance to spread out in quest of moisture. On hot, dry, soils, we are convinced mulching is the great feature to help newly planted trees—or old ones, too, for that matter. It is better than artificial watering, to keep the soil moist by a mulch of long manure, leaves, rubbish, &c.; and each spring, this same mulch should be spaded in, another one applied on its surface to take its place. This is the way nature protects and feeds the young saplings and shrubs. And the reason why many plants die in our gardens when their natural habits would indicate they ought to stand in the wild state. The earth about their roots is protected by leaves, grass, &c., while in the garden they are often fully exposed.

Except the soil is very rich, the lawn should have a coating of manure spread over it, taking care to keep out stones, sticks, &c., that would interfere with the mowing. [Prairie Farmer.]

The Maine Farmer advises the cutting away of all the wool that interlures with the lamb in sucking, as the wool, taken into the stomach, gradually forms a ball which often causes death. The symptoms are, weakness in limbs and voice, falling down of the neck before the shoulders, rounding up of back, and idling.

The Gardener's Chronicle recommends benzine as an efficacious agent in destroying all kinds of insects be it beetle, chock-choppers, spiders, slug, caterpillar, or other creeping thing, and says that even rats and mice will speedily decamp from any place sprinkled with a few drops of the patent benzine.

EGGS OF THE APPLE-TREE CATERPILLER. One of our subscribers, who resides in China, recently left at our office a twig about a foot in length, cut from an apple tree, and completely covered with eggs of the apple-tree caterpillar, or American Lackey moth—*Cillocampa Ameriana*. These eggs—the caterpillars from which are so destructive to our orchards and fruit trees—are protected or covered by a broad, thick belt of glutinous matter, which entirely hides them from view and protects them from the weather. The belts or "pods" are about 3-4 of an inch in length and one tenth of an inch thick. Within these eggs are placed. They are about 0.04 of an inch long and two-thirds as broad. Dr. Fitch (Insects of New York, Vol. 1, p. 185) says—"in these belts I have counted from 300 to 350 eggs." The eggs are deposited upon the twig in July, and remain until April or May, when the young caterpillars hatch from them. They hatch in damp weather when the glutinous matter is softened, so that they gnaw through with ease, and when thus softened this substance forms a store of nourishment for the worms when they first hatch. They feed upon it a few days until they acquire strength to travel and forage for themselves. The worms when they first come from the eggs are less than a tenth of an inch long and about as thick as an ordinary sized pin.

If trees are not badly infested with them, much can be done towards destroying them by cutting off the twigs and burning them. It should be done now. Those who do escape, and hatch, should be treated to a shower bath of warm soap-suds made very strong. It will curl them up most effectually. [Farmer.]

SELECTING SEED CORN. "When seed corn has not been saved in autumn," writes an experienced person, "it should be selected from the crib with much care. Choose the long ears, with large kernels and small cobs. Let every ear be broken in two before shelling. If the pith of the cob be bright, the seed will vegetate; but if they appear to have been water-soaked, and are dark-colored and somewhat mouldy, the vitality of the germ has been injured; if not entirely destroyed. Then with an axe cut off an inch of the top end of the ears selected, and all the irregular kernels at the base end. They can be cut off quicker than shelled off. The small kernels on the top and irregular ones on the butt of the ear will not produce as much, nor as handsome grain as those that grow in the middle of the cob. By continuing to plant the small kernels of the little end of ears, for a few years in succession, the ears will be shorter, and the kernels smaller; and the irregular kernels of the butt end will produce ears destitute of kernels for a few successive years, and the product was short thick ears, the kernels of irregular form, not in rows on large cobs. When seed corn is obtained from another part of the country, it will usually ripen earlier when carried south of the locality where it grew. A few miles, however, would make no perceptible difference. The practice of some farmers in Central New York, is, to obtain seed that grew near the shores of the lakes and rivers, which had ripened ten to fourteen days before that grown on the upland. By this means their corn is usually fit to cut up a few days sooner than it would have been, if they had planted their own seed, and will often escape early frost."

MAKE YOUR OWN NEATS FOOT OIL. A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph tells what they do with beaver legs in his family:

"The hoofs are chopped off, and the other portions are cracked and boiled thoroughly. From the surface of this boiled mass, about one pint of pure neats-foot oil is skimmed, which is unsurpassed by any other oleaginous matter for harness, shoes, &c. After the oil is taken off, the water is strained to separate from it any fatty particles that may remain, and then it is boiled again, until upon trying, it is found it will settle into a stiff jelly. It is then poured into flat-bottomed dishes, and when cold cut into suitable sized pieces. It hardens in a few days, and you will then have a fine article of glue, free from impurities of every kind, sufficient for family use for a twelve month."

By taking a portion of this glutinous substance before it becomes too thick, and breaking it over pieces of silk, you will have just as much court plaster as you desire, inodorous, tenacious, and entirely free from those poisonous qualities which cause (as much of the article sold by apothecaries does) inflammation, when applied to scratches, cuts, and sores."

TO RAISE MELONS. Take a barrel with both heads out, set it up on the surface of the ground and fill in as much manure as you please—it will do no harm to fill it full; then raise a mound of earth around it, and plant the seed on the sides of the mound. If too much rain falls, cover the barrel, and in dry weather turn water into the barrel, and it will soak out among the roots without baking the surface. A little old hay or straw should be placed in the top of the barrel. [N. E. Farmer.]

WHEN TO FATTEN BEEF CHEAPEST. A farmer of large experience tells us he fatts his beef in summer, and only calculates to have the hold their own, and be ready for sale when the market suits him; and he calculates that four quarts of meal, with good pasturage in summer and early autumn, will make as much beef as eight quarts of new corn-meal, with the best of feed in cold weather.

DIRIGO INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.
Office, No 28 Exchange Street,
CAPITAL, \$200,000.

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

A. K. SHURTLEFF, President.

JEREMIAH DOW, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. B. BROWN, J. B. CARROLL, D. W. CLARK

S. B. SPRING, H. I. ROBINSON, JOHN LEACH

TRUSTEES:

St. John Smith, H. M. Payson,

Andrew Spring, G. W. Woodman,

Philip H. Brown, C. H. Hazen,

John Dow, N. O. Cron,

J. E. Lobb, H. N. Jones,

J. N. Winslow, H. I. Robinson,

Alvah Conant, C. C. Chase,

William Moulton.

Risks taken and Policies made by

ALVA SHURTLEFF, JR.,

AGENT FOR

South Paris and Vicinity.

Nov. 28, 1864. 52

Important to Travellers

TO THE WEST, BY

North West and South West.

W. D. LITTLE is Agent

For all the Great Leading Routes to Chicago,

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee,

Galena, Oshkosh, St. Paul, LaCrosse,

Green Bay, Quincy, St. Louis, Louisville,

Indianapolis, Cairo,

&c., &c., &c.

And is prepared to furnish through tickets

from Portland to all the principal cities and towns

in the United States and the Canadian, at the

lowest rates of fare, and all needed information cheerfully

granted.

TRAVELLERS will find it greatly to their advantage

to procure through tickets at the

Portland Union Ticket Office, 21 Exchange Street,

(opposite the

W. D. LITTLE, AGENT.

Passage Tickets for California, to the Old Line

Mail Steamers and Panama railroad may be secured

by early application at this office.

Portland, Sept. 27, 1864.

HOWE & BROOKS.

WEST PARIS.

Have just received a NEWS STOCK

OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

Among which will be found

DRESS GOODS

OF ALL KINDS,

WOOLLY GOODS,

HATS, FUR CAPS, COLLARS,

BUFFALOS,

Boots & Shoes, &c., &c.

Having bought our new stock of goods since the

fall of goods, we are prepared to sell as low as

can be bought in any country store.

Please call and examine before purchasing.

Goods for Gents' Wear.

S. R. SHEHAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing,

BETHEL HILL, ME.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING,

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Garments made to order promptly, in the

latest styles. Particular attention given to

cutting goods to be made out of the shop.

All work entrusted to me will be warranted to

give entire satisfaction.

PORTLAND AND OXFORD CENTRAL

RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 21st, the

train will leave Portland, for Mechanic

Falls, Portland and Boston, at 9 15

A. M.

Returning, leave Mechanic Falls for Portland at

3 40 P. M.

Stage connects at Portland for Canton, Peru and

Dixfield.

A freight train leaves Portland at the same hour

with Portland and Boston freight.

A. S. ADAMS, Sup't.

A Mistake.

MR. CHARLES WHITE, a respectable citizen

and trader, of Richmond, Maine, says: "A

man from out of town called on me for one box of

Wing's Pills for himself, and one box for another

kind (don't call money) for a lady. Through mistake

I gave him two boxes of Wing's Pills. The lady

on receiving the pills, readily discovered the

mistake, and protested she'd not use them, as she

knew nothing about them; she wanted her old

famous pills. But the mistake could not readily be

rectified, and being sick and compelled to take

something, she finally felt forced to try them, and

found to her surprise that they done her more

good than any other medicine she had ever taken,

and sent me for three boxes more."

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Dec. 1, 1864.

C-O-D

A good variety of Henry Dumas's

PATENT C-O-D WARRANTED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which are becoming so popular through-

out New England are kept on

strictly on hand by

D. H. YOUNG, ME.

C-O-D

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. Notice is

hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree

from the Judge of Probate there will be exposed

for sale on the premises of Joseph E. Coffey, late

of Portland on the sixth day of May next at one

o'clock in the afternoon all of the real estate of

said Joseph E. Coffey, deceased, and all the inter-

est which he had at the time of his decease in

any estate in said county, for the payment of his

debts and incidental charges. Said real estate is

situated in Portland.

