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POETRY.

The Negro's Soliloquy.

Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, Slavery, said I, still thou art a bitter draught.

Under the tyrant's stinging lash I've many a dreary year, I've suffered agony untold, Deprived of all that's dear.

Yet I was made to feel As keenly as the favored race The pain from piercing steel.

My hair is matted, like wool, and black, My face is blacker still; In me I know there is no grace, Yet I was made to feel As keenly as the favored race The pain from piercing steel.

What is it—constitutes a man? Long have I sought to find; I still, I must not listen to The teachings of the mind; I am not wholly recognized— Thing of the human kind.

We talk as men, though not as well, Make known our thoughts as they; But still like brutes, from morn till night, Whipped if we disobey.

They learn to talk, when young, in schools, And lessons learned, they play.

We think as men, yet they deny The name to us beings; We know when cruel masters flog Without a cause, our wrongs; We know when kindness is bestowed, And read it in our songs.

The things we do not, yet we can Us up the exercise of right, And take us from the field. But educate us, we are men, And power we can wield.

'Twas said, and that not long ago, Blacks cannot fight, they have Not sense for what they fight, to know; And 'he will not be brave Who covers with the lash, not he, Oh, better be a slave.

But who has periled more for life, And with a fiercer tread Dashed on to victory or death, Than the sleeping dead? Where danger was the thickest, we Have often took the lead.

And now that victory is won, And we were called to aid In this our glorious fight, To use the gun and spear, To charge upon the flying foe, To follow on the raid.

Since I have done as well, as much, As faithfully as he— Forget not my ability, Oh, do not raise the plea Of old, but give me privileges, Oh patient wait and see.

Debate no longer—whether, I Am now to be a part Of this great people—rather say In joy, and power depart; Paid liberty as we enjoy And all relation thwart.

J. MELVIN KNIGHT

Sweden, July 10th, 1865.

MISCELLANY.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Visit to Mount Mansfield.

"Thou who wouldst view the beautiful and wild, Mingle in harmony on Nature's face, Ascend our lofty mountains." [Bryant.]

BRETTLEBOND, VT., JULY, 1865.

Recently, when visiting Northern Vermont, I was suddenly called away without being able to ascend Mount Mansfield, the highest point of the Green Mountain Range.

So a few days ago I made a flying trip to that region, distance one hundred and fifty miles from here, to make a brief call on this "Monarch of the Hills."

There are two principal ways to go up the Mountain. In one case we leave the Vermont Central R. R. at Waterbury, and proceed by stage to Stowe, a distance of ten miles, where has recently been erected a first class public house, and where saddle horses can always be obtained to make the ascent.

In the other case we leave the cars at Essex Junction, and proceeding through Essex, Jericho, and Underhill, about twenty miles to the wooded base of the mountains, where a few horses are kept for the benefit of those who do not feel equal to the task of making their way on foot.

The day was fine, with a fair prospect of having a clear atmosphere, when Rev. H. C. Estes and myself left his home at Jericho, and after a pleasant ride of an hour, reached the base of the mountain, where leaving our horse at a little wayside inn, completely enclosed in the forest, we commenced the ascent up the rugged wall. The first mile, the mountain side is heavily wooded and the zigzag path is shaded and refreshingly cool, while streams of the purest, sweetest water ever tasted, come rippling along the little ravines, merrily dancing and singing on their way to the plains below. But soon the stunted spruces and dwarf firs began to give the scene a more arctic aspect, while alpine flowers, prominent among which was the *Diapensia Leptocoma*, with its trailing stems almost buried in the moss, and which bloom only in the arctic regions or on lofty mountains, began to make their appearance, while a manifest lowering of the temperature, began to assure us that we were getting far above the level of the sea.

Mr. Mansfield has been fancifully represented as resembling the head of a huge giant, severed from its trunk and lying upon its back, the chin elevated and jaws distended. Our zigzag path brought us out near the "nose," and on a level spot under the "nose" a good hotel has been erected. The "nose" is an abrupt, pointed elevation, completely bare of vegetation and difficult to ascend. The "chin" is about a mile north of the "nose" and is two hundred and fifty feet higher. On going from the nose to chin we pass the "mouth," which is frightfully deep, making the head giddy to look into its profound depth, and

forcibly recalling the following from Bryant:

"It is a fearful thing To stand upon the boiling verge, and see Where storm and lightning from that huge gray wall Have tumbled down vast blocks, and at the base Dashed them to fragments."

The ascent to the summit of the chin is quite gradual and easy, and the prospect from this point is at once grand and beautiful. Never have I beheld the lovely mingling in harmony with the grand and wild more perfectly than from this stand point. We can look down upon the many peaks of the Green Mountains, extending north and south, appearing like younger members of the same family as the one on which we stand. Looking eastward, the foreground which lies at the base of the mountain is heavily wooded, and beyond is the village of Johnson. Mt. Washington and the inferior peaks of the same group shut out the view beyond. To the west the whole country, from the Green to the Adirondack Mountains, is mapped out below us, presenting hill and dell, mountain and valley, field and woodland, village and country, lake and river in endless variety. Lake Champlain can be traced from Rouse's Point to Ticonderoga, more than a hundred miles in extent, its narrowness and tortuous course making it appear more like a river than a lake. To the north the view is terminated by the mountains beyond the St. Lawrence.

Three rivers, the Onion, Winooki and Lamolle, intersect the country between the Green Mountains and the Lake. Reduced to plain English, these rivers all bear the same name, and were so called from the abundance of wild onions growing upon their banks. These rivers pursue a tortuous course through the rich bottom lands, and after becoming swollen by the mountain torrents, they overflow their banks, imparting to the plains the richness of the mountains, rendering them as fertile as the lands bordering on the hill.

As Bryant again says:

"But the scene is lovely round, A beautiful river there wanders through the fresh and fertile mead, The paradise he made unto himself, Mining the soil for ages."

But the lengthening of the hill-shadows and the gathering of the storm cloud admonished us that we must retrace our steps. The descent though somewhat trying to one's knees is quickly made, and about the time we reached our horses it commenced raining, but a brisk hour's drive brought us to my friend's house somewhat tired, but well paid for our labor.

Mount Mansfield is 4279 feet above the sea level. It is composed of primitive rock, such as gneiss, mica slate, talcose slate, with occasional veins of stentite and traces of limestone.

The summit is nearly bare of vegetation, and by the action of frost and rain is gradually wearing away. While on the summit, one usually realizes a rushing of blood to the head, a throbbing of the temples, and the number of pulsations of the heart per minute is increased one-fourth to one-third.

The Green Mountain Range runs from north to south nearly parallel with the White Mountains on the east, and Adirondack on the west.

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Who's Who. The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"Colonel Jacob Thompson was for several years a member of the United States Congress from Mississippi, and Secretary of the Interior Department, during the greater part of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He resigned when his State seceded, and on the inauguration of hostilities accepted military service. He was formerly two years in command of a regiment, and subsequently became Inspector General for the Department of Mississippi. For a year past he has served the Confederates in a diplomatic capacity.

Clement C. Clay was formerly Senator in the United States Congress from Alabama, and since the war served in the Confederate Congress in a similar capacity, excepting the past ten months, spent in Canada.

George N. Sanders, a noted politician, and Naval Agent for the port of New York under Mr. Buchanan, is a native of Kentucky, and was a great friend of Senator Douglas. He entered into an agreement in 1862, to furnish the Confederate Government with six iron-clads, to be built in England. Sanders made his way through the North to Canada, disguised as a Cornishman. The Confederate Government, however, annulled the contract with Mr. Sanders, who subsequently returned to Canada. He projected the peace negotiation which resulted in the issue of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, 'To whom it may concern.'

Beverly Tucker is a Virginian, published the Sentinel newspaper in Washington in 1850, and was Consul to Liverpool from 1856 to 1860.

William C. Cleary, Secretary of Mr. Clay, is from Harrison County, Kentucky, and fled from that State to the South in 1861. He was the leading Democratic member of the Kentucky Legislature in the session of 1860 and 1861."

Mining in Nevada Territory.

Mr. Editor: The following letter is so graphic and full of instruction, that it cannot fail to interest the readers of the Democrat.

VIRGINIA CITY, APRIL 28th, 1865.

To the Bethel Literary Club:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Having received an indirect invitation to become a contributor to your valuable association, permit me, by proxy, to present to you a rough sketch of the Silver Mines of Nevada, not promising, however, a fine flow of language or a vivid description, but a few facts and remarks, which may perhaps be of interest.

The presence of gold and silver bearing quartz in this vicinity was discovered in 1859, by a gentleman by the name of Comstock, from which the famous Comstock Ledge takes its name, the extent of which is as yet unknown, although it has already been traced for over two miles, north and south, being of course, somewhat irregular and disconnected in character and formation.

The "croppings" of the Ledge, that is, the ledge protruding from the surface of the ground, were found to be rich both in gold and silver, although the former was found in more abundance than the latter, but upon attaining a great depth it is the reverse, in fact, but little gold is obtained except at the surface. Immediately upon this discovery, the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the coast; men rushed here by thousands, capital was invested, work commenced, and from a barren and desolate waste, has sprung up, in six years, a city of vast wealth, importance and magnitude. I will however, confine myself to a description of deep mining, and give you as good an idea of it as I can.

The initiatory step, is to form a company with a certain amount of capital, a location is made of as many feet as is practicable, and then the company is incorporated and ready to commence operations. Hoisting works are first constructed, usually propelled by horse power at the start, but invariably changed for steam power as soon as a great depth has been reached. I will take a mine, known as the Yellow Jacket for my example, and with which I am well acquainted. The hoisting works of this company are built of wood, are about 40 x 60 feet in dimensions, exclusive of the blacksmith and carpenter shop and office; the motive power is an eighty horse power engine, capable of hoisting 600 tons of ore a distance of 400 feet every twenty-four hours, besides propelling a pump of enormous proportions, for the purpose of draining the mine. The shaft, which is sixteen feet in length by four in width and divided into three compartments, was commenced about a year ago, and sunk to the depth of 340 feet, at which distance a level was opened, i. e. a tunnel was run due west until the vein containing the silver bearing quartz was found, and then excavations were made in all directions except downward, until the ore was exhausted. The tunnel near the shaft as well as the shaft itself, is heavily timbered and braced with the most substantial material, while the excavations are timbered by sets, in a durable manner. A set of timbers consists of twelve pieces, comprising four posts, seven feet in height, four ties five feet in length, two sills and two caps each six feet in length, and all 12 by 12 inches in breadth and thickness, and placed on a solid foundation, and set perfectly level and plumb, and so framed as to form a portion of other sets from the sides and top.

In this level the timbers are 18 sets in height, (or about 100 feet from the bottom of the tunnel,) and about 20 sets square at the foot, making over 7000 sets of timber in this level, although a large number of them have been filled with waste rock, thus saving the expense of hoisting it to the surface, besides strengthening and supporting the lower timbers. The shaft was then sunk to a further depth of 83 feet, and upon running west as before, the ledge was again struck, much richer and of more extensive proportions than that in the first level. About one hundred miners are now employed in working this level, and it is estimated that it will take at least six months to take the ore from it. At this depth it was found necessary to use a mining pump, on account of the increasing quantity of water, which of itself is an enormous and expensive piece of work, forcing the water to the surface at the rate of about 500 gallons per minute.

From the mouth of the shaft, a track is built to a suitable place called a dump, for loading teams, and also below, a similar track is laid to different parts of the mine. Cars which will contain about 1200 pounds of rock, are used, and as fast as filled taken to the surface, emptied and lowered again, by means of a substantial iron construction called a cage, upon which the men also descend and ascend; powerful brakes are used for this purpose, and careful men employed to manage them.

To a stranger, descending the shaft, the sensation is somewhat peculiar and to many terrifying; but when they are below, and

see the strength and safety of the mine, the men busy at work, and hear the noise and din of picks and shovels, cars in motion, and get a fair view of life underground, their fears vanish, and they wonder that so trifling a thing should have caused so much alarm.

Ladies frequently visit the mine, and in many instances have fainted before reaching the bottom, but they are invariably so well pleased that they are anxious to revisit it, perhaps, though, for the exquisite pleasure of having a good, old-fashioned faint, with no faint about it, for such I believe is the kind that is obtained by them only when they are really well frightened.

Communication with those on the surface is obtained by an ingenious construction called a "marker," which I will not now explain, while signals for hoisting and lowering, in cases of danger or accidents, &c., are given by means of a bell at the top of the shaft, connected with the bottom by a strong wire.

The air is usually very good, but in some mines it has been found necessary to procure it by artificial means. The season of the year, or the state of the weather affects the temperature below but little, and as a general thing, our mines are very comfortable for the laborers, and in fact, men who have been employed in working in them for any length of time, are unwilling to do any other kind of labor. The Ore taken from the Yellow Jacket, yields on an average \$40 per ton, while in some parts of it rock is found that assays as high as \$6000 to the ton, but like white black-birds, is rather scarce. Work progresses with no cessation, except in cases of necessity, and I am sorry to say, with no regard for the Sabbath. At any hour of the day or night, the din and bustle of labor and business is heard, while a continual stream of wagons and passing, employed in conveying the ore to the mills, where it is crushed and amalgamated; from thence the amalgam is taken to an assay office where the silver and gold is separated from the quicksilver, and the less valuable metals, such as iron and copper, are converted into bars, and then it is ready for shipment to San Francisco, for coining. But for lack of time, I will weary your patience no longer, although with proper thought and attention I might make the subject an interesting one to you; also others, which although forming a part of every day life here, seem odd and novel to those unacquainted with them.

With my best wishes for the prosperity and long continuance of the Literary Club, I will subscribe myself,

Yours Respectfully,

W. H.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON THE WEATHER. Prof. Marcet, of Geneva, has lately examined a series of meteorological observations from 1800 to 1860, with reference to the much mooted point of the influence of the moon on the weather. He finds that its influence on the rain fall may be regarded as nothing. On the question of changes of weather he finds, by calculation, that the average probability of a change of weather on any day is 0.120, that the probability of a change of weather on the day of full moon is 1.125; for the day after the full moon, 0.143; and for the day after the new moon, 0.148. Both at new and full moon these changes have been from foul to fair one hundred and six times where they have been from fair to foul seventy-seven times. The well known rule of M. Bugeaud in this: Eleven times out of twelve the weather during the whole moon follows the weather of the fifth day of the moon if on the sixth day it remains as it was on the fifth; and nine times out of twelve it follows the fourth day if on the sixth day it follows the fourth day. The dissolving action of the moon or the clouds is now generally regarded as a fact.

A Rochester paper says: Harry Leslie crossed the rapids at Niagara Falls on the Fourth at Blondin's old crossing. On this occasion Leslie had a fair opportunity of exhibiting his agility and daring feats to an audience variously estimated at from fifteen to eighteen thousand persons.

The first crossing was made in five minutes and nineteen seconds. The second, after receiving the congratulations of his Canadian friends, and partaking of some refreshments, was made on the full run, in four minutes. After a short respite, Leslie again made his appearance in woman's garb, night-cap, petticoats, &c., and for about fifteen minutes astonished his audience by enacting, on the main rope, a drunken scene, staggering, reeling, &c., with a perfect recklessness of life or limb. He wound up his fool-hardy exploits by running out on one of the guy-ropes without pole or balance, and throwing himself at full length on his back. This, it was admitted surpassed any venturesome feat ever performed by Blondin.

Why are jokes like nuts? Because the drier they are the better they crack.

Checking Perspiration.

Edward Everett, the finished scholar, the accomplished diplomatist, the orator, the statesman, the patriot, became overheated in testifying in a court-room, and went to Faneuil Hall, which was cold, sat in a draft of air until his turn came to speak; "but my hands and feet were ice, my lungs on fire. In this condition, I had to go and spend three hours in the court-room." He died in less than a week from this checking of the perspiration. It was enough to kill any man.

Professor Mitchell, the gallant soldier, and the most eloquent astronomical lecturer that has ever lived, while in a perspiration in yellow fever, the certain sign of recovery, left his bed, went into another room, became chilled in a moment, and died the same night.

If while perspiring, or while something warmer than usual, from exercise or a heated room, there is a sudden exposure in stillness, to a still, cold air, or to a raw, damp atmosphere, or to a draft, whether at an open window or door, or street corner, an inevitable result is a violent and instantaneous closing of the pores of the skin, by which waste and impure matters, which were making their way out of the system, are compelled to seek an exit through some other channel, and break through some weaker part, not the natural one, and harm to that part is the result. The idea is presented by saying that the cold is settled in that part. To illustrate.

A lady was about getting into a small boat to cross the Delaware; but wishing first to get an orange at a fruit stand, she ran up the bank of the river, and on her return to the boat found herself considerably heated, for it was summer; but there was a little wind on the water, and the clothing felt cold to her. The next morning she had a severe cold, which settled on her lungs, and within the year she died of consumption.

A stout, strong man was working in a garden in May. Feeling a little tired about noon, he sat down in the shade of the house and fell asleep. He waked up chilly. Inflammation of the lungs followed, ending, after two years of great suffering, in consumption. On opening his chest there was such an extensive decay that the yellow matter was scooped up by the cupful.

Multitudes of women lose health and life every year, in one or two ways; by busying themselves in a warm kitchen until weary, and then throwing themselves on a bed or sofa, without covering, and perhaps in a room without fire; or by removing the outer clothing, and perhaps changing the dress for a more common one, as soon as they enter the house after a walk or a shopping. The rule should be invariably to go at once to a warm room and keep on all the clothing at least for five or ten minutes, until the forehead is perfectly dry. In all weathers, if you have to walk or ride on any occasion, do the riding first.

[Hall's Journal of Health.

To ALLAY INFLAMMATION. A correspondent says: "A young lady, whilst in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain was of course very great, and lock-jaw apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet, taken fresh from the garden and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, and changing it for a fresh one, as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected.

A cruel parent at Quebec, locked up his undutiful daughter because she wanted to marry a young lawyer. The young man, however, though poor in purse, was fertile in resources, and sent out a writ of habeas corpus for his beloved. As she was of age to decide for herself, the couple were married and went on their way rejoicing.

A philosopher writes to a tailor who has failed to get ready his wedding suit: "It was no serious disappointment, only I should have married if I had received the goods." That man will never be seriously disappointed.

A bridge to span the Niagara at Buffalo is about to be built. Two millions and a half are pledged for the work. That amount ought to build a bridge of size.

Gail Hamilton says one can be daughter, sister, friend, without impairment of one's sagacity; but it is a dreadful endorsement of a man to marry him.

Sam Slick says he knew a man down East, whose feet were so big that he had to pull his pantaloons over his head.

A flirt is like a dipper attached to a hydrant. Every one is at liberty to drink from it, but no one desires to carry it away.

Union State Convention.

The citizens of Maine, who support the National Administration of Andrew Johnson, and the State Administration of Samuel Cony, are invited to send delegates to a State Convention, to be held at

PORTLAND, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 10TH, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the Union men of Maine at the ensuing State election.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town and plantation shall be entitled to one delegate, and one delegate additional for every twenty-five votes cast for Gov. Cony last September, and one for a fraction of forty votes.

Union State Convention.
The citizens of Oxford County, who support the National and State Administrations, are invited to send delegates to a Convention, to be held in the Court House, Paris Hill.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF AUG. 1865, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Senate, County Commissioner and County Treasurer to be supported by the Union men of Oxford County, at the next State election. Also to transact any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

Each town and plantation is entitled to send one delegate, and an additional delegate for every hundred inhabitants. A fraction of over two hundred entitles a town to an additional delegate.

The several towns will be entitled to delegates as follows: Albany 2; Andover 2; Bethel 2; Brownfield 4; Buckfield 2; Byron 2; Canton 4; Dixfield 4; Denmark 4; Fryeburg 5; Franklin Plantation 2; Greenwood 2; Harpsburg 2; Hiram 2; Litchfield 2; Lyman 2; Madison 2; Norway 2; Oxford 4; Paris 4; Peru 4; Porter 4; Roxbury 2; Rumford 4; Skowhegan 2; Sumner 2; Sweden 2; Sweden 2; Upper New 2; Waterford 2; Woodstock 4. And all other towns and plantations in the County, one each.

Per order of THE UNION CO. CO.

July 1865.

Can the Rebels be Trusted?

Evidence accumulates that the rebel leaders who have just emerged from this rebellion, are at heart, rebels still. Having driven the South into revolt, and having by the power of military despotism forced the southern people to drag out a four years' war against the government, it cannot reasonably be expected they will at once be changed into loyal subjects. The war has increased their former hatred and greatly embittered them against the government. They now submit not from choice, but from necessity. They are sullen, morose and full of hatred against the Yankees. By their own folly and madness they have lost their slaves, the property which they had before the war is gone, their old habitations many of them have yielded to the force of military necessity and "gone up," while desolation reigns supreme, where once was thrift and plenty.

The rebel leaders see all this, and in view of these facts can they again be trusted with power and authority under the government? That is a question susceptible of only one answer. Many of these men before the war held high and responsible positions. Some of their number were Governors of States, others were members of Congress, Judges of our Supreme Court, and ministers abroad. To re-instate these rebels is indirectly re-instating the rebellion, and here is the danger.

It is true they would not have it in their power at present, to take up arms against the government, but their disposition and will to do it, would be just as good as it was the day they fired upon Fort Sumter. It is against this spirit of treason and rebellion that we have been contending for the last four years. The overt acts of the rebels have been the legitimate fruits of the spirit of insubordination in the South. Having expended three billions of money directly, and as much more indirectly, and having given the lives of hundreds of thousands of our best young men to conquer the combined treason of the rebels, shall we again, within a few months of the winding up of the bloody drama, inaugurate a condition of things that will, if not checked, at some future day plunge this nation into another terrible civil war? Is that the part of wisdom?

We greatly fear that some of the Provisional governments in the rebel states, established by President Johnson, are composed too much of the rebel element. In Mississippi and some of the other rebel States, many of the old rebel state officers have been re-instated under the Provisional Governors appointed by the President. This may be good policy and work out satisfactory results in the end, but we can't see it. So far as the thing has been tried, these rebel functionaries have in a majority of cases, shown the same vindictive spirit they did before and during the war. Hatred of the negroes and yankees, seems to be with them the ruling passion. They look upon both as their old enemies. They understand full well that the "aid and comfort" we received from their slaves enabled us to conquer them; and the idea that this class of persons should be enfranchised, and clothed with anything like civil rights, is perfectly awful. Hence it is that they persecute these loyal men in every possible way; and while they are compelled to admit that slavery is dead, they would indirectly revive it under other forms of servitude. If harmony and good government can grow out of the re-instatement of the rebels in the conquered States, we should rejoice as much as at any one. The experiment thus far, has not proved very flattering to the advocate of this policy. In principle it is certainly wrong, and it is only on

the ground of policy that it can be tolerated. If in this it proves a failure, we know of no good reason that can justify it.

Qualification of Voters.

We hear the argument used almost every day, that the negroes should not vote because they are ignorant, because many of the race cannot read and write. It may be a question how far intelligence and education should be made a requisite qualification to enable a man to exercise the right of suffrage. There are different opinions about this matter. Some contend that no man should vote who cannot read and write, others contend for a property qualification. The question arises, why apply these tests to a man simply because the Almighty made him with a black skin? Take the case of the negroes and the poor whites of the South. All acquainted with the two classes admit the negroes are the most intelligent of the two, and we all know they are the more loyal. Then again, like the great body of the Catholic Irish in this country, (for a Protestant Irishman is generally both intelligent and loyal,) and how much are they in advance of the negro? In loyalty they are a great way behind them, and in point of intelligence but little, if any ahead. Is it more safe to entrust the ballot to the ignorant foreigner, who is but the tool of some designing person, or to the negro who almost universally acknowledges his allegiance to God and his country? There is no principle by which tests can be applied to the negro, that does not apply with equal force to the whites. And here the whole argument so often made use of against negro suffrage, falls to the ground. If we make a man's complexion or color a test qualification in conferring the right of suffrage, we plunge into trouble at once, for it is a notorious fact that there are white men among the blacks and black men among the whites. There should be but one rule, and that the one laid down in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are born into the world free and equal, and possessed of certain inalienable rights." With this for our guide we do justice to all.

ATTORCIOUS. Perley telegraphs the Boston Journal the following shocking story: "An atrocious case, illustrative of slaveholding barbarism was told by a crippled negro who appeared at the office of the Freedmen's Bureau to-day asking for relief. This colored man says he was formerly free and working for wages in Maryland across the Eastern Branch. He went South in 1847 with a Dr. Lee, for whom he had been working, persuaded by spurious promises of higher pay, going first to Athens, Georgia, afterward to Knoxville, Tenn., where Dr. Lee for a time kept the Knoxville hotel, and subsequently removing to Jonesboro'. Receiving wages at first, he was at length held and treated as a slave. In the winter of 1863, Dr. Lee hired him out to rebel Post Quartermaster at Jonesboro'. After remaining eight or ten months he attempted to escape to the lines of the National forces. He got 29 miles away, but was captured and taken back, when this rebel quartermaster took him to Surgeon Williams, in charge of the rebel hospital there, and ordered him to cut off his feet and hands, to prevent, as he said, his attempting to run away again. The doctor partially complied, amputating both legs just above the ankle. He left the stumps undressed over night, but finding him alive the next day, said: 'What, you nigger! are you alive yet? I intended to kill you!' He then had him placed in an ambulance and taken to the hut of an old colored man, where he remained until our troops compelled the place. This colored man brings vouchers from white people corroborative of his statements, which are believed by officers of the Bureau."

THE CASE OF MR. WALTON. A second Council was held in Portland, last week, to consider the propriety of installing Rev. Mr. Walton, as pastor of the Third Parish Church. After a lengthy examination the Council voted not to install,—the clergyman present voting, a majority in favor; and the lay delegates, a majority against. From a report in the Star, it appears that the objection to the candidate arises from the fact that he is not decided in his own mind whether the wicked will suffer eternal punishment or be finally annihilated. This is qualified by the statement that he never advances this thought in his discourses; but speaks always of the condition of such in the language of the bible. It will be remembered that a Council convened last year reached the same conclusion with greater unanimity; but notwithstanding the Society has adhered to the minister of its choice. We now learn from the Press, that last Sabbath, Mr. Walton resigned his pastoral connection with that parish.

The export of specie from the United States, up to July 29, is twelve and one-half millions less, than during the corresponding months last year.

The Summit and Tip Top houses, on Mt. Washington, have been enlarged and rebuilt, this season. There is now accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five guests, with rooms, on the mountain.

President Johnson has been taking another excursion for the benefit of his health. The rest was of great benefit, but his health is not yet completely restored.

At a trial of mowing machines just closed in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., it was found that the drawing power required was about two hundred and fifty pounds.

Movements of the Lieutenant-General.

Lieut-General Grant arrived in Boston, last Monday, and immediately the denizens of that city set about entertaining the hero, in a manner becoming to his eminent worth. After breakfast, he was driven about the city by the Mayor, visited the Navy Yard, and other points of interest, and afterward had a public reception at Faneuil Hall. The old Cradle of Liberty was found too small to accommodate even a fraction of the immense crowd assembled, and many devices were resorted to to reach the second-story windows to gain a peep inside. The crowd shook hands with the General to the limit of human endurance, and then he left the Hall, to be greeted by the hosts outside, to whom he bowed acknowledgements. He left Boston, by special train for Portland at 8 1/2 A. M. Tuesday. The Bostonians claim for him a more enthusiastic reception than has been accorded in many cities, and we think with reason.

The General reached Portland about noon on Tuesday, and proceeded immediately to the Preble House, where the party partook of dinner. In the evening they drove about town, and after dark the General showed himself upon the balcony, and was serenaded by the 17th U. S. Band. Wednesday morning there was a public reception at City Hall, and in the afternoon he visited Brunswick. Thursday he was to visit Augusta; Friday morning an excursion in Portland harbor was planned; and Friday afternoon he will go to the White Mountains. An effort will be made to have him stop a few moments at South Paris, so the people may have a look at him.

THE NEW ERA. We are indebted to Capt. Whitmarsh for copies of the New Era, published at Darlington, S. C. This town is the headquarters of Gen. Beal, who is in command of the Military District of East South Carolina. We notice that Major Gould is Provost Judge, and Capt. Whitmarsh Provost-Marshal of the second sub-district. Among the advertisements we find several signed Blake & Thompson, names that will be readily recognized in this vicinity. We notice that Gen. Beal is pretty sharp in dealing with planters who do not adapt themselves to the new order of things. If they will not work the land themselves, he puts men on who will work it. An order for 4th of July requires a salute of one hundred guns, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. A correspondent at North Jay says six students from Oxford County were in attendance at the Spring Term of the State Normal School. We are glad to hear that this was the case. At the examination by the Committee of the Executive Council, there were no Oxford County scholars present, and none were named in the Catalogue, and it was upon this evidence that we based the item. Our correspondent expresses himself pleased with the appointment of Mr. Gage. Of the six above named, two were from Byron, two from Canton, one from Hanover, and one from Lovell.

Major General Turner has issued an order suspending the recently elected Richmond officials. He says the issue was made up distinctly between those who opposed the government, and against those who had been engaged in its defence, and that men had been excluded from the polls for having served in the Union army, while none were so excluded who had been in the rebel army. With one exception, all officers are forbidden to enter upon the duties.

Saturday afternoon, it required the regular coach and two passenger wagons, to bring from the station the passengers from Portland to this place, that afternoon. Another extra was loaded down with baggage. This in addition to the conveyers by the morning train, and two families who came by private conveyance. The amount of company flocking from the city this summer seems to be governed only by the possibility of finding rooms.

The Portland people are again talking about finishing Wood's Hotel. The mirrors were sold by auction the other day, which looks as though it will end in talk. We visited a sprightly Wisconsin city recently, about half the size of Portland, and not one-fourth the natural advantages, that maintains two hotels, each of which we estimated to be larger than the one the Portlanders can't raise the wind to finish.

NORWAY DISTRICT. By reference to our files we find that by the appointment made in 1861, Norway was entitled to the candidate in 1861, 1864, 1866, 1869, and 1870. Oxford in 1862, 1863, and 1868. Greenwood in 1863 and 1867. As our files have been consulted for the record, we republish the assignment.

PICKPOCKETS. These gentlemen plied their vocation with good success, at the reception of Gen. Grant. Two were arrested, and in their possession were found many pocket-books, one of which contained \$25 and valuable papers was recognized by Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, as his property.

UNION CRUISE. In Paris, at the Town House, Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for the selection of Delegates to the State and County Conventions.

FULL. We noticed the other day, on John Fowler's nine passenger coach, fourteen passengers outside. A comfortable load for warm weather.

Bethel Items.

The village at Bethel Hill was thrown into some excitement last Saturday. A stranger arrived in the cars Friday afternoon, and enquired for work. On going to the Chandler House he registered his name as John Day of Montreal. He said he had only five cents in money, and desired to lodge in the stable. Mr. Chandler gave him his supper and lodging. He did not make his appearance the next morning, and on visiting his room, he had vacated it, leaving all his clothing which he wore. In his pocket were found his wallet containing the five cents, an ambrotype of his wife and two children, a night key and three letters. One, probably written by him in January, 1864, was dated at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, and directed to his wife, and signed C. W. Ballou. Another from his wife, Bridget, was dated at Wrentham. Another letter was also directed to him from North Attleboro, Vt. Thinking he might have committed suicide, the mill pond was drawn off on Saturday, but without any clue to him. On Sunday, parties of citizens searched for him in different directions, when his body was found in the Androscoggin river, a short distance below Barker's Ferry. The man was evidently laboring under mental aberration.

The Summer Boarding Houses and Hotels are now about full.

The hay crop is very abundant. Every-body seems to have enough.

The Universalist Society have secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Gunnison, to supply their pulpit the present season.

Lieut. Enosh Foster has recently graduated at the Law School in Albany, N. Y., and is about opening an office in this village.

The new block of stores now going up on the site of the recent fire is up and nearly covered. When finished it will add much to the appearance of the village.

Mr. Lovejoy, the late hotel landlord of the Bethel House, has removed to Gray Corner, where he has opened a Hotel. We can assure our Cumberland County friends that he knows how to keep a good hotel.

Mr. Johnson has remodelled his Photographic Rooms on Main Street, and introduced new apparatus, so that he makes people who patronize him surprised at their own good looks by the nicely finished pictures which he executes.

Mr. J. T. Chapman after having drummed all the way around the States, has fitted up a fine suit of rooms for a restaurant. His ice-creams are most delicious as we know from experience, and the neatness and good order everywhere manifest, bespeak for him a plenty of customers.

Mr. A. P. Kames, Route Mail Agent on the G. T. Railroad says that the labors of his office have increased very much since the change in the Post Office regulations. On some days he has had 20 bundles of mail matter to be sorted over between Portland and Yarmouth, a distance of 12 miles. A third route agent has been lately appointed, giving the agents four weeks of service and two weeks of rest, alternately.

THE POINT YIELDED. A note from Col. Litcher, to Hon. Sidney Perham, says the Provost-Marshal General has ordered a credit of 278 men to the second district. This substantially fills our quota, and ends the vexatious dispute between the people and the authorities that has existed for so long a time. But for the timely suspension of the draft, an expense of about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars would have been entailed upon this District, by the wrongful raising of those men.

John H. Sarratt, has been arrested in Texas, and has arrived in Philadelphia, on his way to Washington, heavily manacled and under a strong guard. Just in season to be hung with Jeff Davis.

Paymaster Mann, of Gorham, has learned that his brother, Geo. H. Mann, who formerly resided in Louisiana, entered the rebel army, and during the siege of Vicksburg, was literally blown in pieces, by the explosion of a quantity of ammunition that he was removing.

The Press says Gen. Butler has given Waterville College \$1000 to found a scholarship. The General is a graduate of that institution.

The papers all say that Oxford County farmers are contracting to deliver potatoes this fall for 20 cents per bushel. We think there must be some mistake about this.

Good. Somebody has given Mrs. Littlefield a bushel of blueberries. He has plenty of room to stow them away, and look about for more.

The Clarion says the Spanish buck "Billy," owned by J. Nye, Esq., of Waterville, sheared 29 1/2 lbs. of wool. It was the growth of 11 1/2 months.

Mr. D. C. Chase, of Canton, has contracted to run the mail and stage line between Sumner and Dixfield, and has added what it has long needed to make it popular, a good four-horse team and a nice passenger coach.

A smuggler named Adams, who had been arrested at Island Pond, Vt., slipped away from the officer having him in charge, at Derby line, the other day, and took a running start for Canada. The officer followed close behind, but the smuggler crossed the Canada line ahead of him, and so gained his liberty.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Our Duty to the Disabled Soldier.

The private soldier, who voluntarily left the comforts of the home circle, and enlisted in the armies of the Union, to defend the common country in the hour of its great peril, is entitled to the lasting gratitude of all patriotic citizens—more especially he who has returned from the wars, crippled by wounds, or disabled by exposure in the poisonous swamps and savannas of the South. And not only is he entitled to the gratitude and the warmest sympathy of his countrymen, but he should be assisted in all his honest effort to obtain for himself the necessities and comforts of life, to make the remainder of his days as pleasant as possible with his disabled or maimed condition. There is hardly a neighborhood in the State which has not within its limits, more or less of these returned veterans, and we doubt not it will be a pleasure to those of our people who remained at home in ease and security, while these heroes formed as it were, a wall of fire between us and the rebel hosts, to aid and assist them to the extent of their means.

But a very different spirit was recently manifested in a neighboring town, which we will not call by name, believing it to be an isolated case.

A mere boy, the fourth from the same family who had enlisted and gone down to the war, was severely wounded, in the terrible fight south of Petersburg, for the possession of the Weldon Railroad, and after months of severe suffering in the Hospital, he was discharged from the service, and came home maimed for life. His parents were poor, and it would seem that one in his circumstances should have found a little sunshine in every one's face, but the sequel will show.

He invested the small sum of money he had received from the government, in such articles as he could sell and realize a profit, for his support, and opened a little shop for that purpose. But there was a certain Shylock in town who held a demand against the young man's father, and who with hungry eyes had long been seeking an opportunity to enforce his "bond," and the young man was a minor. So this individual, having fixed his selfish eyes upon the young soldier's stock in trade, sent the ministers of the law to close up his shop, and not until the last farthing was paid, would he remove his hands and let the young man go on. The result is the young man's business is broken up and he is thrown out of employment.

We have often heard this same Shylock talk patriotically about sustaining the Government, and how much we owe to the soldiers, but that was when the war was fearfully raging, and his craven soul shrunk from the prospect of going to the battlefield himself. But the aspect of affairs have materially changed. The war is over; he no longer dreads the draft, and now his "bond" must be enforced. Yet this man has prospered in business, has amassed wealth, and is a bright and shining light in the church.

But we are fain to believe this to be an isolated case, and that toward our returned soldiers, our people understand their duty, and will not be slow in performing it.

DELTA.

SEVEN-THIRTIES. Although the general subscription to this Loan is closed the notes are still in the market to some extent. Subscriptions will be received at this office till about the 12th of August, and possibly later than that time.

Probably twelve to fifteen thousand dollars will be distributed in this County, within this month, as interest on the Seven-Thirty Loan. Every dollar gone out for these securities will bring two back, in due time.

A VETERAN. Mr. Jacob Whitman of Greenwood, aged 80 years, has cut and put in his barn, this year, with the assistance of a lad of 15, twenty-five tons of hay. This is smart work for an old gentleman.

IN A BAD FIX. A number of Federal appointees in Southern States have been unable to execute their bonds and to take the required oath that they have never voluntarily borne arms or given aid and counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility against the United States, and have not yielded a voluntary support to the late rebel government, &c.

General Howard and General Chamberlain were present at the Commencement exercises in Brunswick this week. Gen. Howard is at present visiting his family in Augusta.

The Lewiston Journal says the Second District in this State bears the palm in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, and with perhaps one or two exceptions of districts in Massachusetts, pays the most tax on boots and shoes of any District in the United States.

Bowdoin College has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Gen. Grant. It should by some means cancel the similar degree conferred on Jeff Davis, a few years ago.

The Herald correspondence says an order has been issued for the muster out of troops in the Charleston Department.

We learn from the Bangor papers that Prof. Harris, of the Bangor Seminary has declined the Professorship in the Theological Department of Yale College, lately tendered him.

THE RIGHTS OF FREEDMEN.

General Howard's bureau has just received information of an important transaction in Mississippi. It appears that a man named Jackson, shot a colored man in his cotton field, in Washington county, and after waiting vainly two weeks for the civil authorities, established by Governor Sharkey, to take the matter in hand, Colonel Thomas, the Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for that district arrested Jackson and committed him to jail to await trial by military commission. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and Col. Thomas telegraphed to Washington for instructions. The Sheriff, not readily finding the Colonel when he went to serve the writ, an effort was made to rescue Jackson, which was frustrated by the guards. The instructions from this city soon reached Colonel Thomas, who, in pursuance of orders from the President, declined to deliver Jackson over to the civil authorities, and his trial is now in progress before a military commission. This statement probably indicates the course to be pursued throughout the South, whenever the civil officers ignore the rights of the freedmen.

[Advertiser.]

A young man from Worcester, a private in the 57th Regiment, in the battle of Cold Harbor, a year ago, was hit by a ball in the chin, which badly fractured the bone, and tore out several teeth. Another ball hit the right shoulder, fractured the shoulder blade, and remains undiscovered. The third ball passed through his abdomen and brought him to a hole, where his body and head could not be seen by the enemy; but his legs being exposed, one ball passed through the calf of his leg, another cut a deep groove through his shin, another cut through the top of the instep, another carried away the next to the great toe. He lay in the hole all day, and was then taken prisoner and starved for several months, yet this young man is now in Worcester, erect and in good health and not perceptibly lame. His name is E. P. Rockwood. [Ex.]

WHITE MOUNTAIN BANK. At the recent term of the Supreme Judicial Court we understand that a somewhat different arrangement was made regarding the affairs of this institution. John Farr, Esq., of Littleton, was made Assignee, and William H. Cummings of Lisbon, Commissioner. All claims, including bills, are to be presented to said Commissioner within six months from August 1. The order of the Court covering the particulars will soon be issued. An attachment in favor of the bank to a large amount has been effected outside the State on property of the recent Cashier. The injunction was not modified, as was anticipated by the Commissioner, so that the bills of the bank could be received in payment of debts due the institution. Vigorous efforts will be made by all interested to forward the settlement of the affairs of the bank. [Republicans.]

The surgeon's reports show that our armies have suffered greatly from chills and fever which is induced by the miasma and change of climate to which they are exposed. They also find Ayer's Agree Care is an effective remedy for this distemper, and are urging the government to adopt it within the regulations. The Surgeon-General hesitates because it is put up in a proprietary form. However greater convenience to the public, he prefers the physicians of the army should give their own directions for the doses. Whatever professional pride may dictate, he knows as well as we do, that Dr. Ayer's "Care" is an almost perfect antidote for the Ague, and that the soldiers should have the benefit of it, as well as the people.

[Washington (D. C.) Correspondent.]

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING IN BOSTON. We understand that Rev. A. P. Marvin of Wrentham has been granted leave of absence for one year from his pulpit for the purpose entering upon the work of raising \$100,000 to erect a Congregational Building in this city, which shall be a centre and home for all Congregationalists visiting Boston, a place of deposit for the valuable library of the Congregational Library Association, and for all papers and documents of value relating to the denomination. This project has been talked of for some time, and its importance and necessity has been admitted by the leading Congregationalists here and elsewhere. [Boston Journal.]

TWENTY-NINTH MAINE. A letter from Adjutant Gould of the 29th Maine regiment, dated "Darlington, S. C., July 12th," states that there is a good prospect of a speedy return home of the 29th regiment and the 1st Maine battalion.

Gen. Gilmore endorsed on a communication of Gen. Beal—asking for consolidation of the 29th regiment and 1st Maine battalion—the following: "The consolidation cannot take place, as, in all probability these two organizations will soon be mustered out. The muster-out rolls should at once be commenced.

[Portland Press.]

MURDER IN BATH, ME. The Bath Times says that on Monday an Irishman named Arthur Donnelly, aged 78 years, living on a lane running from Water to Washington streets, near South street, deliberately shot his wife, aged 76 years, with a gun loaded with buck-shot, killing her almost instantly.

The Price Current says the exports from the port of Portland last week, amounted to \$16,137.18.

MAINE ITEMS.

A little daughter of Mr. Curtis, three years of age, who resides on Carleton street, fell from a second story window, Sunday, striking on the door steps. She was badly stunned and bruised, but is now doing well. [Portland Argus.]

During the recent anniversary meeting of the Banger Theological Seminary, six of the graduating class—Messrs. Bartlett, Jacobs, Moore, Morgan, Pope and Stevens—were ordained as missionaries, two of them to go to California, the others to Kansas and Iowa.

The new Congregational meeting house at Presque Isle, was dedicated on Sunday July 22d—the sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. Adams.

A Tough Old Fellow. 93 years Libby, of Scarborough, has lived to be 93 years old, notwithstanding he has taken the Eastern Argus for the last sixty years.

[Waterville Mail.]

Very Admiral Farragut and family were at Kittery on Monday. They left for Rye Beach the same day.

A young lady attempted to get upon the train at Kendall's Mills last evening while it was in motion, and fell between the car and the platform. Fortunately a gentleman held her fast until the train passed and she escaped serious accident.

[Whig.]

At 11 o'clock Friday night, fire was found issuing from a small building on the Lewiston Mills Corporation, used as a depository for cotton waste. The building and contents were partially consumed. Loss slight—not over \$200 at most. Spontaneous combustion was undoubtedly the cause of the fire. [Journal.]

DEPORTERS FROM THE DRAFT. Only about seventeen deporters from the draft availed themselves of the pardon offered them in the late President Lincoln's proclamation. The thousands of others still absent are liable to arrest wherever found in this country, and subject to punishment for their offence.

NEW YORK, 24. The conspirators sent to the dry Tortugas when informed of their destination were quite depressed, but on finding a good sea breeze there and the place pleasant than they anticipated they were more resigned. Mudd was assigned to duty as assistant surgeon, Arnold a clerkship, Spangler as carpenter and O'Laughlin what he was fitted for. There are about 500 prisoners there.

The Tribune states that complaint is made that arrived from N. Orleans Sunday night, on the steamer Ashland, were very ill provided for, and very badly treated. Ninety-two of them were ill of fever, and all of them were forced to lie on the decks through every kind of weather. They were without medicines or doctors, and when outside of Sandy Hook the water was cut off, so they suffered intensely.

The New England Agricultural Society will hold their Second Annual Fair at Concord, N. H., on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of September. The sum of eight thousand dollars is offered in premiums. Among the novelties advertised for exhibition is a steam plow invented by a New England mechanic.

The Boston and Maine Railroad Company sold in Boston on Saturday no less than fifteen hundred dollars worth of tickets to White Mountain travelers—being the largest sale ever made in one day for travel in that direction.

Chang and Eng, the famous Siamese twins have escaped the perils of the rebellion, and are to come North to show themselves in order to get a sight at our greenbacks.

A dispatch from Quebec says Sir Charles Tache, premier of the Canadian government, died in that city on Sunday.

Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, late Major General in the Volunteer forces, has been promoted Major General in the regular army, to date from March 30th, for gallant and meritorious services.

At Mechanic Falls, Monday morning, the dew gave the ground a white appearance, but there was no frost, so we are informed by a gentleman who came from that day.

Crowds are collecting at Aspy Bay, to see the great telegraphic cable land. The weather is very fine.

The Boston Transcript says the snow arch in Tucker's ravine has never been more magnificent than now.

The President still continues too ill to receive visitors, and attends to but little public business. His health, however, is gradually improving.

The man arrested in Texas and reported to be Surratt, was engaged in the conspiracy, but bears another name.

The pirate Stonewall is being fitted up to return to the States.

The Oxford Baptist Association will meet at Hebron, on Tuesday, August 28th.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows will meet at Saco on Tuesday, August 8th.

Hon. Joseph Holt is reported to be rusticated at the White Mountains.

The Star says Capt. W. S. Dodge of Oxford has been made a brevet Major.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. As experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedily and permanently relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. He sends for advice mail free of charge. Office, No. 9 Exchange street, Boston, N. B. Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.

Boston, June 22, 1865. 13c

DIED.

In Hospital at Helen Head, July 15, G. B. Boxer, of Paris, aged 41. Co. K, 124th Me. In Summer, July 31, Thaddeus Thompson, aged 70.

In Bangs, July 8, Eben T. Goddard, aged 24. In Bangs, July 23, Chas. A. E. Larkin, aged 22.

WANTED,

FIVE GOOD COAT MAKERS. Apply to E. F. STONE'S.

Fryeburg Academy.

THE FALL TERM of this institution will commence Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1865, and continue Eleven Weeks.

CHARLES D. BARROWS, A. B., Principal. Mr. Barrows has had experience in teaching. The Teachers know him as a sincere and able instructor.

Music and Drawing by competent teachers. D. B. SEWALL, Sec'y Teachers.

Oxford Normal Institute.

THE FALL TERM of this institution will commence on Tuesday, Aug. 22d, 1865, and continue 10 weeks, under the direction of

W. S. STOCKBRIDGE, Agent by Miss SARAH E. HEWETT.

No effort will be spared to make the term pleasant and profitable.

The Normal Method of Instruction will be adopted, and it is intended to be thorough and efficient as can be obtained at any of our institutions of learning.

WEEKLY EXERCISES in Diction and Composition will be required.

A Teacher's class will be formed for the benefit of those desiring to teach.

TEACHING. Primary Department, \$2.50; Common English, 3.00; Higher English, 4.50; Languages, 4.50.

No one will be admitted for less than half a term, and no defunct will be made for absence during the last half of the term.

For particular inquiries of T. Hersey, or Otis C. Holder, South Paris, Hiram's Station, Paris Hill.

Dixfield Village High School.

THE FALL TERM will open on Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 1865, and continue Eleven Weeks, under the instruction of

H. E. HOWARD, Principal. Miss FLORENCE HOWARD, Preceptress.

Mr. M. D. Johnson, Teacher of Penmanship. With special assistance as far as interests of the school may require.

A Normal Class will be formed for the benefit of those desiring to teach. Skill in acquiring and skill in imparting knowledge will be a distinguishing feature of the course.

It is believed that this school offers advantages to those desiring to teach. A Teacher's Association will be organized for the purpose of discussing topics upon the theory and art of teaching. There is a flourishing Library connected with the school. Lectures will be given during the term by the Principal and others.

The village is the most reasonable place. Pupils can be obtained for those wishing to board themselves. The teachers by devoting their time and energy to the interest of the school, hope to secure the good will of the highest mental and moral improvement of each pupil.

TEACHING. Common English, \$2.50; Higher English, 3.00; Languages, 4.50; Music, \$5.00; Penmanship, 1.50; Drawing, 1.50; Ornamental, 2.50; Penmanship and Pen Drawing, 3.50.

No deduction for absence of two weeks. For further particulars address the Principal at Dixfield, July 25th, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss. Taken on execution and will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Register of Probate, in Paris in said County, all the right in equity which Eliza H. Austin has to recover the following described real estate, situated in Paris in said County, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Northernly by land of Bela Farrar and by land of ————, southerly by road leading from Paris Hill to Backfield; westerly by land of America Thayer; and easterly by the town line between Paris and Backfield, and being the same land needed by said Austin by Benjamin F. Barry, by his warranty dated Oxford Registry Book 137, page 418, in which deed reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises.

HORATIO AUSTIN, Sheriff.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

WANTED, FOUR GOOD COAT MAKERS. Apply immediately. D. H. YOUNG, NEWBURY.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT HOWE & BROOKS' WEST PARIS.

Choice Dress Goods, Linen and Cotton, Shawls, Prints, DeLaines, Alpacaes, &c., &c.

WOOLLEN GOODS, FOR GENTS' WEAR.

Room Paper and Window Shades. Boots and Shoes of every description.

GOODS are now selling at such reduced prices, and our motto being to sell at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

We are confident of meeting a very liberal patronage from purchasers.

22c Please call and examine.

PISCATAQUA

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL, \$200,000.

David Fairbanks, Pres't. William Hill, Treas. Stephen W. Ricker, Vice Pres't and Sec'y. FRELAND HOWE, Agent, NORWAY, ME.

J. FRANK RAYNES, HOUSE PAINTER, AND GRAINER.

IN OIL AND DISTEMPER COLORS. All orders addressed to PARIS HILL, will receive prompt attention.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, HIS LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICES, & STATE PAPERS.

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It will be illustrated with 16 splendid engravings. The book will be printed in the best style from new and elegant type, upon fine paper, making an Octavo Volume of 750 pages, and will be nearly as substantially bound.

Get none but Raymond's Life of Lincoln. As it is the most complete work published.

L. J. RUMPLEY, Agent, will call upon you in this vicinity within a short time.

Lewiston Falls Academy.

THIS Institution will enter upon its seventh year, in August, under the management of its present Principal. More than seven hundred students have been in attendance within its past year. The Trustees encourage by its success, and an unimpaired of the demands of the age for educated business men, educated mechanics, men conversant with special reference to the practical application of science and nature, have decided to add to the Academy course two Departments—a Commercial and a Scientific and Industrial Department.

The design of this course is to furnish young men with such instruction as will enable them to engage at once in any branch of commercial business. It will maintain the Theoretical and Practical Science suitable for Bankers, Business Officers, Telegraphing, Penmanship, Book-Keeping, &c., have been engaged in the New York Book.

Competent and experienced teachers have been engaged, and money will be added as the expenses of this department shall require. It is intended to furnish instruction equal to that obtained in the best Commercial Colleges. One can easily perceive the advantages which may be derived from the connection in this department with the Academy, where a thorough knowledge of the Modern Languages can be obtained in a knowledge indispensable to the business men in many parts of our Union.

THE BRANCHES TAUGHT. Are Book-keeping in all its forms; Commercial Law; Commercial Arithmetic; Business Correspondence; Telegraphing; Penmanship; Photography, &c.

USEFUL FACILITIES. Are offered to ladies desiring to pursue Penmanship and Book-keeping. There will be a course of Lectures on Commercial Law by gentlemen not eminent in the legal profession. Rooms open day and evening.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT. The studies of this course will occupy two years, and include instruction by lectures in those branches of the Science of Mathematics and taken up in the Academy Course; Logical, Mechanical Drawing; Architectural Drawing; Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective; Astronomy; Navigation; Levelling; Mechanics; Location of Roads; Calculus; Estimation and Landmarking; Construction of Roads; Strength of Materials; Bridge Construction; Mechanics of Machinery and Engineering; Machinery; Steam, Cutting, Geology; Mineralogy; the French and German Languages, and History. Instruction will also be given in Lectures in Physical Geography, Logical and Political Economy.

As much time will be given to field-work as the course, Surveying's Transit and Engineer's Level, as the arrangement of studies will permit. The studies of the Fall Term (first of the month), are Arithmetic, Geometry, Surveying, Geometrical Drawing, and French.

TEACHING. Full Commercial Course. Payable in advance, entitling the student to the privilege of consulting all the books in the department at any time after the payment, \$45.00. Penmanship, twenty lessons, 2.00.

ACADEMIC COURSE. Common English Branches, per term, 5.50; Higher English Branches, per term, 6.00; Languages, per term, 6.50; Scientific and Industrial Course, per term 6.50; Music with use of instrument per term, 17.00; Penmanship and Drawing, from 2.00 to 10.00.

Board in families, per week including room, from 1.00 to 2.00.

Full Term addresses of the Principal, W. T. WESTER, Auburn, Maine.

CALENDAR. Full Term commences Monday, August 28th 1865.

Winter Term commences Monday, November 20th, 1865.

Spring Term commences February 1st 1866.

Summer Term commences May 7th, 1866.

SAHIB MORILL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees, Auburn, July 18th, 1865.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE. We having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to examine the claims of the estate of Elizabeth H. Carter, late of Hebron in said County, deceased, give notice that six months from the third Tuesday in June, 1865, have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the claims assigned and at the dwelling house of Sharon Robinson in Saxtons, on the first Monday in September and October, at 10 o'clock A.M., on each of said days.

NOAH PRINCE, SHARON ROBINSON, Com'rs. July 28, 1865.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Trial Justice Court, held at the office of S. F. Gibson, Esq., in Bethel, July 15, A. D. 1865.

Miguel Mason vs. Jesse Barker. And notice is appearing to said Trial Justice that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State and has no agent, agent or attorney there, and that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit. It is ordered by the said Trial Justice that the said plaintiff notify the said defendant of the pendency of this suit by causing an abstract of the writ, with this Order of said Trial Justice thereon, to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in said County, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the second day of September, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A.M., at which time the said Trial Justice will hold a court at the office of S. F. Gibson, Esq., in Bethel, to the end that the said defendant may then and there appear and show cause if any he has why judgment should not be rendered against him, and execution issued accordingly.

ELIAS M. CARTER, Trial Justice.

(Abstract of plaintiff's writ.) In a plea of the case for the said defendant at said Bethel on the day of the purchase of this writ, being indicated by the plaintiff in the sum of nine dollars and five cents, according to the account annexed.

Date of writ, July 31, 1865—returnable July 15th, 1865. Addition, \$20.

S. F. Gibson, Esq., Bethel, Atty to plaintiff. A true copy of this Order of said Trial Justice with abstract of the writ.

RSCC. Attest: E. M. CARTER, Trial Justice.

GUARDIAN'S SALE. By virtue of License from the Probate Court of said County of Oxford, the undersigned, Frank B. Hamilton, an orphan and heir of the late Frances I. Hamilton of Denmark, will sell at public or private sale in Denmark, on the premises, on the 12th day of September, 1865, at 10 o'clock, P. M., all the right and title of said heirs in the property of the late F. I. Hamilton, at the time of her decease, commonly known as the Brackett farm.

Denmark, July 21st, 1865. A. F. MERRILL.

GREENWOOD, July 23, 1865. THIS certifies that I have this day given my son, Oliver G. Bryant, his time to me and to trade for himself during his minority; and I shall continue to his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting, after this date.

RSCC. Attest: DUSTIN BRYANT. Witnesses—H. C. Davis.

The Subscribes hereby give public notice that the said hereby appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM F. SOFER late of Hebron, in said County, deceased, by giving bond to the said County, do hereby request all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to July 18, 1865. DANIEL DAVIS, Tutor.

The subscribers hereby give public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate within and to the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator of the will annexed of the estate of

ANDREW TYLER late of Brunswick, in said County, deceased, by giving bond to the said County, do hereby request all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to July 18, 1865. HEROS F. CLEAVES.

The subscribers hereby give public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the will annexed of the estate of

JACOB F. HOWE late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, by giving bond to the said County, do hereby request all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to July 18, 1865. FRELAND HOWE.

The subscribers hereby give public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ASAH W. CHILDS late of Cannon, in said County, deceased, by giving bond to the said County, do hereby request all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to July 18, 1865. WEALTHY A. CHILDS.

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

ON the petition of DANIEL S. WARREN, a creditor of Cyrus S. Peabody late of Canton in said County, deceased, asking that administration of said estate may be granted to E. G. Harlow of Dixfield.

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed in Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be granted.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County, at Paris, this 22d day of July, 1865.

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

A Noble Serpene is better than a Slow Shilling.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!

MISS L. J. BROCK & CO., (Successors of Miss M. C. Fairbanks.) Are to dispose of their present stock of

Millinery & Fancy Goods AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To make room for a New Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Caps & Flowers at Cost.

Gloves and Hosiery at Reduced Prices! Handkerchiefs, Plain and Embroidered, cheap!

DRESS TRIMMINGS, at all prices, from 40c to 30c a yard.

DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS of all Colors and sizes.

Also, a few of those OLD LADIES' CAPS.

Miss W. L. NEWELL, who has had charge of the Millinery Department, is to remain with us.

We would solicit the patronage of Miss Fairbanks' old customers, hoping to suit all in our line of business.

L. J. BROCK & CO. FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

G. W. PROCTOR, Manufacturer and Dealer in

Looking-Glasses, PORTRAIT AND Picture Frames, Saco Falls, Me.

INTERNAL REVENUE NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Assessment of Internal Revenue Taxes in the Second Collection District of Maine, for May, 1865, has been committed to me for collection, and said taxes are due and will be received at the place hereinafter specified.

Those assessed in Androscoggin County will be received at its office in Lewiston, from the 10th of August, 1865, to the 15th of said month, inclusive.

Those assessed in Sagadahoc County, at the office in Rank Block, over First National Bank of Bath, on the 15th and 16th days of August, 1865.

Those assessed within and for the County of Franklin, by Deputy Collector, at the Bethel Post Office, at the office of Hon. Hannibal Belcher in Farmington, from the 10th of August, 1865, to the 26th of said month, inclusive.

Those assessed within and for the County of Oxford, Deputy Collector (Smithy Walker, at his office in Rumford, on the 10th and 12th of August, 1865; at Carpenter's hotel, Norway, on the 21st, and at Bowditch's hotel, Fryeburg, on the 23d of August, 1865.

S. S. LYFORD, Collector, of Second Collection District of Maine, Lewiston, July 25, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. The undersigned, administrator, upon the estate of Newton Swift, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, hereby gives public notice that by virtue of a license of the Probate Court in and for said County, obtained at the term thereof held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1865, he will sell at public auction, at the Bethel Post Office, on the 10th of September, the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1865, at two of the clock in the afternoon, the following named real estate, belonging to the estate of said Swift, to-wit: one fourth of an acre of land, situated on Bethel Hill, adjoining the Galen Holt estate, and known as the Swift garden lot; also one-half in common and undivided of the Brown estate, situated on a depot street so called, consisting of about one fourth of an acre of land with the buildings thereon. That in payment of said license, she will sell at the Junction Swift estate, at Saco's Corner in Norway in said County, on Monday, the eighth day of September next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, all the real estate situated in said Norway belonging to said estate, to-wit: one-half in common and undivided of the Jonathan Swift estate, consisting of the buildings, tillage, pasturing and woodland connected therewith, also, three-fourths as aforesaid of the Jonathan Swift mill privileges, consisting of a part of the waterfalls, part of the sawmill in the third range in Cummings' Gore in said Norway; also three fourths as aforesaid of a part of the Jonathan Swift mill privileges, and being a part of the mill numbered six in said Gore, in said Norway. The last named premises are subject to the right of dower in favor of the wife of said Swift.

Also three eighths as aforesaid of about two acres of land with a small one story house thereon, and occupied by Holey Shed for several years, also one-half as aforesaid of lot of land No. 17, situated in Lewiston in said County, also the interest belonging to said estate in about three three acres of the eastwardly end or part of Lot No. 61 in said Grant in said Norway. The above sales will include her right of dower in all of the above described named real estate.

BETSEY K. SWIFT. Bethel, July 21, 1865.

Hebron Academy.

THE FALL TERM of the 61st year of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 5th, and continue eleven weeks.

A. C. HARRICK, A. M., Principal, Miss S. C. Bailey, Preceptress.

A Music Teacher upon his fifth year as Principal of the Academy. Mr. H. has, during two years in the School, won a reputation as a superior teacher.

Scholars will be asked to do right. Students will abstain from the use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks; retire at ten o'clock, and attend church on the Sabbath.

Lectures and Disquisitions will be given. Also, compositions written.

TEACHING. Common English, \$3.50; Higher English and Languages, \$4.50—40 or 50 cents per week. No deduction for an absence of two weeks except for sickness.

Board, \$2.00 per week. Wood and lights extra. Root about 20c per week. Rooms from 25 to 50c per week.

