

Lessons of the War. No. 5.

The rebellion has settled the question so often discussed, as to the relative rights of the federal and State Governments. In the Convention which framed the Constitution, this matter was for a long time agitated and debated with great vigor. A powerful party headed by Alexander Hamilton contended that we should have a strong government, a President and Senate elected for life; while another party took the opposite extreme, in favor of reserving large rights to the several States. After the matter was settled in the general Convention, it was warmly debated in nearly all the State Conventions, upon a question of a rectification of the Constitution by the States. There has been a great deal of discussion upon this matter ever since. It was directly involved in the secession resolutions of John C. Calhoun, by him introduced into the United States Senate nearly thirty years ago. Since that time parties have widely differed in their construction of the Constitution in relation to the relative powers of the federal and State Governments. A majority of the leading politicians of the South had imbibed the doctrines of Calhoun upon State rights. To such an extreme had they carried them, that when they commenced the work of open rebellion, they contended that a State had a right under the Constitution to secede from the union; in other words, that a State government was independent of the general government. To make their logic hold, they went further and declared both in and out of Congress, that the general government had no constitutional right to *coerce* a State back. This doctrine so subversive of all order, was four and five years ago, strongly advocated by leading politicians in the democratic party in the northern States. We well remember hearing Gen. Sickles of New York, make a speech in the 36th Congress, advocating the extreme southern ground upon this question. Other leading democrats in that Congress did the same thing. Democratic newspapers in the North chimed in, and for a while it seemed to be a democratic idea, that the general government was a mere rope of sand with no coercion power to hold itself together for a single moment. James Buchanan advanced this in his last message to Congress, and his friends said he "cried" over his inability under the constitution to head off the incipient steps of the rebellion. To such an extent had this political heresy been instilled into the heads and hearts of the people, that nothing but the arbitration of arms could bring the secessionists, both north and south, to their senses. The check put upon the traitors by Gen. Jackson, in 1832, in his fierce attacks upon the nullifiers and upon ratification itself, backed up by Daniel Webster, and other eminent statesmen then in Congress, had ceased to exert an influence over the rebel mind. The election of Lincoln was seized upon as an excuse by the secessionists, to try this great question involving the life of the government, by the force of arms.

What has been made a matter of discussion for more than eighty years, has been finally settled by the war of the rebellion. It is a great gratification to the old, tried friends of the union, who have been for years and years battling against this pernicious theory, to know that the right has finally triumphed. The absurd idea that a government has no right to protect itself against traitors and rebels, against rebellion and treason, will never again trouble the American people. It has received such a terrible rebuke in this war, that no man in his senses will ever again venture to advocate it. The settlement of this question is a great triumph for republican institutions. So long as it was agitated, it necessarily became a great disturbing element in the government. And it was a heresy fraught with more danger to the government, than any and all others that have been started since its foundation. So long as the right of the government to *save its own life* was made a question, it carried danger with it wherever it went. Every patriot saw in it the elements of destruction; that unless it could be overcome in the field of argument it would of necessity have to be ultimately settled on the field of battle. The "Rabicon is passed." The South own up that they have been fairly whipped and subjugated, that they have been coerced into a recognition of the power and authority of the general government, that State rights when placed in antagonism with the federal government must yield. It is not only a lesson to the American people, but to the governments of the Old World. They see in the decision of this question the power of a republic, not only to defend itself against foreign foes, but against traitors and rebels at home; that although this is a government of the people, yet it is the strongest and most powerful the world ever saw.

Two hundred drunken soldiers visited respectable houses and tipping shops in Washington on Saturday, attacked the inmates and broke furniture, committing all sorts of outrages. Negroes were severely beaten, and a fight ensued. They threatened further acts and incendiaryism, and quite a force was brought out to quell the riots.—[Lewiston Journal.]

We learn that Capt. Knight, formerly of "Shepley's gallant 12th," and Charley H. True, Esq., Private Secretary of Gov. Cony, have purchased the Courier of Portland and will soon take possession.

[Portland Press.]

Commencement and Exhibition of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College.

We were present last week at the commencement exercise of this old, time-honored institution. The competition for the Prize in Declamation and Reading on Wednesday, was spirited, enthusiastic exercise. Parts were assigned to 26 young gentlemen and ladies, and only one asked to be excused, and that on account of sickness. The speaking and reading was excellent. Among the gentlemen who had parts assigned them, were three "Oxford County boys," Chas. E. Raymond, Dixfield, and William K. Shurtleff, South Paris, who both acquitted themselves handsomely, and A. Harvey Reed, of Roxbury, who was excused on account of sickness.