HENRY M. COLBY, Adm'r. de bonis vac.

Rumford, March 22, 1865.

SEND YOUR ORDERS FOR JOB PRINTING

TO THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL

INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known in the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food that we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes retained, the whole system suffers. The blood will then be vitiated, will clug in the lungs, will supply the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease. The great value of

IRON AS A MEDICINE

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SYSTEM OF THE PROTOIDE OF IRON. A new discovery in medicine that strikes at the Root of Disease by supplying the blood with the Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

restores strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up the constitution.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a specific for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, and is accompanied by Delicacy or a Low State of the System.

Pharmaceutical certificates of cures, and recommendations from some of the most eminent Physicians, Surgeons, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

Rev. John Pierpont, Lewis Johnston, M. D.

Rev. Warren Warren, R. Kinney, M. D.

Rev. Arthur R. Fuller, S. H. Kendall, M. D.

Rev. A. R. Fiske, S. H. Kendall, M. D.

Rev. George Robinson, J. C. Chalmers, M. D.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, J. C. Chalmers, M. D.

Rev. T. Starr King, J. C. Chalmers, M. D.

Rev. Charles McKim, A. A. Wells, M. D.

Rev. E. N. J. Jr., A. A. Wells, M. D.

Rev. Thomas H. Fane, J. R. Chilton, M. D.

Rev. Richard Metcalf, H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Rev. J. M. Webster, J. C. Chalmers, M. D.

Rev. J. H. Church, A. A. Wells, M. D.

Rev. J. P. Jackson, J. C. Chalmers, M. D.

Rev. A. R. R. Crowley, H. P. Harvey, Esq.

Rev. Henry Upham, James C. Davis, Esq.

Rev. S. H. Bidell, Samuel May, Esq.

Rev. F. C. Headlee, Prof. E. V. Scherer,

Rev. John W. Olcott, Prof. Andrews, Esq.

FOR SALE BY

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Temple St. Boston.

J. P. DIXWELL, 401 Broadway, New York.

And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

Redding's Russia Salve.

over all other healing preparations. It cures all

kinds of sores, cuts, scalds, burns, boils, skin

eruptions, erysipelas, scabies, pimple, corns, ear

ache, tooth ache, &c., &c., removing the pain at

once, and reducing the most angry looking swell-

ings and inflammations as if by Magic.

Only 25 Cents a Box.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Temple St., Boston,

and by all Druggists and Grocers and at all Country

Stores.

Portland & Boston Line.

Summer Arrangement.

THE splendid new sea-going steamer FOREST

CITY, LEWISTON AND MONTREAL,

will sail further north, run as follows:

Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7

o'clock P. M. for India wharf, Boston, every

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and

Friday at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare—round trip \$2.00.

N. B.—Each boat is furnished with a large

number of staterooms, for the accommodation of

ladies and families, and travellers are reminded

that by taking this line, most saving of time and

expense may be made, and that the convenience

of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night

will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season to take the earliest

trains out of the city, and on arriving at

the company are not responsible for baggage to

an amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that per-

sonal baggage is given and paid for as the

rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional

value.

Freight taken as usual.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Portland, Mar. 4,

organization of militia.

Art. 21. The militia, under the command in chief of the governor of the state, shall be organized and officered as follows:

The staff of the commander-in-chief shall consist of an adjutant general, who shall be the chief of the staff, quartermaster general, inspector general, surgeon general, commissary general, and judge advocate general, each with the rank of brigadier general.

From each division with the rank of lieutenant colonel. A military secretary, with the rank of major, and such additional officers of the general staff as the public service may require, with such rank as the commander-in-chief may designate.

Divisions.—To each division there shall be one major general, one lieutenant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, one assistant adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, one judge advocate, one military secretary, each with the rank of major, and two adjutant-generals, each with the rank of captain.

Brigades.—To each brigade there shall be one brigadier general, one lieutenant general with the rank of major, one assistant adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, one judge advocate, one military secretary, each with the rank of captain, and one adjutant-general with the rank of first lieutenant.

Companies.—To each regiment of infantry there shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, each with the rank of first lieutenant, one surgeon, with the rank of major, one chaplain, one sergeant-major, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, and two principal musicians, and ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, one bugler, one drummer, one wagoner, and not less than thirty-five nor more than thirty-eight privates.

Company.—To each regiment of cavalry there shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one surgeon, with the rank of major, two assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant, one veterinary surgeon, with the rank of sergeant-major, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, each with the rank of first lieutenant, one chaplain, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one hospital steward, one bugler, one drummer, one wagoner, and not less than thirty-five nor more than thirty-eight privates.

Artillery.—To each regiment of artillery there shall be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, each with the rank of first lieutenant, one chaplain, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one hospital steward, one bugler, one drummer, one wagoner, and not less than thirty-five nor more than thirty-eight privates.

Artillery.—To each company of artillery there shall be one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, one bugler, one drummer, one wagoner, and not less than thirty-five nor more than thirty-eight privates.

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Art. 24. The non-commissioned staff officers of regiments shall be appointed by the colonels of their respective regiments. Non-commissioned officers of companies shall be appointed by their respective captains, who shall forthwith make a return, in writing, of such appointments, to the officer commanding the regiment.

To every company there shall be a clerk who shall be one of the sergeants, to be appointed by the commanding officer of the company.

Art. 25. Whenever the clerk of a company is absent, sick, or unable to discharge the duties of his office, the commander of the company may appoint a clerk pro tempore. In all cases of a vacancy in any office a non-commissioned officer or private to perform the duties of a clerk, until another is appointed; and any non-commissioned officer or private refusing or neglecting to perform such duty when so ordered shall forfeit to the use of the company not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered on complaint by the commander. In such case the record of the company shall be kept by the commander thereof, as long as such vacancy, absence, sickness or inability continues, and records so kept shall be competent evidence of such orders and temporary appointments, as well as of all matters of which they would be evidence if kept by the clerk.

General provisions respecting officers.

Art. 26. When a company has neither commissioned nor non-commissioned officers, the commander of the regiment to which it belongs, shall appoint suitable persons within said company to be non-commissioned officers thereof; and shall appoint one of the non-commissioned officers to be clerk, endorse the appointment on his warrant, administer the oath to him, and certify the same, as required by section fifty-two.

Art. 27. All commissioned officers shall be commissioned by the commander-in-chief, according to the respective offices and grades to which they may be elected or appointed, except as herein otherwise expressly provided.

Every non-commissioned officer's warrant shall be given and signed by the commanding officer of the regiment.

Clerks shall have their appointments certified on the back of their warrants, by the commanding officers of their respective companies.

Art. 28. Commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions. When two of the same grade bear an even date, their rank shall be determined by lot drawn before the commander of the division, brigade, regiment, company, or detachment, or president of a court-martial, as the case may be.

The day of the appointment or election of an officer shall be expressed in his commission, and considered as the date thereof. When he is transferred to another corps or station of the same grade, the date of the original appointment shall be expressed and considered the date of his commission.

Art. 29. When an officer shall lose his commission, upon affidavit made before a justice of the peace and procured to the adjutant general, a duplicate commission shall issue of the same tenor and date.

Art. 30. Major generals shall be notified of their elections by the secretary of state, and unless within fifteen days after such notice, they signify to the secretary their acceptance of office, shall be taken to have refused the same.

Art. 31. Major generals shall signify elections to fill all vacancies which occur in their respective divisions, in the office of brigadier general, field officer, captain or subaltern. Such elections shall be held at the place most convenient for the majority of the electors, and shall be ordered throughout each division, at least once in each year; the election of company officers first, and those of field officers next.

Election of officers and militia.

Art. 32. Electors shall be notified of elections at least four days previously thereto. A non-commissioned officer or private temporarily absent from company election, shall forfeit two dollars, to be recovered on complaint of the clerk, to the use of the company.

Art. 33. Officers ordering elections may prescribe, or detail some officers of suitable rank to preside.

Art. 34. A captain or staff officer of the rank of captain, may preside at the election of an officer of equal or inferior grade within the limits of his regiment, but no candidate for the vacancy shall preside at the election, except to adjourn the meeting if no proper officer appear to preside.

At all elections each presiding officer shall keep a record of the proceedings, and make return thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, brigade or division, as may be proper.

Art. 35. The person who has a majority of the written votes of the electors present at a meeting duly notified, shall be deemed elected, and the presiding officer shall forthwith notify him of his election, and make return thereof, or of neglect or refusal to elect, to the commander of the division. Every person so elected and notified, shall accept, if a brigadier general or field officer, within ten days, or, if a company officer, forthwith; otherwise he shall be taken to be refused. If before the meeting for the election of any officer he is deceased, the person chosen signifies to the presiding officer his refusal to accept, the same shall be recorded and made part of the return, and the electors shall proceed to another election. Elections may be adjourned not exceeding twice, and each adjournment for a period not exceeding ten days; but no company election shall be legal unless it be notified in the manner prescribed in section forty-two.

The original roster of the brigade, or regiment, or original roll of the company, as the case may be, shall be produced at such elections, by the person having the legal custody thereof.

The commanding officer of the division shall return all elections, and refusals or neglects to elect, to the commander-in-chief, and unless he is notified by the commander-in-chief of his intention to make an appointment, he may in such case of refusal or neglect to elect, make a new election.

Art. 36. When an officer holding a military commission is elected to another office in the militia, and accepts the same, such acceptance shall constitute a part of the return of the presiding officer, and shall vacate the office previously held.

Art. 37. Commissions shall be transmitted to the commanding officers of divisions, and by them through the proper officers, to the officers elect.

