

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED

TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND

FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 16, NO. 48.

PARIS, MAINE, FRIDAY,

DECEMBER 22, 1865.

OLD SERIES,

VOLUME 33, NO. 6.

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

WM. A. PIDGIN & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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

S. H. WEBBER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
WEST PARIS, ME.

D. B. SAWYER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Successor to Dr. Root.

DR. G. P. JONES,
DENTIST,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanite Rubber.

C. E. EVANS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.
Dr. E. will also pay particular attention to diseases of the Eye, and the Operative Surgery in all its forms.

OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE.

GEO. COLLINS, M. D.
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
BETHEL, ME.
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 10 A. M.; 5 to 6 P. M.

D. LOWELL LAMSON, M. D.,
EXAMINING SURGEON
FOR PENSIONERS,
Under the Act of July 14, 1862.
OFFICE—Main, near corner of Portland Street, FRYEBURG, ME.

H. B. HALL,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS,
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
CHAPMAN'S BLOCK,
BETHEL, ME.
Agent for all the popular Patent Medicines.

D. H. YOUNG,
PAINTER,
And agent for
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
NORWAY, ME.

ENOCH FOSTER, JR.,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
BETHEL MAINE.
Pensions, Bounties, and Back Pay, promptly attended to and collected.

GEORGE A. WILSON,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE OPPOSITE ATLANTIC HOUSE,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Collecting promptly attended to.

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

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

O. W. BLANCHARD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
RUMFORD POINT, ME.
Agent for procuring pensions, Advances of Pay, and Bounties.

BOLSTER & RICHARDSON,
Counsellors & Attorneys at Law,
ALSO
Agents for procuring Back Pay, Bounties & Pensions, on reasonable terms.
DIXFIELD.
OFFICE CORNER CHURCH, ME.

Wm. W. BOLSTER. E. R. RICHARDSON

HORATIO AUSTIN,
SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY,
PARIS, ME.
All communications and requests addressed to me will receive prompt attention.

WINTHROP STEVENS,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.
Business entrusted to him will receive early attention.

JOHN JACKSON,
Coroner, and Deputy Sheriff
FOR OXFORD & FRANKLIN CO'S.
Dixfield, Maine.
All business will receive prompt attention.

W. A. PIDGIN & Co.,
Book, Card and Paper Job Printers.
PARIS MAINE

MISCELLANY.

THE WOMAN IN BROWN.

"Money! More money? Mrs. Wilde I am perfectly astonished!"

"It isn't for myself, Eustace," faltered the timid little wife, flushing up to the roots of her hair; "but the ladies in the church are trying to make up a little sum for the poor soldiers in the hospital, and—"

"Twenty-five dollars?" enunciated Mr. Wilde, as if every syllable were a hundred pound weight hurled at his defenceless partner. "For the soldiers! Do I pay taxes, Mrs. Wilde, or do I not? Are my resources drawn upon by the Government every day in the year, or are they not, for this very object? I am not made of gold Mrs. Wilde, whatever you may think; I assure you that it is only by the practice of the most rigid economy that I am able at the year's end to bring my expenses within my annual income. Besides, I very cordially disapprove of these outside charities. It's Government's business to provide for the sick soldiers; I can't afford to pay the debts of the whole War Department; and what's more I won't."

Eustace Wilde was standing in front of a garnet-clear coal-fire, on the hearth rug, buttoning up his gloves for the daily down town jaunt that opened his day's business, a handsome, stylish looking man, with a silky black moustache, and a portly figure attired in garments that fitted as only Broadway suits can fit; while Maggie his wife, sat before the coffee urn in a pretty morning dress of buff gingham with deep linen cuffs, and a little white collar tied with a maize colored ribbon. She had a very sweet face, shadowed with heavy brown hair and bright hazel eyes; but somehow there was a weary, careworn look, a tired droop of the lashes, and a dark ring under the eyes, that made one instinctively remember Martha of old, "burdened with many cares."

She took up her little port-monnaie with a disappointed face to replace it in the pocket of her apron.

"But what shall I tell the Committee, Eustace?"

"Tell them, Mrs. Wilde," said her husband dogmatically, "that at the present scale of prices economy is the chief duty of us all. The soldiers will, I have no doubt, be cared for by the proper authorities. I must decline to subscribe. You observe my dear," he added, glancing at a bank-note that lay on the table-cloth, "that I have already placed housekeeping funds for the week at your disposal. I must beg of you to use discretion in its expenditure."

"Five dollars is not enough, Eustace," said Mrs. Wilde, with a stolid courage born of desperation.

"Not enough?"

Maggie raised her eyebrows a little impatiently.

"If you think Eustace, that five dollars will pay the butcher, settle the baker's account and the ice-man's bills, and leave enough for daily marketing expenses, I should like to have you remain at home and take charge of the finances yourself."

"My dear, you must purchase cheaper articles."

"But you know how fastidious you are about your meals!"

"That has nothing to do with the question," said Mr. Wilde shortly. "We must economize my dear, indeed we must."

Maggie Wilde colored, and bit her lip. Economy—when she had sat through all the sunny hours of yesterday over a weary work-basket, mending little dresses and earning tiny socks and re-trimming her own bonnet to save unnecessary expenditure! Poor Maggie! It was hard to be accused of extravagance under these circumstances. A quick answer trembled on her lips, but she forced back the angry words and answered—

"Indeed, I try not to be extravagant, Eustace."

"But you must be, my dear, or where in the name of common sense does all the money go? I never spend anything."

"Don't you?"

"Never, my dear—never. Depend upon it, the escape valve is somewhere in the housekeeping. It would be much better for you to devote your energies to domestic economy than to running about collecting money for the soldiers—very much better. And moreover, I cannot very well let you have any more now; my funds are running low."

"You had fifty dollars in that pocket-book the day before yesterday," said Maggie quietly, "and I have used but ten of it."

"Ten? You must have used more than ten of it."

"Not a cent."

"The coal bill. I paid the coal bill out of it, and that was twenty dollars, you remember," said he triumphantly.

"Then where are the remaining twenty dollars?"

though his pearl-colored overcoat were rather a tight fit.

"Business, my dear; you can't be expected to understand anything about business matters."

"But what particular business," persisted his wife.

"Maggie," said Mr. Wilde solemnly, "this isn't to the purpose at all. A woman's mind isn't adapted to comprehend business relations; she should confine herself to one grand point, economy. Reduce your expenses; bring everything within the narrowest possible outlay. I think it would be a very good plan, my dear, to keep a little account of your daily disbursements, and I could glance over it every night, and check off any little items that struck me as clearly superfluous."

Maggie's dark eyes began to sparkle ominously; she played nervously with her wedding ring.

"You would find no items of that description."

"You think not, I have no doubt; but women seldom understand the nicer distinctions of economy."

But Maggie rose quietly to her feet, and went out of the room, slamming the door behind her with a good deal of vehemence. The slender thread of her patience had been strained to its utmost tension, and had snapped asunder at last.

She sat down, and—of course—cried heartily.

"And I was so sure of that money for the poor soldiers," she thought, between the bright drops. "It seems so little for us to give them, when they are doing so much for us! I cannot brook this. I must not. Eustace has harped quite long enough on this particular string—it must be put an end to. There is some difference between pinching parsimony and economy. Oh Maggie Wilde! if woman's wit don't help you out of this perplexity, you deserve to sink into a mere household drudge, whose idols shall be gold, silver and copper."

"Bridget!" said Mrs. Wilde, coming into the kitchen, where cook was chopping spiced for some elaborate dish, wherein the heart of Eustace delighted. "Will you lend me your old bonnet and shawl-to-morrow?"

Bridget stood in open-mouthed amazement.

"Sure, ma'am, and why would you be after wanting 'em? They're not decent for the likes of you."

"Never mind; I wish to borrow them for a particular reason."

"You're welcome as flowers in May, ma'am. But it's a queer fit they'll be for you, patched, darned, and faded."

But Mrs. Wilde only laughed.

The rain was pattering drearily against the breakfast-room window the next morning as Eustace Wilde sauntered slowly in, but Maggie's chair was empty.

"Where's your mistress, Mary?" he asked the waitress.

"She's breakfastin' with the childer, sir. Charlie's got the toothache, and won't be quiet without his mamma stays."

"Maggie spoils those children," thought Mr. Wilde, shrugging his shoulders. Breakfast was rather a dismal meal without his wife's bright face opposite to him, and he did not linger over it.

"A bleak day" he soliloquized, as he opened his umbrella and strode forth into the rain and wind. "It's a good thing the stages run only a block off."

He took his seat, unfolding a morning paper, all unconscious of the shabby brown cloak, who entered the stage at the next corner. Nor did he observe that she descended at the same street where he pulled the check string to alight.

As he entered the covered stairway leading to his office, in a massive marble building, a bluff looking man advanced to meet him.

"Look here, Wilde, I've been waiting here these fifteen minutes, and I'm in a deuce of a hurry too."

"I'm a little behind time this morning," said Eustace, shaking the raindrops in a dingy shower from his umbrella. "Come up to the office, Hall."

"I can't, I haven't a minute to stay. I just came round to see if you could pay that little bill."

"What bill?"

"Why, your share of the supper at D—'s and the ride afterward."

"Oh! yes—yes. Well, how much is it?"

"Only a trifle—eight dollars."

Mr. Wilde leisurely opened his pocket-book and placed one or two bills in his companion's hand.

"That's right, I believe. A very unpleasant day. Good morning, Hall."

He ran briskly up the long flight of stairs, two steps at a time, while the shabby woman who had just been standing outside the threshold during this colloquy, as if waiting for somebody, came into the vestibule to escape the driving rain.

"Give us a box of your nicest cigars—tip-top!" drawled Jenny Stokes, the office-boy, diving into the tobacco store. "Quick! our boss is in a hurry. Ten dollars? That

ain't much for a good article. I say—you might give me one for myself—I always give Mr. Wilde's cigars here."

"Take it, then, and along with your self," said the man of smoke. "What can I do for you, men?"

"A pennyworth of Scotch snuff," that was all the shabby woman in the faded brown cloak wanted. But even through the dingy veil her eyes sparkled; she must have been very fond of Scotch snuff!

The big bell of the City Hall was just booming the first stroke of twelve as Mr. Wilde stood once more in the vestibule preparing to open his umbrella.

"Going to dinner, Martin?" he asked, as another legal luminary rattled down the stairs.

"Well, I suppose it's about time to think of such a thing," returned Mr. Martin.

"They have some capital turtle soup round the corner," said Wilde, "come round with me and try it, will you?"

Mr. Martin would certainly; he was not in the habit of declining such invitations, and the two set forth in high spirits; while close behind them glided the woman in brown!

The waiter looked a little surprised as the shabby apparition crept in and took her seat at one end of the long table, where Eustace Wilde and his friend, Mr. Martin, snugly established themselves; but waiters in a down-town restaurant soon cease to be surprised at anything, and he briskly came forward to take her order.

"Cup of tea, m'm—yes, m'm. Dry toast and sandwich right off, m'm."

Rather an abstemious meal compared with the dainty fare in which her neighbors were indulging—turtle soup, with flakes of roasted woodcock floating on the surface, unctuous green fats, garnished with rich amber jelly, a bunch of red claret to finish off with, and a bottle of Hamburg grapes, arranged with superb late peaches.

"Beg your pardon, m'm—you've got the wrong check—this 'ere's yours!" ejaculated the waiter, as the woman in brown took up the check stamped "\$6."

She laid it quietly down again; she had discovered all she wanted, and moved out of the restaurant as noiselessly as she had entered.

"It's very strange!" said Eustace Wilde, thoughtfully.

"What's strange?" inquired his friend, detaching a black purple berry from the bunch of grapes on his plate.

"That woman who has just gone out in the faded cloak—did you observe what a delicate white hand she had?"

"She didn't look like one of the white-handled kind," observed Martin, carelessly.

"No; and that's what struck me as being so singular."

And with that Mr. Wilde dismissed the subject from his mind.

Meanwhile the little brown phantom sped swiftly down the next street, fluttered up the long flight of marble stairs, and tapped softly at the door of Eustace Wilde's snug office.

"Come in."

Jenny Stokes was sitting on the corner of the table, cutting her initials neatly on the green morocco cover—an operation which he called "keeping office." He looked up rather disdainfully.

"Is—Mr. Wilde in?"

"Gone to dinner," said Jenny, laconically; "he's back in twenty minutes. Take care ma'am, your wet dress will spoil Mr. Wilde's new chair. Take the old one, if you please."

The "old one" was a handsome arm-chair whose green leather cushions were scarcely defaced; the "new" one was a superb affair of black walnut and crimson reps, with a movable desk attached to the arm.

"Is that style of chair very expensive?" asked Maggie, mockingly motioning her head towards it.

"Guess it is," returned Mr. Stokes, with laughable pride. "Let me see; the bill's here somewhere; it only came this morning. Oh, here it is. Forty-five dollars that 'ere chair cost."

As the visitor made no comment, Jenny applied herself once more to the curl of the S on the morocco table cover, secretly wondering what business that rusty female could have with the fashionable lawyer, his master, while the penetrating eyes under the veil took in all the elegant little accessories of the luxurious office.

Click! click! came a pair of knuckles against the door. She started like a gusky thing, but it was only a half-grown boy, the very counterpart of Mr. James Stokes.

"Here's the books your boss ordered, and the bill."

"Jus' you leave 'em," said Jenny; Mr. Wilde will send the money round this afternoon. How much?"

"Twelve dollars, and fifty cents."

It was a handsome illustrated edition of a popular author, but the visitor dared not linger to look at it. Muttering something about calling again, she withdrew, much to Jenny Stokes' relief. Nor was she too precipitate in her movements; for as she

turned into Broadway her cloak brushed against Eustace Wilde's broadcloth garments.

She halted a passing stage with one finger of the little white hand that was so incongruous to her rusty dress and misshapen bonnet.

"Quite enough for one day," said the brown phantom to herself, as she stood on tiptoe to pay her fare. "I'll have a little settlement with my lord to-night that shall astonish him—rather."

And she laughed till the dimples danced over her cheeks, all alone by herself in the stage, and careless of drenched skirts and driving rain.

She was sitting at her work table, the brown hair shining like bands of satin, and the neat figure attired in a black silk dress trimmed with glittering bugles, when Eustace came in that night. The table was set in the middle of the room, forming a pretty picture with its pearly damask and gilded china, and the urn steaming merrily on the tray.

"This looks comfortable," said Eustace Wilde, throwing himself into an easy chair; "it's a dreary night outside."

"Is it?" said Maggie, innocently.

"My dear, you haven't any idea how dreary," said Wilde. "That is one of your feminine advantages; we men are forced to battle with the world in all weathers."

Mrs. Wilde took her seat at the tea-table without remark, but her lips twitched a little at the corners.

"Eustace," said she when her husband had lighted his evening cigar, and was just taking up a magazine, "I am ready for you to look over my day's housekeeping accounts."

"Ah, very right," said he approvingly, glancing his eye down the column of pretty items.

"Bread, vegetables, starch, steaks, total one dollar, sixty cents. Don't you think, my dear, that we might economize by Bridget's making our bread instead of buying it?"

"Perhaps so," said Maggie, smiling.

"And now, Eustace, suppose we make a little estimate of your day's expenses."

Mr. Wilde stared at his wife as if he thought her slightly demented.

"Nonsense!"

"No nonsense at all."

"But I don't remember—I couldn't tell."

"Perhaps I can assist your memory a little, sir. For your share of the supper at D—'s and ride afterward, you paid eight dollars—a package of cigars, ten—a dinner of turtle soup, claret, etc., six. Your new office chair—very splendid, certainly—was forty-five—your illustrated edition of—'s works, twelve dollars and a half. That amounts I believe, to eighty-one dollars and fifty cents. Don't you think, my dear, that you might economize a little?"

Eustace Wilde turned scarlet from his shirt collar to the roots of his hair. Had there been a convenient chasm in the floor, he must certainly have sunk into it.

"Maggie, are you a witch?"

"No, dear, I am only a woman."

"How the deuce did you know?"

"I found out," said Maggie quietly. "I must confess that I had no idea how very expensive business was."

Eustace moved uneasily in his seat.

"I give up, Maggie," he said, "I'll own you have me there. Be merciful, little woman, and don't abuse your victory. But I do wish I knew how you heard of it."

Maggie smiled.

"If this is a specimen of every day's expenses, it is no wonder you can't spare any money for the Soldier's Fund, or—"

"Don't, Maggie!" he pleaded hurriedly, drawing out his purse, and placing it in her hands, "take what you wish, my dear."

"I'll be moderate," said Maggie. "I suppose you would like to subscribe at least fifty dollars for the sick soldiers."

"Just what you please, my dear," said Eustace, with a grimace.

And from that day to this, when Maggie wants any extra funds, she has but to hint at "Daily expenses," and Eustace's pocket-book flies open as by magic, although he has never yet discovered how she managed to find it out.

The Committee were agreeably surprised at Mr. Wilde's liberality in the matter of the Soldier's Fund; but then the Committee were ignorant of the marvellous victory achieved by the Woman in Brown.

A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very unpopular man, put the usual question:—"Are you willing to go, my friend?"—"O, yes," replied the sick man. "I am glad of that," said the deacon, "for all the neighbors are willing."

A contemporary says that "a person's character depends a good deal upon his bringing up. For instance, a man who has been brought up by the police seldom turns out respectable."

Barnum's elephant died of a cold on the passage over, and will shortly appear stuffed in his museum.

Adam's Fall.

A famous temperance lecturer down South used to relate the following anecdote to illustrate the influence of a bad example to the formation of habits, ruinous to their effect.

"Adam and Mary his wife, who lived in the old times, were very good members of the church, and good sort of people anyway, quite industrious and thriving in the world, and Mary thought well of a good glass of toddy."

Whenever the minister called to make a visit, which was often, she contrived to have a glass of toddy made, and the minister never refused to imbibe. After a while Adam got to following the example of the minister to such an extent that he became a drunkard,—drank up everything he had and all he could get. Mary and Adam became very poor in consequence of his following the minister's example so closely; but the good minister continued to get his glass of toddy. One day he called in and told Mary he was going away for a week—should return on Friday—and handed her a book containing the catechism, and told her when he returned he should expect her to answer the questions. Mary said yes, and laid the book away carefully. But Mary, like a good many others, forgot it until the very Friday that the minister was to return. "What shall I do?" said she, "the minister is to be here to-day, and I haven't looked in the book he gave me! How can I answer the questions?"

"I can tell you," said Adam, "give me a quarter, and let me go over to Smith's and get some good rum, and you can answer him with a glass of toddy."

Mary took the advice, gave Adam a jug and a quarter and off he started. After getting his jug filled, on his way back, Adam concluded to taste the rum. One taste followed another, until he stumbled over a pile of rocks and lost all the rum. Adam managed to stagger home.

Soon as he got into the house Mary asked him very anxiously for the jug of rum.

Poor Adam managed to stammer out that he stumbled over a pile of rocks and broke the jug and spilt the rum.

Mary was in a fix—Adam drunk, the minister coming—the rum gone—and the questions not learned. But here comes the minister! It won't do for the man of God to see Adam drunk, so she, for the want of a better place to hide him, sent him under the bed. By the time he was fairly under, in came the minister. After sitting a few moments, he asked Mary if she could answer the question, "How did Adam fall?"

Mary turned her head first one way and then the other, and finally stammered out, "He fell over a pile of rocks."

It was now the minister's turn to look blank, but he ventured another question.

"Where did he hide himself after the fall?"

Mary looked at the minister then at the bed, and finally spoke out with, "Under the bed, sir? There, Adam, you may come out; he knows all about it!"

The good minister retired—not even waiting for his glass of toddy.

THE NEGROES IN GEORGIA. Not the blacks but the whites are at fault, when the former refuses to work. Thus writes a Georgia correspondent of the Boston Advertiser:

"I sat an hour or more in the Freedmen's Bureau agency office at Albany on day last week. A planter from Mitchell County came in with the stereotyped phrase—'niggers won't work and everything is all going to ruin. He wanted the captain to send him a dozen good fellows who would work right along. I don't at all wonder that he has trouble with his negroes—white men wouldn't work for him if he talked to them as he said he did to his present hands."

While he sat there, in came a planter from Lee County, an ex-rebel colonel, who works twenty men and twelve women. He said he had found no trouble with his negroes. As soon as he came home from the army he called them together, explained to them that they were free and could go where they pleased, said to them that he would like to have all of them remain on the place and he would pay them fairly for their work. He gave them a week for consideration, and then every one was ready to contract with him. The contract gives them house-room, fire-wood, medical attendance, and one-third of the crop. None of the hands have left him, and all are ready to contract for the next year. In the statement of these two cases lies the whole problem—give the negro fair treatment and there will be little cause for complaint against him.

A rich petroleum worker, gaunt as a skeleton and ignorant as a hodman, went to an artist to have his portrait taken. "Will you have it taken in oil or water colors?" inquired the artist. "In oil, of course," replied he. "It comes to me more natural; and besides, it makes me look fatter."

Is it not curious that the persons to inherit the property of the late Tom Sayers will be Tom's Heirs?

Freedom Constitutional

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, to all to whom these presents may come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the Congress of the United States on the 1st of February last passed a resolution which is in the words following, viz: "A resolution, submitted to the Legislature of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States."

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, viz:

Article XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, it appears from official documents on file in this Department, that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia—all twenty-seven States.

And whereas, the whole number of States in the United States is 36.

And whereas, the before specially named States, whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, constitutes three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved on the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at Washington, this 22nd day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixtieth.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Rum Selling as a Crime.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that in nearly all the Counties in the State, a large number of indictments are found against men engaged in the unlawful traffic, at every term of the Court. Grand Jurors no longer hesitate to recognize rum selling as a crime, that should be noticed by them and through them presented to the Court for action. This is true of our own county, and it shows that the right kind of sentiment prevails upon this question. Another thing about this matter is worthy of note, rum sellers who are ascertain that an indictment is found against them generally come to the conclusion that discretion is the better part of valor, and promptly pay over their fine (\$100) and costs, without the formalities of a trial. Formerly it was not so. Almost every man who sold intoxicating drinks presumed much on the sympathy of jurors, which led them sometimes entirely to disregard their oath and refuse to convict, even when the evidence strongly warranted a conviction. Rum sellers formerly had another strong hold of defense in the refusal of witnesses to tell the truth when summoned before jurors to testify. We are sorry to have to record the fact, that too many witnesses at the present day when called upon to testify, perjure their souls before God and man, and in their indirect attempts to shield another from punishment, commit a heinous crime themselves. But it is an encouraging fact that their number is less than formerly.

We trust the day is not far distant when both jurors and witnesses will so far feel the binding obligations of an oath as to do their duty even if it hits the case of a depraved rum seller. These miserable men, who at this late day are dealing out their deadly poison and scattering the torch, poverty, crime, disease and death through the community, richly deserve the penalties of the law. They are the worst enemies of society, while they stand self-convicted of all the crimes known to the decalogue. There is no reason under Heaven why these great criminals should go unwhipped of justice, while all lesser offenders are made to suffer the penalties of their crimes. Bring them to justice; make them answer the penalties of a just law; give them a realizing sense, that justice though sometimes slow is sure.

JUDGE APPOINTED. Gov. Cony last week conferred upon Col. Rufus P. Tapley, of Saco, the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Davis. There has been a most strenuous effort made on the part of members of the Cumberland bar, to secure the appointment of one of their own number—a copperhead,—and failing in this to carry the nomination to the Eastern part of the State. They have failed to control the Executive, who has acted with becoming independence in the matter. Col. Tapley has occupied positions of honor in his own County; and possesses qualifications which will fit him for his new position, and vindicate the wisdom of this action of the Governor.

DIRECT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. A proposition has been introduced in Congress to provide for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people. It prescribes as qualifications for voters, that they can read, and shall have been in the State one year, and in the township six months previous to voting.

Congress.

Although we get but meagre reports of the doings of Congress from the associated press yet enough reaches the public eye, to show that a large majority of that body are right upon the great questions of the day. The prompt re-election of Colfax for Speaker, the firmness of McPherson the Clerk, in rejecting the names of those claiming seats from the rebellious States and the handsome manner in which the House sustained his action, by re-electing him by so decisive a majority, are among the favorable omens of the times. We now think the people have no cause of fear that a majority of Congress will cave in to the clamorings of a conservative, rebellious minority.

Neither do we apprehend any conflict between Congress and the President. The latter is not disposed to array himself against his friends in either House; neither are the radical members of Congress any disposition to arraign the President. Those who apprehend a break between the Executive and Legislative departments of the government will be mistaken. Everything in that direction looks hopeful. Let our friends sustain both, trust in God and keep their powder dry.

The American Conflict.

ITS CAUSES, INCIDENTS AND RESULTS. BY HORACE GREELEY.

In the first volume, the author traces with great clearness and force the chain of causes which led to the collision of arms, closing with the momentous events, which during the early months of the war, rapidly developed its mighty proportions and roused the nation for the grandest struggle in the world's history.

Vol. I. contains 648 large, double-column octavo pages, printed on fine paper, illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle-fields, etc., with 70 fine steel plate portraits of Generals and others connected with the war, both North and South.

The list of subscribers (now numbering over 100,000) attest its general appreciation, while even the New York World, Herald, Sun and Daily News, (political opponents,) asserts its entire reliability, candor and fairness. The Prospect of Vol. II and last is before us. It will be considerably larger than the first volume, and will contain over 70 fine steel plate portraits, embracing Union Generals, patriotic Governors, eminent Members of Congress, our German Officers, our Heroic Dead—Lyon, Baker, &c., President and new Members of the Cabinet, and others; nearly 100 illustrations.—Maps, Diagrams of places and scenes that have become memorable and historic in our country's struggle, besides and elegant copperplate Map 28 by 38, embracing in one view the whole field of military operations.

The copious Analytical Index renders every name and incident of easy reference to every one that would know the Causes, Incidents and Results of the War for the Union. All in Oxford County, desiring this standard work, will have an opportunity this winter to supply themselves of S. P. Maxim.

The editor of the Farmington Chronicle is converting his woodlot into orchard. He thinks the annual growth of his apple-trees is equal to the amount of fuel required in his house. Won't he have fun one of these years cutting apple-tree brush into stove-wood; and scarcely less industry will be required to keep up a good fire in the winter. Seriously, though, there is no doubt that we must depend in large measure upon young orchards for fruit hereafter. The old trees have borne tolerably since the disastrous winter a few years ago; but the testimony on all hands shows that they are evidently dying; and the sooner cultivators make arrangements to make new orchards to supply their place, the larger will be their ultimate profits.

The Bangor Whig takes exception to our remark relative to the bank note question. The point is simply this. A part of the banks in this State are still obliged to redeem their bills, and a part are not. Notwithstanding this, we understand that all do redeem outstanding notes, and we know they will go at the banks. Hence we cannot see the necessity for each man in the community to spend time to commit to memory a long list of names, and refuse to take a bill contained in the list he has committed. This State currency must be withdrawn very soon; and it is the part of wisdom for every man to pass his State bills first, and let them start homeward, to be redeemed and destroyed. This is the shortest process, and will cause less inconvenience to the country. Of course when the bill of a bank whose time has expired gets into any bank it is the last the public will know of it, as it is immediately sent home.

We learn that Mr. Charles H. George, the Messenger of the S. J. Court, has been made the recipient of a purse of seven dollars, from members of the Oxford Bar, in token of their appreciation of his services in connection with the Law Library. It is a pleasing testimonial for which Mr. George desires to tender his thanks to all these gentlemen.

Gen. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer, received last week from a beggar, his donation of one cent, towards the payment of the public debt. It was duly credited on the books of the Department, being considered as no less worthy than the two mites of which special record has been preserved.

Brigadier General Cyrus Haulin has been brevetted Major General of Volunteers.

The Oil Prospect.

The accounts from the wells are more flattering every day. Our letters from there state that stocks and lands are going up rapidly, and that capitalists are continually arriving in large numbers. The lowest estimate now placed upon the Lester well is 150 barrels. The Prince well is rapidly gaining and must soon come up to the above standard. This is located on the lot adjoining the McMillan farm, and on the same side of the river as the Lester. It started with 5 to 10 barrels a few days since. The Wood well pumps 15 barrels; Scotch Co's. No. 15, 20 barrels; No. 7 as just starting with good prospect. Two new strikes have been made on the Pepper farm,—one our correspondent says is the most promising he has ever seen there. It is under the management of Charlie Brown of the G. T. R. Also another on the Pope well on the lot below and adjoining the McMillan farm. These will be pumped immediately. There are two "Pope wells" not far apart.

In a private note from Mr. Perham, received this week, he says he was offered on Thursday last, one thousand dollars for one-fiftieth of his royalty on the Pepper farm; but did not sell. His own well was down 110 feet to the rock. The engine had arrived, and he hoped to have it down 300 feet, through the rock in three weeks.

In another column we copy from the Bothwell Reporter, some account of the purchase of the McMillan farm, as a matter of local interest. The card of these gentlemen will be found in another column. Mr. Perham is well known in this vicinity. Mr. Knight, his partner, belongs in South Paris. We have a map of this section, showing that yielding wells have been sunk on both sides the lot, which may be seen by any one interested.

NORTH WATERFORD. A correspondent writes us that Rev. J. Kye, a much beloved and faithful minister of the gospel, has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Congregational church in North Waterford.

Messrs. Rand & Jewett, have been making desirable changes in their store, for the convenience of customers. They have now in store a full assortment of goods.

Mr. H. Fisk, has opened a stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, in the store now owned by Mrs. Green.

A physician and a harness maker have lately located in the village.

Rents are much needed to accommodate the growing population; and an earnest invitation is given for men of means to meet the want.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL. English papers announce the betrothal of the Princess Helena, to Prince Christian of Augustenberg. The princess is the third daughter of the Queen, and is twenty years old. The prince is thirty-four; and it is added as matter of special congratulation that he has no possessions which will prevent him from residing in England, where he can render these filial attentions which must be so pleasing to the Queen, and will add to the pleasure of the royal family.

The sale of property at the Cony U. S. Hospital last week amounted to about \$12,000. We notice that the Insane Hospital and the Reform School secured some of the property, and a considerable amount was purchased by a branch of the Sanitary Commission, for the Freedmen.

IRREGULARITY OF THE MAILS. The Postmaster General has issued a Circular to railway companies, relative to the irregularity with which the mails were carried last season. He urges that no more cars be run on mail trains than are absolutely necessary; and that every precaution be used to have them run on regular time so that connections may not be broken.

The Director of the Mint has sent to Washington samples from new dies recently cut. All but the smaller coins,—on which there is not room,—bear the legend "In God we trust." Secretary McCulloch has approved the design and hereafter all the coinage will bear this device.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK. We call especial attention to the notice of this bank in another column. It is a matter of convenience with many persons who have sums of money lying idle, to put it where it will pay something, and be available on demand. Such will find the First National ready to accommodate them.

We hear that quite a revival is in progress in Porter and Parsonsfield. A protracted meeting was commenced about three weeks ago, and so much interest was manifested, that the church at Kezar Falls was completely filled each evening during three weeks. The meetings are conducted by the Methodist clergymen of that and the Cornish class.

We met at South Paris, last week, Mr. H. Rosenberg, who was for some years in trade in that village. After selling out, he bought a lot in a city in Michigan, and put up a store, preparatory to going into business again. Being induced to take a look at Bothwell, he went to Michigan, sold his store, and has invested his entire capital. He has an interest in eight wells, and owns one-third of the Crowell farm, on which several wells are already started.

The Canadians are said to be very anxious about the Reciprocity Treaty. It is said that, after the Christmas holidays a delegation will go to Washington to endeavor to agree upon a new treaty. The old treaty expires in March next.

Supreme Judicial Court.

JUDGE KENT, PRESENT.

Rufus S. Randall et al. vs. Jeddediah Estes. Action to recover the possession of a certain tract of land in Woodstock which Deft had taken on an execution against Joseph Frye. Frye having sold the property to his wife, one of the Pliffs, who purchased it with the money of her sons Rufus S. and John Randall, and for them, during their absence.

Deft. claimed that Mrs. Frye had no authority to make the purchase for her sons, and that it was for the purpose of defrauding the creditors of Joseph Frye. Verdict for Pliff.

In answer to questions propounded to Jury, 1st. Was Lydia Frye authorized and empowered by her sons Rufus and John to make the purchase of the premises in question, before the debt to them was given by Joseph Frye? Answer, Yes. 2d. Was the conveyance made to defraud or delay the creditors of Joseph Frye? Answer, No. Gibson and Hammons for Pliffs. Rawson and May for Deft.

Edwin R. Abbott et al. vs. Richard B. McAllister. Action to recover for improvements made on a lot of land in Andover. After having been opened to the jury, withdrawn and referred to the Court. Gibson for Pliff. Hammons for Deft.

John G. Barnes vs. Inhabitants of Hamilton's Grant. Action of assumpsit to recover for services rendered. Defts had previously filed a tender of ten dollars. After Pliffs testimony was all out Court ordered a nonsuit with the right of accepting the tender. The parties subsequently arranged the claim and the action was entered N. P. Davis for Pliff. Hammons for Deft. Samuel Leavitt Libt. vs. Elizabeth Leavitt. Divorce decreed. Cause, want of chastity. Hastings for Libt.

No. 272. Amanda M. Porter, Libt. vs. Mason Porter. Divorce decreed. Cause, desertion. Randall and Harlow for Libt.

Elbridge G. Bridgman vs. Abigail E. Hayes and Sebastian S. Smith, Trustee. Action of assumpsit to recover for a sett of grave stones which Pliff. erected for the husband of Deft. Deft. denied that she ever contracted for the stones, but admitted that she had some conversation with Pliff. concerning it. Verdict for Deft. W. W. Virgin for Pliff. Perry for Deft.

Martin R. Etheredge vs. Joseph R. Bassett, which was referred to the Court. Judgment for Pliff. for \$300, and interest from the date of the writ. Frye for Pliff. Hammons for Deft.

Edward Swan Libt. vs. Elmina Swan. Divorce decreed. Cause, desertion. Davis for Libt.

Obed Taylor vs. William M. Morse. Action of trespass against Deft. as Deputy Sheriff for not returning his writ into Court. Referred to the Court with the right to except. Blanchard and W. W. Virgin for Pliffs. Rawson and May for Deft.

In the action Abbott et al. vs. McAllister, referred to the court, judgment was entered for Deft.

Madison O. Proctor Libt. vs. Mary Z. Proctor. Divorce decreed—cause, desertion. Andrews for Libt.

Clarissa S. Howe Libt. vs. Charles Howe. Divorce decreed. Custody of the minor child committed to the mother. Hobbs for Libt.

John A. Green vs. George F. Evans. Action of assumpsit. Pliff. was the general agent of Deft. under a written contract for the sale of the right to vend and use "Evans' Graduating Circular Plaque Stock" and was to receive one-half of the proceeds of the sale, the Pliff. claiming that he is entitled to it by virtue of their written contract above mentioned. Deft. contends that he had the right to make the sale, and that Pliff. is entitled to no part of the proceeds, that the contract was vitiated by Pliffs. own acts, prior to the sale, and that of the Pliff. ever had a right of action he subsequently waived the right. The case was opened to the 23d jury Monday P. M., and up to the time of going to press, the Court has been mostly occupied in the examinations of the Pliff. and Deft. A. A. Strout and S. C. Strout for Pliff. Virgin and Black for Deft.

CRIMINAL CASES.

The Grand Jury came in on Friday having found twenty-two indictments. Four Larceny,—five for contempt of Court—thirteen as common sellers.

Moses B. French, Isaac Pearl and Joseph Libby were arraigned upon indictments for contempt of Court in not obeying a summons to appear before the Grand Jury at the Sept. term 1865, and each plead guilty.

Judge Kent remarked that it was a grave offence to disobey the summons of the Court, as it would strike at the foundation of all attempts to enforce the laws for the punishment of crime, and the prosecuting Attorney has faithfully discharged his duty in causing these indictments to be found; but inasmuch as the respondents had been before the grand jury and testified, and appeared to regret the course they took and were men of limited means, they were sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and cost each. But the smallness of the fine would be no criterion for a repetition of the offense as it is clearly within the jurisdiction of the Court to impose a much heavier fine, or imprisonment.

Edward W. Wells of Hiram, was arraigned upon two indictments for larceny, of a cow and rook, and plead guilty to each. Sentenced to one year in State Prison on each indictment.

James B. Poland of Peru, plead guilty to an indictment for larceny of U. S. Treasury notes, bank bills and specie, amounting to \$655.75, and was sentenced to two years in State Prison.

William J. Knight of Poland, County of Androscoggin, plead guilty to an indictment for larceny of a pocket book containing ninety dollars, from a box car in Woodstock, Sept. 27th, and was sentenced to eight months in County Jail.

The McMillan Farm.

To the Editor of the Bothwell Reporter:

The McMillan farm has been purchased this week by Messrs. Perham & Knight of the State of Maine, and at figures precluding all hope of their successfully devoting themselves to agricultural purposes. This farm has its history. In the summer of 1837, Wm. McMillan, Esq., an educated and wealthy Scotch gentleman from Glasgow, made a tour of investigation through Western Canada. After due deliberation he attended a large sale of Crown Lands and bid off Lot 21, River Range, in Oxford, at nine dollars per acre, paying at this rate several dollars above the average sales, as it was called by the Indians "The Greasy Lot." During the summer months of the following year (1838) he gathered from the river bank of his farm a small bottle of oil and submitted the same to a chemist in Hamilton; upon examination it was found to possess both lubricating and illuminating properties, and in September of the same year (1838) he (McMillan) contracted for and actually commenced the sinking of the first well for oil on this continent. He was then of the belief that oil was a substance originating in and from the rock, and contracted accordingly; but his employees, having neither precedent, experience or facilities for boring or drilling, spaded down and carbed through the clay, when they were, as might have been expected, overcome and flooded with water. This ended the contract and first well, and, although it proved abortive, yet it did not shake Mr. McMillan's faith that there was something valuable under his territory, or basen his persistency to get it out, as he has proved himself a zealous worker in the cause, and done as much probably as any other man to develop our resources. We notice in Appleton's New American Cyclopaedia that credit is given to one Col. Drake in sinking the first well strictly for oil purposes, near Titusville, Pa. In the winter of 1858-9 Col. Drake completed his arrangements for boring into the rock below the bed of the creek. The work advanced very slowly, and it was not until August 26th, 1859, that oil was struck at a depth of seventy-one feet. Now Mr. McMillan had the start of Col. Drake a twelve-month—was digging for the same purpose and sunk his reputation deeper in the clay than Col. Drake, but was not fortunate enough to strike oil in paying quantities, or make the acquaintance of the compiler of Appleton's Cyclopaedia. We do not presume to dictate to history, yet these are the simple facts in the case; the curb yet remains, and the workman still lives to bear witness to this record. And had we been fortunate enough to have possessed a few more men of the perseverance, energy and ability of Mr. McMillan, we believe our Canadian resources and oil region would have long since compared favorably and competed with any field yet discovered, and we could ere this have boasted of our Canadian Pit Hole.

Mr. Perham, the first party spoken of in this purchase, is a gentleman from the State of Maine, and better known to us as the original purchaser, with Smith, of the Pepper Farm. He has already one well sunk to the rock, in a very desirable location on this farm, and is about starting several others. We are also advised that operations will be immediately commenced on his late purchase, the McMillan farm, which is a little below and nearly opposite the Pepper farm. He was among the first from the States to assist in the further development of our territory, and may success attend his efforts. That he has been successful is apparent from the large number of Maine men now operating with us, and that he may continue successful is undoubted considering the very desirable location of his recent purchase.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST. This Journal, edited by Wm. C. Bryant, the Poet, and Parke Godwin, is one of the best in the United States. Regardless of party it has always advocated the principles of Democratic Government—equal laws, equal privileges, equal rights.

In its recent prospectus it promises its influence in favor of human equality, human progress and human elevation. It also favors local independence, and local self-government, and the education of the masses; and as heretofore will maintain in its full vigor the national unity and supremacy.

In its facts, arguments, editorials and correspondence, there is no more reliable paper than the Post. Terms, \$2.00 for the Weekly, \$4.00 for the Semi-Weekly and \$12.00 for the Daily.

The Second Maine cavalry has been mustered out and reached home last Saturday. The papers have had the 12th Maine mustered out; and again report that the order to that effect was countermanded.

Jas. T. Clark, Esq., Inspector of Customs, has been stationed at Danville Junction, to have an eye upon the transshipment of freight going to Eastern Maine. The great increase in smuggling operations demands the greatest vigilance on the part of the authorities.

The legal liability of the International bank, Portland to redeem its bills, does not expire until August 5th, 1866. The bank is using every means in its power to withdraw its bills, and will continue to redeem them as presented, whether before or after that time. We make this statement by authority of the officers of the bank.

The Argus exercises its condensing capacity judiciously in making us say that Dr. Holmes sold turkeys last fall. We did not say so.

The Spirit Well, Again.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT: In the notice of the Chicago Artesian Well in your issue of the 23d ult. there are some errors that I wish to correct. It was stated that communications were given through the writer, A. E. Swift and Mrs. Jordan. It should have been through the writer and Mr. Swift through Mrs. Jordan. Whatever may be Mr. Swift's views of the philosophy or phenomena of spirit communion, he will doubtless be surprised at having the reputation of a trance medium to locate the Artesian Well. It was a Mr. James of Chicago that was entranced to mark the precise spot.

A further investigation of spiritual philosophy may assist you to solve the puzzle as to Mrs. Jordan's not having, in matters of personal convenience, spirit direction. Your query is founded on the assumption that if those who have left the earth form can communicate on any subject of great or general interest, that as a logical sequence, they can and should do so on any matter of individual interest; and thereby make the medium a complete machine. This is not often the case in the modern phases of spirit control, neither is it so recorded in the Ancient records of spirit communion.

The spirit that purported to control many of the communications respecting the well, was that of our late townsman E. P. Hinds, assisted by that ancient Chemist and Geologist, Roger Bacon, of the 13th Century. The writer was very intimate with Mr. Hinds, and had repeatedly set with him in circles for spirit communion, while Mr. Swift was for many years his pupil. Mrs. Jordan was not acquainted with him. She was sometimes controlled by spirits purporting to have lived on the earth some ten thousand years ago, and as a test she wrote in Hebrew, Chinese and other characters pertaining to the ancient languages, at least it was so adjudged by competent witnesses.

They have recently struck the subterranean river through a second well, the water from the first being used as a power to bore the second; both are now throwing up a column of water that amounts to about 2,000,000 gallons per 24 hours. I would add respecting these drawings of this locality, that Mr. J., often operated in the presence of skeptical witnesses, and made no use of his eyes to direct his pencils, frequently using three at a time. The prophecy was given of his drawing before he commenced, and has been literally fulfilled. The writer does not offer this statement of facts with a wish to proselyte, but simply that those who wish may investigate for themselves; get their own evidence and make their own conclusions.

T. J. WHITEHEAD.

The Journal says Lewiston is to have a new Grammar School House. The plans adopted embrace a school building of fine architecture, durable and of good finish, to cost \$36,000. The spindle city is growing very fast, and what is better must continue to grow.

GOLDEN WEDDING. The Journal says the Burbank family celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Barker Burbank and Polly Ingalls, at Shelburne, N. H., Thanksgiving day. Six sons and four daughters survive, all of whom were present, as well as numerous grand-children. Many valuable presents were made to the old folks.

PARSONAGE. The Universalist Society in Norway village, are erecting a neat story and a half building, next to the church, to be used for a parsonage. Such enterprises are highly commendable.

Milton J. Stewart, tried in Portland on two indictments for passing counterfeit currency, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and be imprisoned in Auburn jail two months on each indictment. A harder sentence was imposed; but was modified on the representation that the prisoner had consumption and could not survive his sentence.

A Lodge of Masons was established at Waterford, in November, by dispensation. It bears the name of Mr. TIREM LODGE. This title comes from a mountain in that vicinity, and is probably a contraction of "Tire Them."

HOPS. Last week's quotations in New York, were as follows: 1865s, common to fair, 22 and 37; good to prime, 47 and 52; choice to fancy, 57 and 62.

"BILLS ARE JINGLING." We have had two snow storms this week, giving promise that we shall have some sleighing at last. December has been trying to play April, but is getting sobered down to its own work.

The Star learns that Judge Tapley is to hold the January term in Portland.

The U. S. Circuit Court has decided that the test oath required to be taken by all attorneys is constitutional. The question has been hotly contested.

President Johnson censured the conduct of army officers in a graceful manner, by refusing to accept a carriage made for him by the workmen of the army repair shop, after their working hours, and it has been purchased by Secretary Stanton. It used to be said during the war that if a general officer sent a broken wheel-spoke to this repair shop he would receive an entire new wagon with the exception of the wheel, in which there would be the broken spoke neatly spliced.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Continued from first page.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Post Office Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the postal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$6,088,091; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion was \$3,883,845. The revenues of the last fiscal year amounted to \$14,556,158, and the expenditures to \$13,694,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$861,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General against the policy of granting subsidies to ocean mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage earnings, are recommended to the careful consideration of Congress.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while, at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 830 guns and 12,128 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces, the expenses of the government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy-yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water, for iron-clad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

THE ARMY—ITS REDUCTION.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority in the insurgent States. The operations of the general administrative bureau of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations that will be required for military purposes in the fiscal year commencing the 30th day of June, 1866. The national military force on the 1st of May 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending fifty thousand troops of all arms. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,240,131 to \$314,461.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

He urges the establishment of a just policy which shall aim at the complete effacement of the national debt, that necessarily followed a state of civil war. He also argues that the paper currency shall be contracted and that business as nearly as possible be conducted on a system of cash payments, or short credits. The circulation may be curtailed by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

SECURITY OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and it is firmly believed, destined to give it still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good.

Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the government economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—A GRATIFYING ESTIMATE.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts of \$112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of \$111,682,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which on the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,854,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. Our foreign relations are discussed, and are in a satisfactory condition, except with England.

The formal accordance of belligerent rights he considers unfortunate for the States in rebellion as well as for the National government. Claim was made for damages occasioned by piratical vessels, as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations. The British government declined to submit to arbitration, but proposed a commission to settle all claims between the two countries, excluding this class. This was declined.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

He alludes to the policy of the United States respecting the propagation of Republicanism. He believes that it is the policy of other nations to pursue the same course on this continent. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot foresee, and are unwilling to consider, what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, in its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

THE DESTINY OF THE REPUBLIC—A GLOWING PICTURE.

When, on the organization of our government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress, he said to them, through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the inviolable Hand which has led the American people, through so many difficulties, to this glorious moment, and we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to the support of the republicanism for which the destiny of the American people is staked."

More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken, and the United States have passed through severe trials that were foreseen; and now, at this new epoch in our existence as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledge of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers, and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the heart of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was represented by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their governments profess towards us amity.

Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untrodden path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now instead of being the States, as it were, isolated islands, the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations, and has created an intense, indelible nationality. Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now, through means of land, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has acquired more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and the vast and the west the great ocean.

Other nations were wasted by civil wars, and ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latest model of a nation of men is extended to the entire continent, that our form of government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the general government, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaired. The triumph of our institutions crowns our shores as witnesses of the confidence of all peoples in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is honored with its reward, and the bread of the working men is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country is in its own cause, his own safety, his own dignity.

Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the fruits of activity as a natural right. Here, under the constant influence of a fruitful soil, grand rivers, and happy constitution, population has increased fifteen-fold within a century. Here, through the development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two-fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become a nation of millionaires, and the financial resources of our country are alike in business and in commerce, self-contained and truly independent. Here, more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, relieves to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people.

Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and he in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow-citizens, beyond the precincts of any other part of the earth, conduct their lives in reality a part of the democratic form of government, and that form of government, by the confession of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form capable, because it incorporates every man with the state, and assumes every thing that belongs to the state."

Where in past history, does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their habits or so entered to their love as our own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, whatever part of the land he has his home, must with his perpetuity, and that form of government, by the confession of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form capable, because it incorporates every man with the state, and assumes every thing that belongs to the state."

Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance, of State governments in all their rights, of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1865.

HOW TO MANAGE MECK. The editor of the Genesee Farmer, on ascertaining by leveling that a certain swamp which he supposed was nearly level, would afford a fall of ten feet, for drainage. "counts his chickens" in quite a confident manner: "Now for a big ditch, and then for plenty of manure to enrich the upland portion of the farm. The low land has been receiving the soluble matter from the high ground, and now I hope for a change to get it back again. This is the cheapest way of getting manure. Can't you draw the muck on to your land?" Yes, but I prefer to get it in a more concentrated form. Grow big crops on your low land, and these will make manure for your upland, and at considerable less expense. There is nothing like plenty of alluvial meadow-land to enrich a farm.

American and Foreign Patents

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

76 State, opposite Kirby Street,
BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of 20 years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also, in Great Britain, France, and other Foreign countries. Treats, Specifications, Reports, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings of Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by consulting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This agency is not only the largest in New England, but through its extensive advantages for securing patents, of ascertaining the possibility of invention, unimpaired by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that now is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IN THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGE AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reasons to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

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

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

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

CHARLES MASON,
a Commissioner of Patents.

I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications before the Patent Office in an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted, and that one now pending. Such unimpaired proof of great talent, and ability and fidelity on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most favorable consideration on their cases, and at very reasonable charges."

JOHN TAGGART,
During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on twice-rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor, by the Commissioner of Patents.

R. H. EDDY.

Boston, Dec. 19, 1866—51.

NEW ENGLAND

Screw Steamship Com'y

The splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Willard, and FRANCONIA, Capt. Sherman, will, on further notice, run as follows:

Leave Boston's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Pier 5 North River, New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage with State Room, \$6.00. Cabin passage, \$3.00. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the Steamer as early as 3 P. M. on the day that they leave Portland.

For Freight or Passage apply to **EMERY & FOX, Portland.**
H. B. CRISP, Jr., Co., New York.
Portland, May 29, 1865.

Portland & Boston Line.

Summer Arrangement.

THE STEAMERS
Forest City, Lewiston and Montreal,
WILL, will further notice, run as follows:

Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Pier 5 North River, New York, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

For Freight taken as usual.

The company are responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding \$50 in value, and for personal, unless notice is given, and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional value.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.
Portland, Aug. 5, 1865.

THE TRAVELLER.

The shades of night were falling fast
As though an eastern city passed
A youth who bore mid-moon and sun
A wanderer with this plain device,
"WING'S PILLS! WING'S PILLS!"

Wing's Anti-Bilious Family Pills!
Now some one speaking said to him
"Will these cure the sick and clear?"
Then from that clear voice came this ring
The accents of that well-known tongue,
"WING'S PILLS! WING'S PILLS!"

Wing's Vegetable Family Pills!
This youth proved his assertion true
By introducing a few of the many genuine testimonials to his possession, to which all were true.

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

C. F. BRANCH, Apothecary in Gardiner, says: "I have cured one of my own kindred, the mother of his customers buying a dollar's worth at a time. Mr. J. A. JACKSON, another Apothecary of the same place, says he never saw a similar case."

Dr. GEORGE S. BERRY, Apothecary in Danvers, says: "I can cure any case of biliousness, the last three months, if I had had them to sell."

Dr. ANDERSON & SON, of Bath, know the medicinal properties of these Pills and recommend them in all cases of Bilious Disorders, Sick Headaches, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, &c.

CHARLES W. BROWN, an Apothecary in Danvers, says: "I can cure any case of biliousness, the last three months, if I had had them to sell."

Dr. GEORGE S. BERRY, Apothecary in Danvers, says: "I can cure any case of biliousness, the last three months, if I had had them to sell."

Dr. ANDERSON & SON, of Bath, know the medicinal properties of these Pills and recommend them in all cases of Bilious Disorders, Sick Headaches, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, &c.

CHARLES W. BROWN, an Apothecary in Danvers, says: "I can cure any case of biliousness, the last three months, if I had had them to sell."

Dr. GEORGE S. BERRY, Apothecary in Danvers, says: "I can cure any case of biliousness, the last three months, if I had had them to sell."

OXFORD, N.Y.—At a Court of Probate held at

Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November, A. D. 1865.

ON the petition of ISAAC RANDALL, Adm'r, of the estate of James Randolph late of Oxford, deceased, praying for license to sell at public or private sale and convey real estate to the amount of \$300.00 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 2d Tuesday of December, 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, N.Y.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

ON the petition of SARAH G. MARTIN, Adm'r, 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 2d Tuesday of December, 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, N.Y.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

ON the petition of THOMAS T. SEAVERY, guardian of Margaret, Ellen and Wm. F. Seavery, minor children and heirs of Niles Carter, late of Randolph, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all of the real estate of said deceased, to the amount of \$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 2d Tuesday of December, 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, N.Y.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

ON the petition of FRANCIS BENNETT, Esq., guardian of Margaret, Ellen and Wm. F. Seavery, minor children and heirs of Niles Carter, late of Randolph, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey all of the real estate of said deceased, to the amount of \$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 2d Tuesday of December, 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, N.Y.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

JOB PRINCE Guardian of Joseph Hutchins, an insane person, in said County, having presented his fourth account of guardianship for allowance.

Ordered, that 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 2d Tuesday of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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

OXFORD, N.Y.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of November, 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 2d Tuesday of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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

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

CHARLES W. BEMIS, administrator of the first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance.

Ordered, That 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 2d Tuesday of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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

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

MARY A. BROAD named executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Thaddeus Broad late of Brookfield 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 2d Tuesday of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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

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

SARAH J. WOOD named executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Samuel H. Wood late of Randolph 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 2d Tuesday of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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

Persons in pursuit of
THE BEST STYLES, and the most durable goods, will do well to call on
D. H. YOUNG'S, Norway, Me.

OXFORD, N.Y.—At a Court of Probate held at

Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

THE Commissioners appointed to sell out dower in the real estate of GEO. W. FLAGG late of Hartford, deceased, having returned the warrant to them committed, into the Probate office together with their doings thereon.

It was ordered that the said heirs 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 2d Tuesday of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted and recorded.

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

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

THE undersigned, administrators of the goods and estate which were of Dr. L. P. Sawyer late of Denmark, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said L. P. Sawyer died seized and possessed of the following described Real Estate, viz: a certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Denmark, described as follows: bounded on westerly side by south road as called, southerly by land of Cummings Clark, easterly by George Pond and George Brook, northerly by land of H. A. Sawyer, and containing twenty acres more or less. That an advantageous offer of four hundred dollars has been made by Joseph B. Gray of Denmark in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said deceased. Administrators therefore pray that license may be granted her to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

HANNAH A. SAWYER.

OXFORD, N.Y.—At a Court of Probate in Paris, on the third Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris, that all persons interested may appear on the 2d Tuesday of December next, at a Court of Probate then to be held in Paris, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
J. S. HOBBS, Register.

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

THE Petition and Representation of Joseph B. Dresser guardian of Esther A. Charles and Emma G. Charles, minor children of A. W. Charles in the County of Oxford, respectfully shows that the said minors are seized and possessed of certain real estate, situated in said Frysburg and described as follows: two undivided shares, as children and heirs at law of A. W. Charles, of the real estate in Frysburg, which was the estate of the late Charles Walker, father of Polly Charles aforesaid, and being all the right and interest of said wards in and to all real estate in said Frysburg in and to the real estate of the late Charles Walker and being all the right and interest of said minors and that it will be for the interest of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. He therefore prays your Honor that he may be authorized and sanctioned and approved to sell and convey the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH B. DRESSER.

OXFORD, N.Y.—At a Court of Probate in Paris, on the third Tuesday of Nov. A. D. 1865.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris