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MISCELLANY.

A KINGDOM WITHOUT A KING.

Lichtenstein is the name of the smallest principality in the great German "Vaterland," and this has hitherto been the most remarkable thing that could be said about it, for in the great political world it has as yet played no part. It appears, however, that its time has now arrived; and for the benefit of those who might receive this bit of intelligence with a sceptical smile, I subjoin a few words of explanation.

In order fully to appreciate this important question, it will be necessary to commence by going back into the past—if not so far as to the Flood, at least to some part of the twelfth century.

It will not do to believe that the Lichtensteins are people of vulgar extraction. True, their ancestors hardly anticipated that the house of Lichtenstein would ever be reckoned among the reigning families of Europe; but this did not affect the nobleness of their quarters. The founder of the house was a lively and enterprising Lombard, and related to the Este family. He went to Germany with the object of making his fortune, and there he married, 1445 A. D., a little princess of the house of Schwaben. They had not the slightest fraction of a principality, but they had plenty of children to educate and provide for.

Their fortune was not very large, but in his quality of Lombard, the father exercised the lucrative business of a usurer, whenever the occasion presented itself. The sovereigns of those times were often in want of money, and our Lombard supplied them with this article, proper security being forthcoming. When the time of restitution arrived, it was not always convenient to the debtors to pay in cash, and the affair was therefore generally settled by means of small pieces of land, titles, or privileges. The Lichtensteins soon became allied to the greatest German families. In the year 1614, the Emperor Matthias ceded to them, in settlement of their pecuniary claims, the principality of Troppau, in Silesia. Ten years later, the Emperor Ferdinand II. added to their possessions the principality of Jagendorf. Then they obtained the title of "Prince of the Holy Roman Empire;" and by this time they had purchased the districts of Vadutz and Schellenberg, on the borders of the Rhine, and close to the Swiss frontier. These possessions form the actual principality of Lichtenstein, which has the small town of Vadutz for its capital.

The Congress of Vienna—contrary to its principles of mediation—resolved, from reasons which we abstain from investigating, to maintain Lichtenstein as a sovereign and independent State, and gave it an entire vote in the German Confederation.

In return for these advantages, Lichtenstein had to provide a contingent of ninety men and one drummer to the Federal army. It is important not to lose sight of these ninety men and one drummer, for they play a principal part in the impending question. The subjects of the principality of Lichtenstein, according to the last census, numbered 7160; they are clever people, of a peaceable disposition, but impressed with no particular awe for authorities. They even have a slight taint of independence, undoubtedly owing to the close vicinity of Switzerland.

A year had scarcely elapsed before the remodelling of the map of Europe by the Congress of Vienna, when the inhabitants of Lichtenstein addressed themselves to their sovereign, John I., and declared with rustic frankness, that they had no objection to being ruled by him, since the Congress had decided it so; but that they found it entirely superfluous to pay any civil list; besides, they were too few in number to contribute every year ninety men and one drummer to the Federal army. Prince John was an excellent man, and, moreover, he was immensely rich. He informed his subjects that he could do very well without any civil list; and as for the Federal contingent, he concluded a convention with the Austrian government, by which the latter undertook to furnish it together with its own. With this the loyal subjects declared themselves satisfied; and everything went on well until the year 1836, when Prince Aloysius I. ascended the throne. In the meantime, the natives of Lichtenstein had made various reflections. The conclusions arrived at were: that a prince, even if paid nothing, entails sundry expenses on the country where he is reigning; festivals have to be given, as well as solemn audiences, illuminations, fireworks, &c.

Accordingly, they sent a deputation to their new lord and master, and made it obvious to him that he must indemnify the country for all expenses of the despotism allowed to. Aloysius I. was as excellent a monarch as his predecessor; he admitted the claims of his subjects, and made an agreement with them concerning an annual indemnity, which he paid with exemplary regularity.

The Lichtensteins had now attained

the object of their wishes; they led an existence entirely ideal. They occupied a position unique in Europe, nay, in the whole world; for, instead of paying for government, they actually were paid for submission to it. It would now be supposed that nothing in future could disturb the good understanding existing between prince and people. But alas! that the old saying should here find its application—namely, that he who has got yellow hair, wants it also to be curled.

John II. became Prince of Lichtenstein. One fine morning he said to himself, "Since I have no civil list, nay, since I, contrary to all established usages, pay a tribute to my subjects, I ought at least to have full liberty to live according to my tastes. This small capital is a bore. I have plenty of money; I will set out for Vienna!" No sooner said than done. John II. built a magnificent palace in the capital of Austria, and there he lived in a luxurious style. The government of the principality he intrusted to a minister, with whom he corresponded. But when were those stupid Lichtensteins to be satisfied? They put their heads together, and resolved to send a deputation to their supreme master in Vienna; and one particular morning, just as the prince had got out of bed, a dozen of the most distinguished among his subjects made their appearance. After the customary reverences and ceremonies, the deputation put forth its request with becoming solemnity, expressing itself somewhat to the following effect: "We don't pay your Serene Highness any civil list; on the contrary, your Serene Highness pays an annual indemnity to us. But your Serene Highness is in possession of a large fortune, and spends it in a royal manner, by the which formerly your principality benefited. If, now, your Serene Highness continues to reside in Vienna, you inflict a serious loss upon your subjects; and it appears therefore to us but just that you should in future inhabit at least six months of the year your own capital."

Several demands of a political nature were appended to this petition. Moreover, a brand new constitution, with a parliament of fifteen members, whom he promised to pay out of his own pocket.

But what about the ninety men and the drummer? Well, now the difficulty arises, for they are exactly the cause of the present dispute.

Austria having long furnished this contingent, sent, some time ago, a bill of the resulting expenses to the prince. But the prince thought that, as he had renounced his claims to a civil list, and even paid his subjects a round sum every year, it could be no very heavy burden for the said subjects to pay their own Federal contingent. This the Lichtensteins obstinately refuse to do; the prince, on the other side, tired of so much trouble, has expressed his intention to abdicate, and to cede his dominions to Austria. But against this scheme his people protest most energetically—they would rather belong to Switzerland. Besides, if Austria annexes Lichtenstein, then Prussia will regard the transaction with an envious eye. The prince will neither pay nor govern. Such is the present state of things, of which nobody can predict the end.

CURE FOR A FOUL MOUTH. When the cucumber was near their home, little Stephen loved to go with his father, who was an officer, to see the tents, the drill, and to hear the music. He was much about the camp, and learned even to beat a tattoo upon the drum. One day the General came up and used some very profane words. The child knew the language was wicked, and said to the General, "Sir, it is wrong to use such words as you do." After a little while the General swore again. "Oh, sir," said the little one, "it would not do for you to be my mamma's little boy." "Why not, my chap?" "Because, sir, if she should hear you say wicked words, she would wash your mouth out with soap and charcoal."

A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition for divorce in the court on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The court, who was an old bachelor, would not admit the plea because every man would be liable to the same imputation who gets married.

A STATUE WEEPING BY STEAM. The Florence correspondent of the Independent Bells says that a singular discovery has been made in a church in one of the Fabburios of Milan. A statue of Saint Magdalen, which has long been famous for weeping in the presence of unbelievers, was recently moved, in order to facilitate repairs for the church. It was found that the statue contained an arrangement for boiling water. The steam passed up into the head, and was there condensed. The water thus produced made its way by a couple of pipes to the eyes, and trickled down upon the cheeks of the image. So the wonderful miracle was performed.

Abraham Lincoln.

