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MISCELLANY.

A TRUE STORY.

Many years ago I happened to be one of the referees in a case that excited unusual interest in our courts, from the singular nature of the claim, and the strange story which it disclosed. The plaintiff who was captain of a ship which traded principally with the West Indies, had married quite early with every prospect of happiness. His wife was said to have been extremely beautiful, and no less lovely in character.

After living with her in the most uninterrupted harmony for five years, during which time two daughters were added to the family, he suddenly resolved to resume his occupation, which he had relinquished on his marriage, and when his youngest child was but three weeks old, sailed once more for the West Indies. His wife, who was devotedly attached to him, sorrowed deeply at his absence, and found her only comfort in the society of the children and the hope of his return. But month after month passed away, and he came not, nor did any letters, those meagre but welcome substitutes arrive to cheer her solitude. Months lengthened into years, yet no tidings were received from the absent husband; and after hoping against hope, the unhappy wife was compelled to believe that he had found a grave beneath the weltering ocean.

Her sorrow was deep and heartfelt, but the evils of poverty were now added to her afflictions, and the widow found herself obliged to resort to some employment in order to support her children. Her needle was her only resource, and for ten years she labored early and late for the miserable pittance which is ever grudgingly bestowed on a humble seamstress.

A merchant in New York, in moderate but prosperous circumstances, accidentally became acquainted with her, and pleased with her gentle manners, no less than her extreme beauty, he endeavored to improve their acquaintance with tenderness.

After some months he offered his hand and was accepted. As the wife of a successful merchant she soon found herself in the enjoyment of comforts and luxuries such as she had never possessed. Her children became his children, and received from him every advantage which wealth and affection could procure.

Fifteen years passed away; the daughters married, and by their stepfather were furnished with every comfort requisite to their new avocation of housekeepers. But they had hardly quitted his roof when their mother was ill. She died after a few days, and from that time until the time of which I speak, the widow had resided with the youngest daughter.

Now comes the stranger part of the story. After an absence of over thirty years, during which time no tidings had arrived from him, the first husband returned as suddenly as he had departed.

He had changed his ship, adopted another name, and spent the whole of that long period on the ocean, with only transient visits on shore, while taking in or discharging cargoes, having been careful never to come nearer home than New Orleans. Why he had acted in this unpardonable manner toward the family, no one could tell, and he obtained no explanation.

There were strange rumors of slave trading and piracy abroad, but they were only whispers of conjectures rather than truth. Whatever might have been his motives for his conduct, he was certainly anything but indifferent to his family concerns when he returned. He raved like a madman when informed of his wife's second marriage, and subsequent death, vowing vengeance upon his successor, and terrifying his daughters with the most awful threats, in case they refused to acknowledge his claims. He had returned wealthy, and one of the mean reptiles of the law, who are always to be found crawling about the halls of justice, advised him to bring a suit against the second husband, assuring him that he could recover heavy damages. The absurdity of instituting a claim for a wife whom death had released from the jurisdiction of earthly laws was so manifest, that it was at length agreed to by all parties to leave the matter to be adjudged by five referees.

It was upon a bright and beautiful afternoon in spring, when we just to hear this singular case. The sunlight streamed through the dusty windows of the courtroom and shed a halo around the long, grey locks, and broad forehead of the defendant—while the plaintiff's harsh features were thrown into still bolder relief by the same beams which softened the placid countenance of the adversary.

The plaintiff's lawyer made a most eloquent appeal for his client, and had we not been informed about the matter, our hearts would have been melted by his touching description of the return of the desolate husband, and the agony with which he now beheld his stranger's gods removed to consecrate a stranger's hearth. The celebrated Aaron Burr was counsel for the defendant, and we anticipated from him a splendid display of oratory.

Contrary to our expectations, however, Burr made no attempt to confute his opponent's oratory. He merely opened a book of statutes, and pointing with his thin finger to one of the pages, desired the referees to read it, while he retired a moment, for the principal witness.

We had scarcely finished the section, which fully decided the matter in our minds, when Burr re-entered with a tall and elegant female leaning on his arm. She was attired in a simple white dress, with a wreath of ivy leaves encircling her large bonnet, and a lace veil completely concealed her countenance. Burr whispered a few words, apparently encouraging her to advance, and then gracefully raising her veil, disclosed to us a face of proud, surpassing beauty. I recollect as if it were but yesterday, how simultaneous the murmur of admiration burst from the lips of all present. Turning to the plaintiff, Mr. Burr asked, in a cold, quiet tone—

"Do you know this lady?"

"I do."

"Will you swear to that?"

"I will; to the best of my knowledge and belief, she is my daughter."

"Can you swear to the identity?"

"I can."

"What is her age?"

"She was thirty years old on the 29th day of April."

"At her own house, about a fortnight since?"

"When did you see her previous to that meeting?"

The plaintiff hesitated—a long pause ensued—the question was repeated, and the answer at last was—

"On the 14th day of May, 17—"

"The other day" a "live Yank" from W— came to a city not a thousand miles from Lewiston in quest of a wedding suit, and sauntered into Messrs. — clothing establishment to get himself embellished. His name was Nehemiah Newbegin, and he was about to make a new beginning in buying clothes as well as in keeping house. Having selected coat, vest and pants that seemed to be about right as to price, he tried the store-man in the way of barter, in this style:

"Dew you ever take preface for your clothing?"

"Take what?"

"Preface—garden sars and sich; don't do it, dew you?"

"Well, occasionally we do. What have you to sell?"

"Oh, almost anything; little of everything, from marrowfat peas to yew straw; got the allkillin' dried punkin you ever sot your eye on—'spect neew you'd like some of that dried punkin, squire?"

The proprietor declined negotiating for the dried punkin; but inquired if he had any good butter.

"Good butter! now, squire, I expect I've got some of the nicest and yellowest you ever sot your eyes on. Got some out here now—got some in a shoober box, out in dad's wagon. Brought it down for Mister Sands, but you can have it. I'll bring it rite strate in here, darned if I don't!"

On the strength of the butter, a dicker was speedily contracted, for which Nehemiah was put in immediate and absolute possession of a coat, vest and pants.

But would they fit? Nehemiah was willing to trust the coat and vest; indeed, he could put them off and on in a minute, and they were as neat as wax. Where could he try the pants on? Not right there in the store, with the street door open, and women folks coming and going all the while. Now it happened well that the new clothing store had a corner cuttied off for the purpose, and Nehemiah was speedily closed therein.

The pants had straps, and the straps were buttoned. Nehemiah had seen straps before, but the art of managing them was a mystery. On consideration, he decided that the boots must go on first. He then mounted a chair, elevated his pants at a proper angle and endeavored to coax his legs into them. He had a time of it. His boots were none of the smallest, and the pants were none of the widest; the chair, too, was rickety, and bothered him; but bending his energy to the task, he succeeded in inducing one leg into the "posky things." He was straddled like the Colossus of Rhodes, and just in the act of raising the other foot, when whispering and giggling in his immediate vicinity made him alive to the appalling fact that nothing but a chintz curtain separated him from twenty or thirty of the prettiest and wickedest girls that were ever caged in one shop.

