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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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S. H. WEBBER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

WEST PARIS, ME.

MISCELLANY.

THE WILD DUCK SHOOTER.

BY JANE INFELLO.

The charity of the rich is much to be commended, but how beautiful is the charity of the poor!

Call to mind the coldest day you ever experienced. Think of the bitter wind and driving snow, think how you shook and shivered—how the sharp white particles were driven against your face—how, within doors, the carpets were lifted like billows along the floors, the wind howled and moaned in the chimneys, windows creaked, doors rattled, and every now and then heavy dulls of snow came thundering down with a

lull weight from the roof.

Now, hear my story.

In one of the broad, open plains of Lincolnshire, there is a long, reedy sheet of water, a favorite resort of wild ducks. At its northern extremity stands two mud cottages, old and out of repair.

One bitter, bitter night, when the snow lay three feet on the ground, and the cutting east wind was driving it about, and whistling in the dry frozen reeds, by the water's edge, and swinging the bare willow trees till their branches swept the ice, an old woman sat spinning in one of these cottages before a moderately cheerful fire.

Her kettle was singing on the coals; she had a reed-candle, or home-made rushlight on her table, but the full moon shone in, and was the brighter light of the two. These two cottages were far from the road, or any other habitation; the old lady was, therefore, surprised as she sat drawing out her thread, crooning an old north-country song, to hear a sudden knock at the door.

It was loud and impatient, not like the knock of her neighbors in the other cottage; but the door was bolted, and the old woman rose, and shuffling to the window, looked out, and saw a shivering figure, apparently that of a youth.

"Tramp!" said the old woman, sententiously, "tramping folk be not wanted here!" so saying she went back to the fire without deigning to answer the door.

The youth, upon this, tried the door and called to her to beg admittance. She heard him rap the snow from his shoes against her lintel, and again knock as if he thought she was deaf, and he should surely gain admittance if he could only make her hear.

The old woman, surprised at his audacity went to the casement, and, with all his pride of possession, opened it and inquired his business.

"Good woman," the stranger began, "I only want a seat at your fire."

"Nay," said the old woman, giving effect to her words by her uncouth dialogue, "thou'lt get no shelter here; I've nought to give to beggars—a dirty wet crier!" she continued, wrathfully slamming to the window, "it's a wonder where he found any water, too, seeing it freezes so hard, a body can get none for the kettle, saving what's broken up with a hatchet."

On this the beggar turned hastily away.

At this point in his narrative, the person who told it to me stopped and said, "Do you think the old woman was very much to blame?"

"She might have acted more kindly," I replied; "but why do you ask?"

"Because," said he, "I have heard her conduct so much reflected on by some who would have thought nothing of it if it had not been for the consequences."

"She might have turned him away less roughly," I observed.

"That is true," he continued, "but in any case, I think, though we might give them food or money, we should hardly invite beggars in to sit by the fire."

"Certainly not," I replied; but this woman could not tell that the beggar was honest."

"No," said he, but I must go on with my narrative.

The stranger turned very hastily from her door, and waded through the deep snow toward the other cottage. The latter wind helped to drive him toward it. It looked no less poor than the first; and when he had tried the door, found it bolted, and knocked twice without attracting attention, his heart sank within him. His hands were so numb with cold, that he had made scarcely any noise; he tried again.

A rush candle was burning within, and a matronly looking woman sat before the fire. She held an infant in her arms, and had dropped asleep; but his third knock roused her, and, wrapping her apron around her child, she opened the door a very little way and demanded what he wanted.

"Good woman," the youth began, "I have had the misfortune to fall in the water this bitter night, and I am so numbed I can scarcely walk."

The woman gave him a sudden, earnest look, and then sighed.

"Come in," she said; "thou art so nigh the size of my Jean, I thought at first it was him come home from sea."

The youth stepped across the threshold,

trembling with cold and wet; and no won-

der, for his clothes were completely incased in wet mud, and the water dropped from them with every step he took on the sand-

floor.

"Thou art in a sorry plight," said the woman, "and it be two miles to the nearest house; come and kneel down before the fire; thy teeth chatter so pitifully, I can scarce bear to hear them."

She looked at him more attentively, and saw that he was a mere boy, not more than sixteen years of age. Her motherly heart was touched for him. "Art hungry?" she asked, turning to the table; "thou art wet to the skin. What hast been doing?"

"Shooting wild ducks," said the boy.

"O!" said his hostess, "thou art one of the keeper's boys, then, I reckon?"

He followed the direction of her eyes, and saw two portions of bread sat upon the table, with a small piece of bacon on each.

"My master be very late," she observed, for charity did not make her use elegant language, and by her master she meant her husband; "but thou art welcome to my bit and sup, for I was waiting for him; may be it will put a little warmth in thee to eat and drink;" so saying she pushed a towel of beer from the hearth, and pushed it toward him, with her share of the supper.

"Thank you," said the boy, "but I am so wet I am making quite a pool before your fire with the drippings from my clothes."

"Ay, thou art wet, indeed," said the woman, and rising again, she went to an old box in which she began to search, and presently came to the fire with a perfectly clean check shirt in her hand, and a tolerably good suit of clothes.

"There," said she, showing them with no small pride, "these be my master's Sunday clothes, and if thou be a very careful of them, I'll let thee wear them till thine be dry." She then explained that she was going to put her "hair" to bed, and proceeded up a ladder into the room above leaving the boy to array himself in these respectable and desirable garments.

When she came down her guest had dressed himself in the laborer's clothes; he had had time to warm himself, and he was eating and drinking with hungry relish. He had thrown his muddy clothes in a heap on the floor, and, as she proceeded to lift them up, she said, "Ah! lad, lad, I doubt thy head has been under water; thy mother would have been sorely frightened if she could have seen you a while ago."

"Yes," said the boy, and in imagination the cottage dame saw this said mother a care worn, hard-working creature like herself; while the youthful creature sat in imagination, a beautiful and courtly lady; and both saw the same love, the same anxiety, the same terror at sight of a lonely boy struggling in the moonlight through breaking ice, with no one to help him, catching at the frozen reeds, and then creeping up, shivering and benumbed, to the cottage door.

But even as she stooped the woman forgot her imagination, for she had taken a waistcoat into her hands, such as had never passed between them before; a gold pencil case dropped from the pocket, and on the floor, among a heap of mud that covered the outer garments, lay a white shirt sleeve, so white, indeed, and fine, that she thought it could hardly be worn but by a squire.

She glanced from the clothes to the owner. He had thrown down his cap, and his fair, curly hair and broad forehead convinced her that he was of gentle birth; but while she hesitated to sit down, he sat at a chair for her, and said with boyish politeness, "I say, what a lonely place this is; if you would not let me in, the water would have all frozen on me before I reached home. Catch me a duck tonight again by myself!"