Art. 38. When a person elected or appointed to an office refuses to accept his commission, or qualify at the time of acceptance, the officer commanding the division shall certify the fact on the back thereof, and return it to the adjutant general; and if the office is elective, a new election shall be ordered.

Art. 39. No person whatsoever shall, pending or after an election, treat with or obstructing the persons attending thereof, nor shall any person, on days of military duty, so treat persons performing such duty, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

Art. 40. No officer or soldier shall be arrested on civil process while going to, remaining at, or returning from a place where he is ordered to attend for election of officers or military duty.

Art. 41. Every commissioned officer, before he enters on the duties of his office, or exercises any command, shall take and subscribe before a justice of the peace, or general or field officer who has previously taken and subscribed them himself, the following oath and declarations:

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the state of A. B., and will support the constitution thereof. So help me God."

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear and affirm that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as _____ according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the laws and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of this state. So help me God."

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will support the constitution of the United States." And on the back of every commission the following certificate shall be written or printed, and signed by the person before whom such officer is qualified:

"This officer is qualified: _____ A. D. _____ personally appeared, and took and subscribed the oaths required by the constitution and laws of this state and a law of the United States, as required by law to discharge the duties of his office."

Art. 42. Every clerk of a company, before he enters upon his duties, shall take the following oath, before the commanding officer of the company to which he will belong, viz:

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially perform all the duties incumbent on me as clerk of the company to which I belong, according to the best of my abilities and understanding. So help me God."

The commander of each company shall, at the time of administering the oath, certify on the back of the warrant of the sergeant appointed to be clerk, that he was duly qualified, by taking the oath required by law.

Discharge of officers.

Art. 43. When an officer requests in writing his discharge from office, with the approval of the commander of the regiment, brigade and division to which he belongs, the commander-in-chief may so discharge him.

Art. 44. No commanding officer shall approve a resignation under the preceding section, if the same is offered between the first day of May and the first day of November unless the reasons for such resignation are urgent and proved to his satisfaction. No officer shall be discharged until he has turned over to the officers entitled to receive the same, all rolls, books, papers and documents, and all arms, accoutrements, uniforms, equipments, campages, ammunition, and other public property issued to him, or in his custody, or for which he is responsible or accountable, and filed with the quartermaster-general the certificate hereinafter prescribed in sections seventy-seven and eighty-three.

Art. 45. If an officer unreasonably refuses to approve an application for discharge, and it is so made to appear to the commanders above him they may approve the same, and the commander-in-chief may discharge the applicant.

Art. 46. No officer than a staff officer appointed by the commander-in-chief shall be discharged by the commander-in-chief, unless upon his own request, except as follows:

When it appears to the commander-in-chief, by the report of a board of military examiners, as provided in section fifty-seven, that he has become unable or unfit to discharge the duties of his office, or to exercise proper authority over his inferior officers and soldiers, or that he has been convicted of an infamous crime.

When the commander of his division certifies that he has, either before or after receiving his commission, removed his residence out of the state, or out of the bounds of his command to so great a distance, that in the opinion of such commanding officer it is impracticable to exercise his command.

When such commander certifies that he has been absent from his command more than one year without leave.

Upon address of both houses of the legislature to the governor.

Upon sentence of court martial, after trial according to law.

When the corps to which he is assigned is disbanded.

And upon petition of two or more superior officers.

In which cases he may be so discharged. Every officer, except when under arrest, shall perform the duties of his office until he is discharged.

Art. 47. The commander-in-chief may, from time to time, and at any time, appoint a military board of examiners, of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the capacity, qualification, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer of the militia below the rank of major general, who may be reported to them as a fit subject for such examination, and upon the report of such commission, if adverse to such officer, and if approved by the commander-in-chief, the commission of such officer shall be vacated; provided, always, that, if practicable, two members at least of such board shall be of military rank at least equal to that of the officer to be examined.

Art. 48. When an officer accepts an appointment in the regular army of the United States, or any corps of United States volunteers, his office shall thereby become vacant; and if, after accepting such appointment, he exercises any of the powers and authority of such office, he shall forfeit not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Art. 49. The commissions of staff officers appointed by any other officer than the commander-in-chief, shall expire as soon as the successor of such appointing officer is commissioned.

The commissary general, judge advocate, surgeon general, and all other staff officers appointed by the commander-in-chief shall hold their office for one year and until their successors are appointed and qualified, but may be removed at any time by the commander-in-chief.

Art. 50. Officers under arrest shall not resign, but shall be suspended from exercising the duties of office.

Art. 51. A non-commissioned officer or clerk of a company may resign his office to the commanding officer of his company, and may be discharged therefrom by him if, in his opinion there be sufficient reason therefor.

Adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, surgeon and inspector general.

Art. 52. The adjutant general shall distribute all orders from the commander-in-chief, attend all public reviews when the commander-in-chief shall review the militia, or any part thereof;—carry all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by the laws of the state and of the United States,—furnish blank forms of the different returns that may be required, and explain the principles on which they should be made,—distribute all books required to be furnished at the public expense, receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the state, returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, their disqualifications and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline, all of which the several officers of the divisions, brigades, and regiments, are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the adjutant general may be furnished therewith, and from all said returns he shall make proper abstracts and by the same annually before the commander-in-chief; and he shall, annually, on or before the first Monday in January, make a return in duplicate to the militia of the state, with their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, according to such directions as he may receive from the secretary of war of the United States, one copy of which he shall deliver to the commander-in-chief, and the other of which he shall transmit to the president of the United States.

Art. 53. He shall, within twenty days after the receipt of such company or band pay-roll under sections one hundred and twenty-one and one hundred and twenty-six after carrying a list thereof opposite to the name of each man returned, the amount of pay to which he is entitled, and certifying thereon that it contains the names of those persons only who are entitled to pay, transmit the same to the major and adjutant, the selectmen or assessors of the city, town or plantation in which the armory or place of assembly of such company or band is situated.

Art. 54. He shall on or before the twenty-fifth day of January in each year, make out a certified roll of the names of all the general, field and staff officers that appear. The returns made to him under section one hundred and twenty-six, to be entitled to the pay under sections one hundred and thirty-seven and one hundred and thirty-nine, and shall ascertain from the returns made to him under sections one hundred and twenty-one and one hundred and twenty-six, the amount of money necessary to reimburse the several cities and towns, and shall submit such roll and result to the auditor, and the governor shall draw his warrant on the treasury for such sums as may be necessary to pay such officers, and reimburse such cities, towns and plantations.

Art. 55. The quartermaster general, under the direction and supervision of the commander-in-chief, shall purchase and issue all ordnance stores, artillery, arms and accoutrements, clothing, camp equipage, and military stores generally, except such as are expressly directed by law to be purchased by other officers. He shall, under the orders of the commander-in-chief, procure and provide means of transport for the militia, and for all its implements, munitions of war and military supplies, and shall be the keeper of the public magazines and of all military property of the State, excepting such as is by law expressly intrusted to the keeping of other officers. He shall give bond to the State in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with two sureties at least, to be approved by the governor and council, conditional faithfully to discharge the duties of his office; to use all necessary diligence and care in the safe keeping of military stores and property of the state committed to his custody; to account for the same and deliver over to his successor, or to any other person authorized to receive the same, such arms, accoutrements, stores, or other property of the state at any time he shall be removed, may be required to give a bond to the satisfaction of the governor and council, with the like condition.

Art. 56. The commissary general, under the direction and supervision of the commander-in-chief, shall purchase and issue all military subsistence supplies.

Art. 57. The surgeon general, under the direction and supervision of the commander-in-chief, shall purchase and issue all military medical supplies.

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vision of the commander-in-chief, shall purchase and have all medical, surgical and hospital supplies.

Sec. 46. The adjutant general, quartermaster general, surgeon general and commissary general shall, as often as may be required by the commander-in-chief, and at least once yearly, to the commander-in-chief, in such manner as he shall prescribe, for all property which shall have passed through their hands, or the hands of the subordinate officers of their respective departments, or that shall be in their care or possession, and for all moneys which they shall expend in discharging their respective duties; and they shall annually, in January, lay before the governor and council accounts, with vouchers, of their expenditures during the previous year.

Sec. 47. Neither the adjutant general, quartermaster general, surgeon general, or commissary general, nor any assistant of either of them nor any subordinate officer of their departments, shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of any article intended for, making part of, or appertaining to, their respective departments, except for and on account of the state, nor shall they or either of them keep or traffic in his or their own, nor any gain or emolument for negotiating or transacting any business in their respective departments, other than what is or may be lawfully allowed by law.

Sec. 48. The commander-in-chief may, at his discretion, when, and the office of commissary general or surgeon general shall, to request, assign the duties of such office to some officer actually in commission, until the commander-in-chief shall deem it necessary to fill such office by special appointment.

Arms, equipments, accoutrements, &c.

Sec. 49. All commissioned officers shall provide themselves with such uniforms and arms complete, as the commander-in-chief shall prescribe, subject to such restrictions, limitations and alterations as he may order.

Sec. 50. Every officer and soldier shall hold his uniforms, arms, accoutrements and accoutrements required by law, free from all stains, dirt, discoloration, excoriation or holes, or defect or payment of taxes.

Articles furnished by the state.

Sec. 51. Whenever any corps or detachment of the militia is ordered to perform any duty requiring the use of arms, the quartermaster general shall deliver to the commanding officer of such corps or detachment, such tents, fixtures and other camp equipment, and such ammunition as may be necessary for the discharge of such duty; and such officer to whom such equipment is delivered, shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same, and shall return the same to the quartermaster general when the duty shall have been performed for which the same was issued, and in case of the discharge or death of such officer, he or his legal representative shall be relieved from such responsibility upon filing in the office of the quartermaster general a certificate of the officer succeeding him in command, that the articles so furnished are in his custody at the date of his certificate, and in good order and condition, reasonable use and wear thereof excepted, and the officer giving such certificate shall from that time be responsible for such articles as if they had been originally issued to him.