Nehemiah was a bashful youth, and would have made a circumlocution of a mile any day rather than meet those girls, even if he had been in full dress; as it was, his mouth was much ajar at the bare possibility of making his appearance among them in his present dishabille. What if there was a hole in the curtain? What if he should fall? It wouldn't bear thinking of; and plunging the foot into the vacant leg with a sort of frantic looseness, he brought on the very catastrophe he was so anxious to avoid. The chair collapsed with a sudden screech, pitching Nehemiah heels over head through the curtain, and he made a grand entrance among the winking divines, on all four like a fattened rhinoceros. Perhaps Collier himself never exhibited a more striking tableau vivant than was now displayed. Nehemiah was a "model" every inch of him, and though not exactly revolving on a pedestal, he was going through that movement quite as well on his feet, kicking and plunging; in short, personifying in thirty seconds all the attitudes ever chiseled. As for the girls they screamed.

guardian of the inexperienced youth. There is the man who claims my affection and shares my home; there is my father. For yonder selfish wretch, I know him not. The best years of his life have been spent in lawless freedom from social ties; let him seek elsewhere for the companions of his decrepitude, nor dare insult the ashes of my mother by claiming the duties of kindred from her deserted children."

She drew her veil hastily around her as she spoke, and moved as if to withdraw.

"Gentlemen," said Burr, "I have no more to say. The words of the law are expressed in the book before you; the words of truth you have heard from woman's pure lips; it is for you to decide according to the requisition of nature and the decrees of justice."

I need not say that our decision was in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff went forth followed by the contempt of every honorable person who was present at the trial.

From the Lewiston Journal.

A Live Yankee in a "Spindle" City.

W— came to a city not a thousand miles from Lewiston in quest of a wedding suit, and sauntered into Messrs. — clothing establishment to get himself embellished. His name was Nehemiah Newbegin, and he was about to make a new beginning in buying clothes as well as in keeping house. Having selected coat, vest and pants that seemed to be about right as to price, he tried the store-man in the way of barter, in this style:

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ed, of course, jumped upon chairs and cutting boards, threw their hands over their eyes—perfectly natural—screamed again, and declared they should die—they knew they should.

"O, Lord!" blabbered the distressed young man, "don't gals, don't! I didn't go tew, I swan tew man I didn't—it's all owing to these cussed trowsers every mite on't. Ask your boss. He'll tell you how it was. O, dear! Won't nobody kiver me up with old clothes, or turn the wood-box over me? O, Moses in the bulrushes! What will Nancy say?"

He managed to raise himself on his feet and made a bold plunge toward the door; but the entangling alliances tripped him up again, and he fell kerslap upon the goose of the pressman. This was the unkindest cut of all. The goose had been heated expressly for thick cloth seams, and the way it sizzled in the seat of his new pants was afflicting to the wearer. Nehemiah riz in an instant, and seizing the source of all his troubles by the slack, he tore himself from all save the straps and some fragments that hung about his ankles, he dashed through the "Emporium" at a 240 rate and "made tracks" for home.

U. S. GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT.

During the eighteen years that have elapsed since the discovery of gold in California, the mines of the Pacific coast have added one thousand millions of dollars to the world's stock of the precious metal. Australia and other cotemporary sources have produced as much more. Although these figures are very magnificent, they have a very unsatisfactory aspect when placed by the side of the sum of liabilities, present and prospective, of the United States.

Mining is still the leading pursuit beyond the Rocky Mountains.

The receipts of uncoined gold and silver at San Francisco last year amounted to forty-nine millions of dollars, against forty-eight millions in 1864, forty-four millions in 1863, forty-two millions in 1862, and forty millions in 1861. The area of the metalliferous region is steadily extending, and the miner contemplates with satisfaction the fact that neither rain nor drought, financial panics, or periods of great inflation, need seriously affect his field of operations.

The silver yield of Nevada amounted last year to sixteen millions of dollars, and the entire product since the opening of her mines in 1859, has been forty millions of dollars.

This State has now in operation one hundred and fifty mills, costing about ten millions dollars, with a capacity of two thousand stamps. The average cost of these mills is seventy thousand dollars.

We have now, west of the Rocky mountains, about a million of square miles that may be termed our mining country.

[Commercial Bulletin.]

Who Knows How to be Rich? The Nation makes the following reply to this question, which contains a great deal of truth: "Plenty of people know how to get money; but not very many know what is best to do with it. To be rich, properly, is, indeed, a fine art. It requires culture, imagination, and character. A man who should practice this art with success would be one of the greatest benefactors of his time. He might win a pure fame and leave an enduring example. To be rich is to be rich in the able to be magnanimous; to conceive and to execute large, splendid, and permanent designs. It is to be at ease and to set others at ease. It is only the rich man who does not know how to be rich that finds it hard to enter the kingdom of heaven. The man who knows the art passes through even this life, to use one of the fine phrases of Marcus Cerebus, 'like one' who has entrusted to the gods, with his whole soul all that he has.' Suppose such a rich man to live in our time? 'Assuredly,' said Solon to Croesus, 'he who possesses great store of riches is no nearer happiness than he who has what suffices for his daily needs; but surely he has some means of happiness which the other does not possess.'"

SENTIMENTALISM SCURBED. I know an American author who was once bored for a long time by a female acquaintance, for sympathy and tender appreciation of her ideas of spiritual duty. "Mr. Plutarch," she would say, "is there a more serene and sublime satisfaction in life than that of discovering your spiritual duty and conscientiously performing it? Have you not often, in your own soul, felt this tranquil bliss?" The author bore this for a time, but human patience has its limits. "No," he answered at last, "I hate to do my spiritual duty. If I know what it is I don't do it; but, madam, there is one thing which does fill me with a serene and sublime satisfaction, and reconciles me to the hollowness of life." "Pray, pray, what is it?" she asked eagerly. "Madam, what is a pig's nose boiled with cabbage?" was his quiet answer. He was never forgiven.

[Bayard Taylor.]

BRIVITIES.

What two letters will destroy all others if allowed to do so? D. K.

The easiest way to expand the chest is to have a good heart in it.

Why do the birds feel depressed only in summer morning? Because their little bills are all over dew.

"Talk of ethereal Spring," says Mr. Quilt, quite smartly. "I call it diphtherial."

Why is an unserviceable gun like an office holder? Because it kicks mightily when it is discharged.

Fashionable young lady detaching her hair before retiring: "What dreams may come when we have shuffled off this mortal coil?"

Life is an earnest struggle. Every true man has something to do in this world. In the stern conflict of life, no one has a right to be idle.

Some men keep very savage dogs around their houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to "get a bite" may get it outside the door.

When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, he observed, "Well, that's a pretty sum to begin the next world with."

A clerk down east having one morning in church proclaimed the banns of matrimony between a "gal" and her "feller," was followed by the clergyman reading a hymn of Watts' beginning thus: "Mistaken souls who dream of Heaven."

An Irishman was summoned for refusing to pay a doctor's bill, when he was asked why he refused. "What for should I pay?" said Paddy; "sure he didn't give me anything but some emetics, and the niver a one could I keep in my stomach at all."

A TIMELY SUGGESTION. An exchange, alluding to the marked rapidity with which the leaves and buds upon fruit trees have come forward during the past week, makes the following suggestion:

Equally prompt with the leaves and buds are the worms that infest our fruit trees. They have begun to form their nests and to feed on the young foliage. With a little attention now they can easily be found and destroyed, and we beg of every possessor of a fruit tree to declare a war of extermination upon the pests without delay. The surest way to kill them is to crush nests and worms with the hand, protected by a glove or mitten, in the morning or evening, when all are in the nest; but when on limbs that cannot be reached in this way, better cut off the limb entirely than to suffer the worms to remain and increase. We repeat it, attend to the worm nuisance at once, when a good deal in the way of destruction can be accomplished with comparatively little effort.