"It's very cold sport that, sir," said the woman.

The young gentleman assented most readily, and asked if he might stir the fire.

"And welcome, sir," said the woman. She felt a curiosity to know who he was, and he partly satisfied her by remarking that he was staying at Deen Hall, a house about five miles off, adding that, in the morning, he had broken a hole in the ice very near the decoy, but it had led over so fast, that in the dusk he had missed it and fallen in, for it would not bear him. He had made some land-marks and taken every precaution, but he supposed the sport had excited him so much that, in the moonlight, he had passed them by.

He then told her of his attempt to get shelter in the other cottage.

"Sir," said the woman, "if you had said you were a gentleman—"

The boy laughed. "I don't think I know it, my good woman," he replied, "my senses were so benumbed; for I was sometimes struggling at the water's edge among the broken ice, and then I believe I was nearly an hour creeping up to your cottage door. I remember it all rather indistinctly, but as soon as I had felt the fire, and drank the warm beer, I was a different creature."

While they still talked the husband came in, and, while he was eating his supper, they agreed that he should walk to Deen Hall, and let its inmates know of the gentleman's safety; and when he was gone they made up the fire with all the coal that remained to that poor household, and the woman crept up to bed and left her guest to lie down and rest before it.

In the gray of dawn the laborer returned, with a servant leading a horse, and a fresh suit of clothes.

The young gentleman took his leave with many thanks, slipping three half crowns into the woman's hand, probably all the money he had about him. And I must not forget to mention that he kissed the baby, for when she tells the story, the mother always adverts to that circumstance with great pride, adding that her child being as "clean as wax, was fit to be kissed by anybody!"

"Missus," said her husband, as they stood in the doorway, looking after their guest, "who dost think that be?"

"I don't know," answered the Missus.

"Then I'll tell thee, that be young Lord W., so thou mayest be a proud woman, thou sits and talks with lords, and asks them to supper—ha, ha!" So saying, her master shouldered his spade and went his way, leaving her chinking the three half crowns in her hand, and considering what she should do with them. Her neighbor from the other cottage presently stepped in, and when she heard the tale and saw the money, her heart was ready to break with envy and jealousy. "O! to think that good luck should have come to her door, and she should have been so foolish as to turn it away! Seven shillings and sixpence for a morsel of food and a night's shelter, why, it was nearly a week's wages!"

So there, as they supposed, the matter ended, and the next week the frost was sharper than ever. Sheep were frozen in the feney fields, and poultry on their perches, but the good woman had walked to the nearest town and bought a blanket. It was a welcome addition to their bed covering, and it was many a long year since they had been so comfortable.

But it chanced one day at noon, that, looking out at her casement, she spied the three young gentlemen skating along the ice towards her cottage. They sprang on to the bank, took off their skates, and made for her door. The young nobleman informed her that he had such a severe cold he could not come to see her before. "He spoke as free and pleasantly," she observed in telling the story, "as if I had been a lady and no less; and then he brought a parcel out of his pocket, and I've been over to B. he says, and bought you a book for a keepsake, and I hope you will accept it. And then they all talked as prettily as could be for a matter of ten minutes, and went away. So I waited till my master came home, and we opened the parcel, and there was a fine Bible inside, all over gold and red morocco and my name was written inside, and, bless him! a ten pound note doubled down over the name. I'm sure when I thought him a poor, forlorn creature, he was kindly welcome. So my master laid out part of the money in tools, and we rented a garden, and he goes over on market days to sell what we grow; now, thank God, we want for nothing."

This is how she generally concludes the little history never failing to add that the young lord kissed her baby.

"But," said my friend, "I have not told you what I thought the best part of the anecdote. When this poor christian woman was asked what induced her to take in a perfect stranger, and trust him with the best clothing her home afforded, she answered simply, 'well, I saw him shivering and shaking, so I thought, thou shalt come in here for the sake of Him that had not where to lay his head.'"

The old woman in the other cottage may open her door every night of her future life to some forlorn beggar, but it is all but certain that he will never open it to a nobleman in disguise!

Let us do good, not to receive more good in return, but as an evidence of gratitude for what has been already bestowed. In a few words, let it be "all for love and nothing for the reward."

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE BY SPAIN. A new bill has been introduced into the Spanish Cortes, and referred to a committee for the suppression of the slave trade and the punishment of slave traders. It is very stringent in its provisions, and imposes heavy penalties for fitting out slave ships, or introducing negroes as slaves into Cuba and Porto Rico; for example, from twelve to twenty years' imprisonment in irons and a fine of a thousand dollars for every negro landed in those islands. Death is the penalty allotted to captains and other officers of vessels who resist Spanish vessels of war while intercepting the trade, and so on in like proportion to owners of slave ships, or all who aid and abet in the abduction of negroes from Africa and their introduction to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Nasby.

Mr. Nasby and the Reconstructed Meet to Congratulate the Country upon the Result of the Memphis outbreak—He discourses upon the Nigger, and Runs against a snag.

CONFIDENTIAL X ROADS, which is in the State of Kentucky, May, 12, 1866.

The news from Memphis filled the soles of the Democrat of Kentucky with undiluted joy. There at last the Ethiopian was taught that to him at least the spell book is a sealed volume, and that the gospel is not for him save as he gets it filtered through a sound, constabulary, Democratic preacher. We met at the Corners last night to jollify over the brave acts of our Memphis friends, and I was the speaker. I addressed them on the subject of the nigger—his wants, needs, and capacities, a subject, permit me to state, I flatter myself I understand.

Probably no man in the Yonited States has given the nigger more study, or devoted more time to a patient investigation of his species, than I have created him, than the undersigned. I have contemplated him sitting and standing, sleeping and waking, at labor and in idleness, in every shape in fact, except as a free man, with situation is too disgusting for a proud Caucasian to content himself with him, and when he arises before my mind's eye in that shape, I allur turned shudder in away.

I had proceeded in my discourse with a flow of words. Its easy demonstration anything your awnence wants to believe, and with their interest less in. I had gone on and proved conclusively from a comparison of the fizzle structure of the Afrikin and the Caucasian that the nigger was a beast, and not a human being, and that consequently we had a perfect right to catch him, and tame him, and peck him, and do other wild animals. Finish this head up my discourse. I glide easily into a history of the dood—explained how Noer got tite, and cut Ham, codeminn him and his posterity to serve his brethren forever, which I insisted give us an indubitable warranty deed to all uv them for all time.

I warmed up on this eloquently. "Behold my brethren the beginnin uv Dimocracy," I said. "First the wine (which was the antetype of our whisky) was the beginnin. Wine (or whisky) was necessary to the foundation of the party, and it was forthcomin. But the thing was not complete. It did its work on Noer, but yet there was a achin void. There was no Nigger in the world, and without nigger there could be no Dimocracy. Ham, my friends, wuz born a brother uv Japheth and wuz like unto him, and uv course could not be a slave. Whisky wuz the instrument to bring him down and it fetched him. Ham looked upon his father and wuz cust, and the void was filled. THERE WUZ NIGGER AND WHISKY and upon them the foundashuns uv the party wuz laid broad and deep. Methinks my brethren, when Ham went out from the presence uv his father, black in the face as the ace uv spades, if I may be allowed to yoose the expression, bowin his back to the burdens Shem and Japheth piled on to him with alacrity, that Dimocracy, then in the womb uv the future, kicked lively and clapped its hands. There wuz a nigger down to enslave, and whisky to bring men down to the pint uv enslavin him. There wuz whisky to make men incapable uv labor—whisky to accompany horse racin, and poker playin, and sick rational amusements, and a nigger cust especially that he might sweat to furnish the means. Observe the fitness of things! Bless the Lord, my brethren, for whisky and the nigger, for without em there could be no Dimocracy, and your beloved speaker mite have owned a farm in New Jersey and bin a votin the whig ticket to-day."

At this a venerable old freedman, who was a sittin quietly in the meetin, ariz and asked if he mite ask a question. Thinkin what a splendid opportunity there would be uv demonstratin the superiority of the Caucasian over the Afrikin race, I answered "yes," gladly.

"Wall, Mas'r," said the old imbecile, "is I a beast?"

"My venerable friend there sin't nary doubt uv it."

"Is my old woman a beastess a old beastess, too?" "Indubitably," replied I.

"And my children, is they little beasts and beastesses?" "Onquestionably."

"Den a yaller feller ain't but half a beast is he?"

"My friend," said I, "that question is—"

"Hold on," said he, "wat I wanted to get at is dis—dere's a heap uv yeller fellers in dis section, whose fadders must hev bin white men, and I az der mudders wuz all beastesses, I want to know whedder dar ain't no law in Kentucky agin—"

"Put him out!" "Kill the black wretch!" shouted a large majority uv them who hed bin the heaviest slave owners under the good old patriarchal system, and they went for the old reprobate. At this pint a officer uv the Freedmen's Bureau, who wuz hed'n observed, riz, and burstin

with laughter, remarked that his venerable friend should have a chance to be heard. We respect that Burrow, particularly as the officers generally have a hundred or two bayonets within reach, and chokin our wrath, permitted ourselves to be further insulted by the cursed nigger, who, grinnin from ear to ear, riz and preceded:

"My white friends," said he, "dar pears to be an objection to my reference to de subjeck uv dis mizin with beasts, so I wont press de matter. But I ask you did Noer hev three sons?" "He did," said I.

"Berry good, wuz dey all brudders?" "Uv course!"

"Ham come from the same fadder and mudder as the other two?" "Certain-ly."

"Well den it seems to me, not fully understandin the skripters, dat if we is beasts and beastesses dat yoo is beasts and beastesses, also, and dat after all we is brudders."

And the daughtin old wretch threw his arms around my neck and kissed me, callin me his "long lost brudder."

The officer uv the Freedmen's Bureau laft vociferously, and so did a dozen or two solfers in the crowd likewise, and the awence slunk out without adjournin the meetin, one uv em remarkin audibly that he had noticed one thing, that Dimocracy was extremely weak whenever it undertook to defend itself with fax or revelashun. For his part, he'd done with argument. He wanted niggers, because he could wallop em, and make em do his work without payin em, which he coudn't do with white men.

I left the meetin house convinced that the South, who worked the niggers, leavin us Northern Dimocrats to defend the system, hed the best end uv the bargain.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Late Pastor of the Church of the New dispensashun. [Toledo Blade.

FREAKS OF THE INSANE. Old Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, used to relate a singular case of monomania in a patient in the Philadelphia Hospital. He took it into his head that he was a painter; and irresolutely refused for a long time, though possessing fine organs of speech, to utter a word. The doctor one day entered his apartment, and found him sketching on a slip of paper a really beautiful rose; for he had by long practice acquired much skill in the art pictorial, and was very proud of the accomplishment.

One day a thought struck Dr. Rush that he would surprise him into voice by depriving him of his labor, and he resolved to try.

"You are painting a very handsome cabbage there, my friend," he observed to the maniac.

"Cabbage!—good gracious, old gentleman!—does that look like a cabbage?—why, sir, that's a rose, and it's a good one, too!"

It was not long before the patient was well. His train of silent thought was broken, and he returned home.

RULES FOR PURCHASING GOODS. At this season of the year, all families are necessarily obliged to make large purchases of dry goods, groceries, clothing, shoes, provisions, fuel, &c. At present rates for these commodities some prudence must be exercised; it is therefore well enough to know where to purchase to the best advantage. An exchange gives the following suggestions which we copy:

First—It is easy to discover who in town has the best stock of goods; that may be discovered by the advertisement in the paper.

Second—It is desirable to know who has the largest assortment; that also may be discovered by consulting the advertisements.

Third—Who sells the lowest; that is not only declared in the advertisements, but can be seen from the fact of their advertising, as those who do not advertise necessarily have less business, and cannot afford to sell at the cheapest rates.

A STRANGE CUSTOM. A correspondent, writing from Vienna, the capital of Austria, relates the following concerning the burial customs of the imperial family:

"We had stepped into one of the charcoes to the splendid tomb erected by Charles to the remains of Queen Christina, of Sweden, when we were told that in an adjoining chapel were to be seen the hearts of the deceased members of the royal family. So, following our guide through a dark passage, down a pair of stairs, into what was called the Lorette chapel, we were permitted to look through an iron grating, into a circular cell, where on two shelves were ranged fifty-two hearts, each contained in a silver vase or urn, and arranged in the order of decease. The urns were of different sizes—the one containing the heart of Maria Theresa being nearly twice as large as any of the others. We were told that when any one of the reigning sovereigns die, the heart is put with this curious collection in the cell under the church, and the bodies committed to another church in the city, and the intestines to another."

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., or on the previous day, at 10 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 May at the gubernatorial election of 1864. A fraction of forty votes will be entitled to an additional delegate.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
JAMES M. STONE,
E. G. HARTLOW,
LEE STRICKLAND,
H. B. PRESCOTT,
JOSIAH MERRICK,
S. S. MARBLE,
T. R. SIMONSON,
ELIAS MILLIKEN,
JAMES WRIGHT,
E. J. HALE,
HIRSH KUGLES,
EUGENE HALE,
CHAS. B. FAIRBANKS,
EREN WOODBURY.