The prize for the best declamation was awarded to George R. Palmer of Rockport, who has served his country as Captain in the U. S. Army, and whose scars and paralyzed arm, show he is a brave fellow. For best reading, the prize was given to Miss Ellen M. Hatch of Sanford. Wednesday there was a reunion of the Alma Mater and friends of the institution in the College Chapel. Thursday forenoon the Calliopean and Adelphean Societies were addressed by Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, D. D., of Boston. Dr. Cobleigh is now editor of Zion's Herald, but for nine years was Professor and President of an Illinois College. He is an eloquent, captivating speaker, and has enough of the "Western style" to carry his audience with him at his will. The poem was by Joseph T. Woodman, Esq., of Augusta, a very credible performance on that exhaustive subject. "The triumph of truth over error."

In the afternoon the exercises took place in the Church near the College, consisting of original Declamations and Readings, and awarding of prizes. Twenty-one young ladies and gentlemen had parts. On the whole, their performances were excellent, and would have honored any College in New England. The "Crown won, not worn," by Miss Green of Peru. "Words" by Miss Allen of Kent's Hill. "Fashion" by Miss Randall of Augusta. "The Monarch's Lesson" by Miss Huntington of Hallowell. "Loyalty" by Miss Doe of Vassalboro', and the "Valadictory" by Miss Hatch of Sanford, on the ladies' side. "Lady Jane Gray" by Abbott of Auburn. "Richard Cobden" by Parker of Jay. "Warfare of Life" by Palmer of Rockport, and gentleman's Valadictory by Joseph of Phillips, were all superior performances. Diplomas in the Normal Course were awarded to Miss Hatch of Sanford, and Miss Allen of Readfield, and in the Seminary Course to Theodore A. Joselyn of Phillips.

The Degree of A. B. was conferred on Louisa F. Allen of Kent's Hill, Mary E. Allen of Portland, Emma F. Fisk of Readfield, Mary E. Hatch of Sanford and Emma C. Huntington of Hallowell. The prizes awarded were as follows: Painting, Ellen M. Hatch, Sanford; Penmanship, Isabelle Blackwell, Watertown, Mass.; Book Keeping, Sarah F. Doe, Vassalboro'; Composition, Chas. M. Parker, Jay and Louisa F. Allen, Kent's Hill.

The Music was by Prof. Eminger's Orchestra Band, and added much to the occasion. The attendance was very large, the weather pleasant, and every thing passed off pleasantly. The Institution never was in so flourishing condition as now. From the catalogue it appears that 410 students attended the school the past year, sixteen of which were from Oxford County.

The Institution is free from debt with a small invested fund. Its friends are inaugurating movements to make additions to its buildings, and endow at least two permanent Professorships. It has an able corps of Professors and teachers. Hon. H. P. Torrey, L. L. D., who has presided over it for sixteen years, is still at his post, one of the most popular and successful teachers in New England.

PORTLAND EVENING STAR. We are called upon this week to do something to which we are entirely unaccustomed, and at this short notice, entirely unprepared for,—and that is to pay our respects to the new contemporary and new luminary just risen in Portland—The Portland Evening Star. There is some doubt in our mind, whether respects, bows, and expressions of approbation and "distinguished consideration" can be done by proxy. The *simon* pure official, blossoming with all the honors of pretensions dignity, is the only personage who should undertake such high duties. These things aside, we beg leave to say to this new candidate for public favor, that we recognize in one of the Publishers—True, Knight & Co., a patriotic gentleman who is not known to fame as an editor and literary connoisseur. We are glad to welcome all such to the fraternity of the press—to its honors, its emoluments, its responsibilities, its powers and its glories.

One word about this new Star in the East. We have only seen one number, and consequently are unable to speak of its past as of an epistle or book that we had read and re-read, and followed or opposed till its mental effusions had become a part of our inmost nature. But one thing we must say which is great praise; it is patriotic, opposes extravagance to fortune favorites, pleads for the unfortunate, is new, and means to be smart, entertaining and enterprising.

TALL RYE. A giant specimen of Rye was received at this office on Wednesday last, from E. F. Beal, Esq., of Norway, who says: "The spear of Rye enclosed was taken from a field of nine acres, near the South Paris Depot." It measures 6 feet and eight inches.

Trial of the Assassins.

Testimony of Conover, Merrill and Montgomery.

