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GREEN MANTLE.

A TALE OF OLD MANCHESTER.

There were a good many of us at home; no lack of mouths to feed, and not much to put into them; so when I had finished my school days—an event which occurred tolerably early—I was packed off to Manchester to serve an apprenticeship in a Manchester warehouse.

I had plenty of work there, and some little pay, and when my father had found the cheap lodgings in the house of an elderly couple, and arranged the payment with them so as to leave me a small sum for pocket money, he bade me be a good lad and attentive to business, and left me to my fate.

My home was too far to admit of my visiting it often than once a year, when I obtained a brief holiday for the purpose, and I was terribly lonely in the busy populous town. I knew nobody and was shy of making acquaintances; my companions in the warehouse were off-hand, rattling fellows, little suited to my taste; so I subsided into a quiet lodgings, read, or rather devoured, all the books I could lay my hands on, and grew up a solitary in the midst of thousands.

One relation I had, and that was to hunt up every relic of antiquity I could possibly travel to; and there was not an old hall or an old church within a circuit of twelve miles that I had not made a pilgrimage to.

The vestiges of old Manchester claimed particular attention, and I haunted the neighborhood of the "college" and the "old church," (I was too shy to think of asking to enter any of them) until I knew every chink and cranny in their weather beaten faces, and came to look upon them as my most intimate friends. Some of them were public houses, and I ventured timidly, and at intervals, into these, calling modestly for a glass of ale, and peering into the old nooks and corners, ducking under the heavy beams, and trying often vainly to look through the old green glass which obscured the long low windows.

Long before my apprenticeship had concluded, I found myself permanently installed in the office, or counting room, as it was more grandiloquently called, and that, no doubt, was the fittest place for me; as years passed on, I became, by translation from stool to stool, packing clerk, invoice clerk, and book-keeper, obtaining an advance of wages with each change of position, until as book-keeper I was handsomely paid at the rate of one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and had reached the summit of my ambition.

During my brief visits to the old college, I picked up a sort of acquaintance with one of its constant frequenters, the mustiest old book worm in the lot, whom I found there when I went in and left there when I came out, and should have believed to live there but that I knew no candles were admitted, and that at night the books would be useless to him without them. He was a strange figure, dressed in a suit of rusty black, with a neckerchief twisted round his throat in a sort of a wisp, a pair of green goggles speckled upon his nose, and with two, three or four folios usually ranged round him, one for reading, the others for comparison or reference.

I had the good fortune once to hand him a ponderous tome which had slipped from his knees whilst he was intent upon another placed upon the stand before him; and after that time, if by chance he glanced, which might happen once in a month perhaps, whilst I was in the reading room, he was sure of a kindly nod at least before he looked down again.

Once in a difficulty, I ventured to refer to him, and I was a little astonished by the flood of erudition poured in consequence upon me. He knew everything that had been written upon the subject, and gave me the key to my puzzle immediately, together with a half hundred references where with still further to elucidate it. Afterwards our relationship became almost that of master and pupil; and I may say that we became in some sort friends, though our only place of meeting was the library.

The rule in our office was that every one employed should be there and at work at nine o'clock in the morning; and accordingly twenty minutes before nine, precisely, I passed the church tower on my way to it.

I believe that every clock in the back street of Strangeways in which I lived was timed by the church clock as I passed. From long habit this comparison had become a necessity, and the only temptation I ever had to omit it was occasioned by the passing the same spot, at my precise moment, of a young lady dressed in a green mantle, whom I met morning after morning, whose fresh, pleasant face I got to look for until I fancied that missing it would almost cast a gloom upon the day. It was long before I did miss it; month after month, through the long winter, wet or dry, hail, rain or snow, at twenty minutes to nine I

met Greenmantle, as I called her in my own thoughts, opposite the old church tower. Very soon I knew her as well as any old house in the city, or out of it, and could describe every fold in her dress, and every feature in her sweet face, but I had no one to describe them to at that time, and I am not going to begin now.

I was a young man of five and twenty then, but as shamefaced as a girl; if I fancied that Greenmantle looked in my direction, I colored to the top of my head, I believe, and I fancy the girl thought so. I bought grapes, oranges, apples, flowers, and I wanted to buy wine for her, I poured my purchases into the skirt of the green mantle, and insisted upon seeing it home. I sent messages of love, and sorrow, happiness; I was grieved for this, miserable for the other; I was eloquent and beside myself. I talked more in the ten minutes which it took us to go through the market and to the top of Smithy-door than I had done for months before; and when I was dismissed at the door, I stood gazing absently at the old picturesque building which held nearly all I cared for, until I turned sick and faint, from excess of joy.

I went there in the evening, and knocked timidly (after many efforts) at the door. The woman of the house told me Greenmantle's name. "Yes, Miss Walton and her sister lived there. Miss Walton had been ill; but she was mending nicely; she would give my card, would say that I had called; would I wait then?" I felt very nervous, but I would wait and in a few moments the sister came to me; Greenmantle had recognized me, and would see me; would I walk up stairs?

It was an old fashioned house, and I had never before seen one so charming; the stairs were of oak, wide and spacious; I sprang up them with alacrity; three flights were passed, and then in a large wainscoted, poorly furnished room, I found Greenmantle, pale and propped with pillows, but with a pleasant smile of welcome on her worn, dear face; I could do no more than I had done, she said; they were well off, they were rich; at least they had sufficient to last them for sometime; but she was glad to see me; it was like seeing an old friend. Then Greenmantle spoke of books, pictures, flowers; led me to my own subjects, and appeared to listen with interest. I was eloquent; I was inspired; I astonished myself in particular, but I had no time to think of it then. Her sister told me to go; Greenmantle was tired; but I might come again, the next day if I chose. I did choose, and chose to go for many days after.

Inasmuch as the neighborhood of their lodgings; and I have a particular affection yet for the large window near the top of the most picturesque old house in Manchester, that at the higher end of old Smithy door. From that window Greenmantle has often looked kindly down at me.

She recovered rapidly; her sister said that I was the best doctor; and after I had spoken my love which I did soon, and without any extraordinary bungling in doing so, she told me her plain simple story. Their father had been a tradesman in a distant town; they had been carefully educated, partly with the idea that they might have to fight their own way; father and mother both died very suddenly, almost at the same hour, and there was nothing left for them but their pence and some trifling articles of furniture which their father's creditors had presented to them. They had an uncle in Manchester (he was in the next room, and I must get his consent) so they had come here, and Greenmantle had maintained her sister and herself by her exertions as a governess. She had continued her sister's education too, and she hoped now that she could supply her place.

And so Greenmantle went with a radiant face, to call her uncle; and I waited in fear and trembling, his much-dreaded approach. First I heard a clatter of falling books, then a merry laugh and a shuffling of slippery feet, and then the door opened and Greenmantle entered leading by the hand—my old friend of the college library!

I sprang to him; I think I should have liked to kiss him, for he shook me warmly by both hands, muttered something about being happy—good boy, good girl, very good girl; and shuffled away to his books again.

And then Greenmantle made her confession. She had known me quite as long as I had known her; indeed she thought longer, for several times she had passed me whilst I was looking at my watch; she saw that I was punctual; she saw that I was fond of pictures; she knew that I loved flowers; she had known my name long since; she knew that her uncle had met me; and crowning confession of all—that was not made till after we were married—she produced my portrait, which she had painted for herself in secret, after, as she said, she knew that I loved her, and hoped that I would some day tell her so.

So Greenmantle's sister begins to pass the old church, at twenty minutes to nine every morning, and for a little while I used to meet and bid "good morning" there; but as soon as I had got my cage ready I took home my bird; and now we have turned Greenmantle into a ring dove, leaving the owl and linnet to keep house together.

Here was disappointment doubly deep; I spent long hours in the market next day, with Bowen's spectacles always looking at me and seeming to ask what I did there; but I was rewarded at last, I saw Greenmantle coming, and pushed toward her thro' the crowd. I reached her, and should have spoken; it was her mantle, but the bonnet was different, so was the face!

I was reckless, my timidity had flown, and I spoke to the girl who wore the mantle I had been seeking so long. She was Greenmantle's sister. Greenmantle was ill; had been very ill; but she was better. Oh! yes she was getting strong again; they did not live far from there. I was mad, I believe, and I fancy the girl thought so. I bought grapes, oranges, apples, flowers, and I wanted to buy wine for her, I poured my purchases into the skirt of the green mantle, and insisted upon seeing it home. I sent messages of love, and sorrow, happiness; I was grieved for this, miserable for the other; I was eloquent and beside myself. I talked more in the ten minutes which it took us to go through the market and to the top of Smithy-door than I had done for months before; and when I was dismissed at the door, I stood gazing absently at the old picturesque building which held nearly all I cared for, until I turned sick and faint, from excess of joy.

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till the linnet settles in her own nest (which, judging from appearances, will not be long first.) and then the owl is to come to us, and I am to rummage both his books and his brains at my pleasure.

The Abbot of St. Gall.

AN OLD LEGEND FROM THE FRENCH.

I'll tell you a very droll story. There was once upon a time an emperor; this emperor was jealous. There was also an abbot, quite a grand gentleman—only a pity that his shepherd was wittier than he. The emperor cared neither for cold nor for warm; often would he sleep armed cap-a-pie under a tent; scarcely had he enough rye bread, water, and sausage; often would he suffer sadly from hunger and thirst. The little abbot took more care of himself, and kept a better table. His plump face was resplendent like the full moon—three men touching their hands could not encompass his paunch—and for this the emperor often sought a squabble with the little abbot. One day riding along under a broiling hot sun, with grand escort of cavalry, he met the abbot taking an airing before his abbey.

"Oh, here's a go," thought he to himself, and sincerely saluting the abbot, "Servant of the church, how goes it with you? quite well it appears to us? prayer and fasting. I trow, don't disagree with you. Strikes us though, this time hangs on your hands, and you'll surely thank us for giving you a job. It is said you are the most cunning of men, that you almost bear the grass grow; so now, just to amuse your plump cheeks, we'll give you three pretty nuts to crack. We give you, reckoning from this day, three months, at the expiration of which we'll hear you answer to these three questions:—1stly. When we're in the midst of our council assembled, seated on our throne, and robed in the imperial purple, you will tell us like a true connoisseur in money, how much we are worth to the farthing. 2dly. You'll calculate and tell us in how long we can ride on horseback round the world—not one minute more or less—we know all that's but a trifle to you. 3dly. O pearl of prelates! you shall guess to an ace, our thoughts (which we'll loyally confess afterwards,) but in our thoughts, there must not be one particle of pride! An' you do not answer correctly these three questions, you'll have been abbot too long; we will have you ridden about the country on a donkey, the tail in your hand in lieu of the bridle!"

So having said, the emperor, laughing, trots away. The poor abbot cudgels his head to split it. No rogue endured more agony before the fatal noose. He sends to one, two, three, four faculties; he pays fees and doctor, plus and more, and nevertheless no cost could solve these problems. Amidst the quakings and aching of the heart, the hours grew quickly into days, the days into weeks, the weeks into months—fast was the time approaching. The poor abbot from yellow green grew green. Despairing, pale, and with hollow cheeks, he mused in the fields, woods, and most retired spots, and in a foot-path scarcely trodden he met, seated on a rock, his shepherd, Jeannot Bindick.

"Oh! my lord abbot," said Jeannot, "what ails you? By my troth, you'll be soon meagre as a shadow? you scarcely crawl along? Surely something evil has happened to you?"

"Alack! good Jeannot Bindick, thou art but too right, something has happened to me. The emperor has given me a rough colt to comb; he's put twice my feed three nuts to crack. Firstly, when in the midst of his council assembled, he's seated on his throne, robed in imperial purple, I must tell him like a true connoisseur, in money, how much he's worth to the farthing."

Secondly, I must calculate and tell him how long he could on horseback ride round the world, not one minute more or less, and he fancies all this but a trifle to me. And thirdly, O most unfortunate prelate! I must guess to an ace, his thoughts! (which he'll confess loyally after) An' I not answer the three questions, I'll have been abbot too long. He'll have me ridden round the country on a donkey, the tail in my hand in lieu of a bridle!"

"And naught more?" laughed Jeannot Bindick. "My lord abbot, resume your peace. I'll settle all this—lend me but your head, your little cross and your habit. Clothed in these, I promise to render for you the right responses. True it is that I know no word of Latin—what gentleman doctors can't learn with money I inherited from my mother."

The abbot delighted, skipped like a lamb. With the hood and cross, the cloak and the girdle, Jeannot looked a veritable abbot, and quickly proceeded to the court of the emperor. The emperor was on his throne, in the midst of his princes—magnificent—sceptre in hand, a crown on his head, and robed in imperial purple—and first clearing his voice, "Now, my lord abbot, approach and like a true connoisseur in money, tell us how much we are worth to the farthing."