Sec. 52. Each regiment shall be furnished by the state with the national and state colors, their staffs, belts and sockets; and each battery of light artillery and company of cavalry with its proper guidon, staff, belt and socket; and the commander of such regiment, battery or company, shall be responsible for their safe keeping.

Sec. 53. Each company of the active and volunteer militia, on application by the commander thereof to the adjutant general, and on presenting satisfactory evidence that a suitable armory or place of deposit is provided therefor, shall be entitled to receive arms, accoutrements and equipments as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief.

Sec. 54. The commissioned officers of every company of the active and volunteer militia shall, from the time of their being qualified, be responsible for the safe keeping and return of all uniforms, arms, equipment, accoutrements and equipments, the property of the state, which have been, or shall hereafter be, issued to their respective companies; and for any loss or damage thereto, compensation may be obtained by an action of contract brought by the quartermaster general against all or any of such officers, which it shall be his duty to bring.

Sec. 55. In case of the discharge or death of such an officer, he or his legal representative shall be relieved from such responsibility, upon filing in the office of the quartermaster general a certificate signed by not less than two commissioned officers of his company, that such articles are, at the date of the certificate, undiminished in quantity and value, reasonable use and wear excepted.

Sec. 56. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall be responsible for the preservation of the arms, equipments and uniforms furnished to them, and for any injury or damage thereto, caused by them or by their neglect, shall forfeit a sum sufficient to repair or replace the same, which may be recovered on complaint of the clerk of the company, or the commander thereof may return such sum to the quartermaster general with a proper specification, who shall cause the same to be deducted from the pay of the delinquent.

Sec. 57. Upon the detachment of a volunteer company which has received arms, equipments, or accoutrements, from the quartermaster general, he shall receive the same on presentation thereof by the officers of the company, or their agents.

Sec. 58. Each company of militia shall be furnished with such instruments of music as the commander-in-chief shall order. Each commander of a brigade may draw orders upon the quartermaster general, or officer acting as such, in favor of the commanders of regiments, batteries and companies for colors, guidons and instruments of music. Commanders of companies shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the instruments delivered to them for the use of their companies.

Sec. 59. Each battery of light artillery shall be provided by the quartermaster general, with the battery of manœuvre provided for that arm by the war department of the United States; with caissons, harness, implements, laboratory and ordnance stores, as may, from time to time, be necessary for their complete equipment for the field; and when expedient in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, such quantity of ammunition annually as he may deem necessary to be expended in experimental gunnery. The commissioned officers of each battery shall be accountable for the preservation of the piece, apparatus and ammunition aforesaid, and for the proper expenditure of the ammunition.

Sec. 60. When any battery or section of a battery is ordered to march out of the city or town where the guns are stationed, and on occasions of parade for experimental gunnery, review or camp duty, the commanding officer shall provide horses to draw the field piece and caissons, and present his account of the expenses thereof, as provided in section one hundred and forty seven. On all other occasions when ordered out by an officer of competent authority for camp or salute duty, the charges for horses, powder, and necessary expenses, shall be defrayed by the quartermaster general.

Sec. 61. Every commissioned officer shall be furnished with a manual of the tactics of his arm of the service as adopted by the war department of the United States, and with a copy of the army regulations. All which books shall be considered public property and returned by such officers to the adjutant general before their discharge shall be granted.

Sec. 62. The commander-in-chief, with the advice and consent of the council, may sell or exchange, from time to time, such military stores belonging to the state as shall be found unserviceable or in a state of decay, or which they think fit for the interest of the state to sell or exchange.

Sec. 63. The committee of the legislature on military affairs shall, annually, in January, visit the arsenals in Portland and Bangor, and make a thorough examination into the condition of the same, of the arms and munitions of war, and other property of the state or general government deposited there, and report the condition of the arsenals and property.

Armories.

Sec. 64. The mayor and aldermen and selectmen shall provide to each company of the active and volunteer militia within the limits of their respective places, a suitable armory or place of deposit for the arms, equipments and accoutrements furnished to it by the state. When a company is formed from different places, the location of

such armory or place of deposit shall be determined by the commanding officer, with the approval of the commander of the regiment, but when it has been once so determined it shall not be again changed without the approval of the quartermaster general.

Sec. 65. Each armory shall be examined and the condition thereof reported once at least in each year to the commander-in-chief, by the inspecting general, or a staff officer by him detailed for that duty.

Orders and notifications.

Sec. 66. Orders from the commander-in-chief shall be distributed by the adjutant general, division and brigade orders, by the respective assistant adjutants general, regimental orders, by the adjutant company orders, by the clerk, or by any non-commissioned officer or private, when so required by the commanding officer.

Sec. 67. When a commissioned officer has his company he shall, daily, or for absence of officers, he shall order one or more of the non-commissioned officers or privates, to notify the men belonging to the company to appear at the time and place appointed. Such non-commissioned officer or private, shall give notice of such time and place, to every person whom he is ordered to notify, if he fails to do so, he shall forfeit not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered on complaint of the clerk, in the use of the company.

Sec. 68. No notice shall be legal unless given by such non-commissioned officer or private to such man verbally, or by leaving at his usual place of abode a written or printed order, signed by such officer or private, four days at least previous to the time appointed, for military duty, or for meeting of officers, but in case of invasion, insurrection, riot, or of unforeseen or sudden exigency, a verbal, written or printed notice, however short, shall be legal. When a company is paraded, the commanding officer may verbally notify the men to appear at a future day, not exceeding thirty days from the time of such parade, which shall be sufficient notice as respects the persons present, and all commanders of companies may, on parade, cause to be read, division, brigade or regimental orders, and notify the soldiers of their several companies to appear as by such order required which notice shall be a sufficient warning. Notifications may be given, as is provided in section one hundred and fifty five.

Sec. 69. When a company or without commissioned officers, the commander of the regiment to which it belongs, or the officer detailed by him to discipline the same, shall in writing order any non-commissioned officer or private to notify the persons liable to do duty in such company, to appear for duty required by law, at the time and place mentioned in such order, and if a non-commissioned officer or private refuses or neglects so to notify, he shall forfeit and pay, in the case of his regiment not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered on complaint of the commander thereof.

Sec. 70. Clerks of companies shall record, in the orderly book, company orders and notifications, but such record shall not be necessary to the recovery of a penalty.

Discipline, treatment, regulation, and camp duty.

Sec. 71. The system of discipline and field exercise ordered to be observed by the army of the United States, in the different corps or such other system as may hereafter be directed for the militia, by laws of the United States, shall be observed by the militia.

Sec. 72. The active militia and volunteers shall parade by companies on the first Wednesday in May for inspection, company drill and manœuvre. They shall also be assembled for drill three hours in each month, from the first day of May to the last day of November, and two hours in each month from the first day of December to the last day of April, and, unless otherwise ordered, the times for such monthly drills shall be fixed by the commanders of companies respectively. If a company is so situated that the soldiers cannot be conveniently assembled at one place for monthly drills, the commander of the regiment may order the same to be drilled in equal or unequal parts, but not exceeding three companies, each squad shall, if practicable, be under the command of a commissioned officer.

The members of the company shall be notified as provided in sections eighty-nine and ninety. Separate rolls shall be kept for each squad, and the same shall be retained under the direction of the commanding officer thereof by a non-commissioned officer appointed for that purpose. The records of fines and forfeitures incurred at such squad drills shall be kept by the officer in command and have the same force and validity as is herein provided in the case of company records. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to excuse the keeping of company rolls as provided in this act.

Sec. 73. Marches and maneuvers and whatsoever shall provide suitable places for the parade, target practice and drill of the militia belonging to their respective cities and towns.

Sec. 74. Each commander of division shall annually order an encampment of his division, by brigade or regiments, for four days, at some time between the middle of July and the middle of October. The order shall be promulgated to the brigades thirty days before the time appointed for the encampment. The orders for encampment by regiments shall be promulgated in the regiment twenty days before such time. The place and if no time be designated by the commander of division, the time of encampment shall be designated by the commander of the troops to be assembled, and regular shall always be held to the command, proximity and accommodation of the troops to be assembled, but no ground shall be occupied for such encampment in time of peace, without the consent of the selectmen of the town, or mayor and aldermen of the city where the encampment is to be made, unless by order of the commander-in-chief.

Sec. 75. When a company detaches of commissioned officers parades with other troops, the officer in command shall detail one or more commissioned officers present to command it, unless the officer detailed by the commander of the regiment to command it is present.

Sec. 76. The division and brigade inspectors shall inspect the arms, accoutrements and accoutrements of the regiments in their divisions and brigades, at such annual encampment, and see that their condition and manœuvre, are conducted in accordance with the system of military discipline required by law, and by orders received, from time to time, from the commander-in-chief.

Sec. 77. The inspecting general shall attend at the encampments provided in this act, and superintend the instruction, drill and manœuvre practiced at the encampments, critically observe the same, and make a written detailed report thereon, independent of the report of the commander of the troops, and report shall state the amount and kind of duty performed by the troops on each day, the manner of its performance, the state and condition of each regiment and company, the degree of order maintained, and the general police of the encampment; and shall also contain such suggestions as are deemed important upon the working and efficiency of the system of instruction, drill and discipline, prescribed, and of the necessity of further regulation and legislation in order to perfect the military system of the state, and be transmitted to the commander-in-chief within thirty days from the breaking up of the encampment.

Sec. 78. Every commanding officer, when on duty, may ascertain and fix necessary bounds and limits to his parade, not including a route as to prevent possible, within which no volunteer shall enter without leave from such commanding officer. Whoever intrudes within the limits of the parade, after being forbidden, may be confined under guard not extending twelve hours, at the discretion of the commanding officer; and whoever resists a sentry who attempts to prevent him from entering the limits, may be arrested by order of the commanding officer, and carried before a court or magistrate, to be examined or tried upon complaint for such assault, or disturbance and breach of the peace.

Sec. 79. The authority of the officer in command of any camp may be extended by order of the commander-in-chief to a distance of one-half of a mile around such camp, and upon the external space within such distance from the camp, with the exception of any road or roads within said distance, no person or persons other than the owners of the same, with their servants, for the purpose of occupying and improving the same in the same manner and way in which the same occupied and improved the same at the time of the establishment of such camp, shall be allowed to enter, except under such rules as shall be established by the officer or commanding officer, with the approval of the commander-in-chief, or by special

permission of the officer in command for the time being, or some of them by him designated; and if any person shall so enter he may be immediately expelled, and before being expelled he may, at the discretion of the officer commanding such camp, be confined underground for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Sec. 80. No officer or soldier shall be bound to perform military duty except in case of invasion, insurrection, riot or tumult made or threatened, or in obedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief, or in a day appointed for a meeting in the town in which he resides for the election of governors, members of the legislature or representatives of the United States, or representatives to congress or the legislature, and an officer parading his company or voluntarily ordering it to parade contrary to the provisions of this section, shall, besides being liable to a court martial, forfeit not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars.

Sec. 81. The commander-in-chief may order out the active and volunteer militia, or any portion thereof, for encampment, drill, inspection, review, escort or other duty.

Sec. 82. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any company from meeting for the purpose of drill, review, or other escort, or a voluntary service, nor to impair the obligation arising under constitutional articles of agreement adopted by a volunteer company, so far as regards the members who have signed the same, unless they are repugnant to law. All fines, penalties and assessments incurred by officers or soldiers of such company, under such constitutional articles of agreement, signed by them and approved by the commander-in-chief, may, in addition to any other remedy thereon, be recovered on complaint of the clerk.

Sec. 83. Every non-commissioned officer and private liable by law to do military duty in any company, and unconsciously neglecting to appear at the time and place appointed for such duty, shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect the same hereinafter mentioned.

For unconsciously neglecting to appear at the inspection on the first Wednesday of May, four dollars.

At any company training, four dollars.

At any encampment or review, five dollars for each day of such encampment or review.

At any company or squad drill, three dollars.

At any meeting for special duty of escort or otherwise where no fine is provided, four dollars.

Sec. 84. Every non-commissioned officer or private who appears at a parade or drill required by law, deficient in any arm, equipment or uniform furnished him by the state, or required of him by law or general order, or with such arms, equipments or uniform unserviceable or in bad condition, shall forfeit one dollar, to be recovered on complaint of the clerk, to the use of the company.

Sec. 85. A soldier who unconsciously, or without order from a superior officer, comes to any parade with his musket, rifle or pistol loaded with ball, shot or shot, or shall at least five times in any duty or unconsciously, or without order from a superior officer, discharge the same when going to, returning from, or upon parade, shall forfeit not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered on complaint of the clerk, to the use of the company.

Sec. 86. A soldier behaving with contempt towards an officer, or conducting himself in a disorderly manner, or existing or joining in a tumult or riot, or being guilty of insubordinate conduct, disobedience of orders, or neglect of duty when under arms or on duty, shall forfeit not less than ten nor more than forty dollars; to be recovered as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 87. A soldier, wantonly or without leave, quitting his guard, section, platoon, or company, shall forfeit not less than five nor more than twenty dollars; to be recovered, if the officer is commissioned at a regimental parade, on complaint of the commander of the regiment, to the use of the regiment; if at any other parade by the clerk, to the use of the company; and shall forfeit his pay for the term of service for which he is then engaged.

Sec. 88. For any offense mentioned in the preceding section the delinquent may be put and kept under guard by the commander of the company, regiment, or of the field, for a time not extending beyond the term of service for which he is ordered out. A non-commissioned officer, for an offense mentioned in this chapter, or for disobedience of orders or insubordinate conduct at a regimental parade, may, besides incurring the fine prescribed be reduced to the ranks by the commander of his regiment; and for such misconduct at any other parade, by such commander with the advice of his company commander.

Sec. 89. Soldiers in companies without officers, when ordered out to be trained and disciplined, shall, for absence, delinquency, misconduct or neglect, be liable to the fines prescribed for offenses in other companies; to be recovered upon complaint of the officer so detailed, substantially as by clerks under section one hundred and fifty five, to the use of the regiment.

Sec. 90. All fines incurred by a non-commissioned officer or soldier, unless otherwise provided, shall inure to the benefit of said company.

Records, orderly books, rolls, and returns.

Sec. 91. The assistant adjutant general of each division and brigade, and the adjutant of each regiment or corps, shall constantly keep a correct roster of the command to which he belongs, and an orderly book in which he shall record orders received and issued.

Sec. 92. Commanders of the volunteer companies shall transmit on or before the twenty-fifth day of April, annually, to the quartermaster of companies in the active militia, the name, age, and date of enlistment of each member of their company residing within the limits of such companies.

Sec. 93. The rolls of the several companies shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any officer of the regiment, brigade, or division to which it is attached, or to any member of the town wherein the company, or any part thereof, is raised.

Sec. 94. A fair and exact roll of each company shall be kept by the clerk, under the direction of the commander, with the state of the arms, accoutrements and equipments furnished to such men, in the form prescribed for the returns of the militia by the commander-in-chief. Such rolls shall be annually revised in the month of April, and corrected from time to time, as the state of the company and alterations in it may require.

Sec. 95. An orderly book shall also be kept in each company, by the clerk, under the direction of the commander, and the proceedings of the company, orders received and issued, and exact details of drafts and detachments, shall be recorded therein. Fines and forfeitures, with the time when, and the offenses, neglect, delinquency or deficiency, for which they were incurred, names collected by law, with the names of the persons from whom collected, and all delinquencies and deficiencies, shall be recorded in said book, which shall not be alienated from the company, and be always open to the inspection of its officers.

Sec. 96. At the conclusion of each encampment, and of any duty performed under section one hundred and nine, commanders of companies shall make correct duplicate returns of their several companies for each day of the encampment or review, upon which the commander of the regiment to which the company belongs shall certify whether such company, on each of the days of such encampment or duty, well and faithfully performed the duties required by law, and the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and privates therein reported as present and doing duty each day is correct. He shall deliver one of such returns to the brigade inspector, and transmit the other, within ten days after said tour of camp or other duty, to the adjutant general.

Sec. 97. The commander of a company, within ten days after each tour of camp duty, or any duty performed under section ninety-two, shall make a correct alphabetical payroll of his company, containing the names of the members who appeared, armed, equipped and equipped, and performed all the duties required on the days of such encampment, or other duty, and showing the duty done by each member, and transmit the same, certified under his oath to be correct and true, to the adjutant general. Such roll shall not contain the name of a private who has done duty as a musician, and the whole number so returned shall in no case exceed the number allowed to his company by section twenty-five.

Sec. 98. A commanding officer of a company who neglects to make the returns required by the two preceding sections, shall forfeit

AN ACT to amend chapter two hundred and eighty of the public laws of the State of Maine.

Section 1. Chapter two hundred and eighty of the public laws of the State of Maine, entitled "An Act to amend chapter two hundred and eighty of the public laws of the State of Maine," is hereby amended by striking out of said chapter after the word "whereas,"

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its approval.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend chapter two hundred and eighty of the public laws of the State of Maine.

Section 1. No person shall set or use any mine within three miles of the shore of any waters of this State, for the purpose of taking mackerel or porbeuse, but a net for catching mackerel or porbeuse, of no more than one hundred and thirty fathoms deep, shall not be deemed a mine.

Section 2. All vessels, boats, craft and apparatus of every kind employed in catching mackerel or porbeuse, or having on board any such fish taken in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be liable for any fines and costs, and may be seized and held in lieu of bond, and any person or persons may seize and detain such property, not exceeding twenty-four hours, in order that it may be attached by due process of law to satisfy any judgment that may be rendered.

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall pay a fine of not less than four hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and for all costs, fines, craft and apparatus employed in such violation for fishing, for each offense, and all penalties herein imposed may be recovered in an action of debt, in the name and to the use of the county, or in the name of any person suing therefor, one-half of such fine to be paid to the person prosecuting, the other half to the county where the offense is committed.

Section 4. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend the salary of the judges of probate for the county of Hancock.

From and after the passage of this act the salary of the judges of probate for the county of Hancock, shall be five hundred dollars, instead of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, as now provided.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and one.

Section 1. The act entitled an act to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and one, is hereby repealed.

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend the salary of the judges of probate for the county of York.

Section 1. Any bank incorporated by the laws of this State may become a banking association under the laws of the United States.

And when two-thirds in interest of its stockholders shall have given their assent to the change and conversion of a bank into such banking association, and the requisite forms have been completed with such bank shall be deemed to have surrendered its State charter, subject, however, to all the provisions of law made and provided for banks which have surrendered their charters, or regard to their liabilities, the collection of debts and the clearing of their accounts. But such bank shall be held liable for the redemption of its bills for three years after the surrender of its charter.

Section 2. When a bank at a legal meeting of its stockholders, has voted to become a national banking association, and two-thirds of its stockholders in interest have authorized the directors to make the certificate and execute the papers required by the laws of the United States, the aforesaid bank shall publish notice thereof for thirty days in a newspaper printed in the county in which such bank is established, and if there be no newspaper printed in the county, then in one published in an adjoining county.