May 7, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have arranged with the G. T. & Maine R. R. Co. for Delegates from Oxford County, to the Union Convention at Bangor on the 21st inst., to pass over those roads and back for one fare. On presentation of credentials at any station on the G. T. R. Road from the State line to Danville Junction, passes will be given for the round trip.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Invasion of Canadian Territory, and battles fought.

The Fenian movement that last week seemed to be only another Eastport scare, has developed larger proportions, and evidently means fight, though it remains to be determined whether they have the means to continue the movement. The delay doubtless will enable the Canadian authorities to fully prepare to meet them, and possibly defeat their plans.

The original purpose seems to have been to attack both Toronto and Montreal from two points, and then to march on Ottawa. The first crossing occurred at Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, N. Y. The Fenians crossed in Canal boats, towed by tugs. As they neared the Canadian shore they set up wild Irish shouts, and displayed the Green Flag. Fort Erie was occupied a day. An advance guard had an engagement with a raw regiment from Toronto, which was worsted and driven back, in consequence of the incapacity of its commander. Another brush occurred, several were killed and wounded on both sides. From some cause the force at this point was suddenly withdrawn, without notice even to the picket guard, which was gobbled up by the Canadians; while most of the main force, 400 in number, with Col. O'Neill and staff, were captured by the U. S. Gunboat, and are held for violation of the neutrality laws. This seems to be the end of the Western part of the programme, though Colborne, Windsor, and Fort Colborne were said to be on the Fenian slate as points for attack. The U. S. authorities have been very active in preventing a breach of the neutrality laws, and have probably interfered essentially with the plans.

At the same time the Western movement commenced, large bodies of armed men began to assemble at St. Albans, Vt., most of whom immediately dispersed, stopping in the neighboring towns of Fairfield and Fairfax. Large boxes, now supposed to have contained arms, have been shipped thence for some time back, while many trunks have been forwarded that were long enough to contain carbines. The number of men forwarded, reaches four or five thousand apparently, though the number arrived is not believed to be above one thousand, though accessions are constantly being made, and these are without artillery, or commissary stores, and they have been reported to be in a suffering condition.

St. Albans is on Lake Champlain. It is supposed to be the object of this body to cut the Grand Trunk at Cornwall and St. Hyacinthe, and also destroy the canal, though the policy remains to be developed. On the part of the U. S. Government, there has been considerable activity to prevent any armed body from concentrating on our side. Troops have been forwarded to exposed points. Gen. Meade is also on the frontier.

In Canada matters are in a ferment. The greatest activity is exhibited in raising troops. Two regiments arrived opportunely from Malta; and the war vessels bringing them, with others at Quebec, have been taken to Montreal for the defense of the city. Regulars and Volunteers have been forwarded to the "front." On Saturday evening a public meeting was held in Montreal, in which Mr. McGee, M. P. P., alluded in a refreshing manner to a speech he had made two years ago, on the danger there was in coquetting so much with the confederates in the city. He told them he had foreseen and warned them of this danger, which has arisen from their conduct.

Dispatches from Canada, say the available English force is 10,000 regulars and 20,000 volunteers. Another dispatch dated Tuesday says 4,500 Fenians were to cross at St. Regis or Cornwall, and Gen. Spear with 3,000 men, to move from St. Albans via Phillipsburg, cutting the railroad at St. John's junction, and the Grand Trunk at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe. These operations, it is supposed, will cut off Montreal from success.

The force at St. Albans is moving. Sweeney moves to-night from Malone. A fight is expected by Tuesday night.

A special dispatch from Montreal says the 7th regiment has arrived from Quebec.

Five hundred more troops per Nova Scotia from England, will be here Tuesday morning.

The Irish Priests have made appeals to their congregations to resist the invaders. A special from Ogdensburg says there are 500 regulars and 3,000 volunteers at Prescott, and that Fort Wellington has four heavy Armstrong guns mounted.

A Buffalo special says the men shot at Fort Erie were British deserters.

The report that the Canadian authorities had demanded the Fenian prisoners now on board the United States steamer Michigan was without foundation; no such requirement was made, and had it been otherwise Gen. Barry says it would not have been entertained for a moment. There are 500 officers and men, prisoners, on board the Michigan, and about 350 stand of Fenian arms and accoutrements.

It must interest the Canadians greatly, we should think, to find that the Confederate officers—the very men our provincial friends were so willing to fawn upon while our internal conflict was going on—are, many of them, leading the Fenian hosts against their old friends. It will be no satisfaction to Canadians to be reminded that sometimes "curses come home to roost."

It appears that the number of Fenians taken prisoners by the English troops is larger than at first reported. Thirty-four, accounts stated, were left behind at the evacuation of Erie, but it appears that sixty-six have been taken to Brantford Jail, and that a number more have been forwarded to Toronto. Among the captured are a number of iron workers from Cincinnati, who joined the Fenians on account of their being out of employment through the strike. Our dispatches stated yesterday that another Fenian is to be shot at Fort Erie. This would seem to infer that some had been previously executed.

NEW YORK, 6th. Special dispatches report a monetary panic in Montreal with a run on the savings banks. Gold is 2 per cent. premium. Gen. Michael, commander-in-chief, has gone to St. Johns, Canada. St. Armand, Cal., is said to be evacuated by the inhabitants and volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 5. The following order was to-day addressed to the District Attorneys and Marshals of the United States:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., June 5. By direction of the President you are hereby instructed to cause the arrest of all prominent leading or conspicuous persons called Fenians who you may have probable cause to believe have been, or may be guilty of violations of the neutrality laws of the United States.

JAMES SPEED, Atty. Gen.

The dispatches Thursday morning report "all quiet on the frontier."

The President has issued a Proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to observe the neutrality laws.

Congressional and County Conventions.

So far as Oxford County and the second District are concerned we trust neither convention will be called until into August. There will be ample time after the middle of August to go through the canvass the present year. It is a better way and will give more general satisfaction to not have these conventions called before having. Really the Republican conventions are the whole thing, because whoever is there nominated is sure to be elected; hence a nomination is tantamount to an election. This being the fact, ample time should be given the people to canvass the whole question of candidates, to look the ground all over and decide the conflicting claims of rival aspirants.

This is a matter the people would do well to take into their own hands. The masses at the present day are generally intelligent and well informed, as competent to select candidates as politicians and political wire-pullers. In selecting men for high and important positions great care should be taken to get true men, men who would truly reflect the popular sentiment upon all the great questions of the day. Then again, it is all important to get men who will be true to their friends, who will deal honorably and fairly with those who have stood by them. We want men who never have been and never can be tainted with Johnson conservatism; men who will not for the sake of power or patronage turn their backs upon the men who elected them. One thing more, never take a man on his promises before election when they conflict with his political antecedents, for in nine cases out of ten, he will cheat you. A man's life and record is the best evidence of what he is and what he will do. All pledges not in harmony with these are worthless; they will only be made to be broken.

BETRAYED. Stephens, head centre of the Fenian organization, said in a speech at Baltimore, Tuesday evening, that he had been betrayed by both wings of the Fenians.

GOOD. The Journal says a firm in Lewiston paid a bill to a Boston runner, and ordered \$500 worth of goods. The dealers sent back \$35 of the money that was in State bills, by express with a note saying they were uncurrent. The party exchanged the bills and returned them with the goods, saying that as our money was uncurrent in Boston, they should not purchase more goods there.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Irish, has decided to remain at Principal of Paris Hill Academy, during the next term.

The Washington correspondent of the Bangor Times says that Gen. Howard, Hon. Sidney Perham, and William P. Drew, Esq., of this State, are prominent in the Temperance reform now progressing at the Capital, and are perhaps the three men most influential in carrying it on.

The soundrels in Durham still ply their vocation. Thursday an ox was found in a pasture stabbed. The animal belonged to a colored woman—a widow lady, of inoffensive character and as respectable a woman as sobriety, industry and honesty can make. (Lewiston Journal.)

Punishment of Treason.

Judging from the course of the administration in dealing with the rebels and rebel leaders, we may as well come to the conclusion that treason is no longer a crime. To maintain on the one hand that traitors should be punished and on the other that the most atrocious rebels should be pardoned, even before trial, is a paradox worthy of the administration of Andrew Johnson. All that have not been pardoned will be from Jeff. Davis down; so that hereafter to be consistent, all laws making treason a crime should be stricken from the Statute Books. Jeff. Davis is becoming more and more a lion every day, and from present appearances, it will not be long before the arch traitor and despot will be running at large. And as to his ever being tried for treason or any act connected with the rebellion, it is the greatest humbug even seriously to think of it. A few of the rebel villains in the lumber walks of life have been tried and hung, while the scoundrels who set them on and gave orders to starve and murder our soldiers in rebel prisons, are strutting around, with their pockets crammed full of pardon from President Johnson.

Southern barbarians with their hands yet reeking with the blood of our murdered soldiers, are elected to office in the rebel States, and the President sends them special pardons to enable them to accept them. Under the management of Johnson and Seward, the idea of trying and punishing a traitor is fast becoming a laughing stock in all political circles.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Hon. John Sherman was ordered to be printed by the Senate, together with the accompanying official statements. From the papers it appears that the amount of public debt redeemable May 1, 1867, is \$787,941,429; May 1, 1868, \$407,415,250; May 1, 1869, \$390,428,121; May 1, 1870, \$148,000,000; May 1, 1871, \$126,021,500.

The amount of paper circulation on May 1, 1866, was \$30,808,471, including the national currency, \$269,408,095; State circulation, \$45,000,000; United States notes, \$15,164,318; fractional currency, \$28,192,017; compound notes, \$167,012,141; one and two years five per cent notes \$5,050,900. It is estimated that ten millions per year will be necessary for the payment of the guaranteed bonds of the Pacific Railroad, the total estimate being \$73,280,000. The balance of unpaid claims of the States under the act of July 27, 1861, to indemnify them for war expenses incurred amounts to \$12,293,187. The estimate for unadjusted claims of individuals on file in the Third Auditor's office is \$2,051,028. In the Third Auditor's office claims in pay and bounty estimates, \$18,000,000; on account of recruiting service, \$12,998; for moneys deposited by recruits, \$24,944; in ordinance, miscellaneous and medical branch \$117,527. All claims in the Second Auditor's office, \$18,155,469.

AN INTERMEDIATE CHASTISED. MR. EDITOR: My attention being accidentally called to an "editorial" in the Bangor Democrat of the 24th inst., in which my name is made use of as an appointee to the "Bangor Collectorship," under certain contingencies, I embrace this opportunity to state that I am and desire to be considered a "dead duck" as far as any office under government is concerned, for under the most flattering circumstances, there is now that I know of, no position existing, however honorable or lucrative, that I would accept, because I believe I can do better.

As to the Bangor Democrat's articles written of late for the purpose of creating "mischiefs," and catering to a "morbid taste," which one would think ought long since to have satiated itself, I can merely say that "soldiers," when necessary, can and will fight their own battles, and if an editor repeatedly insists upon being foolish and wasting the very limited supply of ammunition he has on hand, the community among whom he resides, both soldiers and civilians, will feel obliged to apply to his case that old, well-worn adage, viz: "Treat a fool according to his folly."

CHAS. W. ROBERTS.
Bangor, May 24, 1866.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sold thirty-five millions in gold, in many cases at much below the market rate, and gave his broker about \$45,000 for his trouble. Probably the broker will prove an ardent supporter of "my policy."

Gerritt Smith has published a long letter to Chief Justice Chase, denying the right of the civil courts to proceed to the trial of Jefferson Davis, and affirming that while our troops still occupy the Southern territory and the Southern people remain unrepresented in Congress, the war was not ended and the trial of the prisoner should be left to a military court.

FISHING. The State Department has received official information that the Canadian government has authorized the issue of fishing licenses, at 60 cents per ton, to American vessels employed in the fisheries, which confer upon the holders, as far as the Canadian fisheries are concerned, all the rights, which they enjoyed under the reciprocity treaty. The licenses remain in force during the season.

It is asserted that Admiral Naney, commander of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific, died of his wounds a few days after the bombardment of Callao. The news was for a time suppressed by the efforts of the Spanish authorities.

Missing—A Sad Case.

We have already noticed in our columns the fact that a young lady of about 24 years of age, wearing a black hat, brown veil, water-proof cloak, and brown dress with a blue stripe around the bottom, came to this city on Wednesday, May 23d, since which time her distressed friends had been unable to learn anything of her whereabouts. The young lady in question is a daughter of Jonas Greene, Esq., a prominent citizen of Paris, Oxford County, and for the last five years she has been attending school at Kent's Hill, from which institution she expected to graduate in a few weeks.

It appears that some difficulty had arisen which distressed Miss Greene exceedingly, and probably temporarily unbalanced her mind. On Wednesday, May 23d, as was ascertained from the driver of the stage, in her usual school dress she rode to Readfield depot, where she purchased a ticket for Lewiston. The driver noticed that she appeared dejected and uneasy. She probably left the cars at this place at the Auburn depot, for her friends have ascertained that she appeared at the Elm House in Auburn, not long after the arrival of the train from the east, and requested and obtained the use of a room for a few hours. She remained in the room something over three hours, probably occupying part of the time in writing a letter which she had begun in the cars, to a younger sister at Kent's Hill, in which she bid her classmates farewell, but no more. When she left her room, she went down stairs and sat a short time in the parlor, where she was observed weeping. She passed out soon after, going in the direction of the bridge, and has not been seen since.

A letter subsequently received at Kent's Hill, written, as is supposed, in her room at the hotel, was post-marked "Lewiston," which indicates that she crossed the bridge and passed down Lisbon street, at least as far as the post-office. She has friends and relatives living here, but she studiously avoided them. The circumstances seem to lend weight to the suspicion that she may have drowned herself in the river or canal, although there is a probability that she may have wandered into an adjoining town, or have taken the cars for some other place, or that she may be still in the city, laboring under temporary derangement.

Mr. Greene has instituted search in every direction in our city and elsewhere, but although more than a week has elapsed, has not as yet been able to get any traces of his missing daughter. He and his family are of course greatly distressed in view of this mysterious absence, and would esteem it a great favor if any one could give him any information which may lead to the unravelling of the mystery. The missing young lady is well educated, refined in manners, and of high promise.

(Lewiston Journal.)

Mr. Greene passed through this place on Wednesday. His most diligent search failed to discover any trace of the course taken by his daughter, and he has but little hope that she is living.

The Argus, which has been so ardent an admirer of President Johnson, makes the following complaint:

Half of the whiskey made is now distilled in two or three of the Southern States without any tax, because no men fit for assessors and collectors of the internal revenue can be found who will take the test oath. The result is that the government loses millions of dollars, and the market price of whiskey is less than the excise tax alone, thus ruining the business of honest Northern distillers, and filling the pockets of rebel manufacturers of what temperance orators call liquid damnation with "loyal" greenbacks.

As you like Mr. Johnson so well, hadn't you better, under the circumstances, just suggest to him to send out loyal men who can take the test oath, to assess and collect this tax? It seems to be easy enough to prevent its loss. If there is nobody in those States, who has been loyal to the government, of course they are prepared for immediate and unconditional representation in Congress. The facts adduced by the Argus are indisputable proofs of that.

(Bangor Whig.)

The Casco National Bank has given notice that bills of State banks will not be received by that bank after Thursday, June 28. Country traders should govern themselves accordingly, and remit all their State bank bills prior to that time, as all the national banks will probably adopt the course indicated by the Casco Bank. (Star.)

SIGNIFICANT. So far as we can learn, there is not in Oxford County, the man who has usually acted with the Union party, who is willing to be called a Johnson man; and we think the same is true of the Second Congressional District. Perhaps the National Republican may see in this an evidence of the great triumph of "my policy," which it predicts with such confidence.

The Lewiston Journal learns that Messrs. S. R. Beane & Co. propose to begin at once the erection of a large Steam Saw Mill, near the river bank, seven or eight hundred feet above the Railroad bridge. The mill will contain a full run of saws of various kinds, including one gang. It will be about 60 feet broad and one hundred and twenty feet long. The machinery will be propelled by an engine of 125 horse power. The boilers for the mill have already arrived. It is intended to have the mill ready for use by fall.

The Heavy Artillery at Fort Preble has been sent to St. Albans, to prevent violation of the neutrality laws. The Star says 150 Fenians left Portland mysteriously Sunday.

Look out for State Bills.

The banks will shut down on State currency on the 28th of June. Those persons indebted to us either on newspaper or advertising account, will find it convenient, until June 25, to forward such bills in payment. After that date State money will not be current in any business transaction. As they will pay debts till that date, use them!

THRIFTING MARE. There was a trot on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, last Saturday afternoon, for two purses of \$15 and \$10, contributed by the owners of the horses entered. Five horses were entered; the Kimball mare, by S. Kimball; Crocker horse, by Russell of Buckfield; Warren Horse by S. F. Briggs and Newell Thomas; Cole mare by W. H. Cole; and John Crocker colt, by Crocker.

The three last were classed together, and the Warren horse won the two first heats in 3.26 and 3.15.

The first heat of the second class was won by the Kimball mare, by half a length, in 3.12; the second heat was won by the Crocker horse in 3.3, the mare 2 seconds behind; the third heat by Crocker horse in 3.2, the mare making 3.3.

The Warren horse won the third heat on time in 3.10.

The purse of \$15 was awarded to the Crocker horse, and that of \$10 to the Kimball mare.

R. K. Thayer, S. F. Briggs, W. H. Woodbury, C. H. Durell and E. Kigore were the Committee chosen to time the horses.

OIL. The production of oil at the Bethwell oil region is steadily on the increase. The shipments are very large, amounting to ten car-loads daily, while operators are obtaining better prices in consequence of the falling off of the production in Pennsylvania. The Prince well has 1200 barrels in her tanks, and another is being built capable of holding 1500 barrels. They have been obliged to pump upon the ground, in consequence of inability to carry off the oil as fast as raised. Among the new wells, that promise to yield largely are the Eureka, owned by a company in Portland, of which B. D. Verrill is the President, raised by P. C. Fickett of Paris. Thos. Holt of Bethel who has been putting down a well on the Crowell farm, has struck a good vein, and has just commenced pumping. The Ticonic Well, owned in Waterville has struck a large vein, and gives promise of being a big thing.

The Masons at South Paris, find the Hall at present occupied, too small for their accommodation, and are taking steps to procure more roomy quarters. A proposition has been discussed to erect a building between the Atlantic House and Shoe Factory, making a first-class store on the first floor, with a public Hall on the second, and Mason's Hall on the third, but it will not probably be carried into effect. Another plan, involving less outlay is to finish rooms on the upper floor of the Shoe Factory. This will afford an available space of 25 by 100 feet.

Persons wishing to purchase a Washing Machine, a Wringer or a Mel-deon, are referred to the notices of R. M. Manser, in another column. The articles advertised are spoken highly of by those qualified to judge of such matters.

The town officers have done a good thing for the bridge on the new road at South Paris, by putting on a covering of plank laid lengthwise. It makes it somewhat stiffer.

The Press says the Central church in Portland has secured the services of Rev. Dr. Tefft, recently Consul at Sweden, and chaplain of the 1st Maine Cavalry.

Our exchanges state that the publication of the Belfast Journal is to be resumed.

A caucus for the selection of delegates to the Union Caucus, will be held at the Town House, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Erna F. Beal, Esq., the draughtsman in charge of the extension of the Glen House, says the work is going on finely. The new rooms will be put in order by the time they are needed, for the summer travel.

FREEDMEN'S RELIEF SOCIETY. Governor Cony, President of the Maine Freedmen's Relief Society, has called a meeting of that Association at the Executive apartments in the State Capitol at Augusta, on Wednesday, June 27th, at five o'clock, P. M., to take measures to secure greater efficiency, and more general interest in the operations of the Society in this State. All interested in the cause of the Freedmen are invited to attend.

The Philadelphia Ledger says the report of the sale of Southern railroads on credit, is a mistake. The sale was for two-thirds cash, and the balance due government, about six millions, is simply secured by mortgage. If the Ledger report is correct, the whole property brought but about \$20,000,000 instead of ten times that amount, as has been reported.

"Lady Davis," evidently forgets the unusual favors granted her at Fortress Monroe, and assumes the airs she wore at Richmond. She spits out her scorching sentiments at some of the officers of the Fortress, and applies to them personally epithets not only obnoxiously disloyal, but very unseemly for a lady to employ.

The Press learns that Chas. H. True, private Secretary to the Governor, was thrown from a carriage, in Hallowell, on Thursday afternoon. He struck on his head, causing a severe contusion, and nearly fracturing the skull. He was taken to his residence in Augusta, and is now doing well.

The third Parish church in Portland, voted not to concur with the Parish, in re-engaging Rev. Mr. Walton, and he has reversed his decision to remain with them.

The fine rains of the past two weeks are giving grass a splendid start; and covering with green many a spot that looked decidedly killed out. Farmers will get a fair crop yet.

According to the Price Current, the amount of molasses imported at the port of Portland, up to June 1st, is ten thousand bushels more than during the corresponding period last year.

The fruit trees are blossoming unusually full, this spring, but there are so many conditions yet to come that to predict a full crop, is like counting chickens before they are hatched.

The morning trains on Monday, were delayed two hours, by a freight train off the track, near Yarmouth. The people began to talk about the Fenians having seized the road.

We learn that there was a severe frost, in nearly all the low lands in this vicinity, last Friday morning. In some places the ground was stiffened on the surface.

Messrs. S. C. & G. M. Chase, have the contract for the brick work of the new Cathedral in Portland.

Hon. Edward Fox has been appointed and confirmed by the Senate, Justice of the U. S. District court, in place of Judge Ware.

In a list of candidates named for the Democratic nomination for Governor, the Argus places that of D. R. Hastings, Esq., of Fryeburg.

Hon. John H. Rice writes the Bangor Whig, declining to be considered a candidate for renomination for Congress.

We learn that Mrs. Isaac Heath of Sumner, the famous cheese-maker, died suddenly of heart disease, on Thursday 31st, ult.

CROQUET, AS PLAYED BY THE NEWPORT CLUB. By one of its members. New York: Sheldon & Co., Price 25 cents. The author of this manual presents in its pages, in very brief space, all the preliminary instructions and explanation of terms, needed for a full understanding of this fascinating game, with the rules adopted by his club, citing in explanation cases that occurred in actual play, with the decisions made after full discussion. It is sufficiently minute for the instruction of a beginner, while it embraces all the principles to be understood by the skillful player, and is by all means the best manual we have seen. The rules do not conflict with those of Capt. Mayne Reed; but are very much more clear.

THE PROSPECT IN EUROPE. The Paris correspondent of the London Times thus unfolds the real difficulty of dealing with the European problem in the approaching negotiations:

"The public does not believe that, with the single exception of England, whose anxiety to prevent an European war no one doubts, either of the parties is thoroughly earnest in these negotiations. They call to mind the fruitless mission of the English Ambassador to Vienna in 1859, at the special recommendation of the Emperor Napoleon, after the war and all that was to be gained and lost by it had been already decided in the secret councils of Plombieres. While M. Drouyn de L'Huys is allowed to draw up the plan of a congress, the Emperor does not conceal from those about him the opinion that war must come out of it; that Europe really needs remodeling, and that, whoever may lose, France must of necessity gain by it. When we hear that Prussia, Austria and Italy have ceased to push on their armaments, then, indeed, we may begin to hope; but while, in spite of prayers and entreaties, we find them going on with the same vigor; while we see the King of Prussia calling Heaven to witness the justice of a cause which Heaven cannot sanction, and on the other hand, General Benedek, in his proclamation to the army, of which he has just been appointed to the command in chief, manifesting no less reliance on Divine favor, and Italy with no other but war or bankruptcy, it requires a strong faith, indeed, to believe in the successful issue of their overtures."

SOUTH AMERICA. A steamer from Rio Janeiro, May 4, brings news of a fearful slaughter, April 10th of 1200 Paraguayans, who attacked Brazilian batteries on the island opposite Itapiru. Ten thousand Brazilians crossed the Parana on the 16th without opposition, drove in the Paraguayan skirmishers, defeated 3000 near A. M., and occupied Itapiru.

The whole army was transferred by the 19th to the Paraguay inside the Parana. The Paraguayans abandoned their camp, three miles on the road to Humaita and retreated to that fortress on which all their forces were marching.

12,000 Brazilians, under Porter Allegre had crossed the upper Parana, and reached the railway from Villa Rica, to a junction within 50 miles of the Capital of Pomaneta. It cannot be held.

"Cholera, Dysentery, Coughs, Colic and Rheumatism are quickly cured by American Life Drops."

NORWAY, THE.

Farmers' Department.

SPREAD THE FLOW.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, and closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture—Agriculture.

Tools in Order—Plan your Business.

Vegetation is rapid in our climate. The land can be worked but part of the year. What is done must be done quickly. Labor is high. Nothing will help the farmer more, under present circumstances, than having his business well planned and perfectly systematized. This is half the battle. Now is the time to make your plans, to have all your tools in perfect order and repair—carts, wagons, ploughs, harness, etc.—have them where you can lay your hand on them readily the moment you want to use them. This will save both the loss of time and labor. Every want should be anticipated and provided for, then business will go right along and every hour's labor tell. Calculate the strength of your men and teams, and the exact amount of work you have to do. Don't work either too hard. Too many hours' work will do for a single day; for man or team for the eight months, a fair day's work every day will accomplish the most. Not only being going to bed what you will do on the morrow, but make general calculations for weeks ahead. Let every man know at night what he is to do in the morning. Do the work near the house at odd jobs, before breakfast; for it does not pay to go far to work before breakfast. Plan your work so that your teams can leave the field in the heat of the day and have time to rest and eat. Feed hard, work them quick and but few hours; they will accomplish more and always be in good spirits.

When you see a farmer get up in the morning, rub his eyes and ask his men and boys, "What is it best to do to-day?" you may feel sure that he will complain of the high prices of labor, &c. Labor is at no price cheap, unless skillfully applied and properly directed. On the farm the greatest return for the least labor of men should be the rule. In horse power and labor-saving machines the farmer should find a compensation for his present increased expenses.

The Sugar Beet.

Any experiment, properly made, is of some benefit not only to the experimenter, but to others. As I fully tried the relative value of two kinds of roots for milking cows, I give the result; and if any of my brother farmers cannot agree with me in my conclusions, I should like to hear their reasons for it.

In 1857, I fed to a good, ordinary cow, from the first of November, half a bushel of sugar beets daily, mixed with half a peck of meal, (in very cold weather I scalded them) and as much hay and corn fodder as she would eat. Her average yield of butter per week up to the 10th of January, 1858, when all the beets were used up, was seven and one quarter pounds. I then substituted carrots for the beets, giving her the same quantity, together with the meal and hay as before; and her average for the next thirty days was less than five pounds of butter per week, and the quantity of milk had also very much decreased. I then tried cut hay and meal washed, and she averaged a trifle over six pounds a week for three weeks, when her milk was mixed with that of other cows.

I had but one cow during that winter, so that there could have been no mistake; she had been in profit about five months when I commenced feeding the beets, and when fresh and during the summer, her general yield of milk and butter was fifteen to eighteen quarts per day of the former and seven to eight pounds per week of the latter.

Since that time I have not, from various causes, had a good crop of sugar beets, but always have had some, and the same difference has been perceptible in using them. That they increase the quantity of both butter and milk is very certain; and when we take into consideration the greater ease with which they are raised than carrots, I think they deserve more attention than is generally paid to them. I am now preparing an acre of good rich ground (an essential point) for a crop this season, and hope to succeed in raising one. They require a little more care at first, but after they are fairly started, they are as easily raised as corn; and I consider when they yield well (say 500 bushels to the acre) they are worth as much, if not more, than most of the corn crops we meet with. I have known single beets to weigh seventeen pounds. Early in May is the time to prepare the ground and put the seed in. Let every farmer try a few—if only a square rod—note the result, and I am sure he will plant more next year. [Cor. Tel.]

A New Hampshire farmer has discovered that his orchard in which his sheep were pastured was free from borers, and other noxious insects, and very thrifty, while an adjoining orchard, in which no sheep were allowed, was neither thrifty nor exempt from these borers and insects. He thinks the presence and odor of the sheep drive off the insects.

It is calculated that American families can travel in Europe for twenty-five per cent. less than it costs them to stay at home. Beef is only six pence sterling a pound in Bremen. Heretofore rich people have gone abroad for pleasure, but unless prices moderate poor people may eventually have to go abroad for the sake of economy.

From the American Agriculturist.

TEMPERATURE AT WHICH SEEDS GERMINATE. The celebrated Swiss botanist, M. A. De Candolle, has published an account of numerous experiments upon the temperature at which seeds will germinate. We give a few of his results, with respect to well known plants, reducing the temperature to the Fahrenheit scale. The seed of common White Mustard will germinate at a little below the freezing point. While white remained dormant at 41-42 deg., but did below 62-63 deg. While there is a limit of temperature below which particular seed will not germinate, there is also a limit in the other direction, and seeds fail to start when the temperature is too high—the point, as in the other case, varying with the species; the greater part of some seeds of white clover did not germinate above 82-83 deg. "Thus seeds only germinate between certain limits of temperature, and those which can only do so within narrow limits are least able to extend themselves geographically."

OIL THE HARNESS and have it repaired if necessary, before a drier season sets in. Wash it thoroughly with warm water and castile soap, and brush out every particle of dirt before putting on the oil. This is the important point. Better not oil at all than to apply it on dirty leather. The harness should be taken apart and the pieces washed and oiled separately. Rub on the oil while the leather is softened with the water. It can be applied at once if the leather is rubbed a little with a dry cloth. It should be soft but not too wet. After applying the oil hang up to dry for a few hours, till the oil is absorbed. An old harness, that has been neglected, and is dry and hard, had better not be oiled. It will do no good. The evil is already done. The fibres of the leather have lost more or less of their tenacity, and oil will not restore it. In fact, by softening the leather it only weakens it just as a wet sheet of paper will tear more easily than a dry one. Oil does not add to the strength of leather; it merely softens it and keeps it from cracking; it is a preventive of decay—not a restorer.

CELLARS POISONOUS. At this season of the year, it should be specially remembered that the cellar of a dwelling house is very likely to be a source of disease to the whole family. The remains of vegetables stored during the winter begin to decay on the approach of warm weather, and the exhalations from these, with the chilly dampness, are liable to produce sickness. Many a family has attributed to "Providence" the disease caused by the poisonous miasma arising from the neglected cellar. Every cellar should at all times be kept clean by the removal of all vestiges of decaying vegetables, fruit, and food. A coat of strong lime wash upon the walls and ceiling, at least once a year, or better twice a year, will add greatly not only to the healthfulness of the cellar, but will also make it much lighter and more cheerful.

On strong, loamy soil the best mulch for strawberries is the loe, till the fruit is set; then place a little new mown grass, such as the clippings of the lawn, around the plants to prevent the escape of moisture, and to keep the fruit from getting soiled. On light, sandy ground the mulch should be put on earlier, and thick enough to keep down the weeds.

KNITTING. We believe in knitting—knitting by hand. Our mothers and grandmothers were famous knitters. And such socks and stockings as they gave us! It would make our feet laugh to get them now. They were warm and they would last. Made of good double and twisted yarn—soft and smooth, knit with mathematical precision, your toes wouldn't drive through them the first time you wore them, nor hardly the first three months. And then your foot felt like a foot with them on. But these modern factory woven things—shaped as well for a horse's as a man's or woman's foot—thin as lace—frail as gossamer—a tissue of single-threaded, half-twisted yarn! What do they amount to? We beg all the mothers to teach their daughters to knit. It is a good way to make old moments useful. It is a good way to make a family comfortable and healthy. I cannot bear the idea that my children will have to wear factory-made hosiery. [Rural World.]

CUTTING BUSHES. The old rule for killing bushes—"cut on the old of the moon, with the sign in the heart," is believed in and practiced upon by many farmers who would hardly allow themselves to be called "believers in the moon," although they know that cutting bushes at about the time indicated by that old saying has often proved fatal to their future growth. W. Stanford, Esq., of Chelmsford, Mass., gives in the Ploughman the following as the real cause of fatality to the life of bushes cut at this particular time:

"At or near that time in the season, every particle of sap is in the top of the bush; when the tree is cut off, of course there is no communication with the root, and the sap being nothing to support the root, it sends forth no more shoots, and the plant is effectually dead."

So, do not be deterred from bush-whacking on the "old of the moon," for fear that your neighbors will call you superstitious or accuse you of being "moon-struck."

At twilight every hen becomes a rooster.

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

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ABEL IRISH, late of Bethel,
In said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to May 15, 1866.

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