PLEASURE. I have run the silly rounds of pleasure, and have done with them all. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world—I appraise them at their real worth, which is, in truth, very low; those who have only seen their outside always overrate them, but I have been behind the scenes. I have seen all the coarse pulleys and dirty ropes which move the gaudy machines, and I have also seen and smelled the tallow candles which illuminate the whole decoration to the astonishment and admiration of the ignorant audience. When I reflect on what I have seen, what I have heard and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all that frivolous hurry and bustle of pleasure in the world had any reality; but I look upon all that is past as one of those romantic dreams which opium commonly occasions, and I do by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose. [Chesterfield.]

VELOCITY OF MECHANISM. Fan blowers are frequently run with a velocity of 3,000 turns per minute, while the usual velocity of cotton spindles is between 6,000 and 7,000 turns per minute. These are the highest rotary velocities with which we are acquainted in ordinary mechanism, but M. Arago, in measuring the difference in the velocity of light while passing through air and through water, wished to give a revolving mirror a velocity of 8,000 revolutions per second. This he was unable to do; with the most delicate and perfect arrangement of cog wheels he was able to impart only 1,000 revolutions per second to his mirror. M. Foucault, by substituting for cog wheels a delicate turbine acted on by a steam jet, raised the velocity to 1,500 turns per second. M. Arago by removing the mirror and turning the spindle alone, achieved a velocity even by cog wheels, of 8,000 turns per second—equal to 480,000 turns per minute. That spindle, therefore, turned 80 times while an ordinary cotton spindle is turning once! This is the highest rotary velocity of which we have any account. [Scientific Am.]

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 18, 1866.

Union State Convention.

The Union voters of Maine are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held at Bangor, on Thursday, June 21st, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and transacting any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every seventy-five votes cast for Samuel Cook at the gubernatorial election of 1864. A fraction of forty votes will be entitled to an additional delegate.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
JAMES M. TOLSON,
N. A. FOSTER,
E. G. HANLOW,
LEE STRICKLAND,
H. B. PRESCOTT,
JOSEPH MERRICK,
S. S. MERRICK,
T. R. SIMONSON,
ELIAS MILLIKEN,
JAMES WRIGHT,
E. J. HALE,
HIRAM RUGGLES,
EUGENE HALE,
CHAS. B. FAINE,
EBEN WOODBURY.

Union State
Committee.

May 7, 1866.

What will be done with Jeff. Davis?

This is a short question and in our judgment, an answer equally brief will tell the whole story. Ever since Jeff. was caught walking out in his wife's dress, we have had rumors piled upon rumors relating to his trial and punishment, and yet he never has been tried and all the punishment he has received has been confinement in one of our government forts. Two or three indictments of grand juries have been found against him for treason, but that is the last that has ever been heard from them. Jeff. has never been tried and no attempts have thus far been made to try him. But will the government ever put him on his trial? It is very doubtful. Present indications all point the other way. The President evidently is puzzled to know what to do with him. Before and after he was elected Vice President he said "Treason was a crime and traitors ought to be tried and punished." Judging from what he says now in his speeches and votes he has changed his mind. And we have had other evidence to this point from the President. He has pardoned hundreds of the very worst kind of rebels and that before they had any trial; and not satisfied with this, has gone a step further and appointed many of them to office, and some of them to the best offices in the country. This modern "Moses" has forsaken Israel and joined himself to Pharaoh and his heathen host. Yet there are some indications that it may be the intention of the President to bring Jeff. Davis to trial, and he may do it. But if it is done, it will be one of the greatest judicial farces ever recorded. The government has indicted him, and may with solemn pomp arraign and try the arch traitor and a jury may convict him, find him guilty of treason or complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and what then? Will he be sentenced and punished according to law and made to suffer its penalties in such cases made and provided? In our judgment, never. There is not a single doubt as to what the President will do in such a contingency, none at all. He will pardon the culprit, and the whole thing will pass off in smoke.

But supposing he is tried and convicted and for argument's sake, suppose he shall be hung, the thing has been delayed so long that the moral effect which should be produced by such an administration of strict justice, will be lost to the country. The constitution of the United States and of the several States substantially declare that "speedy justice" shall be administered when the laws have been violated. Other criminals who committed minor offences have been tried, convicted, sentenced and hung long ago. But the great leader of secession and rebellion, the man who looked on complacently and saw thirty thousand Union prisoners murdered by starvation, when by a single order he could have prevented it, has been suffered to escape justice ever since his capture. Let the farce go on. Let there be a trial, a conviction and a pardon. Let this age of judicial humbugs be rendered illustrious by the trial of President Davis for high treason! Then let the pardon come and make an end of the farce! And the sooner it is over with the better. It has been talked about and written about long enough.

THE PRESIDENT AND POPULAR GOVERNMENT. The London correspondent of the Round Table, in giving an account of the great debate in the House of Commons on the new Reform Bill, has the following significant touch:

During the debate there was one thing, and only one, which told powerfully upon the Liberals; and one under which Bright and Mill and many another noble friend of America grew restless and looked gloomy. It was when Lord Robert Montague, in thundering tones called the attention of the House to the out-come of popular government in America—"A President overruling and annulling the will of the people as expressed by their representatives." These are the words which the foes of free government are hurling in the faces of their antagonists, Americans!

The Reconstruction resolves have passed the House, without amendment. This action was brought about by copperhead filibustering, and the bill passed by their votes. It is probable that the Senate will amend the section relating to suffrage.

WHAT A PARDON WAS FOR. Hayes, a notorious rebel General, has been elected sheriff at New Orleans, on the Democratic ticket; and President Johnson has sent him a pardon to enable him to take the office.

Nominating Conventions.

As the time approaches when the republicans of this State will be called upon to hold their primary meetings for the selection of delegates to their State, Congressional and County Conventions, it may not be unprofitable, briefly to discuss some of the matters incidentally connected with the same. The caucus system, when honorably conducted, is perfectly consistent with the idea of a republican form of government. It is a convenient method of embodying public sentiment. Although the system itself is abstractly right, still it is subject to great abuses. It is sometimes the case, that these primary political meetings instead of reflecting the sentiments of the majority of the party are a total perversion of public opinion. Demagogues and political adventurers have sometimes taken advantage of circumstances and caucus nominations have been made to represent their intriguing schemes, instead of the will of the people. The great fault is with the people, who instead of taking care of this business, neglect to attend their party caucuses, leaving the whole matter to be managed by a few men. The great, important point in the case is to have our primary meetings well attended. Let the people themselves take care of their own business and not leave it in the hands of a few interested men, to manage just as they please.

We speak of this matter, upon general principles, without the least reference to any particular case in the past. Nominations should embody public sentiment so far as to be in harmony with the opinions of a majority of the party that makes them and then they will be cheerfully sustained, otherwise, they very materially lead to party divisions and alienations in feelings among men of the same party operating in the end against the public good.

Methodist Progress.

The following statements of the progress of Methodism in this country have been furnished the Lewiston Journal, by a member of the conference. One hundred years ago, the coming autumn, the first Methodist sermon was preached in the city of New York, by Philip Embury, an Irish local preacher, to a congregation of five persons.

The four master builders of Methodism, Wesley, Whitefield, Coke and Ashbury, traveled at the rate of 4,000 and 6,000 miles a year in preaching the gospel; and the Wesleyan ministers, travelling and local, in 1858, were preaching 15,292 sermons weekly, and travelling over 3,000,000 miles yearly. In 1851 the Wesleyans were furnishing three-fourths of the entire body of the Dissenters in England.

One hundred years ago the first Methodist sermon was preached in a private house in New York city, to a congregation of five; now our congregations equal one fifth of the national population, and our membership in the western world is 1,100,000.