Section 3. At a meeting of the stockholders of any such bank as aforesaid, each stockholder shall be allowed to cast one vote for every share in the capital stock owned by him or her on the question of converting said bank into a national banking association aforesaid, and every stockholder who is absent may vote by proxy, or may give his or her assent in writing to such surrender and conversion, which shall be equally valid.

Section 4. Any stockholder who has not assented to or joined in authorizing such conversion, and shall, within thirty days from the expiration of the notice thereof herein provided to be given by the aforesaid, quitly and lawfully of his share in said bank, shall be entitled to receive the fair market value of said shares at the time of declaring the last dividend, with interest thereon, upon his surrendering his certificate of stock. And the said bank shall pay the said fair market value, with interest as aforesaid, within thirty days after such notice. And if there be any fractional shares or parts of shares of such surrendering bank, their value shall be in the same relative proportion, and the holders of such shares or parts of shares shall be paid the same proportion as above determined on surrendering the certificate of the same to said bank. And if the parties cannot agree upon the value of the shares at the time above mentioned, the fair market value shall be ascertained and determined by the bank commissioners, who shall be summoned for that purpose, whose decision shall be final. And the bank as surrendering its charter may reduce its capital stock to the extent of the par value of the shares so surrendered, or may dispose of such surrendered shares or fractional parts of shares to any person or persons without any reduction of capital.

Section 5. Any bank established by authority of this State, which shall avail itself of the provisions of this act, to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, shall, before surrendering its charter, give security to the State, to the satisfaction of the bank commissioners, either by furnishing to the State a sufficient bond or by depositing stock or other security with the State treasurer, or by both; that all bills of said bank, issued before or after becoming such association, and actually in circulation, shall be fully and promptly redeemed on demand by such association, and when so redeemed shall not be reissued or again put into circulation, but shall be destroyed, provided, however, if at the time of its being authorized to act as a national banking association it shall be made to appear to the bank commissioners that such association cannot immediately procure from the comptroller of the currency of the United States circulating notes to use as currency, in place of the bills as required to be redeemed and destroyed, they may authorize such bank to re-issue and continue in circulation such bills for a period, to be fixed by such commissioners, not exceeding twelve months after being authorized to act as a national banking association, and not subsequent to the receipt of such circulating notes of the United States, as it shall be entitled to receive by the provisions of the act of Congress to provide a national currency; provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize any banking association at any time to have in circulation bills of all kinds exceeding the amount permitted under the act of Congress establishing such association. A certificate of the bank commissioners, authorizing the re-issue of such circulating notes, shall be sufficient evidence of the authority so granted. All conversions of State banks into national banking associations under the laws of the United States made before the passage of this act, are hereby legalized and made valid; upon condition that, within thirty days after the passage of this act, such banks shall give the same security to the State as that required in this section of State banks heretofore availing themselves of the provisions of this act. Banks established by authority of this State, which become banking associations under the laws of the United States shall continue to make returns to the secretary of State, for publication, of their outstanding circulation, so long as the same is required to be redeemed.

Section 6. The bond and securities, as required by section five to be deposited with the State treasurer, with the approval and by permission of the bank commissioners, may be changed or renewed, from time to time, as the bills of the bank are redeemed and de-

stroyed, and evidence thereof furnished to said commissioners. Said bond to be cancelled and securities given up at the expiration of three years.

Section 7. When a bank has surrendered its charter for the purposes aforesaid, the officers thereof shall furnish to the secretary of State a certificate of their having become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and the secretary shall cause notice to be published in the State paper, and also in some newspaper printed in the county, or one adjoining to that where such bank is located, and the charter shall thereupon be deemed to be surrendered, subject to the provisions of this act.

Section 8. When the charter of any bank shall be surrendered to the State, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, all the assets, real and personal, of the said bank, shall immediately, or at or before, and without any conveyance or transfer, be vested in and become the property of said association for carrying on the business of banking formed as aforesaid.

Section 9. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as releasing such association from its obligation to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred by the bank before becoming such association. And the Supreme Judicial Court shall have jurisdiction in equity to restrain and enjoin any person or corporation from circulating the bills of any bank which has closed its business, or become a banking association under the laws of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act or of the laws of the State.

Section 10. Whenever two shares of any stockholder in any bank organized under the laws of this State are attached upon some process, and the stockholders of such bank elect to convert the same into a national banking association, in the mode provided in this act, the lien upon such shares created by the attachment shall be continued upon the shares in the national banking association, which shall be received in lieu of the same by the owner thereof, and in case the owner of the shares so under attachment shall decline to enter the national banking association, and claim the value of his stock, the officers of such bank shall cause the value of the same to be estimated in all respects, in the manner prescribed in the fourth section, when the stockholder has not assented to, or joined in authorizing the conversion provided in this act, and shall without charge hold the amount thereof, as aforesaid, for the owner, until the shares shall be sold, and sold on the execution issued upon the judgment obtained in the action in which the attachment is made and existing, or the attachment shall be vacated by lapse of time or otherwise.

Section 11. In all cases where any bank within this State has heretofore surrendered, or shall hereafter surrender its charter, such bank is hereby prohibited from receiving any moneys on deposit after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and also from receiving any of its liabilities which shall be, or shall thereupon become, into its possession, and if any holder or other officer of such bank shall violate either of these provisions, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered upon indictment, one-half part thereof to the complainant, and the other half to the State.

Section 12. It shall be the duty of the directors of any such bank to close up its affairs as speedily as the same can conveniently be done, and for that purpose from time to time to make a division of so much of its capital and surplus earnings as the stockholders consent, whenever and as far as the same can be done without endangering the security and rights of the outstanding bill holders and other creditors of said bank.

Section 13. Whenever the directors of any such bank or a majority thereof shall, after the written request of any one or more of the stockholders, refuse or fail to make any division of its capital and surplus earnings as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the bank commissioners upon request of any stockholder to examine into the State and financial condition of said bank, and to determine what portion of its capital and surplus earnings, if any, can properly and safely be divided among the stockholders and to certify their decision to the president of said bank, and the directors shall forthwith pay, or at such time as the said bank commissioners in their certificate may fix, make a division in accordance therewith, and whenever said directors of a majority thereof shall fail to comply with such decision, any one or more of the stockholders of said bank may make complaint thereon to any one of the justices of the supreme judicial court who may hear the same either in term time or vacation, and such justice after notice to said directors and hearing upon said complaint, may make such decree and issue such order in relation to such division as he may deem proper, and the directors of said bank shall be bound to act accordingly; and the said justice may impose upon such directors as have been delinquent such reasonable costs as he may deem proper and just, including reasonable expenses.

Section 14. The provisions of the three preceding sections of this act shall not apply to banks which have converted or shall hereafter convert their assets into national banking associations under acts of Congress and the acts of this State for facilitating such conversions.

Section 15. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and one.

Section 1. No person shall hereafter be paid from the treasury of this State to persons enlisted or drafted into the military or naval service of the United States, and assigned to the grade of first sergeant, under any call of the president heretofore made, beyond the sum of one hundred dollars per man; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to recruits enlisted prior to the publication of order number thirty-two, issued from the office of the adjutant general, under date of November four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and one.

Section 1. Chapter two hundred and eighty of the public laws of the State of Maine, entitled "An Act to amend chapter two hundred and eighty of the public laws of the State of Maine," is hereby amended by striking out of said chapter after the word "whereas,"

Section 2. The voters of a town at their annual town meeting for the election of town officers, may choose a collector or collectors of taxes and agree what said collector shall be allowed as a compensation for the performance of their duties; but if none are chosen, or if those chosen refuse to serve or give the requisite bonds, the assessors may appoint a suitable person, to act as collector and collector for the collection of taxes.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and one.

In any proceeding now or hereafter commenced, wherein the power and authority of assessors to make an assessment upon any property shall arise, the rule prescribed by section fifty-three of chapter six of the revised statutes, and the provisions of chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the public laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall not be construed as a conclusive rule and limitation upon the assessors in making the assessment.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and one.

Section 1. Section three of chapter one hundred and thirteen of the public laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is amended by adding thereto the words following: And any other organization of any such plantation for election purposes shall cause to have any legal effect, and the officers chosen under the requirements provided for in this section, shall, as soon as may be, be qualified to discharge the duties of their respective offices; and the failure to do so, shall be subject to the penalties provided in such case in chapter three of the revised statutes for town officers.

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and one.

Section 1. A railroad corporation may take and hold real estate necessary for depot purposes, and when the parties interested do not consent thereto, and cannot agree upon other persons to deter-

mine the question of necessity and the extent thereof, the said corporation may make application to the railroad commissioners of this State to view the premises and determine whether, and how much of such estate is necessary for the reasonable accommodation of the traffic, and appropriate business of the said corporation.

Section 2. The said application shall be in writing and shall set forth a definite description of the estate, giving the names of the owner or owners or estate parties interested, and a hearing thereon shall be held, at the expense of the said corporation, at such time and at such place in the county of the premises, as the said commissioners shall appoint, of which notice shall be given to all parties interested, in such manner as the said commissioners shall direct, fourteen days at least before the day appointed for the said hearing.

Section 3. If the said commissioners shall advise and determine, after such hearing, that the estate in question is necessary for the use of the corporation as aforesaid, they shall proceed to the said corporation a certificate of their determination, together with a definite description of the estate so found by them to be necessary to the said corporation, which shall be filed with the clerk of the courts in the county in which the land lies, and thereupon the said corporation may enter upon, locate, and take the land estate to the extent set forth in the said certificate; and the provisions of chapter fifty-one of the revised statutes and of all subsequent acts amendatory thereof shall be applicable to all further proceedings in relation to the taking of the said estate, and the estimation and payment of damages therefor.

Section 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the taking of any meeting house, dwelling house, or public or private burying ground, without the consent of the owners.

Section 5. This act shall take effect when approved.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and one.

Section 1. That the salary of the register of probate for the county of York shall be nine hundred dollars, instead of the salary now established by law, commencing on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Section 2. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the governor.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and one.

Section 1. From and after the thirty-first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the salary of the judge and register of probate for the county of Arden, shall be three hundred dollars each, instead of the sums now allowed by law.

Section 2. This act shall be in force from and after its approval by the governor.
[Approved February 24, 1905.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled," approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and one.

Section 1. Indemnities against persons for committing perjury before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, provided, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 2. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 3. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 4. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 5. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 6. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 7. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 8. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 9. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 10. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 11. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 12. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 13. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 14. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 15. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 16. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 17. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 18. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 19. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 20. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 21. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 22. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 23. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 24. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 25. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 26. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 27. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 28. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 29. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 30. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 31. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 32. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 33. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 34. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 35. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 36. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 37. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 38. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 39. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 40. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 41. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 42. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

Section 43. All indictments against persons for committing perjury in answering or refusing to answer any question in any proceeding or before any court or tribunal, or in any proceeding as aforesaid, shall be deemed sufficient in law, viz:

shall not be necessary to set forth the manner in which or the means by which the death of the deceased was caused, but it shall be sufficient in every indictment for murder to charge that the defendant did feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the deceased; and it shall be sufficient in every indictment for manslaughter to charge that the defendant did feloniously kill and slay the deceased.

Act 2. This act shall take effect when approved.
(Approved February 25, 1895.)

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the revised statutes, relating to the execution of writs.

Act 1. If any person, having any deed or other evidence of title of any real estate and execution, shall, upon a writ of such person of the register, or a deputy of the same with the register, neglect to record such deed or other evidence of title, or refuse to allow the same to be recorded, for the space of thirty days after having personal notice served upon him in writing by any person having an interest in such estate, any justice of the supreme judicial court, in term time, or during vacation, upon complaint thereof, may issue his order and cause such grant or his heirs to be brought before him for examination, and if sufficient cause for such neglect or refusal is not shown, may order such deed or other evidence of title to be recorded and payment of costs.

Act 2. This act shall take effect when approved.
(Approved February 25, 1895.)

AN ACT to provide support for the families of soldiers.

Act 1. The cities, towns and plantations in this state shall raise money, by taxation or otherwise, to be applied to and in the support of the wife and dependent widowed mother, and children under the age of sixteen years, being inhabitants of such city, town or plantation, of any soldier, sailor, or marine, who may be actually in the military or naval service of the United States or of this state, in any recognized campaign, expedition or engagement of the United States or of this state, or on board of any armed vessel of the United States during the present rebellion, who has been mustered in for a period of service of not less than ninety days, the money so raised to be expended under the direction of the municipal authorities of such city, town or plantation, as herein provided.

There shall be paid in money the sum of twenty-five cents per week for a wife and dependent widowed mother, and fifty cents per week for each child of such soldier, sailor or marine, under the age of sixteen years; provided, however, that no person shall be paid this aid for more than one month prior to the time of making application, and no application shall continue in force longer than in December thirty-first of the year in which it is made; but the board may at any time of recording the aid payment of any year, give notice that the continuation of the aid will be denied, and such notice shall be deemed equivalent to a new application for the ensuing year, and the sum so paid shall not in any case exceed two dollars and a quarter per week for all the persons thus dependent upon one soldier, sailor or marine, and such aid shall be furnished to such persons as are herein authorized to receive it, belonging to the family of any such soldier, sailor or marine killed in battle or by the casualties of war, and such aid may, at the discretion of the municipal authorities, be furnished to the persons herein authorized to receive it, belonging to the family of any such soldier, sailor, or marine who may be discharged from the service in consequence of any disability resulting from the casualties of war, and not from his own fault, or who may be disabled as aforesaid and discharged in consequence of the expiration of the time of service, for a period not exceeding six months after such death or discharge, provided that in case of discharge he shall not receive more from such disability.

Act 2. The cities, towns and plantations in this state are hereby authorized and empowered to raise any additional sum or sums of money over and above the amount to be raised by the state, by taxation or otherwise, to aid in the support of the dependent family of such soldier, sailor or marine in the service of the United States or of this state, as set forth in the first section of this act, in order to provide such support as may be deemed necessary in cases not met or adequately provided for by the provisions of this act.

Act 3. The money so applied by any city, town or plantation, as authorized by the first section of this act, shall be reimbursed from the state treasury to such city, town or plantation.

Act 4. No such reimbursement shall be made in any case, until an account of the expenditures, certified and sworn to by a majority of the proper municipal authorities of such city, town and plantation in the case, furnishing the aid as aforesaid, shall be made and filed with the governor and council, which account shall set forth the names of the soldier for whom such family expense has been incurred, also the names and ages of such persons who received aid, and the sum paid for each of said persons. Accounts thus made out and filed within the time hereinafter prescribed, shall be examined by the governor and council, and if found correct and duly verified, shall be approved.

Act 5. Such accounts shall be made up to the first day of January in each year, and shall be filed with the governor and council on or before the first day of February following, and shall be examined and passed upon on or before the first day of May annually. If approved, the amount allowed shall be paid by the state treasurer to the city, town or plantation, whose claim has been established.

Act 6. The provisions of this act shall be so construed, that for any aid furnished to relieve persons destitute causing the amount to be reimbursed by the state, payment may be recovered of the town where such persons have their legal settlement, upon the conditions and with the limitations expressed in section twenty-four of chapter twenty-four of the revised statutes. Provided, that no person shall be liable to be taxed, and no settlement shall be affected for any aid or supplies which could be furnished under the provisions of this act.

Act 7. The word plantation, when it occurs in this act, is intended to include plantations duly organized for election purposes. And any person entitled to the aid provided for in this act, who may reside in any unorganized plantation in this state, shall receive it in the nearest duly organized city, town or plantation in this state.

Act 8. This act shall not authorize reimbursing money applied to aid the wife, child or parent as aforesaid, of any commissioned officer in the military or naval service as aforesaid, or money applied to aid the family of any soldier, sailor or marine who may desert the service, after notice of such desertion shall be received by the city, town or plantation of his residence.

Act 9. The governor and council shall have power to send for persons and papers in order to ascertain the amount due to such city, town and plantation under this act.

Act 10. If any city, town or plantation, or the municipal officers thereof, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, according to its true intent and meaning, and to the satisfaction of the governor and council, such city, town or plantation, or the municipal officers thereof, as the case may be, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, payable to the use of the approved party and one-half to the county where the cause is tried, to be recovered by indictment in any court proper to try the same.

Act 11. Any one of the persons named in the first section of this act, entitled to aid, who shall be temporarily absent from the state or town without abandoning residence therein, shall receive the aid herein specified, provided application shall be made therefor to the municipal officers of the city, town or plantation of their residence.

Act 12. It shall be the duty of the adjutant general to give notice in all cases of donations, to the several cities, towns or plantations of the state, of such soldier, sailor or marine making thereof, and also in all cases of return from donation, and also when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be promoted to the rank of a commissioned officer, or when he shall receive the knowledge of such promotion, he is hereby required to execute a simple statement of the fact.

Act 13. The secretary of state shall furnish an attested copy of this act to the municipal officers of the several cities, towns and plantations of the state, within twenty days after its approval by the governor.

Act 14. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. (Approved February 25, 1895.)

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the revised statutes, relating to the execution of writs.

Act 1. Chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out all of the first section, and inserting the following as a new section: "The government of the state makes a new act, to be known as the 'act to amend chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the revised statutes, relating to the execution of writs.' In the case of Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, shall be vested in a board of five trustees, who shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice of the council, and commissioned to hold their office during the pleasure of the governor and council, but not more than four years under one appointment. They shall be allowed five cents a mile for their actual travel each way, and two dollars a day for their services when actually employed, and shall take charge of the general interests of the institution; see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the legislature, and of such by laws as the board from time to time adopt for the orderly and economical management of its finances; see that proper discipline is maintained therein; provide employment for the inmates, and limit their out, discharge or remove them as is hereinafter provided; appoint a superintendent subject to the approval of and during the pleasure of the governor and council, and appoint such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution require; prescribe the duties of all the officers thereof; exercise a rigid supervision over its concerns; remove its subordinate officers at pleasure, and appoint others in their stead; determine the compensation to be allowed them, subject to the approval of the governor and council, and prepare and submit to the inspection of the governor and council a rule of by-laws which shall be valid when sanctioned by them." (Approved February 25, 1895.)

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the revised statutes, relating to the execution of writs.

Act 1. Any defendant, or any one or more of several defendants, whose real estate or interest therein or whose personal property, is attached on income process, may have the same released from such attachment by giving the security authorized by this act.

Act 2. If real estate or any interest therein, is attached, he or they may apply to any justice of the supreme judicial court, in term time or vacation, by petition, in writing, briefly setting forth the names of the parties to the suit, the court and county in which the same is returnable or pending, the fact of the attachment, the particular real estate or interest therein, which he or they desire to have released therefrom, the value of the same, and that the petitioners desire to have the benefit of this act by giving the security herein provided.

Act 3. Such justice shall issue notice in writing which shall be served on all the persons living in the state who are parties to the suit, and also upon the attorney of the plaintiff, not less than ten days before the time therein appointed for hearing the petition.

Act 4. If it shall appear upon the hearing that the real estate or interest therein, described in the petition, is of equal or greater value than the amount of property directed to be attached to the writ, the justice shall direct the party petitioning to give bond to the plaintiff in such sum, and with such surety as he may order, with condition that the judgment on the petition shall be paid within thirty days after such recovery. If it shall appear that such real estate, or interest therein, is of less value than the amount directed to be attached, the condition of the bond shall be varied so as to require that a sum equal in amount to the value thereof as found by the justice, shall be paid on such judgment, together with the costs on the petition as aforesaid, within thirty days after the recovery thereof.

Act 5. The petition and proceedings thereon shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court in which the suit is returnable or pending, and shall be recorded as part of the case; and the bond required by the justice, when approved by him in writing, shall also be filed in and with the office of the clerk.

Act 6. The clerk of the court shall deliver to the party petitioning as aforesaid, an attested copy of the petition and proceedings, with an official certificate attached thereto, under the seal of the court, that the bond required therein, has been duly filed in said court's office, and said copy and certificate, being recorded in the registry of deeds for the county in which the real estate, or interest therein, described in the petition, is situate, shall vacate the attachment thereof.

Act 7. When personal property is attached, and acted upon as aforesaid by the attaching officer, the same proceedings shall be had as are above authorized, with the additional provision that the officer making the attachment shall also be notified as required by section three. And the attested copy and certificate thus attached, authorized by section six, when delivered to such officer by the party petitioning, shall vacate the attachment, and the officer shall return the property to such party on demand therefor.

Act 8. When stock or shares in a banking or other corporation are attached, or personal property, which, by reason of its bulk or other special cause, cannot be immediately removed, and such attachment is duly filed with the clerk, cashier or treasurer of such corporation, or with the clerk of the town, as the case may be, under the provisions of chapter eighty-one aforesaid, the proceedings shall be the same as are authorized by the last section, except that the copy and certificate shall be filed with the clerk, cashier or treasurer of the corporation or with the clerk of the town, as the case may be, with whom the attachment was filed; and when so filed shall vacate such attachment.

Act 9. In case of attachment under the trustee process, any one or more of the principal defendants whose property is thus attached, may have the benefit of this act, and the proceedings shall be the same as provided in sections two, three, four and five, except that the condition of the bond to be given to the plaintiff shall require the party giving it to pay the amount for which the court shall finally adjudge the trustee or trustees chargeable, if any, on the judgment which the plaintiff may recover, not, however, exceeding the amount of such judgment, together with the plaintiff's costs on the petition, within thirty days after the recovery thereof. The notice required in section three shall also be given to each of the alleged trustees named in the petition, and such trustee may appear before the justice and be heard, if he deems it necessary. And the justice shall require the party petitioning to give bond to each supposed trustee named in the petition, with such surety as he may order, and in a sum sufficient to protect him against any judgment which the plaintiff may recover against him, and which he shall have paid, and also sufficient to cover all legal costs of such supposed trustee in the suit, together with the cost allowed him by the justice at the hearing of the petition, if he appears and such bond shall be approved by the justice and filed in the clerk's office for the benefit of such trustee. And the copy and certificate authorized in section six, when delivered to the trustee or trustees, shall vacate the attachment of all goods, effects and credits of the party petitioning, in the hands or possession of such trustee or trustees.

Act 10. The clerk of the court shall be paid two dollars for recording the petition and proceedings, and making the copy thereof and certificate provided by section six, and the registrar of deeds shall receive twenty-five cents for recording the same. When required to be filed, as provided in the last section, the clerk or officer receiving the same shall receive twenty cents for each filing and the necessary certificate thereof. And the party finally prevailing in the suit shall recover the costs of the proceedings herein authorized, to be taxed in the same manner as other costs of court are taxed, and to be certified by the justice hearing the petition, and

execution shall issue therefor accordingly.

Act 11. This act shall take effect when approved.

(Approved February 25, 1895.)

AN ACT to change the place of holding the supreme judicial court in the county of Somerset and to change the time when of Somerset county.

Act 1. The several terms of the supreme judicial court which are now required to be held at Northwick, in and for the county of Somerset, shall, after the first day of November in the present year, be held at Skowhegan, in said county; and all writs, process of any kind, and all proceedings, shall, after that time, be made returnable accordingly; and all writs, process and proceedings commenced prior to that time and which would otherwise be returnable to the December term of said court at Northwick, shall be returnable and have due in said court at Skowhegan.

Act 2. After the expiration of seven years from the passage of this act, the county commissioners of the county of Somerset, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to cause a court house to be erected at Skowhegan, suitable for the accommodation of the courts of said county, and to procure a loan of money for that purpose, and answer taxes for the payment of the same in such amounts, and at such times, as in their judgment shall best accord with the interests and wishes of the citizens of said county. And said commissioners or a majority of them, shall determine after said seven years have expired and not before, at what time according to the interests and wishes of said citizens, the construction of said court house shall be commenced, not, however, to exceed twenty years.

Act 3. The previous sections of this act shall be wholly void and of no effect, unless the town of Skowhegan aforesaid shall on or before the first day of November, in the present year, without expense to said county of Somerset, provide a suitable court room and other accommodations for the said court and officers, and also a safe and convenient place in said town of Skowhegan, wherein to secure persons charged with crimes or offenses during such session of said court to be held as aforesaid, to the acceptance of a majority of said county commissioners, and shall vacate and deliver to them a good and sufficient lease, or other instrument to secure the use thereof to said court for the purpose aforesaid, and during such time as said court shall be held at said Skowhegan, and until suitable buildings for the accommodation of the courts are erected as before provided.

Act 4. Before the expiration of the seven years aforesaid, the town of Skowhegan shall convey to said county of Somerset a convenient and commodious lot of land, situate in the village of Skowhegan, and suitable for the erection thereon of the buildings aforesaid, and satisfactory to a majority of the county commissioners, which shall remain the property of said county so long as said buildings shall be occupied for the purpose aforesaid; and if they neglect to do so, this act shall become null and void.

Act 5. The county commissioners aforesaid, shall on or before the tenth day of November next, cause notice of the fact that the town of Skowhegan has provided a suitable court room and all other things required by the third section of this act, to be published in all the public newspapers printed in said county, and also in the Lewiston Daily Journal, and in the Kennebec Journal, or other state paper, printed at Augusta, the first publication to be made between the first and tenth days of November aforesaid, and to be continued in all the daily and weekly issues of such said papers for three weeks successively thereafter.

Act 6. The inhabitants of Skowhegan are hereby authorized to raise money for the purpose named in this act. Taxes, therefore, may be assessed at such times, and in such amounts, as they may vote.

Act 7. If the inhabitants of Skowhegan shall, at any time before the erection and completion of suitable county buildings, neglect or refuse to provide a suitable court room and all other things required by section three, then this act shall be void, and wholly cease to be of any further effect.

Act 8. Whenever suitable buildings shall have been erected as authorized by section two of this act, the county commissioners, or a majority of them, shall make known the fact by publishing notice in the same newspapers and for the same length of time as above required; and said commissioners shall cause the records in all the county offices, including the registry of deeds, registry of probate, the records of the court of county commission, and all the records and files of the former court of common pleas, of the late district court, and of the supreme judicial court, to be removed to the places prepared for them in the county buildings at Skowhegan; and all of said records shall thereafter be held at Skowhegan, which shall from that time forward be the shire town of the county.

Act 9. Until such removal, the offices of the clerk of the courts except during term time, and the registry of deeds, and of probate shall be held and remain at Northwick as now by law provided.

Act 10. The legal voters of said county of Somerset, shall at the annual election of state and county officers, to be held in September, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, within their several towns and plantations, give in their ballots for or against the change of the place of holding the supreme judicial court in said county, and of changing the shire town of said county as hereinafter provided; and all those voters in favor of changing the shire town and place of holding said court, as provided in this bill, shall give in their ballots with the word "yes" written or printed thereon; and those opposed, with the word "no" written or printed thereon; and the same shall be received, sorted, counted and returned in the same manner as votes for county officers; and the governor shall immediately after the same shall have been counted, make proclamation of the result, and cause the same to be published in the several papers published in said county of Somerset, three weeks successively, after the first publication thereof; and if it shall appear that the majority of said ballots shall have written or printed thereon the word "no," then this act shall be null and void.

Act 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Act 12. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor.
(Approved February 25, 1895.)

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the public laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, relating to the execution of writs, mortgages and leases.

Act 1. The clerk of the courts of said cities, towns and plantations in this state shall keep a book kept for that purpose, the laws, mortgages and leases occurring in their respective cities and towns, and shall on or before the second Monday of May, annually, make duly certified returns thereof to the secretary of state for each year ending with the last day of March.

Act 2. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to receive such returns and file them in his office.

Act 3. Every person authorized by law to unite persons in marriages, shall make a record of each marriage solemnized before him, and annually, on or before the fifteenth day of April, deliver to the clerk of the city, town or plantation in which such rite was performed, a copy of such record for the year ending the last day of March.

Act 4. It shall be the duty of the assessors of the several cities, towns and plantations in this state, annually, while taking the inventory of polls and estates in the month of April, to ascertain by inquiry the births and deaths occurring during each year ending the last day of March, and make return thereof to the clerks of their respective cities, towns and plantations on or before the last day of April annually.

Act 5. If any person shall wilfully neglect to perform any of the duties imposed on or required of him by the provisions of this act, he shall, on conviction thereof be fined not exceeding ten dollars for each offense, one-half thereof to the use of the city, town or plantation in which such offense shall occur, the other half to the use of the person who shall prosecute the same.

Act 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. (Approved February 25, 1895.)