"Majesty, one worthier than you was sold for thirty pieces of silver; so I'd give for you (high as your majesty may esteem itself) only 29 shillings; for surely you are worthy of one shilling less than He."

"Ahem!" said the emperor, "the reasoning is evident and suffices to correct a serenity's pride—upon my imperial honor, I never esteemed myself so cheap. Now calculate and tell how long it would take us to ride round the world on horseback, not one minute more or less."

"Majesty, if you were to start in the morning at the same time as the sun, and accompany him riding so fast as he, I'll wager my cloak and my cross that your majesty would do it in twice twelve hours."

"Oh!" quoth the emperor, "Oh, excellent oats!—you feed your horse upon ifs and ands. The man that invented ifs and certainly made gold of chopped straw. But now, gather all your wits for the third question, else we'll condemn thee to the donkey. What do we think that is false?—say it directly, but no ifs and ands."

"Majesty, you think I am the abbot of St. Gall?"

"Without a doubt, and there's nothing false in this."

"Your pardon, majesty, your idea deceives you. I am only his shepherd, Jeannot Bindick!"

"What? demon? thou'rt not the abbot St. Gall?" exclaimed the emperor with all his might, as if fallen from the skies, but withal in jovial surprise. "Well, thou'lt be so for the future. I'll invest thee with the crozier. Your predecessor shall mount the ass and trot, which will make him comprehend what meanness *faci juris*, for who would reap must sow."

"By your leave, majesty," answered Jeannot, "I'll remain as I am. I can neither read nor count nor write; I don't understand the worst sort of Latin. What Jeannot never learnt, Jean never can."

"Good Jeannot Bindick more's the pity; but ask us another boon, your joyous farce has greatly diverted us, and we'd joyfully rejoice thee in our turn."

"Majesty, I need so much in this world, but since it pleases you to heap favors on me, I'll ask for all recompense—the pardon of my most reverend lord."

"Bravo, my friend! We see you carry your heart like your head—in the upright manner. So, then, we pardon your reverend lord, but on the following condition: we command the abbot of St. Gall that Jean Bindick no longer watch his flocks, and order that he provide gratuitously for all his wants, until he is overtaken by the ease and happy death which heaven will send him."

THE REGULATOR OF DEMOCRATIC STERNOTH. "I have been home to vote," writes a Wisconsin loyal Democrat to a friend in New England. "The going was so bad we had to go round by railroad one hundred and forty miles to get fifty-two. We carried the day by fourteen majority; the copperheads have carried it heretofore by about thirty five votes. They were greatly mortified by their defeat. If you will study the elections, you will invariably find that Democratic majorities are ruled by the price of whisky; for instance, when four hundred was the Democratic majority in Iowa county, whisky was then eighteen cents per gallon. Whisky went up to seventy-five cents, and the Democrats lost the register of deeds, sheriff, and clerk of the board of county commissioners. Whisky advanced to one dollar and fifty cents, and the Republicans carried the county by three hundred majority, and have held it ever since under the high price of whisky. Now it is two dollars and fifty cents, and the Democratic leaders can't afford to treat as formerly. We have carried the State by about ten thousand majority, and left a miserable set of traitors 'out in the cold' for two years more."

SIR MORTON PETO ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. Sir Morton Peto, in his recent speech at Bristol, England, referred as follows to one of our international questions:

"He knew that some people said his countrymen would never be weak enough to pay for the damage by the Alabama; but in the case of nations as in the case of individuals, the nation should make herself so strong that she could afford to do right; and let him ask them if one of their merchant princes made a mistake, and he met his fellow merchant, acknowledged his wrong, and made reparation, was he less esteemed or less a man of confidence than he was before? But a man of smaller pretensions, a man of less mind, he was a man who might fear to do right; but England, while doing justice to the smallest State, could not, in the case of a powerful nation, put her back against the wall, and in a fit of obstinacy say, 'We will not have this.'"

General Kilpatrick will not visit Europe, as contemplated, owing to the change in Chilean affairs. He sails for Valparaiso from New York early in January.

PARIS, MAINE, JAN. 5, 1866.

Rail-road Accommodations Again.

Railroads now arrange the running of their trains with special reference to their own interests and in total disregard of the wants of the traveling public. Years ago when fares were at a reasonable figure, we had an evening train on the Grand Trunk during the summer and fall seasons, so that persons in the country desirous of doing business in Portland could visit the city, have time for business, and return the same day. For years the people on the line of this route have been refused this accommodation with the excuse on the part of the managers of the road, that the thing won't pay. Formerly the Portland & Kennebec road ran a morning and an evening train between Augusta and Portland, thereby enabling the people living on the line of the road and in the Kennebec valley to go to Portland transact their business and return the same day. By this arrangement great additional facilities were afforded the through traveler. Since the war when the travel has been more than quadrupled on that route and the road coming money at enormous rates, these trains have been discontinued, except an occasional early morning train on Monday and an evening train on Saturday. For three or four years past this very route instead of meeting the increasing wants of the traveling public, by more trains, has compelled travelers to ride in crowded cars and after paying their fares to stand up in the crowd the whole way from Augusta to Portland. And when they reached Augusta, the passengers were crowded into a contracted depot and obliged to elbow their way through an assembly of loafers and the detestable characters that have made Augusta their headquarters the last four or five years; and the same scenes would have probably been re-enacted until now, had not the old concern burned down. Until within a year, the traveling public changing cars from the Maine Central to the Grand Trunk and vice versa have been compelled to pass from two hours and half to three hours in a shanty at Danville Junction called a depot. But as we wish upon all occasions to give the devil his due, and in justice to the Grand Trunk we will say that they now have a very fine convenient depot building at this Junction, for which the traveling public undoubtedly feel very grateful.

In connecting trains, the different roads in this State generally arrange either to accommodate themselves or gratify their spite against some rival road, and not to oblige the people who travel. Only a few years ago the Maine Central fixed their time so as to run by Kendall's Mills, before the arrival of the Kennebec & Portland, thereby compelling all the through passengers in the latter to lose a day and pay hotel bills beside.

We have only time to remark one other matter connected with railroad management. It is the unexcusable rule of making tickets good only for the day in which they are bought. If a passenger after purchasing his ticket, has occasion to stop over night at a way station, his ticket although honestly paid for is good for nothing to him the next day. He must by the terms of this rule pay double fare simply because he travels two days instead of one.

Reverting to the tariff for wood, noticed last week, we understand the charge from Buckfield Village to Portland is \$3.75; and this freight is carried by the Grand Trunk, for a portion of the above price, a longer distance than it charges on its own line \$6.00 for. Touching this point the remarks of the Ottawa Republican are to the point. It is passing strange that the Portland papers cannot see how they are made to pay starvation rates for fuel.

Railroad corporations are as much, yet more dependent on the people, than are the people on them. Without a charter they can't live, nor move, nor have their being. If in any wise they forfeit this, an injured community will take it from them. And in fact, once the ill will of the masses is incurred, their actions will not be measured by the technicalities of law. Failing to get redress through Legislatures and Courts, they will raid upon the roads for revenge. At Bloomington ten days ago, we heard a howl of the first citizens gravely discussing the expediency of chaining up the Railroad, that refused to bring coal at fair rates to several poor iron freezing. The same question as now being mooted in various localities. Wagons are coming forty-five miles, to draw coal across two roads, from our city. Here they pay \$4.00 per ton, while there they are charged \$10 and \$12. The Railroads have conspired to a monopoly, but one or two parties getting them to bring it in. Hence the people have to fall back on the old system of wagoning through this bitter weather.

We have advised them to forbear all violence. Better band together, go to LaSalle and purchase a car load or two of coal, and tender its transportation to the Company. If then it be not promptly carried at fair rates, sue for damages. Being common carriers, we happen to know that the law holds such corporations rigidly to their duties. They are bound to serve the public up to their best efforts. If excused it must be from an unavoidable accident. The only obstacle in the way of enforcing their liabilities is in their unequal odds against single men. This we saw exemplified years ago in Belvidere, Ohio. A poor man, by renting, had prepared a large lot of hay in the Cincinnati market. The road refused

to take it, unless at his risk of fire, as the weather was hot and dry and the danger excessive. His exigencies induced him to agree to assume the risk. In twenty miles it took fire and burned up. A brother-in-law of the sufferer, able to maintain a suit, after one year's lawing, recovered all the hay was worth from the Company, on the ground that they had no right to impose new terms for anything they are bound to carry. They must transport in a reasonable time, all goods brought to their depot, and that safely, unless an unavoidable casualty excuse them. The time has come when this obligation will be enforced—especially in the matter of fuel to prevent the poor from suffering.

We again say that in this we are not the enemies but friends of Railroads. Happy are we to know that ours—the Rock Island—is well managed—and whether from the genial influence of our canal or good conscience, its tariff on freight is reasonable.

Self-Constituted Administration Corporals.

It is really amusing to witness the masterly maneuverings of a class of men who thrust themselves forward as the special friends and defenders of the national administration. Leading copperheads, through the press have been "belling and cooing" around the President, praising his acts and with their best bows extending to him the old invitation, "Will you walk into my parlor said the spider to the fly?" But the copperheads are not the only persons burning their incense upon Presidential altars. They find imitators on the republican side of the House in Congress. Last week Mr. Raymond of New York made a long speech in which he attempted to usurp the position of leader of the administration. He praised in fulsome terms, everything that had been done by Andrew Johnson and everything that he supposed he would do hereafter. These men of the Raymond stamp have the same object in view, that prompted Caleb Cushing and Henry A. Wise and their associates known as the "corporate guard" under John Tyler's administration to place themselves in the position of special defenders of the President. These men for the time being so far as appointments were concerned carried John Tyler about in their breeches pockets. So Henry J. Raymond and his clique of boasted conservatives in Congress hope by singing their siren song in the ears of the President to rule out all the Sumners, Banks, Stevens and Bingham from any influence with President Johnson in the distribution of Executive patronage through the Country.

We predict that these self-constituted administration leaders will "dirty their jackets" for nothing. President Johnson is too honorable a man to desert his old tried friends or take a course, that will rend in twain the great union party of the Country. We trust he possesses too much wisdom and good sense to be deceived by the fawning flattery of artful, cunning demagogues. In the great work of restoring the union, he has enough to engage his attention without turning aside to bestow special favors upon political hypocrites at the expense of his real friends. At any rate, let us wait and see.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE. The Reconstruction Committee of Congress is as follows:

SENATE MEMBERS.
Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine.
James W. Grimes, of Iowa.
Ira Harris, of New York.
Jacob M. Howard, Michigan.
Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.
Geo. H. Williams, of Oregon.
HOUSE MEMBERS.
Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania.
Eliza B. Washburn, of Illinois.
Justin Morrill, of Vermont.
Henry Grider, of Kentucky.
John A. Bingham, of Ohio.
Roscoe Conkling, of New York.
George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.
Henry T. Blow, of Missouri.
Andrew J. Rogers, of New Jersey.

DEATH OF H. WINTER DAVIS. Hon. Henry Winter Davis died very suddenly on Saturday last. Mr. Davis was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1817; he graduated at Hampton-Sidney College, and at early age began the prominent political career in which he became so distinguished. He represented a Maryland district in the House of Representatives in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Congresses, serving during the first three terms as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in 1863 and 1864 as chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

VIRGINIA LOYALTY The New York Herald says:

Senator Williams of Oregon, who is a member of the joint Congressional Committee to investigate the claims of the Representatives of the Southern States to admission, has recently spent a few days in Virginia on a tour of inspection of the condition and sentiments of the people of that State, and he has come to the conclusion, our Richmond correspondent states, that Virginia loyalty, as represented in its Legislature and the social circles of its capital city, is an absolute myth. He says the people still cling as fondly as ever to the exploded fallacies of their Southern Confederacy, and entertain a strong hostility to the national Congress, though they profess great personal respect for President Johnson, owing to the leniency with which he has dealt with them.

The "Sexton" reminds us that in the statement of length of days in December, we used a calendar calculated for New York. In this latitude, the shortest day was 8 hours and 47 minutes.

The Late Thomas Corwin.

In the death of Thomas Corwin of Ohio, the Country has lost one of her greatest men. He died at the age of seventy-one years. Of poor and humble origin, his early education was much neglected, but in spite of all obstacles he was admitted to the Bar in 1817 at the age of 23, was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1822 and to Congress in 1831. He continued a member of the House until 1840; was Presidential Elector and the same year was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1845 he was elected to the U. S. Senate which office he held until 1850, when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Fillmore. He was again elected to Congress in 1858 and re-elected in 1860, and in 1861, was appointed Minister to Mexico, where he continued in the employ of the government until his return a few months since on account of his failing health. As a stump speaker and before a jury his eloquence was singularly effective, while his speeches in Congress were always listened to with the greatest attention. In politics, Gov. Corwin was an ardent whig until that party broke up on the slavery question, when he became a republican.

Few men ever possessed such an inexhaustible fund of humor and wit as Gov. Corwin; yet when he saw fit to indulge in sarcasm and keen retort, his scathing, burning words were terrible and sure to annihilate his antagonist. No man ever possessed a kinder, more genial heart. In social life he was ever the centre of attraction. Thomas Corwin was a true patriot of the Old School of Clay and Benton, Forsyth and Wright. His loyalty to his Country rose above all party names and party distinctions. Well do we remember a speech he made in the House during the protracted struggle to elect a Speaker in the 36th Congress. The moment he commenced, radical republicans and Southern disunionists gathered around him to catch every word. After speaking his hour, the cry of all parties was "go on," "go on." Proceeding for another thirty minutes in his own inimitable style, he became grave and serious in view of the threatening dangers which then brooded over the Country. His peroration was majestic and eloquent above anything we ever heard. With eyes flashing fire, and arms uplifted towards Heaven he hurled his fiery bolts in every direction at the foul spirit of disunion. Southern fire eaters looked aghast and stood motionless and spell bound. On the republican side, men who had faced dangers in every form were in tears; and when the thundering tones of the "Ohio wagon boy" ceased to ring and reverberate in the old Hall, members sat and stood as if chained to the floor and the spell was only broken by a rush to grasp the hand of the veteran hero and congratulate him upon his noble effort in behalf of his Country.

But "honest Tom Corwin" as he was familiarly known in his native Ohio, will electricity and delight no more audiences upon earth. He is gone, but he has left the impress of his towering genius upon the institutions of his Country. Peace to his ashes.

THE CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM. In the month of October, 1766, the foundation of the Methodist Church was laid in this country, and at the General Conference in 1864 it was proposed to celebrate the Centenary in 1866, by special religious services and liberal thank offerings. The Board of Bishops appointed twelve traveling preachers and twelve laymen, with their own Board, to carry the designs of the Conference into effect. Religious services and liberal contributions are to mark the year 1866, from the first Sunday in January to the last Sunday in October. Liberal contributions are to be made for "connectional" purposes and for local societies. Over \$200,000 of money are required, and will be paid in. The first donation has already been made. It is imperial in its character. It has given the key-note to the denomination. Daniel Drew, of New York, has subscribed the sum of \$250,000, besides which he proposes to erect, on his splendid estate on the Hudson river, a magnificent Theological Seminary, which shall cost not less than half a million. A million of money, in addition, is to be raised for the missionary cause this year. Sunday School collections are to be taken up, and each child that gives one dollar or collects five, will be entitled to a medal prepared for the occasion. [Ex.]

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. A telegram from Boston says: The great event of Emancipation was celebrated at noon today, by ringing the church bells and firing salutes on Boston Common. Also at Cambridge, Lexington, Dorchester, Charleston, and other localities. The colored population were specially jubilant, indulging in a military parade and a great meeting in Tremont Temple in the evening, where several distinguished gentlemen made patriotic speeches to them.

In the beginning of the year 1865, according to the statement of a New York paper, there was about \$126,000,000 invested in petroleum Companies in the United States. The amount received at New York averaged in 1864 about 20,000 barrels per week. Of this about 500,000 barrels were shipped, and the balance was retained for domestic consumption.

CANADIAN DUTIES. The Tribune's Montreal correspondent says that the American Consul there has decided that goods entered for payment of all valorem duties in the United States, must be entered at the duty-paid value in Canada, instead of their value in bond.

[Special dispatch from the Press.]

Legislative Nominations.

AUGUST 1, Jan. 2.

Candidates for the purpose of nominating candidates for officers of the two branches of the Legislature, were held this evening.

SENATE.
Hon. Lewis Barker presided. On the first ballot Hon. William Wirt Virgin, of Oxford County, was nominated for President by a vote of 18 to 11 for Hon. A. D. Mahoon, of Penobscot County. Thomas P. Cleaves, Esq., of Brownfield, was nominated for Secretary, and W. S. Clark, of Bangorville, for Assistant Secretary.

HOUSE.
Gen. Shepley presided. On the first ballot for a candidate for Speaker, Col. James M. Stone, of Kennebec, received 81 votes, Col. James F. Miller, of Portland, 43. Col. Stone was declared the nominee.

For Clerk of the House, Major Franklin M. Drew, of Brunswick, was nominated, receiving 93 votes to 29 for Horace Skilton, the Clerk of last year. Sumner J. Chubbourn, of Dixmont, was nominated for Assistant Clerk.

TAXPAYERS IN SUMMER. The following is a list of tax payers in Summer, who pay a tax of fifty dollars and upwards:

J. J. Abbott,	\$34,55	A. Keen,	56,35
B. W. Briggs,	53,40	C. B. Keen,	54,30
L. B. Bisbee,	63,00	A. Keen,	53,55
V. Bates,	62,80	J. M. Lane,	67,30
J. B. Bosworth,	52,20	E. Morrill,	67,10
P. Bonney,	55,55	D. Morrill,	68,80
J. Butterfield,	67,40	H. Puffer,	52,10
S. Bisbee,	59,56	E. Robinson,	58,00
I. Bonney 2d,	59,00	S. Robinson,	69,00
E. S. Bisbee,	65,05	J. M. Robinson,	71,95
G. Barrett,	81,55	D. B. Robinson,	52,20
H. S. Coburn,	53,10	F. F. Robinson,	61,55
J. Denson,	53,00	D. Russell,	54,70
C. Dean,	82,40	N. O. Russell,	50,50
M. Eyles,	51,10	A. Rexer,	38,10
J. Farson,	55,60	T. J. Stephens,	51,80
J. Ghorner,	61,80	J. T. Sisson,	61,20
H. B. Hershey,	63,15	H. Sisson,	51,90
C. Howe,	78,80	S. S. Sisson,	60,25
H. Heath,	77,40	Z. Sisson,	60,55
C. Heald,	57,15	B. Y. Tuell,	78,40
S. C. Heald,	132,65	C. Y. Tuell,	69,10
J. Heald,	79,15	G. Tuell,	77,70
I. Heath,	60,85	Marble & Co.,	50,60
B. Heald,	153,25		

PACIFIC No. 2. The engine purchased in Portland, by Messrs. Perry, Stevens, and True, for the use of the prospective South Paris Village Corporation, arrived last week. It was originally a first class Hunsen engine, second to none in the city, and has not been injured by service. They purchased with the engine, full equipments, with hose carriage, and 500 feet of good hose, of their own selection, the whole costing about \$800. It was a decided bargain. The boys had it out on Tuesday for trial, and were well satisfied with its performance. The engine is very nearly the size of the Oxford Bear engine of Norway, the cylinders being one half inch larger in diameter, with two inches more stroke.

A company has been organized, with the following officers:

Foreman, W. A. Frothingham.
1st Assistant, E. F. Stone.
2d Assistant, A. G. Barbour.
Clerk, A. C. T. King.
Assistant Clerk, J. J. Morton.
Steward, J. B. Crockett.
Standing Com., F. C. Merrill, S. F. Briggs, James Curtis, J. A. Holmes.

MASONIC. At an annual communication of Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

Henry Hyde Smith, W. M.; Augustus H. Walker, S. W.; Franklin Shirley, J. W.; Chas. H. Bassett, T.; Otis Warren, S.; Wm. H. Abbott, S. D.; Horatio Boothby, J. D.; Gardiner Walker, S. S.; Albin P. Gordon, J. S.; Elden Barker, Marshall; John Hiley, Tyler.

LECTURES AT BETHEL. The Mutual Education Society at Bethel, are arranging to have a course of popular lectures, provided a sufficient number of tickets are subscribed for, to pay the cost. They are in correspondence with several distinguished literary gentlemen, and have already secured Gen. Charles Main, Rev. E. C. Bolles, and others, provided the course is undertaken. We should think the people of that place would not forego the pleasure of listening to such a series of lectures on any account.

We regret to learn of the illness of Hon. Noah B. Hubbard, one of the Commissioners of this County. He started to come to Paris, to attend the term on Monday, but was taken ill suddenly at Bridgton and returned to Hiram. His physician reports him quite feverish, with a bad throat.

BUSINESS CHANGES. We notice that on the first of the year, Mr. H. H. Ricker, formerly of South Paris, was admitted as a partner in the firm of Morris, Greene & Sawyer, Portland. Dr. W. A. Root, we notice also, has become a member of the firm Root Brothers & Bird, Wholesale Druggists, in Boston.

FOR LEWISTON. We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Kimball & Co's. new stage line. By this arrangement, it will be seen that persons may now visit Lewiston, and transact considerable business, returning the same day. The line will prove a great convenience to the people of this County.

The Fenian Congress now in session in New York, endorses O'Mahoney, the President lately deposed by the Senate of the order.

The Execution Council of Massachusetts, have at last decided that Green the Maltese murderer shall be hung.

BANK MEETING. The bank meeting at Norway Saturday afternoon, was more earnest, and gave evidence of greater determination to carry the matter through, than any that has been held. At a previous meeting, as part of a preliminary organization, Rev. N. Gunnison, and Messrs. Ezra F. Beal, E. A. Holmes and Isaac A. Denison, were chosen temporary Directors for Norway. It is their purpose to add members to the Board from Paris, Oxford and Waterford, if sufficient stock is taken to justify such action. An adjourned meeting will be held next Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

It is not necessary to make any argument as to the desirability of having a bank established in this County. The experience of every locality where one has been started and properly conducted, proves the advantages resulting from such an association. It is a sure means of fostering every public enterprise, and developing the resources of the country surrounding. It may be proper to say however, that the business of banking is hereafter to be very much restricted. A difficulty arises in this case, from lack of authority to grant a certificate; so that this application is to go into the list still to be authorized by Congress; and that after the amount now to be authorized is filled, it will probably be many years before another would be allowed. Prompt action must be taken now or this will prove another "neglected opportunity."

PEQUAWKET PETROLEUM CO. A company has been formed, consisting of Fryeburg and Lovell people, under the above designation, for the purpose of operating in the Canada Oil regions. A meeting was held Saturday, and the following officers chosen:

President, H. D. E. Hutchins.
Secretary, Dr. D. L. Lamson.
Treasurer, James E. Hutchins.
Agent, Barnes Walker.

The location they have selected, is on the south side of the river, about 40 rods from the Lester well. Mr. Walker started for the regions last Monday and operations will be commenced at once.

ANDROSOGGIN OFFICERS. The Journal of Monday says: I. N. Parker, Sheriff elect of this County, was qualified to-day for a new term of two years, by Daniel P. Atwood, Esq., "dedimus potestatem," and has appointed Nelson Strout of Durham, William Keene, of Mechanic Falls, D. H. Teague, of Turner, C. S. Pray, of Livermore Falls, James Hewey, of Webster and Thomas Littlefield, of Auburn, Deputy Sheriff and Jailor.

The U. S. Government has forbidden the importation of cattle from Canada. A large number of cattle have lately come into Canada, from Europe, and have been scattered among the herds there. Nothing but the utmost efforts can prevent the plague overrunning the United States, and exterminating our live stock as it has in Europe. Not only the animal should be killed that is being brought across the line, but its driver also.

MINISTERS REMEMBERED. We are glad to learn that the good people of Lovell made a Christmas call upon their ministers and gave them substantial evidences of esteem. They should repeat the thing for the new year, in the shape of a handsome increase of salary. People cannot expect a preacher to give a very brilliant sermon on the Sabbath when he has been obliged to work the better part of the week to earn his living in other employment.

SELLING OFF. Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Woodman & Co. So. Paris. They are reducing their stock as rapidly as possible. On the 25th of January the store passes into the hands of a new firm.

ACCIDENT. On the first of December, Mr. John M. Sewall and wife, of Sumner, were thrown from the wagon, and Mr. S. received such injuries that his life is despaired of. The accident was caused by the horse taking fright.

TEMPERANCE LEVEE. The friends of Crystal Fount Division of Sons of Temperance, Buckfield, will give a Levee at Hub's Hall on Wednesday next, in aid of the Library of the Division. It is a worthy object, deserving a liberal response.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION. Attention is again called to the Sabbath School exhibition at Norway, Thursday and Friday evenings. The exercises promise to be of a very interesting character.

The Star learns that Whitney Thompson, son of Col. J. M. Thompson of the Glen House, was severely injured one day last week, by being thrown from his wagon upon the frozen ground.

A correspondent of the Star gives an interesting account of a Christmas festival at East Hebron. The Sabbath School scholars gave an exhibition, after which the presents with which a Christmas tree was laden, were distributed.

RESIGNED. John F. Severy, Esq., has resigned his office as postmaster at Dixfield; and is about to remove to Portland.

Hon. Sidney Perham, who has spent the holiday vacation at home, left for Washington on Tuesday. His family accompany him.

The Commissioners' Court was organized on Monday, by the choice of Hon. C. C. Cushman for Chairman for the coming year.

The Bothwell Oil Matters

The Lewiston Daily Journal says: "Letters received in this city, dated 24th, state: 'The Lewiston Well has a good show of oil, and will pump as soon as they can get the pump and tubing, which has been ordered. The Auburn Well is down 325 feet, with good oil show, and going along finely. There has been no drawback or accident on this well since striking the rock. As the wells get deeper, the progress is necessarily slower. We expect the Auburn Well will be down by New Year's."

"The pumping wells are all doing nicely. One new well on the Pepper farm struck oil yesterday, and many others are getting good shows. The Prince Well, on the other side of the river opposite Postill farm, is pumping finely. The Scotch Company's Well, at the head of Postill farm has pumped a few days, but stopped to make some changes, and will start again at once under excellent auspices. The Lewiston Petroleum Association's Well, on the Postill farm (the Androsoggin Well) is down 130 feet, and has had no bad luck yet. The Mellen Well near the Victoria, is said to be pumping from 25 to 30 bbls. There are so many wells pumping that I don't pretend to keep the run of them. The Scotch Company's Well in the village is doing admirably. The Smith Well, below the Postill farm, and on the opposite side of the river, is pumping about 12 barrels daily."

Major J. D. Pulsifer, formerly Clerk of Courts in Androsoggin, is understood to be the correspondent of the Journal.

Letters received in this vicinity show that the Gorman well has started up with a fine flow, and is now pumping equal to the Lester. The report says the excitement has greatly increased and property has taken a great start. A letter to the Journal later than the above says the Mellen well in the Victoria ravine, on the farm next to the Pepper has gone up to over 50 barrels per day. The Badger well, two farms above the Pepper, started on the same day with the Gorman, and is said to be equal to it. Fifty more wells will be down in a month. All doubts about the value of the oil territory are now dispelled, and the crowd of visitors is daily increasing.

ANOTHER PROFITABLE HOOD. Mr. Horatio Bisbee of Canton, has a row that littered in less than one year, 41 pigs. He raised 36 of these, which Mr. Bisbee sold for \$144, a profit large enough to satisfy a reasonable man.

A NEW TRING. The people of New York suspend nearly all branches of business on New Year's. Monday a most excellent addition was made to this class. The rum sellers universally closed their holes in the afternoon.

PAYING AS YOU GO. Mr. County Attorney Bolster did a good thing for the people at the last term of Court. While the whole amount allowed as costs to witnesses, magistrates and officers was \$693, he collected as fines and costs the sum of \$693, leaving the balance on the right side.

AUBURN HALL. The Lewiston Journal describes the new Hall erected in Auburn during the past season, and completed ready for occupation on New Year's day. The building has three spacious stories in the basement. On the second floor is a large Hall, and on the third floor, a smaller Hall, used for Mr. Webster's Commercial College. The building cost about \$17,000, leaving a balance of \$12,000 after applying the insurance received on the former building. The Journal says the structure is a model of architectural beauty.

EVERY SATURDAY. The opening number of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' new weekly is at hand. It has a handsomely engraved title, which describes it as "a journal of choice reading selected from foreign current literature, for home and travel." It is handsomely printed at the University Press, and contains twenty-eight pages of reading matter and three of advertisements. The contents of the initial number include an essay on Precious Stones, from Once a Week; a criticism of the poems of Tupper's daughters, from the Spectator; a notice of Frederick Robertson, from the Christian World; "An Apology for the Nerves," by Matthew Browne, and Jean Ingelow's last poem from the Argosy; a thrilling story by Frances Power Cobbe; The Spectral Root, from the Shilling Magazine; a lively one by Henry Kingsley; Our Brown Passenger, from Once a Week; and a characteristic paper by Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh, published here for the first time, from a forthcoming series of Spare Hours.

RELEASED. The steamer Falcon, seized by the Provost Marshal at Savannah, was promptly released by Col. Knibb of the Maine 12th, who commands the District, when the facts in the case were brought to his attention.

Hon. Samuel Hopper of Boston, on New Year's day presented Gen. Grant with a Catalogue of a library worth \$5000, the gift of a few Boston gentlemen.

Major C. W. King suggested to the parties blowing rocks on the factory grounds, that a mixture of saw dust with the blasting powder would not greatly save the powder, but increase the efficiency of the blast; and so it has proved, in the work.

[Brunswick Telegraph.]

A girl at work in Richards & Hoskins' paper mill, Gadsden, found one day last week, while sorting shayras, a diamond pin, of considerable value.

MAINE ITEMS.

N. K. Sawyer, publisher of the Ellsworth American, has been appointed collector of the district of Frenchman's Bay, vice J. H. Thomas, removed, says an exchange.

The Portland banks have all declared dividends at the rate of 8 and 10 per cent upon their capital stock.

The Journal says Prof. Smyth secured subscriptions to the amount of \$1,200 for the Bowdoin College Memorial Hall, in Lewiston and Auburn.

The Bangor Whig says that two Revolutionary soldiers are now alive.—Wm. Clarendon of Castine and Samuel Cook of Clarendon, N. Y. Three died within the past year, and possibly the present may witness the closing of the book.

The members of Dr. Shaker's Society, in Portland, gave Mrs. S. a set of furs worth \$200 for a New Year's present.

In the action of Daniel P. Holland vs. Lewiston Falls Bank, the Journal says the full Court have ordered the entry "plaintiff nonsuit."

A miniature propeller, 60 feet long and 14 wide, is to be built by Wm. H. McLaughlin of Bath, to run between that place and Boothbay, by the inside channel, to connect daily with the railroad from Bath. Her boiler is to be eight feet long, with 12 1/2 inch cylinder engine.

Chas. C. Sawyer has been elected to the Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Tapley.

The Farmington Chronicle is informed that the children of Mr. Gilbert Wellman of Chesterville, have this year dried 1250 pounds of apples.

The Rockland Gazette says there exists on the farm of Mr. William C. Farr, in South Thomaston, an extensive quarry of rock, which they are the reasons for believing may be converted, by the usual process, into the most valuable kind of cement. Mr. Joseph Newhall, of South Thomaston, built in 1857, and he says it worked equally as well and was fully as durable as the best cement from New York.

THE PIRATE SEMMES. Perley telegraphs the Journal that Raphael Semmes will be removed to the now vacant Old Capitol Prison, where he will be tried by a Naval Court Martial, of which Commodore Shubrick of South Carolina, now President of the Lighthouse Board, will be President. The Commodore was President of a Naval Board of Inquiry in 1863, which decided that the officers and crew of the Mercedita, which surrendered off Charleston on the 31st of January, but was not taken possession of by the rebels, were really prisoners of war, as claimed. This precedent establishes the guilt of Semmes in fighting, before he had been exchanged, after his surrender on board of the Alabama.

THE REFORM SCHOOL. The Portland Star says at the end of November, there were in the Reform School, 183 boys, 56 having been discharged and apprenticed during the year. The Farm products at this institution, are growing to be very considerable. The income of these during the past year was between three and four thousand dollars, among the items of which are 130 tons of hay. The Sewing Room and Chair Shop have turned out a great amount of work.

DEADLY ACCIDENT AT NORTH NEWPORT. A few days since while Des. Josiah Stewart, of North Newport, was driving his horse, to which a chain was attached, the horse started suddenly, and the chain caught around one of Mr. Stewart's legs. The horse ran furiously, dragging Mr. S. for a mile and a half over the frozen ground, over ploughed fields, and over three fences, mangle him in the most shocking manner, so that he lived only about six hours. Mr. Stewart was a young man of most estimable character. He was a member of a Baptist church of Newport. He leaves a family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. [Bangor Whig.]

AN EXPLANATION. A Washington dispatch says: It has been erroneously stated that the French and United States governments have arrived at an understanding with regard to Mexican affairs. It is known however, that Maximilian has not met his pecuniary engagements with Napoleon for keeping the French troops in Mexico, and that the French Emperor is not willing to support a military force at his own expense.

THE BAPTISTS IN MAINE. There are 273 Baptist churches in Maine, with 19,677 members. The number of ordained ministers is 166. The number of admissions to the churches during the year by baptism have been 429, and the decrease by death 348. Many of the churches are small, but there are six with more than 200 members; eleven having between 200 and 300, and forty-four with from 100 to 200 members.

A man and his wife, residing in Worcester, Mass. were smothered to death by the gas from a coal stove, last week.

We learn that an Oil Company will be organized at West Paris, in a few days. Shares all taken up.

The Boston Journal dispatch says the House chose Increase Blake of Farmington, for Messenger; and B. F. Cary and W. H. Turner, Assistant Messengers.

Secretary McCallum has completed the draft of a bill embodying his views.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has been tried and is the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties. 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 supple. 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 substitutes. R. P. HALL & CO., New York, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

Whiskers! Whiskers! Do you want Whiskers or Mustache? Our German Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, \$1.00. 3 packages for \$2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, 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. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, 201 Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. October, 25, 1863.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DEPRESSED OF BOTH SEXES. A great sufferer having been cured in a few days, after many years of sickness, is willing to assist his fellow sufferers by sending (free) the receipt of a post paid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 193 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, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Catarrh, and Influenza. Numerous testimonials from the Clergy and accompany each box. For sale by HARMON & WOODMAN, Paris, and Dr. D. B. SAWYER, South Paris.

MARRIED In Paris, Jan. 1st, by Rev. W. H. S. Vinton, Mr. Charles A. Hovey to Miss Cyrena E. Bump, both of Paris. In South Paris, by Rev. Mr. A. R. Abbott, Mr. Martin L. Page to Miss Mira M. Rowe, both of South Paris.

DIED. In Hartford, Nov. 18, Lucy, wife of Paul Dutton, aged 64. In Sumner, Elias, wife of Joshua S. Glover, aged about 50. In Sumner, Dec. 23, Widow Charlotte Lemen, aged about 63. In New York, Nov. 11th, Dea. Wm. B. Emery, aged 78 years. 5 months. In Lowell, Dec. 15th, Mr. John Morrill, aged 77.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, situated in Paris, on the road leading from Paris Hill to Randolph, near South Paris, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land. Soil very rich. 30 tons of good English hay; also a good orchard of 100 trees; bearing 40 x 60; also a good house and shed with barn in house; said farm has one of the best muck beds in the town of Paris. Terms easy. S. S. GILES.

100 BBLs. CANADA FLOUR, Of the famous FLOUR BRAND, Very superior quality, just received by H. N. BOLSTER & CO.

Goods 'Marked Down,' AND SELLING VERY LOW, AT H. N. BOLSTER & CO'S. N. B.—We don't manufacture G.A.S.

DENTISTRY. DR. M. D. JOHNSON, Surgeon Dentist, of Oxford County, respectfully informs the subscribers of Oxford County and vicinity, that he has recently established an office at BETHEL, MICHIGAN, where he will give his attention to the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, and earnestly solicits the patronage of the public. All operations upon the Teeth, Teeth treated with the greatest care, and every precaution used that will promote the ease and comfort of his patients. Special attention will be given to the preservation of the Front Teeth. Artificial Teeth inserted upon Gold, Silver or Vulcanite (Rubber) Base, and warranted to give satisfaction. Office on Main Street.

Dr. Johnson will also continue his visits to Dixfield Village, due notice of which will be given. January 1st, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Oxford on Execution and will be sold a public auction, at the Bethel Post Office in Bethel in said County, on Saturday the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the rights in equity which Eleazer A. Pollard of Paris in said County has, of following the following described real estate situated in Paris aforesaid, and bounded as follows: one piece of interval land bounded north by the line of the Androscoggin river, easterly by the line of Paris town farm, southerly by John P. Phipps land and land recently owned by William B. Phipps, and westerly by said Virgin's land, containing three acres more or less. Also one other piece of land with the buildings thereon standing, and occupied by the said Pollard, and bounded as follows: southerly by the line of the county road, easterly by land of Francis C. Shook's estate, westerly by land of Francis C. Shook's estate, southerly by land of Francis C. Shook's estate, and southerly by said Virgin's land, containing three acres more or less; also another piece of land lying on the road from said County road to Robert E. Hall's farm, and bounded easterly by said road, southerly by land of Francis C. Shook's estate, westerly by land of Francis C. Shook's estate, and southerly by said Virgin's land, containing three acres more or less. Also one other piece of land lying on the road from said County road to Robert E. Hall's farm, and bounded easterly by said road, southerly by land of Francis C. Shook's estate, westerly by land of Francis C. Shook's estate, and southerly by said Virgin's land, containing three acres more or less. Also one other piece of land lying on the road from said County road to Robert E. Hall's farm, and bounded easterly by said road, southerly by land of Francis C. Shook's estate, westerly by land of Francis C. Shook's estate, and southerly by said Virgin's land, containing three acres more or less. 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