In 1770 "America" was reported in the list of Wesley's "circuits," and four preachers were appointed to the circuit. Now the preachers, travelling and local, on that circuit, are reported 28,659.

In 1770, Bishop Ashbury formed the first Sabbath School in the New World. Now the M. E. Church North report over 15,000 schools with 918,000 pupils and two and a half millions of books in their libraries.

The reported conversions in these schools the last year were 19,000, and during the last 18 years, 285,000. In 1779, a Conference of Wesleyan preachers contributed of their pecuniary \$350 to send four missionaries to their first foreign field, "America." The missions of Methodism now enrol, says Dr. Stevens, a larger number of converts from heathenism than all other protestant missions combined.

In 1839, Wesleyan Methodism brought its centenary offering of \$1,080,000. In 1866, American Methodism proposes to lay on the altar of God, \$5,000,000. And she will offer it.

Brutal Assault on a Freedman's Agent.

A correspondent at Augusta, Ga., sends us an account of an outrageous attack made on the 20th of April on Capt. Bryant, President of the Georgia Equal Rights Association. Capt. B. was walking quietly along the street at mid-day, when a man named Tant stole up behind him and with a constable's club struck him two heavy blows on the head. Tant evidently intended to kill him, but the blows happening to fall on the thickest part of the skull, and the head being protected by a felt hat, the only consequence was a severe bruise. Capt. Bryant wheeled around, when his cowardly assailant struck him two more blows, one of which he received on his elbow and the other on the palm of his hand. By this time the Captain had succeeded in getting out his pistol, which the assassin no sooner saw than he hid himself behind an acquaintance of Capt. B's, who was walking by his side, crying out in supplicatory terms, "Protect me, protect me." Some of the police had now come to the spot, and threw themselves between the parties so opportunely as to enable the culprit to run away. He was arrested, however, in the course of the day, and held in jail for his appearance at the Recorder's Court.

Our correspondent ascribes this atrocious affair to the fact that Capt. Bryant (who by the way, is from Massachusetts), was sent to Augusta in 1865 by Gen. Saxton to look after the freedmen, announce to them their freedom, protect them in it, and advise them as to their interests. The faithful discharge of this duty rendered him obnoxious to the slaveocracy, and hence the assault by one of their satellites.

(Boston Journal.)
Capt. Bryant belongs in Buckfield, Me.

FINANCIAL. The Herald's dispatch says Secretary McCulloch has sent to the Senate Finance Committee a draft of a new bill, providing for funding the national debt into a new five per cent. consolidated loan. He has also decided to redeem all outstanding certificates of indebtedness, and issue no more in future.

Hillside Cemetery.

During the present week the fine monument of the Hamlin family, is being placed in position in the new Cemetery. The monument is of granite, executed by Mr. J. C. Perry, of West Paris. It consists of foundation, plinth, and column. On the plinth is the inscription, "HAMLIN," which is the only ornament upon the monument, the whole is in a chaste and plain style, corresponding with the material, yet will be an exceedingly neat and appropriate memorial.

It will be seen by notice in this paper, that Mr. Hubbard proposes to sell the choice of lots on Saturday afternoon. The history of the cemetery is familiar to most people in this region; yet it will answer the present purpose to recur to it. Before the decease of Miss Eliza Hamlin, she made strenuous efforts to have this lot fitted for the purpose to which it is now to be applied. On her decease, the family renewed their efforts, and finally offered to deed the lot to an association, who should fit it up. Failing in this Messrs. Hubbard and Marble took the matter in hand, and it subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Hubbard. Mr. H. has now expended some \$700 upon the ground, and brought it into such a condition that it could be lotted, and he proposes during the next month to make further improvements, and to set a row of cedars along the road. He is entitled to the thanks of the community for the earnest efforts he has made for the accomplishment of an object long ago conceded to be desirable, and even a necessity. We are glad to know that several lots have been engaged, and probably the work will be soon begun which will prove the spot to be adapted to this use, and that it may be made a very beautiful and attractive place. The soil is mellow and deep, and can be easily worked, and that portion now lotted is so high as to require little if any drainage.

In a previous article we spoke of the manner in which such public enterprises reflect and are considered an index of the character of a people. We have only to add a word upon the practice, now happily falling into disfavor, of laying out private cemeteries. Even families are not always, and never will become so harmonious, as to make association altogether pleasant; and still less can neighbors act thus together, except they possess interests in common. In this country, lands seldom remain in the hands of one family connection for a long term of years, so that such spots in time frequently become so entirely bedged in, as to be reached only by trespass; while careless omission in a deed may subject the graves to desecration; and even the most careful provision for the preservation and care of such lots fails to accomplish its object.

Experience has proved that the only wise policy is for a community to select a place of sufficient size to answer its prospective wants, where the demands of business will not encroach, and easily accessible in all seasons, and make it a common ground, each owner of a lot striving to render it as attractive as possible. With an earnest purpose the object will be accomplished whether or not the natural advantages or location of a lot are all that can be desired.

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the students of Paris Hill Academy, on Friday last, was attended by a considerable number of the people of the village. Those present concurred in the assertion that the students acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, and that the exercises gave evidence of the skill and faithful attention of the teacher, and diligence on the part of the students.

In the evening, the exercises at the church were attended by a good audience. The subject of Mr. Lambert's oration, was "American Literature." After showing how we have clung to the literature of the old world, he paid a glowing tribute to the few original minds in this country, pointing out the unlimited material we have for the truly American literature, the cultivation of which is essential to the preservation of our National existence.

Mr. Thorne, the poet, introduced his subject, as "Progress." It was an amusing production, evincing much originality, as well as careful thought; and containing many happy bits. Both oration and poem were warmly applauded.

At the close, on suggestion of Gen. Kimball, the thanks of the audience were tendered to the teacher, Mr. Irish, for his undivided and successful efforts in imparting instruction in his school, and to the orator and poet of the evening, as well as to the choir, who had enlivened the occasion by their choice music.

METHODIST APPOINTMENTS. We copy from the Journal such of the appointments as will be of interest to our readers:

Cornish—W. S. Jones.
Baldwin—H. Chase.
Conway—L. S. Cushman.
Bartlett—to be supplied.
Frederick and Lovell—S. F. Strout.
East Poland, &c.—E. K. Colby.
Mechanic Falls—Wm. H. Foster.
Oxford—J. H. Newhall.
South Paris—W. B. Bartlett.
Norway—M. B. Cummings.
Waterford—J. Trumble.
Locke's Mills—W. C. Stevens.
Rumford—P. Hoyt.
Bethel Hill—Cris Ridesat.
Newry—J. Dutton.
Gilead—N. Andrews.
Hartford—G. Briggs.
Livermore—F. Grover.
Gorham, N. H.—Roscoe Sanderson.

The homestead of the late Alfred Andrews, Esq., was sold last week, to G. L. Vose, Esq., who is to occupy it at once. Mr. Vose, is the son of the late Hon. R. H. Vose of Augusta, well known in political circles, and his wife is the daughter of Rev. Zenas Thompson, whose genial face is familiar to most of our people.

Petroleum Again.

[The following note from Dr. True, we hardly know whether he intended for publication or not. As it contains a very distinct expression of his views, which we think will be concurred in by all who examine the subject, we give it to our readers. It will be seen that he distinctly disavows the theory which seems perfectly absurd, and which we have hitherto understood him to sustain.]

Want of time has prevented me from noticing your remarks on my recent article in your paper on Petroleum, and I would not now trouble you with this note, was it not that a misapprehension evidently exists in your mind in reference to my own opinions on the subject.

If you understood me as an advocate of the fish theory in the production of petroleum, I must plead not guilty, at least, in believing in the absurd opinion advanced by some that whales and other fishes of immense size gave up their oleaginous properties to form petroleum. Your extract from Prof. Wilbur's article is correct as far as it goes. He confines the product of petroleum wholly to marine vegetation. Now I would not limit it to that alone, but rather to both animal and vegetable matter existing in the ocean. One has only to go to our own seacoast and see how the animal and vegetable matter accumulates in beds many feet thick in the form of mussel mud, clay, sand, vegetable and animal matter are promiscuously mixed. Suppose, as in the Devonian period, or more particularly, in the Hamilton group of rocks, as they exist at Bethel and vicinity, which are made up of beds of shells, corals, and probably of large quantities of vegetable matter, that these beds on our coast had accumulated several hundred feet in thickness and then had been overwhelmed by other sedimentary matter and by the deep ocean itself, and subjected to an immense pressure, and to the lapse of countless ages be entombed there, it would leave as a result products such as we might have anticipated in the form of petroleum.

There is a vein of hardened petroleum in Hillsborough Co. New Brunswick known under the name of Albertine. The shales in which it is found are almost literally composed of the remains of fishes. Is it difficult to believe that this was formed from the remains of these fishes under peculiar circumstances? I would not dare say positively that it was formed in this manner, but it looks more reasonable to my own mind than any other yet proposed. I suppose that if Casco Bay should be suddenly overwhelmed to-day with a bed of sediment and that also should be covered with the ocean and the temperature be like that of the tropical regions, we should after a few thousand years, perhaps much sooner, have a shale rock similar to that in Canada abounding in petroleum and fossil remains of shell fish, fishes and seaweeds.

The man who positively asserts anything in reference to Nature's operations will be pretty sure to find modifying circumstances which will materially conflict with his opinions, so many are the diversities under which nature carries on her operations. Till recently, it had been supposed that our primary rocks as they abound in Oxford County had received about all the attention they were capable of from geologists, but now new opinions are advanced which will undoubtedly materially modify, if not overthrow those of the past. We at first see the truth with a dim light, but as we continue to gaze our vision becomes clearer. The positive man forms his opinions at the first glimmer. The second sight is usually the best.

N. T. T.

Bethel and Hanover Toll Bridge Company.

ED. DEMOCRAT: At a meeting of the Bethel and Hanover Toll Bridge Company held in Bethel on the 12th inst., the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, Elias M. Carter.
Secretary and Treasurer, Calvin Crocker.
Directors, Elias M. Carter, A. K. Knapp, Lawson C. Smith, Jeremiah Bartlett, D. W. Davis, I. G. Kimball, Harris Marden.

This Company now having about two-thirds of their Capital Stock taken up, will commence operations as soon as the remaining shares are disposed of. The location is undoubtedly the best and only safe site on the river, and the cost of building will be much less than at any other point. Those having money to invest where it will pay a good interest will do well to take Stock. The shares are fifty dollars each, and those wishing to purchase can apply to Calvin Crocker at Locke's Mills, or to either of the directors.

H. G. Brown, Esq., who escaped with a white skin, from the smash-up on the Grand Trunk, a short time since, had another escape on Tuesday. He started, in his gig, for the Hill. This side Snow's Falls, one trace unlooked, letting the shafts fall into the sand and pitching him one side. The horse still attached by one trace to the gig in starting threw it upon his back and at the same time was cast, and the whole establishment rolled down the bank. The horse and driver came out in good condition.

The Portland Press understands that Gen. Neal Dow left for Europe, Tuesday. He went at the urgent invitation of the friends of temperance in Great Britain.

The Press says that Edw. S. Morse has been appointed temporary Curator of the rooms of the Portland Natural History Society; and that their interesting collection is to be again opened to the public.

Bryant Pond Items.

The new Hotel-keeper at this place is N. R. Crockett, not D. M., as announced last week. He is making extensive repairs and the house under his management will sustain its former good reputation. "Susan" still presides in the kitchen.

Three years ago, R. K. Dunham bought a Cotswold lamb of N. L. Marshall for \$2.50. Estimating this year's clip the same as last year, after shearing the lamb and her progeny will have sheared 56 1-2 lbs. of wool, and she and her two grown up lambs now weigh 380 lbs.; and with their two young lambs are worth \$100.

The potatoe market has been unusually active here for a few days past. On Monday of this week more than a thousand bushels were brought in and sold at from 80 to 90 cents per bushel according to quality.

Mr. Frye is engaged in removing the debris of the late fire and will immediately erect a new dwelling house on the site of the old.

For the Oxford Democrat.

The spring term of Gould's Academy closed on Friday the 11th inst. This institution during the past year has been under the tuition of Mr. Wm. P. Young, whose arduous labors and exertions have received their merited reward in raising the number of students, the past term, to nearly one hundred, a number greater than has been in attendance during any one term for several years. Mr. Young is a graduate of Waterville College, of the Class of '64. As a teacher he has proved eminently successful, sparing no pains to make the school what it should be. Mr. G. A. Robertson, his assistant during the last term, whose reputation as a teacher stands high in this County, has devoted his entire time and attention to his classes, and well deserves the merited approbation which he has received from them.

There was a public examination of all the classes on Thursday the 10th inst, and an exhibition on the day succeeding. The examination spoke highly both for students and teachers; it manifested thoroughness throughout; and the exhibition on the following day was no less a success, although the time for preparation had been short, as it was not decided to announce any exercises of the kind till one week previous. These exercises consisted of music, select reading by the ladies, and declamations by the gentlemen, and all passed off very pleasantly and with credit to those who participated.

COM.

There have been letters patent granted to the inventors of churns, but the invention of the Diamond Churn in 1865, seems to take precedence of all. It is neat, compact, simple in its operation and satisfactory in its results. We witnessed the operation of butter-making by the Diamond Churn a few days since. The milk and cream necessary for a churning were obtained of the neighbors and the butter was brought in less than one minute. It was gathered and the butter milk ready to be drawn off in less than two minutes—good butter, waxy butter and free from butter milk came forth from that churning. It would be a million dollars gain to Maine every year, if all the butter made within its borders was of equal quality. (Kennebec Journal.)

Mr. B. S. Doe, of Paris, has purchased the right to manufacture and sell this churn in Oxford County.

Mr. Irish, Principal of Paris Hill Academy, during the Spring Term, has been secured as teacher of the High School in Norway Village. The Agent has caused the building to be thoroughly renovated, the battered plastering repaired, and the walls of the school-room agreeably tinted, and procured an excellent teacher, leaving nothing undone which will tend to a profitable term.

The sale of Mrs. Crockett's millinery establishment which we announced last week, was not consummated. Mrs. C. has a stock of new goods, and will continue to attend to the commands of her friends.

We learn that the proprietors of the Universalist church, Norway Village, are about to repair the house. It is their purpose to thoroughly paint the building and to substitute for the present bell a graceful spire.

Good News. The Lewiston Journal has a report that a gentleman just returned from Washington, learned from General Grant that the 29th Maine Regiment is to be mustered out immediately.

The newspapers say that certain parties are selling in this State a plant under the name of "Wine Plant," which is nothing but the common garden rhubarb, and can be had for the asking in almost any garden.

The old Gov. Parris stand, on Danforth St., Portland, was burned Monday morning. The fire was discovered in season to save nearly all the furniture, but the building was so far destroyed as to be worthless for repairing. It was partially insured.