The testimony of these witnesses in the Conspiracy Trial at Washington, if unimpeached, is conclusive as to the guilt of Jefferson Davis and his agents and emissaries, in planning and executing this most atrocious and blood-thirsty crime. Sanders, Thompson, Clay and Cleary, according to this testimony, were simply the instruments of the Confederate Government. These chieftain men, these Southern gentlemen, (1) these leaders of modern civilization, conspired together to kill the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, Gen. Grant and Justice Chase; and with the aid of the Surratts, Mudd, Arnold and Atzerot they did accomplish a part of the dark purpose.

The Southern Confederacy and its sympathizers may glory in this crime and blood; but they will glory in what history will pronounce their everlasting shame. The stain is fixed as fate if this testimony is allowed to stand.

Sanford Conover testified: Have resided in Canada since October last; was conscripted into the Confederate army, and detailed to the War Department of the Confederacy, at Richmond under John A. Seldon; while in Canada was intimate with George N. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, Dr. Blackburn, Tucker, William C. Cleary, Captain Castlemain, Mr. Cameron, Porterfield, Captain Magrader and others. Also knew Clement C. Clay and Gen. Carroll of Tennessee; I know Mr. Surratt also, and J. W. Booth, and visited these gentlemen in Canada; saw Surratt there on several occasions last April in Jacob Thompson's room, also in company with G. N. Sanders and other rebels in Canada; I saw him about the 6th or 7th of April with Thompson, Sanders and Booth; at that time he delivered to Booth in my presence dispatches from Richmond to Thompson from Benjamin and from Jeff. Davis, the latter either a cipher dispatch or letter; previous to this Thompson conversed with me upon the subject of a plot to assassinate President Lincoln and Cabinet, of which I gave notice before the assassination in the N. Y. Tribune, the paper for which I corresponded; I had been invited by Thompson to participate in that enterprise; when Surratt delivered these dispatches from Davis, Thompson laid his hand upon the papers, and said—referring to the assassination and to the assault of the rebel authorities—"This makes the thing all right." The dispatches spoke of the person to be assassinated, viz: Lincoln Johnson, the Secretary of War, secretary of State, Judge Chase and Gen. Grant. Mr. Thompson said on that occasion, or the day before, that the assassination proposed would leave the Government of the United States entirely without a head; that there was no provision in the Constitution of the United States by which they could elect another President. Mr. Welles was also named, but Mr. Thompson said it was not worth while to kill him. My first interview with Thompson on the subject of the assassination was in the early part of February. He had commissions from the rebel authorities for this work, and conferred one on Booth or would confer one Thompson told me that Booth had been commissioned, and the very man who would engage in it would be I had a conversation with Wm. C. Cleary on the day before, or the day of the assassination at St. Lawrence Hall. We were speaking of the rejoicing in the States over the surrender of Lee and the capture of Richmond. Cleary said they would have the laugh on the other side of their mouths in a day or two. I think this was the day before the assassination. He knew I was in the secret of the conspiracy; it was to that he referred. Assassination was spoken of among us commonly as the weather. Before that Sanders asked me if I knew Booth very well, and expressed some apprehension that Booth would make a fizzle of it; that he was desperate and reckless, and he was afraid the whole thing would be a failure. I communicated to the Tribune the intended raid on St. Albans and the proposed assassination of the President, but they refuse to publish the letter; I did this in March last as to the President's assassination, also in February; I think—certainly, before the 4th of March; Surratt delivered the dispatches in Thompson's room four or five days before the assassination; the whole conversation showed that Surratt was one of the conspirators to take the President's life; it was also understood there was plenty of money when there was anything to be done; the conversation indicated that Surratt had a very few days before left Richmond; I believe he did so; I saw Surratt in Canada three or four days in succession in April last; I had a conversation with him personally about Richmond; I was introduced to him by Sanders; there was a proposition before the agent of these rebels in Canada to destroy the Croton dam by which the city of New York is supplied with water; Mr. Thompson remarked that there was plenty of force and the city would be destroyed by a general conflagration, and if they had thought of this sooner they might have saved a great many necks; this was said a few weeks ago; Thompson, Sanders, Castlemain and Gen. Carroll were present; they had arms concealed and a large number of men concealed in Chicago—some 800—for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners there; about the same time Dr. Blackburn proposed to poison the reservoirs, and made a calculation of the amount of poisonous matter it would require to impregnate the water so as to make an ordinary draught poisonous and deadly; Thompson feared it would be impossible to collect so large a quantity of poisonous

matter without suspicion and leading to detection; Thompson approved the enterprise and discussed it freely; Cleary did the same; three or four days after the assassination I saw J. H. Surratt in Canada with Porterfield, a Southern rebel, now declared a British subject by the Canadian Parliament; I learned immediately afterward that Surratt was suspected, was pursued, and had decamped; Gen. Carroll of Tennessee then said he was more anxious that Johnson be killed than any one else; he said if the "prick louse" was not killed by somebody he would kill him himself; Booth was known in Canada by the nick-name of "pet"; I think I have heard Thompson so name him—certainly Cleary; Kennedy, who fired the city of New York and was executed, was spoken of as having performed that deed by the authority of the rebel government, under the direction of Thompson; this was communicated to me by Thompson himself, or in a conversation in his presence.

James B. Merrill testified: Am a physician and been in Canada about a year; in October and November last was in Toronto; met George Young there, a rebel from Kentucky, also Col. Steele from Kentucky; Young said to me, "We have something of much more importance than any raids;" he told me it was determined that old Abe should never be inaugurated, that they had a party of friends in Washington, and called Mr. Lincoln a d—d old tyrant; I afterward saw George N. Sanders and Steele together; Steele said, "The d—d old tyrant will serve another term if he is elected; Sanders said at the same time, "He would have to keep himself close if he did serve another term;" in Montreal in February last I heard Sanders name a number of persons ready and willing to remove the President, Vice President and Cabinet and some leading Generals of the United States, and he added that there was any amount of money to accomplish this purpose, meaning, the assassination of these persons. He then read a letter he said he had received from the President of the Confederacy, meaning Jeff. Davis, which justified him in making any arrangements he could to accomplish such an object. There was a meeting at this time of these rebels and a letter was read to them, the substance of which was, that if the Southerners in Canada and the States were willing to be governed by such a tyrant as Lincoln he (Davis) did not wish to recognize them as friends, and that he approved of the proposition to assassinate him. At the meeting Sanders named some persons who were to accomplish the assassination, and among them J. W. Booth, who I had seen in Montreal in October. He also named G. Harper, C. Caldwell Randall and Harrison Harrold; there was a person named, whom they called Plug Tobacco; I saw Harrold in Toronto; Sanders said Booth was heart and soul in the matter; that he was a cousin to Beal who was hanged in New York on the 5th or 6th of April. I met Harper who said they were going to the States to kick up the d—dest row, such as had never been heard of, and added that if I did not hear of the death of old Abe, the Vice President and Gen. Dix in less than ten days, I might set him down as a d—d fool; that was on the 6th of April; he mentioned the name of Booth as one of their friends, and then he said they had plenty of friends in Washington, and fifteen or twenty were going; he had started to go Washington as early as the 5th, together with others; I communicated this fact on the 9th of April to a Justice of the Peace named Davidson, who, after the assassination, communicated it to the Government; Harper returned to Canada after the assassination; I had a conversation with Clay in Toronto in February; he spoke of the letter of Davis which Sanders had exhibited; he said the end would justify the means; Surratt was pointed out to me in Toronto last February; I saw Booth there two or three times, and sat at the table once with him at the St. Lawrence, with Sanders, Scott and Steele; they were conversing with Booth and drinking wine with him at Sanders's expense; I saw Harrold in Canada in February.

Richard Montgomery testified: I knew J. Thompson and Clay, whom I have met in Canada a number of times, also G. N. Sanders, J. B. Holcomb, B. Tucker, W. Cleary, Harrington, Hicks and others under fictitious names; Thompson had several names, one was Carron; Clay was Holt and Lacy and Tracy; J. Thompson said he had friends of the Confederacy all over the Northern States willing to go any lengths, and he could at any time have the tyrant Lincoln any of his advisers put out of the way; that his friends would not consider it a crime, and that it would be done for the cause of the Confederacy. In January, Thompson said at Montreal that a proposition had been made to him to rid the world of the tyrants, Lincoln, Stanton, Grant and others; that he knew the men who made it were bold, daring men, able to execute anything they would undertake; that he was in favor of the proposition, but deferred his answer until he had consulted his government at Richmond, and that he was then only waiting for their approval.

A Mobile clergyman went to General Granger and asked him if he proposed to compel the rebel clergy to pray for Andrew Johnson? "Compel you," was the General's reply; "why, if your prayers don't do the President of the United States any more good than they have done Jeff. Davis, it is no sort of consequence about your prayers any way."—[Press.]

Gen. Devanish, Division which has just sailed for Savannah, contains the 15th, 22nd and 30th Maine regiments.

The Conspiracy Trials.

The evidence already furnished by the government in the trial of the assassins and conspirators at Washington, has brought to light the most astounding facts. It shows that a plot to murder President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson, the leading members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice Chase, Gen. Grant and others, was a scheme which received the direct sanction of Jeff Davis and his Cabinet advisers at Richmond. In fact the influence is almost inevitable that they were the authors of it. And it was not the work of a moment, a day, or a month, for the thing has been long discussed, with ample time for reflection on the part of its diabolical authors. From this testimony, it appears that Booth and the other black-hearted assassins who were co-operating with him, had not only a full understanding with Thompson, Sanders, Clay and other rebels in Canada, but with Jeff Davis and the Richmond bogus government; in fact it appears that Booth, Payne, the Surratts and their accomplices, were but the agents and hired tools of the Confederate government.

In view of this facts, where is the justice in punishing the criminals now on trial, and allowing Jeff Davis, Thompson, Clay and others, who employed them to commit the horrible crime with which they stand charged, to escape? This plot of murder and assassination, by which the constitutional officers and agents of the government were to be butchered in cold blood, with the intent to destroy the government by leaving it without a constitutional head, for barbarism and satanic malice has no parallel in history. It is a crime of the deepest dye, without one single palliating circumstance to mitigate its atrocity.

To allow its perpetrator to go unpunished, would be a gross outrage upon the government and the people. No matter who they are, high or low, rich or poor, learned or ignorant,—no matter whether they are men of high social position or low social position. We have full confidence that the Government at Washington, will probe this matter to the bottom, that all engaged in this damnable conspiracy will be brought to justice, and have meted out to them the punishment they so richly deserve.

ARROWHEAD IRON MINES. On these newly discovered mines, situated some half a dozen miles below Bath, in the town of Arrowhead, says the Bath Times, operations have recently been commenced and with the most satisfactory results. But few hands have yet been put to work, the present movements being only to test matters. The explorations are under the direction of Dr. Pomeroy, of New York, a distinguished geologist and mineralogist, and who has had large experience in the opening of iron mines and establishing iron works. He says that everything is working satisfactorily; that there is no mistake about the iron being there; that the rocks which crop out contain not far from forty per cent. of iron, and that the percentage will evidently be larger as they shall get farther into the ledge. The Times is assured by him that he has never worked in an iron region where the prospect was more encouraging.

If the results of further excavations are, as expected, operations on a large scale will be commenced, regular miners employed, smelting works set up, a road to the river, built, &c., all tending to develop the mineral resources of the region, and open up a new industrial business in that section.

[Press.]

STORE BROKEN OPEN BY THIEVES. The Store of Stephen D. Hutchinson, Esq., of this place, was entered, on Wednesday night of this week, and Goods stolen to the amount of two or three hundred dollars. The thieves pried up the window on the back side of the store, and entering the back room came to the large door which was bolted. Through this door a large hole was bored, sufficient to receive the hand, when the bolt was removed and the main store entered. The goods taken were boots, shoes, sheeting, cloth and ready-made clothing. The boots worn by these artists were respectively No. 4 and No. 7. They were kind enough to leave some of their personal effects which may prevent the loss of their personal identity. The proprietor will give them an odd calf boot they left on personal application at his store.

President Johnson issued a Proclamation on the 14th inst., appointing Wm. Sharkey of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of that State, whose duty it shall be to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be required preliminary to the calling of a State Delegate Convention to alter and amend the State Constitution. The President authorizes and directs the Military and Naval Commanders to assist the provisional Governor in this work, and to aid the constitutional authorities in preserving the tranquility of the State.

The C. O. D. man is out with another Advertisement, which the readers are respectfully requested to read, ponder, compare and decide about. As this shoe and boot man is furnishing the merchants of Maine, and the people too, with both *sals* and *understudies*; and has originated a *boothery* controversy between the merchants of Boston and those of Bangor, we are compelled to believe that he is a man of genius as well as enterprise. In a first reading we are unable to say which of the *Bs* has the winning side; but we can assure the Hub B. that his opponent don't lack pluck.

An explosion recently took place, by which some \$8,000 worth of Government stores was destroyed. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s now ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan,—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for money should ever again fall below its credit for *couverture*. The same spirit that preserved the geographical integrity of the country will place its pecuniary integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

THE MURDER AT LEWISTON. Arrests.

Last December, Napoleon Chapman, of Danville, mysteriously disappeared from Lewiston, having in his possession about \$100, and no clue has since been had of him, nor has his dead body been discovered. Late, William Walls, a travelling clock mender, stated that soon after the occurrence he married a woman in an eastern town, who by her strange behavior, convinced him that she had some awful secret on her mind, which he finally induced her to divulge. It was in effect, that at the time of Chapman's disappearance, she was walking over the bridge with him when they met five men. An altercation ensued between Chapman and the fellows, when the latter seized Chapman, robbed him of the money and threw him into the river.

Walls is now in Augusta jail charged with burning the barn of Mr. Rockwood, of Belgrade, a crime induced by jealousy at finding his wife, (from whom he had previously separated) living with Rockwood as housekeeper.

Sheriff Parker, of Androscoggin County, investigated the matter, and finding that Walls insisted upon the statement he alleges that his wife made to him, caused her to be arrested last Thursday at the house of her uncle in Skowhegan, and she was conveyed to Auburn. Subsequently a man named William Moore, of Lewiston, was arrested, as being concerned in the murder.

Last Friday, City Marshal Heald arrested Mr. Elias O. Wormell, of this city, who keeps a daguerrian saloon in Market Square but who until recently, kept one in Lewiston, on a warrant charging him with being a participant in the murder. Sheriff Parker came to the city Saturday and took Wormell to Auburn. It is said that he is the one who obtained the money from Chapman. The Sheriff is confident he is on the right track and has got hold of the right men. We do not know what disclosures the woman may have made to him.—[Press.]

In his speech at his reception in Union Hall, Chicago, last Friday, Gen. Sherman said:

"It is not your bricks and mortar, your streets and fine houses, that make Chicago interested in the land as far as the Rocky Mountains; you have an interest in New Orleans, and that is what we have been fighting for. You in Chicago have a constitutional right to go into any part of the United States and buy and sell as you please, and that is what we have been fighting for, and now you can go. I was sometimes asked in the South: 'Why are you here—invasors of our soil?' I replied: 'I am not an invader. I have a right to be here, and will come when I please, and in the manner I please, if I choose to come with few of my friends—or a good many—I have a perfect right and you cannot stop us.' (Laughter.) And so I say Chicago has a right—every gentleman within the sound of voice has a right—perfect right, as unquestionable as the natives of Louisiana, to go there and trade there. It is this right which I for one citizen of the Northwest will have; this is the right which I and we have been fighting for, the right which I and we have been fighting for, the perfect right to trade, where we please, without asking leave."

The receipts at the Chicago Fair on Wednesday amounted to \$11,000, making the grand total so far over \$137,000. The fair will probably continue at least two weeks longer.

Subscribers who have paid their subscription during the absence of the publisher, will find the same passed to their credit on the Democrat of next week.

The Fredericktown Booms have broken by the high water and 90,000,000 feet of logs have gone adrift.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture—AGRICULTURE.

From the Maine Farmer.

Formation of Soils.

It is difficult for us to believe that glaciers like those now existing in the Alps, once spread over all the Arctic regions and extended down as low as the 37th degree of North latitude.

Dr. Jackson first called attention to the existence of grooved rocks in Maine, in his Geological Survey of the State. We will remember the incredulity of some of the most eminent Geologists in England at this announcement. On the shores of Penobscot Bay, and in Kennebec and Cumberland Counties, these grooves are everywhere apparent wherever a ledge has been uncovered. These grooves run nearly north and south.

Prof. Agassiz has studied this subject in the Alps and in this country, with most gratifying success, and has just gone to visit the Andes in South America for the purpose of investigating the same phenomena there. He has lately engaged on the idea that all our gravel hills and soils are the result of glacial action, that the temperature of the northern regions was once warmer than now, bringing in as proof the existence of elephants still to be found in the northern regions frozen in the ice, and that a cold period set in, in which the ice and snow was more than a thousand feet thick, that it formed the "horse-backs" in different parts of the State, and transported the boulders from the arctic regions and scattered them all over the country, and by the grinding, polishing and rubbing processes, our soils have been formed.

We have dug up on our own premises for several years past, a remarkable series of boulders, having their sides curiously grooved, answering in every respect to the description of the effects of glacial action on these rocks. What is mysterious to us, is the fact, that we have never seen anything similar in any other part of the country, and we have sought them from Halifax to New York without success. We can show scores of them at any time.

Now the character of our soils depends upon the kinds of rocks employed. Our granite soils are the result of the grinding up of granite rocks. The elements of such a soil can be seen with the naked eye. If limestone is broken up it leaves lime in the soil. We have noticed this in some parts of Monmouth. In Waterville may be seen, near the site of the College, the effects of the breaking up of clay slate. Tides and running streams sift out the sand and deposit it in heaps. Our meadows are formed of the decomposition of vegetable matter. If we travel over some portions of Nova Scotia or Connecticut, we shall see a red soil. Thus, in general terms we see how soils are formed from the various kinds of rocks which have been employed for that purpose.

We generally estimate the value of a soil by the depth to which it has been affected by vegetable. We never see deep vegetable matter in a sandhill nor in blue clay, yet the value of a soil is modified by its retention of moisture and temperature. Such are the principal mechanical agencies employed in the formation of our soils. The evidences are all around us that the surface of our globe has been subject to disturbances far beyond our ready conception, in order to render it a fit habitation for man. There are still other agencies at work known as the chemical forces that are constantly at work in preparing the soil for the growth of plants. No man can be too familiar with the structure and composition of the soil. It is the base of all his success in farming, and he who is fortunate enough to possess a productive one, is fortunate indeed.

WEEDS IN THE FENCE ROWS. A fire will often run very well in the old weeds and grass of the fence-rows and along the walls, and at any rate the bush-bark, or bush-scythe may be used to advantage in cutting everything close to the ground, so that the operation of mowing the weeds off may be repeated as often during the summer as the weeds make a good growth. The burning is very desirable to kill the seeds, and if watched, will not damage the fence. With a stout team and plow the fence-strip may be torn up, where the land is not too stony turning the furrow outward, often better at this season than at any other. Buckwheat sown in such ground is one of the most effectual means of killing weeds. It may be sown early, cut when ripe, and sowed again, or let to sow itself, the old boulders being raked off. Shrubs, blackberry vines, etc., are eradicated by the same means.

MILDEW. Dr. Siedhoff, and experienced grape grower in New Jersey, informs us that he completely prevents mildew by a free use of sulphur, and that he even succeeds in preventing injury to the foreign varieties by this treatment. The sulphur is blown over the season, by means of a bellows which will allow the application of the sulphur to the under side of the leaves. Dr. S. applies the sulphur as soon as the leaves appear; when they are in blossom, when the berries are the size of peas, and as soon as they commence to color. The same remedy is said to drive away the thrips, which in some localities are very destructive.

The Culture of Swedish Turnips.

In a late number of the Country Gentleman, J. C. Snell of Canada West, a distinguished farmer, to whom we have often referred in these columns, gives his mode of cultivating Swedish, which may interest some of our readers at this time. He begins by saying, "It is one of the most expensive crops we raise, but it leaves the land in first rate condition for future crops of any kind. We get a large amount of good, succulent food than by any other crop, make a pile of excellent manure, and stock is healthier for a liberal supply of roots. In ten years an average crop has not failed." His crop last year averaged nine hundred bushels per acre on twenty-five acres, notwithstanding the unprecedented drought; one thousand two hundred bushels per acre have been grown in Canada.

Barnyard dung of cattle well fed, spread and plowed under in the fall is best; but it may be applied in the spring; to get its immediate results spread it in the drills, cover it, and sow seed upon the top. If the dung is applied in the fall, the ground need not be stirred again till the last of May, when let it be plowed, and rolled; then let it lie a week or two, so that weed-seed may vegetate; then let it be thoroughly pulverized with plow, harrow, cultivator and roller; if inclined to bake it should not be worked when wet.

For sowing, mark in drills, from twenty six to thirty inches apart, (the latter is preferable,) with a double mould-board plow; pass a roller over the drills longitudinally before sowing, in order to flatten them, make them more solid, to prevent the seed being covered too deep; drills have this advantage over cultivating on the level, as the horsehoe can be used; a mixture of coal-dust, ashes, bone-dust, and dry swamp muck have been sown with advantage. It is a good plan to sow manure with the seed.

For covering it, a bush is a good thing; sow after a shower if possible, the ground being less likely to crust than if sown before a shower; the best time to sow is about the 20th of June, any time from the 15th to the 25th; a good crop has grown from seed sown July 12; he sows about two pounds of seed per acre; thin as soon as large enough by striking a hoe, from seven to nine inches wide, across the drills, cutting out the width of the implement, leaving only one plant in a place; a good land can do three-quarters of an acre a day; a hoe should be straight in the head, so as to be used in pushing as well as pulling; persons are apt to leave the plants too thick; they should be from nine to twelve inches apart, (the latter is decidedly preferable.) The soil should be well moved round every plant so that it will fall over; it will pay, to hand-hoe twice; use the horse-hoe freely so long as can be passed between the drills; once a week is not too often.

SALT A REMEDY FOR LAMBSKILL POISON.

Noticing in the last New England Farmer answers to inquiries concerning sheep or lambs being poisoned with lambkill, and none of your correspondents mentioning the surest and simplest remedy, I thought I would supply the omission. If common salt and water be given to them within a few hours after they have eaten the laurel, the salt will immediately neutralize the poison, and in less than half an hour not a trace of it can be discovered. If not given till after a longer time it may take longer to effect a cure. We have cured lambs this spring in this manner, and others who have tried it say that they never knew it to fail. [E. C. Newell in N. E. F.]

LAUREL POISON. In your paper of April 1st, I noticed this question:—"What will cure sheep poisoned by low laurel or lambkill?" Last spring we had ten or twelve sheep poisoned at one time, and succeeded in curing all of them by making use of the following remedy:—"Bruise well the green twigs of white ash; boil them one hour in water enough to cover them when pressed down. Two table-spoonsful will generally cure, if given within twenty-four hours of the poisoning. The sheep like it, and after the above trial I used often to give it to them. A neighbor has always succeeded by giving a gill of lard or fresh butter in a pint of new milk. A. W. VALENTINE, Bethel Me., 1865.

EARLY TURNIPS. Among the great variety of wholesome vegetables which can be grown favorably in our climate, many esteem the common flat turnip as among the best. When crisp, tender and juicy, it certainly is entitled to considerable merit. In this condition it will cook readily, and dressed with salt, pepper and sweet butter, is an acceptable and nutritious food. To secure the qualities mentioned, it should be sown early,—that is, soon as the soil is in a favorable condition,—on new ground if possible, and as fast as the plants appear sprinkle them with ash, plaster, snail, or anything else that will tend to keep the little black turnip fly from destroying them. If they escape this ordeal, keep all weeds away from them, and if the season is favorable they will make a surprising growth, and perhaps become fit for the table in the early part of July. The ground should be hoed occasionally, and the plants thinned so as to stand nine or ten inches apart. In this position they will not grow so large as though farther apart, but will be more tender, crisp and juicy. We have raised a flat, purple top variety which is excellent, which has recently been introduced in England.

In Childhood always be modest, in youth temperate, in manhood just, in old age prudent.

OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May A. D. 1865.

W. A. GRAY, guardian of Anna A. Dean and John A. Dean, minor children and heirs of John Dean late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 21st day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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

OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of May A. D. 1865.

BARNES WALKER, administrator of the estate of Thomas D. Cook, late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 21st day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of May A. D. 1865.

W. A. RUST and **Emily A. Goodenow**, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rufus K. Goodenow, deceased, having presented their first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 21st day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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

OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of May A. D. 1865.

HANNAH DEERING, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Deering late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 21st day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of May A. D. 1865.

S. S. SMITH, guardian of Henry S. R. Wheeler, minor child and heir of David Wheeler late of Oxford in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of guardianship of said Ward for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 21st day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of May A. D. 1865.

GEORGE A. HOLDEN Executor of the last Will and Testament of Oliver M. Pett late of Norway, in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 21st day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of May A. D. 1865.

BETSEY HARNED guardian of Frederick B. Estate of William Harned late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 21st day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of May A. D. 1865.

JOSEPH CHANDLER, administrator of the estate of John Charles late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 21st day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate for the County of Oxford.

HANNAH NOBLE, Elizabeth S. Blake, and Abby D. Hildreth, co-executors, representing that they are devisees of James Crockett, late of Norway in said County, deceased, that they hold by virtue of the last will and testament of said deceased, which has been duly proved and allowed, and confirmed and approved by Henry H. Crockett and Florence M. Crockett, and also with Sarah P. Crockett widow of said James Crockett, the real estate of which the said James Crockett died seised, an inventory thereof has been returned into the Probate Office, and reference made to the same.

That the shares of said estate are two fifths each, which they are desirous of holding and possessing in entirety. That the respective proportions of the division in said estate are not disputable or uncertain by the terms of said last will and testament, nor by any statute in writing known to your petitioners. Wherefore they pray that partition of said estate may be ordered among all the devisees aforesaid pursuant to law.

HANNAH NOBLE.
ELIZABETH S. BLAKE.
ABBY D. HILDRETH.

OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of May A. D. 1865.

The petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the consideration of said petition be held at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 21st day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and that the said petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at said Probate Court and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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OXFORD, N. H.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of May A. D. 1865.

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