The Independent publishes the following account, by Mr. Carpenter, of an interview between the President and Robert Dale Owen:

Punctual to the appointment, the hour found Mr. Owen at the White House. A repeated summons at the bell brought no response, and he at length pushed open the door and walked leisurely up the stairs to the reception-room. Neither servant nor secretary was to be seen. Presently, Mr. Lincoln passed through the hall to his office, and all was still again. Looking vainly for a servant to announce his name, Mr. Owen finally went to the office door, and knocked.

"Really," said he, "Mr. President, I owe you an apology for coming in upon you in this unceremonious way; but I have for some time been waiting the appearance of a servant."

"Oh," was the good-natured reply, "the boys are all out this morning. I have been expecting you to come in and sit down."

Proceeding directly to the subject he had on hand, at the same time unfolding a manuscript of large proportions, Mr. Owen said: "I have a paper here, Mr. President. I have prepared with some care, which I wish to read to you."

Mr. Lincoln glanced at the formidable document, (really much less voluminous than it appeared, being very coarsely written,) and then, half unconsciously relapsing into an attitude and expression of resignation to what he evidently considered an infliction which could not well be avoided, signified his readiness to listen.

The article was a very carefully-prepared digest of historical precedents in relation to the subject of amnesty, in connection with treason and rebellion. It analyzed English and continental history, and reviewed elaborately also the action of President Washington in reference to Shay's and the subsequent 'whiskey' rebellion.

"I had read but two or three pages," said Mr. Owen, "when Mr. Lincoln assumed an erect posture, leaning slightly forward, and, fixing his eyes intently upon me, seemed wholly absorbed in the contents of the manuscript. Frequently he would break in upon me with, 'What that so?' Please read that paragraph again," &c. When at length I came to Washington's Proclamation to those engaged in the whiskey rebellion, he interrupted me with: 'What, did Washington issue a proclamation of amnesty?'

"Here it is, sir," was the reply. "well I never knew it," he rejoined; and so on through.

Upon the conclusion of the manuscript, Mr. Lincoln said, "Mr. Owen is that for me?"

"Certainly, sir," said Mr. O., handing him the roll. "I understood that you were considering the subject, and thought a review of this kind might be interesting to you."

"There is a good deal of hard work in that document," continued Mr. Lincoln. "May I ask how long you were preparing it?"

"About three months; but then I have more leisure for such work than you, Mr. President."

Mr. Lincoln took the manuscript, and folded it up carefully, arose, and laid it away in the "pigeon-hole" marked "O." in his desk. Returning to his chair, he said: "Mr. Owen it is due to you that I should say that you have conferred an essential service, both upon me and upon the country, by the preparation of this paper. It contains that which it was exceedingly important that I should know, but which, if left to myself, I should have never known, because I have not the time necessary for such an examination of authorities as a review of that kind involves. And I want to say, doubly if I had the time, I could not have done the work so well as you have done it."

This frank and generous avowal—so unlike what might have been expected, under similar circumstances, from most public men—was exceedingly characteristic of Mr. Lincoln.

EQUALIZING THE TWO WORLDS. Some years ago a gentleman died. His widow inherited his property and collected the insurance on his life, and very soon enlarged, repaired, and fitted up her residence in a quiet, luxurious style. A friend calling, expressed some little surprise that she had made these nice arrangements so soon after the decease of Mr. —

"Why shouldn't I do it?" replied the practical "relic." "My husband, good man that he was, is enjoying a glorious mansion in the skies, and of course he wishes me to be as comfortable as possible here on earth."

Who says that woman's faith was not shown by her works?

A REMARKABLE MUSICAL GENIUS.

Many of our readers have doubtless read the account of the blind negro boy in one of the Southern States, who, at the age of three years, one day stole in to the piano, and astonished the household by performing several airs upon that instrument without ever having had access to it before. He is now in New York, and the correspondent of the Boston Journal thus describes him:

"Blind Tom, the colored boy, is the fashionable sensation of the hour. Dodsworth's Hall is crowded every night at a dollar a ticket. He is a genuine Southern negro, thick set, heavy molded, low forehead, looking like a country clown, and apparently not over seventeen years of age. In his opening speech, he speaks of himself in the third person, and says: 'Tom belongs to a despised race. He is black, he is blind, he is ignorant. How he should play as he does, Tom don't know. Why the piano should be Tom's forte is a mystery that Providence alone can solve.' When Tom was a child, he imitated every noise that he heard from man, beast or bird. At three years of age, he groped his way to the piano and commenced imitating the sounds that he had heard upon it. He cannot read, write nor spell, but he remembers every piece that he has heard from his childhood. The most difficult operas, and Thalberg's and Gottschalk's most brilliant compositions he masters with ease. His imitation of the music box is the most wonderful exhibition ever heard in this city. The most eminent musicians of the city come to the platform and play most difficult pieces, and Tom will sit down and follow them with wonderful accuracy. He is indifferent to censure or praise. His excitement at times is so great that he cannot contain himself. He drinks in his own music with all the delight that could attend the performance of another. During the performance of some of his most brilliant passages, he laughs, shouts, shakes with excitement, as if he was going into a fit, and puts his ear close down to the piano to drink in every strain of melody. At the conclusion of every piece, he springs to his feet and leads the applause by a hearty clapping of his hands, precisely as if some one else had been at the piano, and he was in raptures at the performance. Regarding him as a poor blind slave, his execution would be wonderful, any way. But his touches are really exquisite, and his performances, considered in an artistic point of view, would put to the blush many of the professors of music in the city."

A SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL TRANSACTION. Several years ago a young married man left Kilmarnock, Scotland, with his wife and family, and settled in America. He prospered in his new home up to a recent period, when his wife was taken ill and died. His family being much increased, he saw he could not get along without a wife. But he had neither time or inclination for a regular courtship. So he wrote a letter to one of his youthful comrades here, asking whether any of the ladies who used to be in "the squad" were yet unmarried. A reply to this query was duly made and forwarded, which informed him that one whom he had known of old was still a servant in the same house, a situation which she had kept for some fifteen years. The next mail brought a letter to this deserving woman, who most long ago have given up all thoughts of marriage, offering her his hand which he begged her to accept, and that so warmly, that the refusal was found impossible. She accordingly gave up her place, and has just, as a matter of fact, sailed to meet her destined husband.

[Ayrshire (Scotland) Express.]

A sub-committee of a school were examining a class in a primary school. One of the committee to sharpen up their wits, propounded the following question:—"If I had a mince-pie, and should give two twelfths to John, two twelfths to Isaac, two twelfths to Harry, and should keep half the pie myself, what would there be left?" This was a profound study among the scholars, finally one lad held up his hand as a signal that he was ready to answer. "Well sir, what would there be left? Speak up loud so that all can hear," said the committee man. "The plate," shouted the hopeful fellow. The committee man turned red in the face, while the other members roared aloud. The boy was excused from answering any more questions.

A college professor, who had a class of hard fellows, one morning found a horse in the recitation room. The class had collected, and with solemn countenances awaited the entrance of the Professor. He came in, looked around deliberately first upon the horse, and then upon the class. Finally he remarked in a quiet way: "I'm glad it's a horse; there were jackasses enough before."

The 32 nuns went 4th from amongst us yesterday. Their tune is now "Home, Sweet Home," whatever their tune is in Tunis. [Boston Adv.]

MR. SUMNER'S RULES OF CLEMENCY.

In his article in the last number of the Atlantic Monthly, Hon. Charles Sumner lays down the following rules as proper to guide the exercise of clemency toward those lately in rebellion against the Government:

1. As a general rule belligerent traitors, who have battled against the country, must not be permitted at once, without probation or trial, to resume their old places of trust and power. Such a concession would be clearly against every suggestion of common sense, and President Johnson clearly saw it so, when, addressing his fellow-citizens of Tennessee, 10th June, 1864, he said: "I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely."

2. Especially are we bound, by every obligation of justice and by every sentiment of honor, to see to it that belligerent traitors, who have battled against their country, are not allowed to rule the constant loyalists, whether white or black, embracing the recent freedmen, who have been our friends and allies.

3. Let belligerent traitors be received slowly and cautiously back into the sovereignty of citizenship. It is better that they should wait than that the general security be imperiled, or our solemn obligations, whether to the national freedman or the national creditor, be impaired.

4. Let pardons issue only on satisfactory assurance that the applicant, who has been engaged for four years in murdering our fellow-citizens, shall sustain the Equal Rights, civil and political, of all men, according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence: that he shall pledge himself to the support of the national debt; and, if he be among the large holders of land, that he shall set apart homesteads for all his freedmen.

Following these simple rules, clemency will be a Christian virtue, and not a perilous folly.

MR. NASEBY ON THE STUMP. Petroleum V. Naseby of "the Saints Rest, which is in the Strait of Noo Gersey," has been gagged in the house of his friends, and has left the Democratic stump in disgust. We allow him to speak for himself:

"Last week I was invited in to a county in Noo York, to address a Demokratik meetin. I accepted, (ez my expenses were paid, which is cheaper and better boardin than I get at the groceries to hum,) and accordingly I went. I commenst deliverin the speech I had yooosed all over Noo Gersey. I commenst abusin' the nigger, when the Cheerman interrupted me."

"Well," sez I, "what is it?" rather angrily, for I git warmed up and a swarin, and don't like to be interrupted."

"Why," sez he, "our Constitution allows a nigger who has \$250 to vote, and most uv em hev that sum, and we make it a point to skoor em."

"They're a durned site better off than most uv us white Dimokrats in Noo Gersey," retorted I, droppin the nigger and goin on agin President Johnson.

"Stop," whispered the Cheerman, "our platform indorses President Johnson."

"Thunder," remarked I, droppin President Johnson and slidin easily into a vigorous denunciation uv the war.

"Good God!" sez the Cheerman, "stop! Our platform endorses the war."

I sed nuthin this time, but commenst denounsin the debt.

"Hold," said the Cheerman, "easy, easy; our platform backs up the debt."

"Well, then," sed I, in a rage, "why in blazin didn't yoo send me a copy uv your platform when you wantid me to address you? Go to thunder and make your own speech!" and I stawked off the platform.

"Time wuz when wun speech wud do a man wul over the North; now you have to hev a different wun for every State, which makes it impossible for me to travil, for one effort per season is enuff for me."

Peter Carterright, the venerable Methodist preacher, visited a parish in his district in Tennessee, to administer the rite of baptism to an infant. He took the child in his arms, and inquired in his usual slow and sure manner, "Madame, what is the name of the infant?" "Jefferson Davis," replied the mother. Uncle Peter stood a moment confounded, when, showing the child in no gentle manner towards the mother, he exclaimed in the most pleasant tone he could command, "Take the TINKER away!" and placing it in the arms of its mother, left the house without baptizing it, thus refusing to countenance sympathy with the rebellion, even in so small a matter as that.

A gentleman going into a chop-house the other day, found the room very close and hot. He called the waiter and said: "Have 'n't you any ventilators?" The reply was: "No, sir, they are all gone. I just served up the last."

Pretended Loyalty of the Rebels.

The idea that the rebels of the South, who have been for thirty years educating the people of that section of country for civil war and rebellion against the government, would immediately upon the restoration of a conquered peace, change their deep rooted treason into unconditional loyalty, is fast being exploded, and equally fallacious is the notion, that the masses would instantly forget their thirty years training and become true and loyal supporters of the Union. The rebellion of itself, of four years duration, in which all the worst passions of men have been put in play, was enough to embitter and poison the whole Southern mind. They cannot yet see that all the terrible sufferings they endured in loss of life and property was the result of their own folly, they honestly think themselves martyrs to the spirit of independence. Then again it should be remembered, that the South have for years and years controlled the government, really had every thing in their own way, dictated to the North its policy and up to the election of Abraham Lincoln had audaciously ruled the North as with a rod of iron. In addition to this, Southern men although greatly in the minority, had a very large majority of all the offices of honor and profit. In view of these facts and many others of a similar nature that might be named, can we reasonably expect that the "lion will be immediately changed to the lamb." Benedict Arnold was not half so great a traitor as Jeff Davis, and Aaron Burr was a political saint when compared with Robert E. Lee; and in rank treason and atrocious disloyalty, nearly every rebel leader who took a part in the rebellion was worse than either.

President Johnson in order to satisfy the South, that the government had no vindictive spirit against the South, adopted not only a mild, but magnanimous policy of reconstruction, giving the people of the rebel States every opportunity they could ask or desire, to reorganize their State government, and show their willingness to adapt themselves to the new order of things growing out of the war. To enable them more fully to place themselves in the right political attitude, the pardoning power was profusely extended to the leaders in the rebellion. The recent elections in the South, have dispelled much of the uncertainty that hung around the President's plan of reconstruction. The return shows that the rebellion is not yet closed. The war of bayonets and balls may have closed, but the war of ballots has just begun. It is only a change of tactics. The rebellion still, lives, breathes and acts. Take a few facts as proof. Mr. Worth the secession candidate for Governor in North Carolina, has been elected Governor over Holden the Provisional Governor, by a large majority. Not one of the candidates elected to Congress from that State can take the oath. Among them are Fuller and Turner who were in the rebel Congress, and Walkup and Clark who were officers in the rebel army. The Raleigh Progress says the men who voted for Worth would vote for Jeff Davis against Andrew Johnson. Bulger a notorious rebel has been elected Governor of Alabama. In Madison County Gurley the murderer of Gen. McCook, has been elected Sheriff over Col. McCall of the 4th loyal Alabama. In Louisiana all the pro-slavery candidates have been elected by large majorities. In the other rebel States, the elections have come out in about the same way, the meanest and most atrocious rebels upon the ticket generally succeeding.

We have other evidences of Southern disloyalty. The notorious Geo. N. Saunders advises all Southerners to take any oath called for, get control of the States and municipal governments and then manage to nullify them. Provisional Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi during the progress of the war, acted in the capacity of a guerrilla shooting in cold blood the unsuspecting soldier as he marched along in defense of the Union, and yet he is elected to the U. S. Senate from that State. A Union Surgeon lately travelling in Barnwell District S. C. was caustically told "he ought to bleed all the niggers to death for they had got to be killed off some way." Another man told him "the federals ought to kill off all the niggers before they went away, or the people here would have to do it." The civil authorities of Columbus, Georgia, have inaugurated the chain going system for negroes found without employment. In one Parish in Louisiana the rebels have formally established slavery. In Mississippi the House have abolished the special court of equity for freedmen. We might go on and fill our whole paper with evidences of this sort, proving the disloyalty of the Southern people, but it is unnecessary. Facts are accumulating every day, showing that the rebels ought not yet to be trusted with power.

The papers are publishing a list of the State banks that have been merged in National Banks. The law authorizing the surrender of their charters required them to redeem their bills for two years, and in some cases this time has expired. The list is of little importance to the people as by general consent they will redeem their bills so long as any are outstanding; and the bills of banks changed more than two years ago pass at the banks as readily as others.

GOOD FOR THANKSGIVING. We see that raisins are quoted in Portland, at \$5.00 and \$5.25 per box.

Schuyler Colfax.

One of the most worthy, pure minded statesman we have in the country is Schuyler Colfax of Indiana. Up to the 34th Congress he was only known as the editor of a local paper in his adopted State. We will remember him in that Congress as one of the firm, decided, unflinching advocates of the then new, but rising republican party. In the long contest for Speaker which resulted in the election of Gen. Banks, (the first time the Southern slave holders were ever beaten in a square fight) from the beginning to the end of the contest Mr. Colfax stood firm and immovable as a rock. From that day to the present the people of his District have with a united voice, kept him in Congress. In the last Congress he was elected Speaker of the House by a decided majority, although he had several able and popular rivals. In the next House he will be triumphantly re-elected. Speaker Colfax has the happy faculty of making almost every body with whom he associates his friend,—and yet he is one of the most decided, square edged men, with whom we were ever acquainted, in maintaining what he believes to be right. He is a gentleman of talent and undoubted ability, a man of noble, generous impulses, possessing an enlarged, comprehensive statesmanship. In loyalty to his country no living man stands ahead of him. But after all it is the sterling, unbending integrity and honesty of Schuyler Colfax, that makes him a strong man in the hearts and affections of his countrymen. We should fail in doing justice to the character of Mr. Colfax did we not add that he is a sincere, devoted Christian and an exemplary member of the Methodist E. Church. He undoubtedly has an enviable future before him, while there is no position however high or responsible within the gift of the American people he would not fill with honor to himself and credit to the country.

FINAL REPORT. George R. Davis, State Agent, desires to obtain a statement of all that has been done in this State, during the war, in aid of the soldiers. He wishes to ascertain the money value of all cases sent to the Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission, to other Societies, to Regiments, to Hospitals, to individuals in regiments or hospitals, and also all raised by levees or churches in aid of soldiers at home or elsewhere, independent from the above, or of general interest to the State. Several towns in this County have made no response to his circular, and he hopes that the matter may receive immediate attention. As each town will have a pride in receiving due credit for its benevolent acts, let some individual attend to the request, at once. Paris is one of the delinquents in this matter, as also Andover, Bethel, Brownfield, Byron, Denmark, Dixfield, Fryeburg, Gilead, Grafton, Greenwood, Hanover, Hartford, Hebron, Lovell, Mason, Mexico, Newry, Norway, Oxford, Peru, Porter, Roxbury, Rumford, Stow, Stoneham, Sumner, Sweden, Waterford and Woodstock.

CRIMINAL COSTS. It was perhaps hardly just to the County Attorney, to add his salary to the amount of criminal costs given last week, as his salary is paid by the State. Our purpose was to show how much money the people pay annually for protecting themselves against the lawless acts of reckless men. As a matter of fact, however, each County has such an officer, and when the sum of all their salaries is again distributed as it is in the State tax, probably the sum given will not be far from correct.

THE RIGHT WAY. George L. Stearns, Boston, prints weekly a paper under this title, which is distributed without charge, either for subscription or postage. He invites persons to get up clubs to receive it, and asks for such sums as may be convenient to extend the work.

PLATE SECURED. Perley telegraphs to the Journal that Gen. Spinner has secured the plate on which counterfeit coupons of the five hundred-dollar Ten-forty bonds have been printed, and which was so admirably executed that the coupons almost defied detection. It was found hidden in a wall near New York, and was owned by Jerry Cowden, recently arrested for counterfeiting fifty-cent currency notes, and now in jail at Newark, New Jersey. It has also been ascertained that the plate from which the counterfeit \$100 bills were printed were stolen from the Treasury Department. This statement probably originates with the engraving companies who want the business back.

PLAIN SPEAKING. Gen. Beecher writes to a Charleston paper that there is no truth in the report of a negro insurrection in the Barnwell district, and plainly tells the people that so long as they practise lying, and whipping negro women, waylaying and murdering negroes, they must expect their houses to be burned and occasionally a lone white man to be murdered in the woods. The recent reported insurrection grew out of the killing of a ruffian by a negro boy, who had been whipped and knifed by the villain.

FREE LABOR AT THE SOUTH. A Southern editor, owning a Louisiana plantation, made a bargain with 30 negroes to cultivate the land. They were to pay half the expense for rent, and take half of the crop. The laborers are zealous and enthusiastic, and the profits of the proprietor on the 500 acres are \$13,000, a larger sum, as he shows, than he could have realized under the old system. Such results as this ought to carry conviction to all men who honestly wish to have the labor question wisely settled. (Boston Journal.)

President of the Senate.

A sheet, called "The Bangor Jeffersonian," bearing for its motto "Equal and exact justice to all men" (1)—with the same name printed at its "editorial head" as is appended as Register to its five columns of Probate notices,—taking for its text the remark of some irresponsible scribbler in the "Boston Journal," contained in its last week's issue a lengthy editorial, designed to convey the impression that Mr. Manson is more intent than Gen. Virgin in prosecuting a rigid investigation into what is known as the "paper credit frauds;" and it thus seeks, in its own peculiar dialect, to commend the former, and damage the latter, in the pending contest for the Presidency of the Senate.

Speaking as the friend of Gen. Virgin, all of whose constituents are as eager as the people of Penobscot or any other County to demand this investigation, and knowing his opinions and views thoroughly, we aver most unhesitatingly, that no man in this State is more unreservedly committed, in every sense of the word, to a rigid and severe investigation into all that pertains to the alleged frauds than he, notwithstanding the libellous article claims the sole championship for Penobscot. Hence the gratuitous insinuation of the "Jeffersonian" that Manson possesses merits superior to Virgin in this direction, is as untrue as it is mean and unmanly; and as such we denounce it as a base attempt to manufacture capital for one candidate by false and dishonorable insinuations against the other, and as such it cannot fail to open the eyes of all intelligent gentlemen under whose observation it may happen to fall.

If the Ismaelitic tone of this sheet reflects the sentiment and purpose of the Penobscot Valley, it will be well for the other parts of the State to note it; for that paper seems to have assumed the high prerogative of unconsciously blackballing not only any gentleman suggested for any position this winter, living outside of that honest County, but it has dropped the first straw to show that any gentleman who may be named for Governor next year outside of his "ring," is to be denounced in a similar manner. Surely a cause that can win with such an advocacy must be a good one. We shall see.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION. Receipts and Expenditures during the past four years. From a document just issued by the Sanitary Commission we glean that from June 27, 1861 to July 1, 1865, at which latter date the active work of the organization closed, the receipts were over four million eight hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, of which Massachusetts contributed \$15,511.35, and through the Boston branch, \$7,689.51; Maine, \$24,938.43; New Hampshire, \$19,264.84; Vermont, \$3,521.17; Rhode Island, \$11,823.96, and Connecticut, \$8,418.33.

Of the above named sum, (\$4,813,750.64,) the Commission disbursed four million five hundred and thirty thousand dollars, of which amount \$322,472.19 were for general expenses; \$88,508.50 for publications; \$609,011.15 for hospital expenses, and \$3,212,388.39 for supplies, their purchase, distribution, &c. A balance of cash in hand on July 1 amounted to \$282,975.69. At this period, when the relief bureau of the Commission closed, there were vast stores and material on hand, all of which has been turned over to Gen. Howard's bureau, and received for by the officer in charge. The Claim Bureau, (which has been associated with the Commission,) will close on the 1st January, and turn over to the Central Bureau at Washington all the papers and documents in its possession. (Journal.)

The Portland papers say that Milton H. Stewart, the currency counterfeiter, was arrested in Portland three weeks since, but his wife, the most dangerous customer remained at large, till last week. Deputy Marshal Irish took the matter in hand, and by watching during the storm of Wednesday, 23d, succeeded in capturing her in Norway. She was taken to Portland and handed over to the U. S. authorities. Two men have been arrested in Portland, for passing counterfeit \$50 greenbacks.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS." The December number closed the first volume of this excellent juvenile Magazine. That its success has been unprecedented, does not express the whole truth, since it has surpassed anything that could have been imagined, and established the fact that good literature is demanded for small folks as well as large. The publishers will spare no effort to maintain the position the publication has attained. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Publishers. Price \$2.50,—or with Democrat, \$3.00.

Rev. Joseph Ricker has accepted the call of the Baptist Church in Augusta, to become its pastor, and he will enter upon his duties next Sabbath.

Reconstruction pays well. Ex-Governor Cummings, who was old Buck's second Governor at Utah, and went men, body and bones to the rebels, is in Washington, demanding his balance of salary. Who would not be a repentant and reconstructed rebel? (Jersey City Times.)

Gov. Cony appointed Gen. G. F. Shepley, Justice of the S. J. Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Davis. The General declined the appointment. It is supposed that another will be made during the present session of the Executive Council.

The Journal says a vein of Graphite is being worked near Lewiston.

NATIONAL BANK. At the meeting on Monday last, on motion of E. F. Beal, Esq., a temporary organization was effected by the choice of Rev. N. Gunnison as Chairman, and Freehand Howe, Secretary. A committee was chosen to present articles of association, and a suitable name, with plan of organization, who are to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A subscription paper may be found at the office of Freehand Howe.

PETROLEUM. The Stock-holders in the Oxford Petroleum Company wear pleasant faces. Their well has been started, and will be put down promptly. A well just across the river, not far distant has struck oil, already, while another nearer, has a good show. Some of our neighbors have an interest in this, and the well going down on the Pepper farm, which is now working in the rock, the reaching of which is counted a sure thing. We mentioned last week that the Gorham well had struck oil. They have been offered \$25,000 in gold for the well. We have this week conversed with several parties who have examined the whole ground, who say there has been no exaggeration in the statements made concerning this region. A new company is forming to lease four hundred acres. Mr. Howe's list was nearly full Wednesday.

OYSTERS. By a careful reading of our Maine exchanges the past week we have found that the oyster is a marine accephalous mollusk, of the lamellibranchiate order, and genus ostrea; and that the kind most esteemed in America is the *O. virginiana*. This scientific knowledge has been evolved through the means of Messrs. James Freeman, and L. W. Atwood, oystermen, of Portland, who have just secured cargoes of this latter genus, and have each sent to the members of the corps a generous sample. We have only to add that the specimens sent were exceedingly agreeable to the palate, as well as valuable in scientific view of the subject. Those interested will not fail to send orders to these parties.

THE BIG PIG. Mr. F. A. Dearborn, of Hiram, slaughtered a pig the day he was seven months old, that weighed 360 pounds. When four weeks old he weighed just six pounds. Our correspondent says "If anybody's pig has done better than this, let him trot him out."

John E. Emery of Lovell, killed a pig eight months and two days old, that weighed after being dressed 400 lbs. The fat lay over his eyes so as to make him entirely blind.

A FINE ANIMAL. J. C. Marble, Esq., has sold the fine grade Durham heifer, that has attracted so much notice this season. She was two years old in May, and has never had extra feed or care. On Monday, the day she was driven away, she gained six and one-half lbs, and weighed 1330 pounds. Maj. B. H. Gilbert, of the Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, was the purchaser, at \$100.

According to the Chronicle, the docket of the S. J. C. in Franklin County has been cleared. Judge Cutting held the court five weeks, during which time nineteen verdicts were rendered,—ten for plaintiff and nine for defendant, amounting in the aggregate to \$547.71.

The first burial in the cemetery lately laid out by Mr. Hubbard,—"Hillside Cemetery,"—occurred last Sabbath. It was the remains of Dea. Thomas Stevens, whose face has been familiar to those accustomed to worship at the Baptist church in this village for many years. He died at South Paris, last Friday.

Hon. John B. Brown of Portland, has given the proprietors of the Pine Grove Cemetery, a piece of land from his lot west, which makes room to place the fence at a right angle with the street, and improve the appearance of the grounds very much. Mr. Brown will improve some of the new lots, and lay therein the remains of his parents now buried in a private lot below the village. The practice of occupying private burial lots is fast proving to be an unwise thing, and will probably be entirely abandoned as attractive cemeteries are fitted up.

SURETY. An old gent, out west bequeathed \$1000 to the government, to help pay the National debt. His executors bought a ten-forty bond and turned over to the Treasury, thus making a shave of about sixty dollars.

The editor of the Belfast Age has about made up his mind to challenge Moses of the Clinton to an avoidant contest on the lay scales. We tremble for the lay scales. (Lewiston Journal.)

The Age editor had to send to Portland lately to get some lasts turned to make a pair of boots that he could get his feet into. We were astonished at the dimensions. He lost his old ones when he stuck in the Narrows. If the Journal man sees a notice of spar hony bound East, he will know the locals made a slight mistake.

MITCHELL NOT PARDONED. The Times' despatch says the statement that the President has pardoned John Mitchell, is untrue. He did not apply for a pardon while in Washington, but took the oath of allegiance.

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine and Hon. John Lynch, left for Washington on Monday. Senator Morrill went Wednesday; and Hon. Sidney Perham started on Thursday morning. Reports state that members are very late, being induced by the high charges at the Capital to keep away as long as possible.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY commences a new volume in January. The prospectus announces as features of special interest for 1866, Passages from Hawthorne's Diary; Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy, by Charles Reade, (commenced in the December number.) The Chimney Corner; Stories by Bayard Taylor, Mrs. I. Maria Child, and Ik Marvel. It will furnish its readers with its usual variety of the best Essays, Stories, Poems, etc., from its unrivalled corps of contributors, comprising many of the first American writers. The January number will contain contributions from Henry W. Longfellow, the late Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charles Reade, Harriet Beecher Stowe, J. T. Trowbridge, William Cullen Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Donald G. Mitchell, Gail Hamilton, The author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and other popular writers. Terms, \$4.00,—or Atlantic and Democrat, one year, for \$5.00.

SOLD OUT. We learn that the Island Pond House has been leased by Mr. Stevens, of Ogdensburg, N. Y. He purchases also the furniture of the retiring landlord, G. G. Waterhouse, Esq. Mr. Waterhouse will remain at Island Pond during the winter. It would be a great advantage to this village if some of the surplus capital here could be put into a first class house, and sufficient advantages offered to induce him to become its landlord.

The steamer North American arrived in Portland last Thursday. This is the first arrival for the season, and is somewhat earlier, probably from the fact that the company has found that it does not pay to risk its vessels upon the St. Lawrence so late in the season.

The Lewiston Journal in speaking of the Band of the 29th regiment, which has been mustered out, hopes it may be reunited in Lewiston.

The Naval court martial on Craven's case have visited the Shenandoah. It is reported that they justify him for not attacking, while the crew of the Rhode Island wonder that he didn't do it single-handed.

The Farmington Chronicle comes to the defence of Vineland. It says the light gravelly soil, when well manured is the best garden land that can be found.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. The Times' Washington despatch says all the statements to the effect that the President has expressed dissatisfaction with Mr. Colfax's speech are pronounced by the President without foundation.

It is stated that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend the increase of the banking capital fifty millions. He proposes that the circulation shall be secured by new five-twenty bonds, to be purchased with legal tenders, the greenbacks to be retired from circulation.

A MISTAKE. The Star intimates that the "backing and filling" necessary to pass on freight trains amounts to a prohibition. Not so. The passenger purchases a ticket, which is accompanied by a requisition, requiring the conductor to take him on his train. This is a foolish regulation, but is not very troublesome.

The last quotations of five-twenties in Europe is such that they can be shipped at profit. They will probably go up a little on the strength of this.

The Journal says the people of Lewiston are puzzling over an unaccountable shaking of their doors and windows. The noise is not continuous, and is by some attributed to the falling of the water over the new stone dam.

Gen. S. F. Hersey, who has been making a tour West, for a few weeks past, returned last Friday.

MEXICAN MATTERS. Advice from Mexico are to the 14th inst. The Times dispatch represents everything as unsettled, and that Maximilian's power is becoming less daily. The Empress had started for Galveston unaccompanied by Maximilian, who follows. The reception of the Empress along the route was quite tame, except in Vera Cruz, where the demonstrations were quite grand. Puebla has been selected as the general furnishing quarter for the Imperial army, and is strongly garrisoned with Austrians. The roads are unsafe, robberies being hourly committed; and altogether, the country is in a deplorable state. There is no business nor security for anything.

The Liberals were actively collecting at all points. Galveston dates of the 23d inst., report the arrival of the steamer Clinton, from the Rio Grande, with a large number of white and black troops, homeward bound, to be discharged.

Passengers four days from Matamoros state the Liberals about 25,000 strong, were encamped ten miles above Matamoros, the garrison of which consisted of about 1,700 regulars, some volunteer citizens, and a detachment from a French man of war.

Two or three French vessels were reported at the mouth of the river to co-operate with the Imperialists. No other reinforcements had arrived by sea.

A special bearer of dispatches to Washington states that the Mexicans have 25,000 troops under arms, and 75,000 more can be put in the field as soon as the means are raised, which will be speedily done.

MAINE ITEMS.

The Star says a mill for the manufacture of wrapping and hanging paper is now in process of erection at Yarmouth.

The late storm broke up remaining portions of the hull of the Bohemian. Cases of goods thrown upon the beach were in good state of preservation.

Charles Palfrey, son of Dr. Palfrey of Belfast, has been appointed cadet at West Point; from the Fifth District.

The \$10,000 necessary to secure for the Westbrook Seminary the donation of State land has been secured. Gen. Hersey of Bangor has offered another sum of \$5000, if a like sum is raised; and this donation will be secured.

The Biddeford Journal says S. A. Boothbay, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank, in that city, on Tuesday last escaped from instant death by a miracle. In raising an addition to his barn, a man was up fifteen feet driving the beams together with a broad-axe, when the axe flew off the helve, and fell upon Mr. Boothbay's head. The blade struck on its side.

Lincoln Academy is reported to be in a prosperous and flourishing condition, under charge of Mr. J. M. Knight, the efficient and accomplished Principal.

The Portland Press says an old lady named Welch, residing in that city fell dead Sabbath morning, supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

The Journal learns that Col. Nye of the 29th Maine, has been promoted to be Brig. General by Brevet in the volunteer service.

The Press states that Hon. Sewall N. Gross died in New Gloucester on Monday, Nov. 20th.

In Stockton, last week, Lizzie, daughter of Mr. Chase of that town, and about 12 years old, was burnt to death in consequence of her clothes taking fire from a stove.

The Portland Advertiser states that the detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps which has been doing garrison duty at Fort Popham, is to be mustered out.

The statue of Gen. Berry, inaugurated by the Free Masons of Rockland, is the first statue erected to any one of the martyred heroes of the war of the rebellion.

The Portland Advertiser says it is reported that Major Rollins is released on parole, and that he is about to return to Portland.

Four hundred and twenty-one citizens of Portland have died in the United States service during the late war.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes from Galveston: "I have to-day seen a confederate colonel, with his full uniform on, stars and all, driving a dray, with a mule whose harness was made of ropes. A late lieutenant general of the rebel army is a clerk in an express office at New Orleans, and the officer who drove off Franklin and his fifteen thousand men, at Sabine, is a barkeeper at Houston."

The London Times, speaking of the course of Spain toward the South American republics, says it is the general wish of the people of Liverpool that England, France and the United States should together take prompt steps to put a permanent stop to such proceedings. The Times also hears that Caleb Cushing is coming over to co-operate with Mr. Adams in settling the international claims, and to ascertain the opinions prevailing in England on the subject of American Finance; and it thinks favorably thereof.

The Boston Advertiser says: "We learn that the Episcopal Methodists in Eastern Kentucky are going over by whole congregations and neighborhoods, from the Methodist Church South to the Methodist Church North. The Southern Bishop Kavanagh of that diocese is making the most strenuous opposition to the movement, but without much success."

The Secretary of War has ordered all enlisted men of the volunteer service now imprisoned by reason of having been found guilty of desertion, to be immediately released from custody, and furnished with transportation to enable them to report to the chief mustering officer of their respective States, who will furnish them with a discharge with the facts endorsed thereon, including their crime, sentence, &c., and such other papers as they may be entitled to.

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY. It is "cross over and all hands round" in the contest of the New York Mayoralty. In the first place, "The Army and Navy League and Workmen's Convention" nominated Mr. John W. Farmer, who is so well known for providing free soup to the city poor. Then the McKean party renominated Mayor Gunther. The Citizens' Association put up John Hecker; Tammany Hall nominated Recorder Hoffman, who punished the rioters so well; and Mozart after trying Fernando Wood's modesty, ratified the nomination of Mr. Hecker, as also did the Union Democratic Associations. The Republicans have nominated Marshal P. Roberts. In the meantime the Evening Post says it will support either Hecker or Hoffman, but prefers the latter, who is also the choice of the World, Sun and Journal of Commerce. Hecker is advocated by the Daily News and the Tribune, the latter declaring him a good Republican. The Times on the contrary, says he is an unmitigated Copperhead. In this middle we should not be at all surprised if the sound elements neutralized each other, by their foolish opposition, and "the ring" triumphed as usual. (Ex.)

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CANADA. It is a well known fact that American capital and work created the Canada oil regions. Eighty per cent of all the money expended and work applied to the production of oil in that province were expended and applied by Americans. It is characteristically Yankee to push an enterprise wherever it will pay. Through the discovery of mining fields in the States has been extensive, and though each new discovery is followed up with a full complement of miners and money, yet the immense capital created by our war debt is not exhausted, and "Uncle Sam" shows plenty to spare for all the new fields that may call for money and promise anything better than twelve per cent. Canada asked us to explore her oil fields. We did it, and are pocketing the spoils. She now asks us to see if the rich mining deposits in the lower part of the province will amount to anything.

The call is answered. The copper and gold deposits of Lower Canada are opened with American capital, and it is evident that the rich deposits of iron, copper, lead and silver on the north shore of Lake Superior will not long remain undisturbed in their native beds. The success of iron mining on the south shore of Lake Superior is placed beyond peradventure by the experience of the last few years. For some time considerable doubt was felt whether the investment of capital would be remunerative. The success of the first ventures have, however, led to fresh enterprises, and we observe that the Jackson mine, which ships 100,000 tons per annum, has, on a capital of \$300,000, earned for the proprietors for the past year no less than \$180,000. Several other mines near the Jackson are said to yield very handsome profits.

[Pittsburg, Penn., Oil News.]

"VIVE LA LIBERTAD!" The Journal's Washington correspondence contains the following speculation: "M. de Romero, the amiable representative of the Mexican Republic, is in excellent spirits, and feels confident that President Jaurez will again occupy the Hall of the Montezumas very long. The Imperials have one regiment of Americans, a part of them Confeds, and the remainder deserters and vagabonds from the eastern bank of the Rio Grande; but the Liberals have already some fifteen hundred Union and Confed. officers and soldiers, and more are expected. A Liberal army under Gen. Escobedo is besieging Matamoros; while it is not improbable that the Imperialists have been evacuated by the Imperials. Do not be surprised to learn that an old officer of the M. V. M., who has served honorably in the war for the suppression of the rebellion in the head of a yankee regiment fighting the French. Neither will it be wonderful if several of our New England Surgeons, who have a weakness for treating gun-shot wounds and sabre-cuts, are soon in charge of the hospitals of Jaurez."

DEER CATTLE DECLINING AT THE WEST. The matter of scarcity of cattle at the West has been largely upon for some time past as being one of the reasons why beef ought to be scarce and dear, but the Live Stock Reporter of last Wednesday seems to explode the statement. It says that on Wednesday last there was an abundance of stock at all the yards, of all qualities and grades, and no trust-worthy demand for any description. Business was perfectly stagnant and prices altogether nominal. Unfavorable advices from the East had their effect upon the market. The Reporter closes its article by stating that the hog market is in the same paralyzed state, and that "there appears to be but one feeling among operators, namely, that the market for all grades of stock is the duller ever known. This is also confirmed by the statements of our most experienced and trustworthy men. Drivers had better ship no stock here but good qualities, and those but in a limited way, until the present depression has passed away."

[Boston Journal.]

SURGICAL OPERATION. Dr. Gordon, in presence of a large number of the Faculty, yesterday removed from the body of Gilson Styles of New Hampshire, a tumor that extended from the back of the head downward, between the shoulders, almost to the waist. The tumor weighed about fifteen pounds. The operation was a very successful one, and was performed with great skill.

[Press.]

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Leavitt H. Eastman of Conway, Sheriff of Carroll County.

RELICS. In our office may be seen several interesting relics from the U. S. frigate Congress, which was sunk by the Rebel iron-clad in the memorable naval contest in Hampton Roads in March, 1862, and which was raised last month. They were secured by R. B. Swift, Asst. Engineer, U. S. A., who will present them to the Historical Society of this city. [Argus.]

A daughter of Capt. John Jordan, of Eastport, fell down stairs breaking a kerosene lamp in the fall. The oil ignited, and her clothes took fire, and she would have been burned to death, but for the timely assistance rendered by her sister. Her sister's hands and arms were severely burned.

The receipts from Internal Revenue Tuesday were \$1,380,498.

Ottawa has sent a Regiment to Prescott to pick the Fenian bubble.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silky.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

Whiskers! Whiskers!

Do you want Whiskers or Mustaches? Our Green Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, \$1.00. 2 packages for \$2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, enclosed sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 128,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
Wheaton's Ointment.

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Send 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, State Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, to be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

October, 25, 1865.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DEPRESSED OF BOTH SEXES.

A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of illness, is willing to assist his fellow sufferers by sending (free) to the receipt of a post paid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 183 Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXCELSIOR TROCHES

TRY THEM and be convinced of their superiority over everything else of the kind ever offered to the public for Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatisms, No. 1 Throat, Catarrhs and Influenza. Numerous testimonials from the Clergy and accompany each box. For sale by H. M. MANN & WOODMAN, Paris, and Dr. D. B. SAWYER, SOUTH PARIS.

MARRIED.

In Summer, Nov. 25th, by H. S. Colburn, Esq., Geo. W. Long and Judith A. Farrar, both of Sumner.

In Hiram, Nov. 11th, by Isaac Mason, Jr., Esq., Mr. Stephen S. P. to Miss Lavinia J. Gould, both of Hiram. By the same, Nov. 15, Mr. Henry Clay, of Lonsington, to Miss Maria Gould of Hiram.

In Norway, Nov. 23d, by Rev. P. B. Wilcox, Mr. Charles S. Penley to Miss Sarah E. Frost, all of Norway.

In Paris, Nov. 23d, by Misses Perham, Esq., Mr. Leonard B. Carter to Miss Hannah E. Black, both of Paris.

In Peru, Nov. 26, by G. D. Biddle, Esq., Wm. H. Hunt and Miss Max E. Barrows, both of Peru. In Berlin, N. Y., Oct. 20th, John Abbott of Bethel, to Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Farrington.

At Ebersburg, Penn., Nov. 23d, Mr. Verlie S. Barker, son of Hon. A. A. Barker, formerly of Lowell, Oxford Co. Maine, to Miss Jennie L. Evans, of Ebersburg, Penn.

DIED.

In Portland, Nov. 21, Joseph P., only son of Samuel M. and Sarah J. Sumner, aged 23 years 8 months.

In Peru, Oct. 21, George V. Child, private in Co. K 24th Maine Cavalry, aged 23 years. In Savannah, Ga., Henry O. Child, private in Co. D 12th Maine Regiment, children of Granville Child.

In Dixfield, Nov. 18, 1865, Mrs. Mary P. Severy, wife of John T. Severy, Esq., aged 43 years. Mrs. Severy was a most excellent and amiable woman, respected and beloved by all who knew her. Her loss will be deeply felt by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, who sympathize deeply with the family in their bereavement.

In Wells, Nov. 27th, Mr. John Robinson, aged 102 years, 3 months and 7 days. He was a true specimen of "A Fine Old English Gentleman."

In Bethel, Nov. 23, Mary L. Johnson, aged 16 years.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand, bearing interest at favorable rates.

W. E. GOULD, Cashier.
Portland, Nov. 13, 1865.

Wanted Immediately,

20 MEN to chop wood. Also, teams to haul wood about the mill, and deliver it at the station at South Paris. Call on H. N. BOLSTER & CO., South Paris, Nov. 29, 1865.

A Farm for Sale.

In consequence of ill health, the subscriber is prepared to sell the farm on which they now live, known as the "Allen Farm," which is well and pleasantly situated in the town of Oxford, 3 miles from Oxford Station, 2 miles from Craig's Mills and 3 miles from Norway village. Said farm contains 150 acres of good land, well divided into Mowing, Pasture, and Tillage, with good buildings, two orchards of apple trees, one of which contains 15 young, thirty trees, also a Maple Orchard. Terms reasonable.

WM. M. BROOKS,
JOHN P. JORDAN.

DISOLUTION. The Partnership heretofore existing between Sanderford, Evans and Taylor, in the manufacturing business of Wood-on-Grocks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be continued by Sanderford and Taylor, and they will still continue the business as before.

C. C. SANDERSON,
GEO. F. EVANS,
WM. H. TAYLOR.
Norway, Nov. 17th, 1865.

For Sale.

THE subscribers about to change their business, offer their entire lot of Machinery for sale, consisting of a Double Flume, Circular Saw, and benches, Fig Saw, Moulding Machine, Trenching Machine, Turning Lathe, &c. It would be the interest of any one wishing to buy such Machinery to call and examine same. Express Wagon, Hay Rack and Lumber Wagon.

GOODWIN & MIXER.

All persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to call and settle immediately, or their accounts will be left for collection.

GOODWIN & MIXER.
Norway, November 23, 1865.

Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!

35 STYLES CLOAKING GOODS just received by D. H. YOUNG, Norway.

DRY GOODS
On the Tumble!

From now until "New Years" all kinds of DRY GOODS can be bought at

WOODMAN & CO'S,

at from 10 to 25 per cent. less than they have been selling for the last sixty days; and as they are bound to clean out their stock, customers will do well to give them a call.

So. Paris, Nov. 27, 1865.

FREEDOM NOTICE. This is to certify that for a valuable consideration, I have this day given my son Anna Appleton Jordan, his time to set and travel for himself during the remainder of his minority. I shall therefore claim none of his earnings, nor pay any of his debts after this date.

AMOS M. JORDAN.
Attest: MARGA F. JORDAN.
Amherst, November 21st, 1865.

FURS! FURS!
Victorines, Collars, MUFFS & HOODS!

—AT—
WOODMAN & CO'S.

CAUTION. This is to forbid all persons having or trusting any person on any account, for I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LEVI L. PROCTOR.
Woodstock, Nov. 27th, 1865.

PRINTS, DELAINES, SHEETINGS.

—AND—
AT COST!
AT WOODMAN & CO'S.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College.

THE WINTER TERM of thirteen weeks will commence on Monday, Nov. 27th.

H. P. TORSEY, President.
Kent's Hill, Nov. 16th, 1865.

DRESS GOODS.

A SMALL STOCK OF NICE Dress Goods, just received at

WOODMAN & CO'S.

First Arrival!

I HAVE this day received a lot of OYSTERS direct from Virginia. Superior to any since the war began.

Persons in want of nice things should address the Subscriber.

L. W. ATWOOD.
205 Congress St., Portland, Me.
Portland, Nov. 20, 1865.

HATS, CAPS, Ready-made Clothing, GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND HARDWARE.

AT FANCY PRICES, AT

WOODMAN & CO'S.

LYMAN CARR,
WITH
SAMUEL RICHARDS, Jr.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
89, PARLIS: REE

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully Repaired and warranted. Also, Engraving neatly done.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. C. CROCKETT,
Having taken the

Millinery Department

Again, would inform her friends and former patrons that she has just returned

With a well selected stock of

FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS.

And will be happy to wait on all who may favor her with a call.

She will keep constantly on hand

Ready-made Cloaks.

AGENT FOR THE

FOREST CITY DYE HOUSE,

Where Gentlemen's Garments can be dyed with out being ripped.

Ladies' Garments of all kinds dyed and SATIS-FACTORY GUARANTEED.

The Largest and Best Stock

OF WOOLEN GOODS to be found in the County, is at

D. H. YOUNG'S, Norway.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

STOCK FOR SALE.

On the farm of the subscriber in WEST SUMNER, the following stock will be sold.

12 Cows, grade Durham.
9 Cows, grade Durham.
1 Thoroughbred Durham Bull, 2 years old, bred by Samuel Thayer, Thetford, N. Y., selected by T. S. Long of Vassalboro.

1 yearling Heifer, 1.2 Durham.
1 Horse, 4 years old.
3 fat Spring Pigs.
1 fat Hog.
12 extra Sheep.

CLINTON HOWE.
West Sumner, October 5, 1865.

BRIDGTON ACADEMY
AT
NORTH BRIDGTON, MAINE.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will commence Monday, November 27th, 1865, and continue eleven weeks, under the instruction of W. P. YOUNG, A. B.

Terms—Common and Higher English. \$4.00 Latin, \$5.00
P. A. FRYE, Sec.

Bethel, Nov. 1st, 1865.

To the Hon. the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

SAMUEL H. CHAPMAN guardian of Mary Jane Chapman, a minor and daughter of the said Samuel H. Chapman, respectfully represents, that the said Mary Jane Chapman is interested in the real estate of Joseph Tridwell, late of Westbrook in the County of Cumberland, deceased, as an heir at law of said Tridwell, that her interest is owned in common with three other heirs of said Tridwell, and that therefore it would be for the benefit of said minor that her said interest in said estate should be sold, and that proceeds thereof be paid to her interest. Your petitioner therefore prays that you will grant her license to make sale of the same, agreeable to the provisions of law.

S. H. CHAPMAN.
Bethel, Nov. 21, 1865.

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the said party give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 24th Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises in Bethel in said County, on the 1st of January A. D. 1866, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as much of real estate, of which Almon Tridwell, late of Bethel, died testate and possessed, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, as will produce the sum of \$1400.78, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased charges of administration, and incidental charges.

O. M. TWITCHELL.
Adm'n on said estate.
Bethel, Nov. 28, 1865.

THE TRAVELLER.

The shades of night were falling fast As I sought an evening repose; And I thought of the many a wanderer, And of the many a wanderer's lot.

—WING'S PILLS!—WING'S PILLS!

Wing's Anti-Bilious Family Pills!

Now some one speaking said to him "Will they cure the sick and slim?" Then from their shining boxes came Three little pills, each in its own tin. The agents of that well known cure, "WING'S PILLS!" "WING'S PILLS!"

This small proved his assertion true, by introducing a few of the many genuine testimonials in his possession, to wit:

H. D. SMITH, an old and respectable Apothecary, Newport, Maine, says: "I have quickly used all you left with me, and a box which was in my family gave sufficient proof of their superior quality."

C. P. BRANCH, Apothecary in Gardiner, Me. says: "I have used them more than any other kind, and the most of my customers testify to their efficacy."

Mr. J. A. JACKSON, a dealer's worth at a time. Mr. J. A. JACKSON, a dealer's worth at a time. Mr. J. A. JACKSON, a dealer's worth at a time.

Mr. GEORGE S. BERRY, Apothecary in Danversville, Me. says: "I could have said a dozen times over, if I had had them to sell."

Dr. ANDERSON & SON, of Portland, Me. say: "The medicinal properties of these Pills and compound them in all cases of Bilious Derangement, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles &c."

CHARLES W. BROWN, an Apothecary in Danversville, Me. says: "Your Pills are remarkably fast. I can testify to their efficacy, and I can do so, doing all that they are represented to do, in the book of directions which accompany them gratis."

Mr. SAMUEL LANE, Proprietor of the Kennebec House, Gardiner, says: "Dr. Wing's Pills have cured me of Dyspepsia and Jaundice. I sold, wholesale and retail, by George C. Goodwin, 28 Hanover street, Boston. H. H. Hay, Junction Free and Middle streets, W. F. Phillips, 149 Middle st. and J. W. Perkins & Co. 86 Commercial st., Portland, Me. also by South and Wiggin, Auburn, Maine, and J. G. Cook, H. Barlow, and Goodwin & Randall, Lewiston, Me."

Wing's Vegetable Family Pills!

This small proved his assertion true, by introducing a few of the many genuine testimonials in his possession, to wit:

H. D. SMITH, an old and respectable Apothecary, Newport, Maine, says: "I have quickly used all you left with me, and a box which was in my family gave sufficient proof of their superior quality."

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JOSEPH PRINCE Guardian of Jennet Hutchinson, an insane person, in said County, having presented his fourth account of guardianship 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, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 24th Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

JOB PRINCE Guardian of Jennet Hutchinson, an insane person, in said County, having presented his fourth account of guardianship 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, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 24th Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

SARAH KIMBALL, named executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Israel Kimball late of Bethel 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, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 24th Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

CHARLES W. BEMIS, administrator of the estate of Elmina Holland late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his first 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, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 24th Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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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, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 24th Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

Persons in pursuit of THE BEST STYLES, and the most durable goods, will do well to call at

D. H. YOUNG'S, Norway, Me.

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

ON the petition of SARAH G. MARTIN, administratrix of the estate of David G. Martin, late of Randolph, deceased, praying for license to sell at public or private sale, and convey real estate to the amount of \$200.00 for the payment of debts and incidental charges.

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, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 24th Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

ON the petition of SARAH G. MARTIN, administratrix of the estate of David G. Martin, late of Randolph, deceased, praying for license to sell at public or private sale, and convey real estate to the amount of nine hundred dollars for the payment of debts and incidental charges.

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, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 24th Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

ON the petition of THOMAS T. SEAVEY, guardian of Margaret, Ellen and Wm. F. Seavey, minor children and heirs of Silas Curtis, late of Rumford, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey real estate of his said wards for \$250.00, the same being an advantageous offer for same.

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, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 24th Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

ON the petition of FRANCES HENNETT, executrix of the last will and testament of ELLIOTT BISHOP, late of Greenwood, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all of the real estate belonging to said deceased, at public or private sale.

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, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 24th Tuesday of Dec. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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5 2 6 7 8 9