Two men, supposed to be the parties engaged in circulating the bogus twenties on the First National Bank of Portland, Conn., have been arrested in York County. Several of these bills were found in their possession, as well as a quantity of bogus postal currency.

CHAMPION BLACK HAWK. In another column will be found the advertisement of this stock horse. The horse possesses all the points desirable, and has good pedigree, which entitles the enterprising proprietor to the public patronage.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The view taken by the colored men, of the amendment to the Constitution passed by the House Thursday, is indicated in a letter written about a week ago by Fred. Douglass, from which the following is an extract:

The plan of reconstruction submitted to Congress by the reconstruction committee is in its main feature a criminal abandonment of the colored people of the South to the "tender mercy" of the old masters, the traitors and rebels, since it leaves the question of their enfranchisement to depend upon the disposition of the white people of the South. It is true that this plan supplies a motive, a temptation, by holding out increased representation as the reward of extending suffrage, but I have no confidence in the plan as a means of enfranchisement. It does not mention color or race as a criterion of rights, and in so far it is to be commended; but it does, nevertheless, leave it with the whites of the South to say whether the black people shall be enfranchised or not. It delivers us into the hands of our bitterest enemies,—the people against whom we have fought, and the people whom we have most offended,—the people whose wrath is kindled against us because of our loyalty to the Federal government. When the war raged, the Federal government did not then leave to the Southern whites to decide whether the black man should use the bayonet. The North could take the responsibility then. State rights then were entirely secondary to national safety. That was all right, but if right then to arm the negro, to protect the government, it is equally right now to give the negroes the ballot with which to protect themselves. (Press.)

The anniversary of the American Tract Society (of New York) was held on Wednesday. The Treasurer's report showed that there was received last year in donations and legacies, \$124,327 51; sales \$313,350 77; total, \$437,678 28; exceeding the receipts of any previous year; expended in manufacturing and issuing, \$291,284 27; colporteur agencies and depositories and colportage, and for the army and freedmen, \$83,062 33; cash for foreign and pagan lands, \$7500; all other expenses, \$57,120 10; total, \$438,966 90; balance in treasury, \$979 70. There were printed during the year, 726,880 volumes, or 2420 per day; 7,898,142 publications.

A Hartford correspondent writes us that since February, more than one hundred letters have been received at the Hartford Post Office, coming from persons in different parts of the Union, asking for information respecting a Grand Lottery Scheme and its officers, professing to be located at Hartford. It will be remembered that we have previously alluded to this humbug. Our correspondent says that no one of the names mentioned by the victims as belonging to the pretended officers of the pretended scheme, is borne by any one in that town. The price of the tickets was \$50 and they were informed by the managers of the humbug that the drawing was to take place on the 28th of February; not hearing anything of their prizes, hence the inquiries. (Lewiston Journal.)

ANOTHER GLEAM OF LIGHT. A firm faith is the best divinity; A good life is the best philosophy. A clear conscience is the best law; Honesty is always the best policy; Temperance is the best medicine; Cleanliness is a cardinal virtue; and LEATHER & GORE'S are the best Soaps for anybody to use to accomplish the object.

The Waterville Mail says Mr. Elbridge G. Sawtelle, a well known citizen of Sidney, met with an accident on Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in his death. He was coming to Waterville with a loaded one horse wagon; and while descending the hill just below the iron foundry, the harness broke, and in jumping out he received some internal injury. He lingered until Wednesday night when death put an end to his sufferings. He was 57 years old, and an active and highly respected man.

SOMETHING LIKE A DEFEAT. The bill before the Massachusetts House, to license and legalize liquor-selling, was defeated on Tuesday, by a vote of 116 to 49.

The sum total in the Fenian Treasury, appears to be \$300. By a sale of the lease of the Union Square headquarters \$11,000 more can be realized. None of the men who ought to know how the deficiency occurred will appear.

The Portland Savings bank pays a dividend of seven per cent. for the six months ending May 15.

The Press says Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York is to occupy the pulpit of the first Universalist church in Portland, during the summer vacation.

MEXICO. It is said Santa Anna is on his way to Mexico, where he is to be proclaimed President of a nominal Mexican Republic, which will guaranty the French debt. The Mexican legation in Washington denounce him as a French spy, who should be hung as soon as caught on Mexican territory.

Mr. Jones, proprietor of the Atlantic House, South Paris, has replaced the stable burned last fall, with a new building, very neatly finished and painted.

We are informed that along the Androscoggin river, it is found that the hops are badly winter-killed. Some farms have escaped, but the crop in that vicinity will be much diminished.

A body, identified as that of the late Preston King, has been discovered in the water in New York Harbor. He was identified by papers upon the person.

MAINE ITEMS.

Alden Potter of Bowdoin, informs the Brunswick Telegraph, that his maple trees, tapped this spring, produced him nearly one dollar each.

The anniversaries of the Congregational, Christian and Benevolent organizations, are to be held in Bath, in June.

The papers report deep interest in religious matters, and revivals, in various portions of the State. The Mirror says there has been a number of conversions at the State Normal School, Farmington.

The Rockland Gazette says six convicts attempted to escape from the State's Prison last week by scaling the wall. The guard brought down the leader, by a shot in the leg, and the whole gang were secured.

The Farmer says Messrs. A. C. Denison & Co. are building a dam of split granite across the little Androscoggin, at Mechanic Falls.

The Bangor Times learns that Mrs. Jos. Wright of Gouldsboro, who was recently so severely injured by lightning, and left in a precarious condition, is now said to be in a fair way for recovery.

On Monday the dwelling-house of Joel Bean of Mayville, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with 400 bushels of grain.

The Gardiner Journal says Col. Wildes has been selected as engineer of the Wiscasset and Kennebec Railroad, and surveys have commenced. That paper proposes Gardiner as the terminus of the road.

The store of J. P. Churchill, Esq. of North New Portland was broken open on Friday night last, and a lot of goods, boots and some money stolen therefrom. We learn that two men by the name of Nichols have been arrested in Lexington and a part of the stolen property found upon them.

[Anson Advocate.]

The Bath Times says that at the last communion of Polar Star Lodge, a very rich Past Master's jewels, with appropriate hangings and case, was presented to Dr. A. J. Fuller, who has so ably officiated as its Master for the three years of its existence.

The line of steamers between Portland and St. Johns, will hereafter make three trips per week, instead of two.

Philo Hersey, Esq., of Belfast, was admitted to the bar, at the late term of the last.

J. B. Johnson, the inventor of an improved steam fire engine, has established a manufactory of the same in Portland.

A destructive fire at Bangor, Sunday, destroyed four stores in the Emerson block, Broad street, occupied for manufacturing purposes by George W. Merrill, O. P. Merryman, C. T. Holland and Mr. Peavy. The whole loss is \$25,000 to \$30,000.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN YORK, ME. We are informed that the cattle disease has made its appearance on the farm of Mr. Henry Frathy, in York. He has lost an ox, a cow and a steer—three more were sick and are probably dead. The Selectmen have called in suitable aid for an examination, and the disease so thoroughly resembles that which prevailed in Massachusetts a year or two since, that there is little doubt of its being the same. Two of the cattle were killed by the Selectmen's order. [Portland Journal.]

Investigation proves the disease to be confined to the liver, and no symptoms of pleuro pneumonia were present.

COLORADO VETOED. The President has returned the Colorado bill to the Senate with his objections. He does not consider the establishment of a State Government in Colorado at present necessary for the welfare of the people there. The population is small, some estimating it as low as 25,000, while the advocates of the bill place the number at from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens desire or are prepared for the exchange of a Territorial for a State Government. The final objection is that the admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Union, appears to him incompatible with the public interests of the country. Instead of increasing, Colorado has diminished in population.

The Farmer says: "We have received a specimen of iron ore from the Arrowmine in Bath, which was supposed to contain a large amount of emery. We could detect no emery, but there is a quantity of garnet in the form of fine grains. This is capable of polishing some substances, but it is not so hard as emery, as it will not polish the hardest steel, like the latter substance. Small quantities of emery in the form of the mineral Corundum have been found in Greenwood in this State. This is the only undoubted discovery of this substance in Maine."

We learn that the order discontinuing the Post Hospital in this city, and ordering the removal of patients to Fort Preble, has been countermanded, and the Hospital is continued. The buildings used for the Post Hospital were not sold with the other buildings at Cony Hospital but were reserved. Our genial friend Dr. O. N. Bradbury, is still in charge at the old place, and hard at work. He has neither been "sold out," nor "discontinued."

[Kennebec Journal.]

The southern railroads were given up, it will be remembered, the companies only giving their notes for the rolling stock. The first of these notes have become due, but have not been paid, and no steps have been taken to enforce their collection.

In no respect like a Dye is Root's FESTA-CHINE. AMERICAN LIFE DROPS, and one cough.

Special Notices.

IMPORTANCE OF HAVING PAIN KILLER ALWAYS ON HAND.

Wonderful Case of the Rev. D. L. Bryant, Missionary in India, who was stung by a Scorpion.

Extract from his letter, published in the Baptist Missionary Magazine: "I have been stung by a scorpion. I went out this morning to my exercises, as usual, at early dawn, and having occasion to use an old box, on taking off the cover I put my hand on a scorpion, which immediately stung me on the thumb, the sting being into the palm of my hand. The instantaneous and severe pain, which darted through the system is quite incredible; what an awfully terrible poison their sting must contain! I flew to my bottle of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, and found it to be true to its name; after a moment's relief, I administered a small piece of sponge, bound to my hand, and went about my exercises, feeling no more particular inconvenience."

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80 to \$400 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Melodians, Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

\$1500 PER YEAR! We want Agents for Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Sewer and upper feed. Warranted Five Years. No salary or commission paid. The ONLY machine sold in United States for less than \$40, which are fully endorsed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Greenough, Singer & Co., and Butterfield. All other machines are inferior, and the seller or user is liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Catalogues free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Rindfield, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

\$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for all the best and most useful, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Rindfield, Me.

Persons Prematurely Gray Can have their hair restored to its natural color by using HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RESTORER.

It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making the scalp healthy, soft and glossy.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for Hall's, and take none other. Price \$1. Sold by all druggists.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! Wheaton's Ointment, Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALTY RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all eruptions of the SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. October, 25, 1865.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DEPRESSED OF BOTH SEXES.

A great sufferer has been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, in willing to assist his fellow creatures by sending (free) a copy of the result of a post paid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure enclosed. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 182 Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid!

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, Self-Abuse, or the same (time) TALK MEANS OR SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

Smolander's Extract BUCKU, Cures Kidney Diseases, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU, Cures Rheumatism, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU, Cures Urinary Diseases, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU, Cures Gout, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU, Cures Stricture.

THE BEST Fluid Extract BUCKU now before the public is SMOLANDER'S. For all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and prostate, and for WEAKNESS and PAIN IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and all disorders arising from EXCESSIVE USE OF ANY KIND, it is INVALUABLE. For sale by all Apothecaries. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. TRY IT—TAKE NO OTHER.

BURLING & BOWERS, Wholesale Druggists, 68 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agents. W. W. WHIFFLE, Portland, Agent for Maine. 31

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

The celebrated DR. BOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, and from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott street, Boston. N. B. Orders forwarded to those who wish to remain under treatment. Boston, June 22, 1865. 1v

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States has heard some thing very much to their advantage by means of (free of charge) in addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their order and name, THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS!

The S. S. Committee of Paris will be in Session at the Post Office, Paris Hill, on Saturday the 19th day of May next, and on the Saturday following, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All those who are intending to teach in town the coming Summer, are requested to be present at one of these meetings, for examination, and receive their certificates. Paris, April 25, 1866.

SETH BENSON, S. S. Com. J. S. HOBBS, J. G. A. WILSON, Paris.

ROOT! ROOT! ROOT! READ! READ! READ! ROOT'S FESTA-CHINE preserves the life of the Hair; changes it from gray to its original color in three weeks; prevents the hair from falling; is the best article for dressing the hair ever found; and in market; will surely restore color and cure all diseases of the scalp; is delightfully perfumed; cures itching, and will not stain the skin. We tell the story quickly, and tell it true, when we say it is a perfect.

Ret over and Dressing Combined. No other preparation for the hair contains FESTA-CHINE. Sold by all Druggists. ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, Springfield, Mass.

Whiskers! Whiskers! Do you want Whiskers or Mustaches? Our Green Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face, or chin, or hair on bald places, 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.

Wanted!

A GOOD Capable Girl, to do general Housework. Apply at the OXFORD COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY, NORWAY, ME.

Wanted.

A GIRL to do all kinds of Housework. Address, South Paris, Me.

MARRIED.

In West Sumner, May 10, Mr. Freeman Farmer to Miss Henrietta S. Buck, both of Sumner.

DIED.

In Buckfield, May 21, of consumption, Cyrus, eldest son of Ephraim Bryant, aged 26 years. In Hartford, May 21, James, second son of Demos and Abigail Ricker, aged 24 years.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will be at HILLSIDE CEMETERY on the Hamilton lot, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selling the choice of lots in the cemetery. Persons desiring to secure desirable lots will do well to be present, and make their selection. A plan of the cemetery may be seen at my residence. May 16, 1866. HIRSH HUBBARD.

A Word to Soldiers and their heirs.

THE undersigned would announce to the Soldiers and citizens of Oxford County that he is engaged in prosecuting claims of all kinds against the State and United States, at his Office in Buckfield, Maine, and as Congress is about to pass the new Bounty Act, Soldiers or the heirs of such will do well to have their papers in readiness and on the passing of the bill, he will be pleased to receive an early call. No charge in any case unless successful. G. D. BISBEE, Buckfield, Me., May 14, 1866.

OXFORD COUNTY Insurance Agency!

ESTABLISHED AUG. 1866.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED.

\$14,193,919.06.

POLICIES ISSUED IN THE

ÆTNA OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HOME OF NEW YORK.

SPRINGFIELD OF MASS.

PISCATAQUA OF ME.

Insurance against

ACCIDENTS,

IN THE

TRAVELLERS OF HARTFORD.

LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE

NEW YORK LIFE.

All of the above are sound and reliable. Companies with a good "balance in favor of the company," according to the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners' Report.

OFFICE NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NORWAY, ME.

FREELAND HOWE, Agt.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Washington Weekly Chronicle.

In view of the coming elections, new and extensive arrangements have been made to give more interest to the WASHINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE. The necessity of maintaining the force of our great victory, and of strengthening those eternal principles upon which alone republican liberty can safely rest, will give extraordinary vitality to approaching political contests. Stationed near the national capital, the CHRONICLE possesses peculiar advantages to aid the common cause. Having been conducted almost within the sound of the rebel cannon during all the war, and therefore fully understanding the intrigues and projects of the traitors, it will not fear to speak out boldly in response to and in reflection of the sentiments of the free millions of America, and will defend them and their interests, against all opposition, from what quarter it may. Since the meeting of the present Congress of the United States and the consummation of that thorough policy which has commended the admiration and gratitude of the people, the CHRONICLE has maintained its position of solitary and alone. Traduced and misrepresented as these newspapers have been, the CHRONICLE, as their sincere and fearless defender, has been attacked with equal violence and injustice. But it has been honored with the approval of the loyal people in all parts of the country. For the first time in the history of the Government, a prominent weekly newspaper opposed to human slavery, fully committed to the policy and doctrine of the radical men of the Republic, has been firmly established in the District of Columbia. We are on the threshold of events not less important than those which surrounded the civil war and shook the Republic to its foundation. Those who demand extraordinary energy and fidelity on the part of the public leaders, whether in Congress or the press.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE is beautifully printed in quarto form. During the session of the present Congress, which promises to be a protracted one, the subjects debated will excite universal interest, and as they will be fully and thoroughly explained and discussed in the CHRONICLE, as in all branches of Congress, this journal cannot fail to be a most useful and popular reader to all loyal citizens. I therefore cheerfully make the aid of the friends of the cause in the different States and Territories.

TERMS: One year, \$2.00; Six months, 1.00; Three months, 50 cts.

Any person forwarding a club of TEN, and remitting twenty dollars, will receive an extra copy every week. No subscription received for less than three months. All subscriptions invariably in advance.

J. W. FORNEY, Editor and Proprietor of the CHRONICLE. All business letters to be addressed to D. D. CORSEY, Publisher CHRONICLE, Washington, D. C.

FREEDOM NOTICE. For a valuable consideration, I, William C. Libby, of Albany, have this day sold my minor son Isaac A. Libby, his true full name as of age of twenty-one. I shall therefore claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

WILLIAM C. LIBBY, Attest: CHAS. C. KIRKALL, Albany, March 5, 1866.

FREEDOM NOTICE. I hereby relinquish to my son George M. F. Walton, the remainder of his minority, and shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SIMEON WALTON, Witness: D. L. AWE, Canton, May 1, 1866.

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

ANOTHER

New Opening!

BARTLETT & BROOKS,

NORWAY VILLAGE,

Would announce to the people of Oxford County, that they are

JUST OPENING!

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

Domestics, Woollens,

GROCERIES, ETC.

All of which have just been purchased in BOSTON and PORTLAND, and will be offered at surprisingly low figures.

Call at the Old Stand of

FROST & WHITCOMB,

NORWAY VILLAGE.

TO TRAVELLERS.

STAGE NOTICE!

DAILY LINE BETWEEN

DIXFIELD,

Peru, Canton, Hartford and

LEWISTON.

VIA MECHANIC FALLS.

On and after Monday, May 7th, 1866.

The Subscribers will forward passengers to Lewiston, as follows:

LEAVE DIXFIELD every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, connecting with the Train at Summit for Mechanic Falls, thence by Stage to Lewiston, arriving at 2 o'clock P. M. Returning LEAVE LEWISTON every day at 1 o'clock P. M., arriving at Dixfield at 8 1/2 o'clock P. M. Passengers will save money by taking this conveyance, as the fare is

ONE DOLLAR LESS

than by any other route. Passengers can purchase through tickets of J. B. Hill, Lewiston, Maine, Lewiston; and of D. C. Chase, Dixfield, Me.

EXPRESS BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

The Subscriber will run the Mechanic Falls and Lewiston Stage two trips daily, connecting with trains at the Falls and Lewiston.

Leave Lewiston at 7 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Leave Mechanic Falls at 7 A. M., and 12 1/2 P. M., until further notice.

Fare from Lewiston to Dixfield, 2 00 Fare from Lewiston to Mechanic Falls, 75

HILL & STEVENS.

CHAMPION BLACK HAWK.

THIS grandson of the world-renowned VERMONT BLACK HAWK, is a glossy jet black color, stands 15 hands high, and weighs 1000 lbs; is perfectly sound and healthy; has a beautiful symmetrical figure, fine action and splendid style; is a horse of great endurance and a splendid stepper. He will stand for service the present season as follows:

Sundays, at West Point. Tuesdays, at Dixfield Village. Thursdays, at East Sumner, and the remainder of the time at Canton Mills.

TERMS: Single Service, \$5.00 Warrant, 10.00 O. T. BOSWORTH, Canton, May 15, 1866.

New England Farmer!

The Farmers of Oxford County will find it for their interest to subscribe for the

Leading Agricultural Paper

IN

NEW ENGLAND.

Our Reports of the

CATTLE MARKETS.

At Cambridge and Brighton are unequalled by those of any other paper, and are furnished to our Maine subscribers.

The Same Week the Market is Held!

Our other Market Reports are full and reliable. Our Literary and General News Departments are ably edited, and the Agricultural Department is under the charge of competent Editors, assisted by practical contributors in every part of the country.

TERMS:—\$2.00 a year, or \$2.50 if paid within three months. Send stamp for specimen copy.

AN AGENT is now canvassing Oxford County, and will call on all in arrears, and also receive advance payments on subscriptions.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

All letters and communications should be addressed to

R. P. EATON & CO., 31 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

SHEEP STRAY. Came to the enclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of April, two ewe sheep, each marked with red paint on the rump. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the same away. Paris, May 10, 1866. S. S. GILES.

TRY ME!

The undersigned flatters by a liberal patronage has felt warranted in erecting a

New Store at Snow's Falls,

And in addition to his former Stock of W. L. GOODS & GROCERIES, Has purchased at the Lowest Cash Prices a well selected stock of

Dry Goods,

Which he offers on like terms to his Friends and Enemies.

GEO. W. HAMMOND.

TRY ME.

R. T. ALLEN

CARRIAGE & SLEIGH MANUFACTORY, Milton Plantation, Oxford Co., Me.

I Light Open and Express Wagons, and all kinds of Light and heavy SLEIGHS, made from good stock and warranted. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Feb. 1866.

NEW STORE!

AND

NEW GOODS

Whitcomb & Thompson,

Successors to

FROST & WHITCOMB,

HAVE REMOVED

To their New Store!

Formerly known as the "ORDWAY STORE," which has been entirely remodelled, enlarged and fitted up expressly for their business; and where they are prepared to offer for sale a stock of goods the quality of which will suit the most fastidious; the variety of which will supply all legitimate wants; while the prices at which they are offered cannot fail to attract the attention of all careful buyers.

In selecting their stock Messrs. W & T. have had in mind not only the needs and tastes of their customers, and the public generally; but they have also entered into the business with a determination that, so far as comes within their province, they will supply their friends and patrons with goods of as well assorted variety, of as good quality, and at as low prices as can be found at retail in any city.

In calling the attention of the public to their business Messrs. W & T. would state that they not only mean to keep for sale the very best goods in all departments, that the market affords, but that they will in all ways possible, study and serve the interests of their customers, for they have been long enough in business to understand that the trader who would secure the patronage of a discriminating public must first secure the confidence and entire trust of that same public.

And so, realizing what is for the best interest of their patrons must be for their interest, they will, in every instance and under all circumstances, make that mutual interest their guide in the transaction of their business.

Their stock comprises in part the following:

DRESS GOODS. Silks, Mohairs, Poplins, Alpaccas, Poplinettes, All Wool DeLaines, Cassock Cloths, Mourning Goods, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Balmoral Skirts, Skeletons, Lancaster Quilts, White Goods, and a full assortment of

DOMESTICS, and Housekeeping Goods, &c.

ALSO OIL CARPETING, STRAW MATTING, Feathers, Ready Made Clothing, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

ALSO Crockery Ware, Trunks and Valises, West India Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

The above Goods have been selected with much care, and bought on the last Drop, and will be sold accordingly. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine

