

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. J. L. Chamberlain,

OF BRUNSWICK.

FOR CONGRESS,

2d Dist.—SIDNEY PERHAM.

County Convention.

The Union voters of the County of Oxford are requested to send delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in the Court House, on Paris Hill, on

Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate candidates for Senators and County Officers, as follows:

TWO SENATORS,
A COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
A COUNTY TREASURER,
A CLERK OF COURTS,
A SHERIFF,
A JUDGE OF PROBATE.

And to transact any other necessary business. The basis will be as follows: 1 delegate to each town and plantation; 1 delegate for every 50 Union votes cast for Governor in 1864; also 1 delegate for a majority fraction of 50 votes.

PER ORDER OF CO. COM.

Under the above basis towns will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Albany	2	Newry	2
Andover	3	Norway	4
Bethel	6	Oxford	6
Brownfield	3	Paris	9
Buckfield	5	Peru	4
Byron	2	Porter	4
Canton	4	Roxbury	1
Danville	3	Rumford	5
Dixfield	3	Sisowam	2
Fryburg	5	Somerset	2
Gilead	2	Sweden	3
Graham	1	Upton	3
Greenwood	3	Waterford	4
Hamover	4	Woolstock	4
Hartford	4	Woolwich	1
Hebron	1	Woolwich	1
Hiram	4	Franklin Pl.	1
Lovell	4	Humboldt Pl.	1
Mason	1	Lincoln Pl.	1
Mexico	3	Milton Pl.	2

Prepare for the Worst.

We are no alarmist, neither would we raise groundless apprehensions as to the future; yet if we are not mistaken in the signs of the times, there is a conflict coming which will try the nerve and patriotism of the American people beyond anything that has occurred outside of the rebellion. It is now quite evident, that President Johnson is preparing the way for some desperate movements, the object of which is to force his policy upon the American people. The Philadelphia convention is a preliminary movement, one of the objects which we noticed in our last number. It is to get up an organization through which the President can act and control the immense executive patronage of the government, to the accomplishment of his purposes. Enough has already transpired to show that Andrew Johnson is a desperate man. And he has ability and will to carry into operation his schemes, unless the stern, unbending patriotism of the people shall be marshalled to meet him in deadly conflict.

So far as the great Union party of the country is concerned, it has nothing to hope or expect from the national Executive. The recent resignation of Postmaster-General Dennison is one of the most significant omens of the day. He had been classed among the conservative men of the country. No one ever claimed that he belonged to the radical wing represented by Messrs. Sumner and Stevens; and had not the President entirely cut loose from the men and the party that elected him, he never would have withdrawn from the Cabinet. Messrs. Speed, Harlan and Stanton will soon follow Secretary Dennison and leave Johnson, Seward, McCulloch and Welles to sell their souls to traitors and copperheads, and fill up the Cabinet with men who can aid in carrying out "my policy." But what does Johnson mean to do? Of course no one can tell exactly what course of action he intends to pursue to carry into operation his Johnson schemes. That he intends to throw himself completely into the hands of the rebels and copperheads there can now be no sort of doubt. The marriage ceremonies will be performed at Philadelphia, where Doolittle, Cowan, Seward and Co. will be joined to Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Stephens and kindred traitors, hereafter all to be one family, eat at the same table and be stowed away into the same truckle bed.

One of the pet measures of the President and of one fraught with most danger to the country, is the immediate admission of the rebel members of Congress from States recently in rebellion. This once done, and we are again back into the hands of traitors and the government transferred over soul and body to Jeff. Davis & Co. This done and we lose everything we gained by the war, and surrender unconditionally to the very men whom we fought four years to conquer. For this reason the loyal men of the country should resist to the bitter end, this treasonable, wicked plot of the administration to betray the government into the hands of the rebels. When Garret Davis of Kentucky declared in the Senate that the President ought to use military force to place rebel Senators and Representatives in Congress, the whole country believed it the ranting of a garrulous, superannuated old man, but the signs of the times now indicate quite clearly that even this revolutionary Jacobin measure had been made the subject of consultation by the President, Seward and his apostate crew. Evidences are every day accumulating to the point that the President, Wm. H. Seward and their renegade clique of traitors, aided by rebels and copperheads intend to resort to desperate measures to accomplish their treasonable purposes. At any rate,

as a matter of safety the people ought to be prepared for the worst. The old maxim, "forewarned, forearmed," comes in here with singular appropriateness. As Buchanan betrayed the government into the hands of the bloody buccanniers of the rebellion, so Johnson is preparing the way to do the same thing. A conflict is coming that will shake this government from centre to circumference, and the loyal men of the country may again be compelled to fight. Johnson and treason must be met and fought out to the end. As we conquered treason under Jeff. Davis, so the men of the nation will conquer treason under Andrew Johnson. To do it we must stand firm, support Congress and be sure and return to the next House, a good round majority of radical men who by a two-thirds vote will pass every statute demanded by the country over the head of the President and keep out the rebels from both Houses of Congress, until rebellion is abandoned in spirit as well as in form, and we have sufficient guarantees to secure to us and our children, liberty and equality of rights to all.

Letter of Acceptance from Gen. Chamberlain.

BRUNSWICK, June 26, 1866.

HON. A. G. JEWETT, President, &c.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d inst., informing me of my nomination as candidate for Governor of Maine by the Union Republican Convention, lately held at Bangor, and transmitting a copy of the resolutions then adopted.

The issue now before us is well defined. By the recent war a step has been taken in our history. No new principles have been adopted or assumed, but the doctrines which were announced as the foundation of this Government, have made progress as living powers, and now demand to be more distinctly embodied in our institutions, and applied to practical affairs. We must secure ourselves in this advanced position. We cannot now go back to gather up the fragments of the "Union as it was;" we must recognize the nation as it is, and make the Constitution what it should be. The constitutional amendment recently proposed to the country by the two Houses of Congress is a step in this direction. The position of the Union majority in Congress upon the questions of reconstruction assures us that the cause of human rights is safe in their hands. Above all, the hearts of the people are in earnest in this matter, and they mean that no step shall be taken backward.

This is no innovation; it is but carrying forward to their completion the ideas and intentions of the Fathers. Theirs as well as ours is the motto we emblazon on our banner; equal, civil and political rights to all men.

This I understand to be the spirit of your resolutions, and these receive my most cordial concurrence and support.

Distrustful as I must be of my undried capacities in the line of duty to which you would call me, I am reassured by the extraordinary compliment of your choice, and the pledge of your cordial support. Recognizing in your action a generous regard for those in whose sufferings and sacrifices for their Country and for Right, my own small share is perhaps the chief claim to your consideration, and unwilling to withhold my services if needed in the same great cause, I accept the nomination you have done me the distinguished honor to tender.

I am, with high respect,
Your obt. servant,
J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. The late steamer brings decisive news. The Austrian army has been successful against the Italians on the Mincio. It now proposes to rede Vienna to France, having as it says maintained the Austrian honor, and accept his services as arbiter. On the other hand the Prussian army has been victorious, and in a battle fought July 3d, has placed itself inside all the Austrian fortifications, with slight obstacle between it and the Austrian capital. Napoleon, having obtained his part of the spoils may now arbitrate in an effectual manner, and this opinion is strengthened by the announcement that in London the war is considered to be nearly closed.

The Committee of the House, appointed to investigate charges made by Gen. Frye, formerly Provost-Marshal General, against Mr. Conkling, Member from New York, have reported that the charges were without foundation in fact. The resolves also censure him severely for having written a letter containing so grave and baseless charges against a member of that body.

CABINET CHANGE. Hon. Wm. Dennison, Postmaster-General has resigned his position, in a letter to the President, in which he sustains the Constitutional Amendment. The resignation has been accepted, and Gov. Randall, appointed in his place. It is believed that rumors of further resignations are without foundation, though it is asserted that Attorney-General Speed, and Secretary Harlan will soon go out.

Secretaries Seward and Welles have written the required letters to the Committee of the "Convention," which is to meet at Philadelphia. Notwithstanding this it is said Mr. Seward will be required to vacate his place, when the Cabinet shall be "reconstructed." His letter is a strong bid for his continuance in office.

A story is afloat to the effect that Jeff. Davis' counsel have in their possession, a letter from Andrew Johnson, in which he promised to join the rebellion, provided he could have a seat in the Cabinet; and that's why Jeff. does not get a trial.

FORTUNATE. Messrs. Woodman, True & Co., who lost very heavily in the fire, had \$100,000 worth of goods coming, that would have been in their store in a few days. The delay makes the loss much lighter, and leaves them with a good stock in hand, at their new quarters, No. 4 Galt's Block, Commercial Street.

Weights and Measures.

Congress has recently considered a bill authorizing the use of a new system of weights and measures; not yet obliging, but allowing the adoption of it, by making it legal. The same thing was done a short time since in Great Britain. In both cases it is proposed to abandon the common English standards for those of the French. If the making the new measures legal in commerce should induce a general introduction of it, the next step would doubtless be the passage of a law obliging its use. There are many advantages in the change, and no great obstacles; except to the present generation. The immediate trouble is not in learning the tables according to the French Standard—that any school boy can do in fifteen minutes; but the difficulty is in the mental operation of attaching the correct idea of size to the new term. We all know the size of a stick of timber 6x9 inches; a carpenter knows just how to cut it in framing, and just how and where to use such a stick; but tell him about a timber 2x5 decimetres and he will have no idea of its size until he translates decimetres to inches; and this mental operation is a thing which every person who has grown up under the common scale of feet and inches will have to go through. But educate a single generation to the new standard, and the trouble is over. The superiority of the French system is acknowledged by men of science all over the world. Its extreme simplicity is reason enough for its adoption. Every thing is derived from the single standard of length. This standard is the metre; and it is just one ten-millionth of the distance from the equator to the pole, measured upon an arc of the meridian; it is very nearly 39.37 inches in length. One-tenth of the metre is the decimetre; one-tenth of the latter is the centimetre; and one-tenth of that the millimetre; so also we have ten, an hundred and a thousand metres, under other names, so that whether a man is making a watch or a steam engine his scale has the same standard, and the same ratio between the divisions. The unit of surface again is the metre squared; 10,000 square metres making about 2 1/2 acres. The unit of weight is a cube of water one-hundredth of a metre to the side; the measure of capacity is the tenth of a metre cubed—about a quart. Thus a man having a scale metrically divided may himself deduce and make all of the standard weights and measures. The relation between this system and our present abominable inches, feet, yards, rods, fathoms, furlongs, miles and leagues is precisely the same as that between our present decimal system of coinage and the old pounds, shillings, sixpences, ninepences, fourpences and pence. It has not taken a very great while to rid ourselves of the old coinage; and we believe few people would be willing to go back to it. It will certainly be the same in the weights and measures; let the metrical system once be introduced and we shall wonder why it was not done long ago.

Senator Lane died last week. A western exchange states that he was driven to suicide by the popular disapproval of his course in the Senate, in supporting Johnson. His best friends refused to recognize him, and he passed along the streets unnoticed. On the contrary the Representative, who was true to the people received public ovations wherever he travelled.

Congress has passed an act authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to not collect the government taxes assessed before the fire, on those who were burned out in Portland.

SOUTHERN UNIONISTS. The call for a convention of Southern Unionists, to meet in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the first Monday of September, is signed by Messrs. W. B. Stokes, Joseph S. Fowler, and James G. Gittys, of Tennessee; Gov. Hamilton and George W. Paschal, of Texas and twenty-one others. The spirit of the call is condensed in the following sentence: "We demand, and ask you to concur in demanding, protection to every citizen of the great Republic, on the basis of equality before the law; and further, that no State government should be recognized as legitimate under the Constitution, in so far as it does not by its organic law make impartial protection full and complete."

EXCHANGE OF BONDS. A dispatch dated July 14th, says: It is understood that next week an official offer will be made to exchange 7-30's notes of any of the series for 5-20's—the exchange to be made on equal terms as respects the principal, and the interest to be adjusted by balancing the amount due on each security. The exchange will be made at the sub treasury, and without interference of agents.

The Christian Mirror proposes the rebuilding of the Second Parish Church, in Portland, as a memorial to Rev Dr. Payson. It says there are thousands scattered throughout the world, who would delight in a donation for such a purpose.

Gen. Sherman visited Boston last week, on his way to Hanover, where he goes to be present at the graduating exercises of the class of which his nephew is a member. He met with a most enthusiastic reception in Boston, as well as at every point where the people could see him. The Northern railroad placed an elegant car at his disposal for the trip to New Hampshire.

On the 1st inst., the steamship Great Eastern was passed off the Irish coast, on her way to Valencia, to commence the laying of the Atlantic cable.

Meteorology.

We commence in our issue of to-day the publication of the record of the barometer and other instruments for exhibiting the condition of the atmosphere. The location of our village is very well adapted for observations of this kind, standing as it does at a considerable elevation and being sufficiently isolated to prevent the disturbances in the phenomena of the air which often impair the value of the registers kept in places more shut in by high land, and more subject to extremes of temperature. The instruments used for our table are the best that are made, according to the Smithsonian Standards, and the record is kept by a person long used to such work. It may be asked what is the use of knowing how heavy or how moist the air is, and of what importance it is to know the direction of the wind and the condition of the clouds from time to time. Can we tell by these things what weather to expect? To this it may be replied that anything which makes us more acquainted with the laws of nature is of use; that to a certain extent we can foretell the weather; that whatever we do know about the rain or storms, in advance, we know from a careful observing of facts in time past; and that the only way in which we can expect to improve in this matter is by increasing our knowledge of the phenomena. A great number of well recorded facts when properly arranged almost invariably lead us to a knowledge of some general law; and when we have once found this general law we can very often tell what the coming facts will be. If by observations in every State in the union we find that at certain seasons storms commencing at one part of the country follow a certain course, and pass over a given district, it is easy when a storm commences, by telegraphing on in front of it, to put people on their guard against its arrival. The results already obtained by the Smithsonian Institution relating to the course and progress of storms are of the greatest importance to commerce. Every one who keeps a correct register of the atmospheric phenomena aids in making our knowledge more available; so that even on Paris Hill we may contribute something towards a better understanding of the winds and storms upon the Atlantic Ocean. In the note appended to the table we have referred to the columns for the thermometers with the wet and dry bulbs, and to the column showing the relative humidity or proportional moisture held by the air. The atmosphere at a certain temperature is capable of containing a quantity of water in an invisible state; if the temperature falls, this moisture condenses and becomes visible, as clouds or rain. If the bulb of a thermometer, made for the purpose, be wrapped in a fine wet cloth, the mercury will generally stand at a different height from that in a thermometer with a bulb not wet. If the air contains already as much moisture as it can hold, the water in the wet cloth will remain, and the thermometers will read alike; but if the air is dry, the water will evaporate from the cloth; and as it does so, the mercury will fall; because the evaporation cools it: the greater the difference between the readings of the two thermometers, the dryer is the air. When a body of warm air, holding a large amount of moisture, comes in contact with a cold current, the temperature is reduced, and the moisture is condensed. It is a knowledge of the laws governing the movement of the atmospheric currents, and the temperature and saturation of the air, that we get from the study of long continued meteorological observations; and it is this same knowledge which enables us to foretell the weather, and to regulate our agricultural and commercial affairs accordingly. We shall refer to this matter again when we have accumulated facts enough to illustrate some of the general facts in meteorology.

COMPLIMENTARY. A correspondent of the Star says the members of the Supreme Court, have invited Hon. W. W. Virgin, lately appointed Reporter of Decisions, to be present at their discussions. This is a privilege never before accorded to a Reporter in this State. Wales Hubbard, Esq. the former incumbent of the office, has passed over to Gen. Virgin, all the papers in decisions made since the issue of his last volume of Maine Reports, so that the first of Virgin's Reports will appear probably during this year.

The news from Europe, with a rise in 5/20s in that market dropped the price of gold, somewhat in New York. Speculators are looking for political agitations in the United States that will send gold up to 250 again.

The heated term was broken by refreshing showers on Monday afternoon. We learn that near Streaked Mountain there was some hail, distributed, one gentleman says, "about one stone to a square rod, and that as big as a hen's egg." In other places there was more of it, but it was in smaller pieces. During the afternoon there was a chance for the boys to test the old proverb of a pot of gold at the end of a rainbow. A bow was formed, one end of which was directly by the school house.

Hamilton, the Pittsburg boatman, who went to Europe to row against some of the fast oarsmen the other side the water, has had two matches, and was beaten in both.

The Ship Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool March 19th, with 674 passengers on board, and a valuable freight, has not been heard from. It is feared she has gone down with all on board.

Freak of Lightning.

During the thunder shower of Sunday July 8th, the dwelling house of D. G. York of Milton Plantation was struck by lightning. The electric fluid entered the house at the junction of the gable with the ridge-pole, where it divided a portion running along the ridge-pole, detaching the boards and shingles and reducing its size nearly one half by throwing off splinters which were scattered through the chamber. Another portion of the fluid went down the gable and down the main house to the sill, completely demolishing windows, throwing off boards and plastering, breaking timbers and making a complete wreck of the end of the house. After reaching the sill the fluid seemed to sub-divide still farther, portions of it following every available conductor through the entire house. One portion entered the pantry splitting the shelves and making a wreck of the crockery ware; another portion was conducted by the wires through a hoop skirt which hung against the wall, setting the cotton fabric on fire; furniture was smashed, the floor torn up, plastering torn off, &c., &c.

A bayonet which hung against the wall in the chamber was melted nearly in two. Mr. and Mrs. York were in the room where the fluid entered the main house and though the floor was completely covered with broken timber and other debris, the floor torn up where Mrs. York was standing and both of them thrown prostrate, neither of them sustained serious injury. On the contrary, Mr. York seemed to be completely cured of a severe Sciatica with which he was sometimes previously attacked, and Mrs. York was cured of deafness of long standing. I have not heard whether or not the above cures are permanent.

MR. EDITOR: We were visited in No. Fayette last Sabbath P.M., by a tornado, attended with terrific thunder, lightning, and hail. Two barns were blown down, a stable and house partly unroofed, chimneys demolished, and a large number of fruit and shade trees were torn up by the roots or twisted off. Near us in Mr. Vernon a barn containing several tons of hay was struck by lightning and consumed.

CHAS. ANDREWS
No. Fayette, July 10, 1866.

On the "Little Androscoggin," between Suow's Falls and West Paris, is a mile or two of still water, admirably adapted for rowing and fishing. George W. Hammond, Esq., has recently done a good service for the public, in procuring from Portland a staunch boat, which will be let to parties on reasonable terms. It will accommodate quite a party.

DELEGATES TO COUNTY CONVENTION. Peru has chosen Capt. I. Chase, Capt. Samuel Holmes, Geo. W. Bibeau and W. H. Walker, delegates to the Union County Convention. They are favorable to the nomination of Jonas Greene, Esq., for Senator.

PROMPT. Mr. Gibbs of the Bridgton blanket factory, on hearing of the Portland calamity, rolled out a bale of 100 blankets for the sufferers, and the sum of \$2000 was at once raised in that village. The amount will be increased, and probably doubled.

Norway was promptly at work last week, and we learn that some \$400 has been raised, with a large quantity of clothing.

A movement has just begun in Paris, which will result in the raising of a liberal sum.

We learn that the town of Oxford has been organized, and is to be canvassed by School districts.

THE PORTLAND PAPERS. The Press is at Biddeford, and will issue a half sheet till their new office on Commercial St. is fitted up. The Argus is at Saco, and prints all its editions regularly. The Transcript is at Lewiston, and issued a half sheet last week; but will come in full size this week. The Mirror and Zion's Advocate issue half sheets this week; but will come out in full size as soon as an office can be fitted up in Portland.

Commencement exercises at Waterville, will take place on Wednesday, August 8th. The question of a "Memorial" will be decided at the meeting of the Alumni. The Press says a majority of the Committee favor the erection of a statue.

INSURANCE. We call attention to the card of Freedland Howe, in this paper. All the companies he represents have come out of the great fire, with assets not seriously impaired. He is ready to take good risks on favorable terms.

Another veto this week. Mr. Johnson sent back with his objections the new freed-men's bureau bill. The House at once passed it over him by 114 to 33; and it became a law by a Senate vote of 33 to 12.

The Argus says that Capt. Henry Iman who has been stationed at Portland for some time has been ordered to report at St. Louis.

Enoch Foster, Jr., Esq., of Bethel, is to deliver the poem, at the anniversary of the Literary Societies of Bates College.

We learn that Rev. W. H. S. Ventres, pastor of the Baptist church in this village, has received a call from a church in Fairmount, Mass.

Hon. Sidney Perham subscribes \$100 for Portland.

EXTRAORDINARY DECLINE IN WHEAT. Within the past twenty-four hours the wheat market in this city has experienced a most extraordinary decline of 22 cents to 27 cents per bushel. On Tuesday, No. 1, regular Spring wheat was sold at \$1.88 and \$1.90, and yesterday it fell as low as \$1.60, closing dull and nominal at \$1.65. This decline in prices is the result wholly of excessive speculation. A prominent operator, some time since purchased the entire stock of wheat, and two or three hundred thousand bushels beside for future delivery. In order completely to "corner" the sellers he adopted the somewhat novel expedient of selling cargoes "free on board" to shippers at ten cents to thirteen cents below the market price, for lots in store. In this way the stock was reduced quite materially, and the sellers were forced to settle at the buyers own price. This being accomplished he threw the balance of his wheat upon the market and broke it down.

[Chicago Tribune, Thursday.]

THE CROPS IN TEXAS. Under date of Galveston, June 18, Inspector-General Gregory says: "Owing to the heavy rains of April and May, and the inundations of the bottom lands, a deduction must be made of at least 20 per cent, of the estimated yield of cotton, but in the western portion of the State, where the grazing interests have suffered in past years from drouth, the stock will be materially improved. The cotton crop is large and nearly ripened, and in prime order. The wheat crop, which has been harvested, is abundant, and of the best quality. There is enough on hand to feed the entire population for two years."

ARREST OF A BOWDOINHAM ROBBER. We are informed by Marshal French, Esq., that a man was arrested in Portland this Saturday A.M., who is identified as one of the Bowdoinham robbers. A considerable quantity of the missing bonds and money was found on him. There seemed to be little doubt that one of the right men has been caught. [Lewiston Journal.]

The many friends of our efficient and excellent Clerk of Courts, A. L. Burbank, Esq., will be glad to know that for the last few weeks, his disease has assumed a more favorable form, and that he is so decidedly improved, as to give ground for the belief that he will now get up speedily. He has been confined to his bed since February, unable to see even his most intimate friends, and for many weeks it seemed uncertain how his case would terminate.

Officers of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, Cornish—installed April 20, 1866.—J. M. Davis, M.; A. G. O'Brien, S. W.; Ammi Brynston J. W.; P. W. Gerrish, Treasurer; Roscoe G. Smith, Secretary; James Evans, S. D.; Henry B. Flint, J. D.; C. G. Marr, S. S.; John Bradley, J. S.; Samuel Gray, T. [Biddeford Journal.]

The Lewiston Journal notes the death, at Leeds, of Capt. Dexter W. Howard, of the 128th Colored Infantry, from disease contracted while in the service.

At the late session of the Episcopal Convention, at Bath, Rev. F. D. Huntington of Boston was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Maine.

The editor of the Brunswick Telegraph has seen burnt paper and other articles, evidently blown from the fire at Portland, coming a distance of at least 27 miles in a direct line.

Some half a dozen of our weekly exchanges this year followed the example set by the dailies, in not issuing papers the week of the Fourth.

Among the donations in aid of Portland, we notice the name of Isaiah Warren, Esq., of Fryeburg, down for \$100; also that of Dr. Bradley for a like sum.

Mr. Lynch has succeeded in procuring the insertion of an item of \$100,000, for repairs on the Custom House and Post Office building in Portland.

The Boston Advertiser says Wm. Hart, the artist, is at Bethel. Mr. Griggs, of Boston, has been sketching in Andover, and other parts of Northern Oxford.

W. A. Blossom, Esq., of Auburn, U. S. Inspector and Deputy Collector, has lately seized a hundred or more barrels and casks of liquor, all for non-payment of duties. The liquors were mostly seized near the Forks near the Canada border, where they were being smuggled into the U. S. The duties alone on the liquors aggregate \$4,000 in gold. The liquors will be forfeited to the U. S. [Lewiston Journal.]

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. The Census Committee has decided that Congress should adjourn after concluding the business which must be transacted, and will probably name the 23d inst.

The English steamers sailing from this port which have, of course, ready access to the British markets, have found the Steam Refined Soap of Messrs. Leathe and Gore so superior, that they even forward orders to Montreal, when not touching here, for supplies of soap. A testimonial of which Messrs. Leathe and Gore have reason to be proud. [Press.]

Roberts the ex-Fenian officer, has been indicted at Buffalo, for violation of the neutrality laws.

Farmers' Department.

"SPREAD THE FLOW."

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

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

About Haying.

BY JUDGE FRENCH.

Last June I was at Belle Fontaine in Pennsylvania, on my way to the Agricultural College of that State, and was invited by one of its trustees, whose name I do not like to publish without permission, to visit his farm of one hundred acres. We drove into his fields in a wagon, in the afternoon, and found his men in the midst of haying. A man and two or three small boys were at the barn, unloading with a horse pitchfork, into a bay large enough to hold a hundred tons of hay, in a solid mass, while other men with the team of mules, were in the field for another load, which came to the barn as soon as the first was unloaded, when the team took the empty wagon to the field for another load. In the field was one man with a horse rake, gathering the hay into windrows and cocks, and without any hand-raking whatever, it was pitched on to the wagon and hauled away, nobody raking after, or even raking down the loads. When a half dozen acres were gone over, I was told the horse rake would gather the scatterings.

It was evident at a glance that the proprietor was a man of business, and knew how to do his haying at the least cost.

Stepping out of the carriage, I took up some hay from the cocks and found it so green and damp that I at once inquired if it was to go into the bay, of which I have spoken. My friend said it was. I asked when it was cut, and he said the day before. The horse rake passed along, and gathered up the half dried grass, and it was soon on the load. Here is the point of the story. The grass had been cut the day before with a two-horse mower and left precisely as the mower left it, until the horse rake moved it into windrows! It had neither been turned nor shaken. It was almost pure timothy, what many of us call herbage, and averaged about two and a half tons to the acre. The hay was in the same condition that such hay would ordinarily be in, on any New England farm, treated in the same manner. I should have put it in a cock and let it remain till next day then opened it and housed it in the afternoon.

My many questions were promptly answered. This was the usual method of haying on this farm. In 1864, the proprietor said he sold one hundred tons of hay for three thousand dollars, or thirty dollars a ton, all cut on this one hundred acre farm, and all cut and cured in the same way, and stored in the same barn, and that it was of the freshest green color, and brought the highest market price.

He said the hay would heat very much at first, and would become so wet on the top that you could wring water out of it in drops, and that a few inches on the top would be black and worthless.

I have made inquiry and found nobody who practices this economical method, and although I am satisfied beyond doubt of the facts as stated, I should hardly dare fill a large barn with hay in such condition.

Here at Amherst I am told of a farmer, not now living, who used to put his hay in to his barn in about the same condition.

A neighbor who worked with him when a boy, says he well remembers toadstools growing on the top of the hay mow, and that the hay, except the very top, was green and good.

My friend at Belle Fontaine informed me that the clover heads came out almost as fresh in his hay in the spring, as when blooming in the field. I could see no reason why my hay or anybody's hay cannot be treated in the same way. Yet I think nobody practices so cheap a method in this region. We usually cut our hay, where the yield is so great, and after turning it put it in a cock and next day open it, expending twice the labor that my friend expends on his.

His land is on limestone, but I do not see why that helps the matter. His barn is very tight. There are a few small windows at the back, which he said was of no use, and the mow was so large that they could do very little to dry the hay, or prevent heating.

I hope we may have the experience of farmers at once on this point, and if we and our fathers have been in error, and wasted our labor in haying, let us know it, the sooner the better.

CABBAGE LICE. A gentleman of Weymouth, Mass., recently informed us that a very high tide washed over his garden and destroyed everything but his cabbages, which were not only uninjured, but flourished all the better for the drench. He also informed us that some people who live near salt water use it to destroy lice on cabbages, drawing it for that purpose in barrels from creeks or marshes. Others make a brine by adding about one and a half pecks of salt to a barrel of water.

[N. E. Farmer.]

Well-fed and healthy cattle have a natural remedy or preventive of lice in the oil which exudes from their skins, and when lice make their appearance on cattle, it is evidence of a want of care and cleanliness in their keeping. Half a gill of spirits of camphor rubbed in with the hand is recommended by C. P. Vining, in the New York Tribune, for their removal.

GRAPE HINTS. Grapes coming in bearing should not be permitted to perfect large crops of fruit while young. It is excusable to fruit a bunch or so on a vine, "just to test the kind," but no more should be permitted till the vine has age and strength. Vigorous growth, and great productiveness are the antipodes of the vegetable world. Encourage as much foliage as possible on the vines, and aim to have as strong shoots at the base as at the top of the cane; this can be done by pinching out the points of the strong shoots after they have made a growth of five or six leaves. This will make the weak ones grow stronger. Young vines grow much faster over a twiggy branch, stuck in for support, than over a straight stick as a trellis, and generally do better every way. Where extra fine bunches of grapes are desired, pinch back the shoot bearing it about four or five inches above the bunch. This should not be done indiscriminately with all the bunches. Too much pinching and stopping injures the production of good wood for the next season. These hints are for amateurs, who have a few vines on trellises; for large vineyard culture, though the same principles hold good, so far as they go, they will vary in their application.

[Gardeners' Monthly.]

GOOD BUTTER VS. FOUL CELLARS. Good butter can't be made in foul cellars. Nothing receives a taint more easily than butter. It becomes infected readily by offensive odors. Much sweeter, better butter is made in spring-houses than in cellars. Decayed cabbages, turnips, etc., in a cellar, do not impart any vices to butter, but deteriorate it badly. Good butter is one of the great luxuries of the table; and nothing but the most scrupulous care and neatness will secure it. Early in Spring give the cellar a thorough cleansing, and scrubbing if you please. Then whitewash it from top to bottom. A little lime scattered about in heaps is also beneficial. Have an opportunity to ventilate cool nights and mornings, but be able to close tight in warm weather.

Shut in the cool air and give it no chance to escape. Then if you will scald your pans and crocks and buckets with boiling water daily, and use the proper skill and care, you can make and pack butter that it will be a pleasure to eat.

[Rural World.]

TRAINING CATTLE TO JUMP. A Western farmer says he made it a rule that whenever cattle are made to pass a fence, whether through bars or "slippage," to leave one rail to pass under. This gives them a downward tendency, and lessens their inclination to jump or look upwards, as they are sure to do when a lay attendant throws down a part of the rails, and makes them vault the rest. Cattle may be taught to go over any fence by the careful training they often get for this end, and performed as follows: First, starve them or give them poor feed, which will make them light and restless. As soon as they go over the lowest part of the fence after better provender, make them jump back again, and put on one more rail, saying, "I guess that will keep 'em out." Next day, (as of course they will be in mischief again,) repeat the process, adding another rail; in a short time they will take care of themselves, and harvest the crops without charge. [Tucker's Rural Affairs.]

TRAINING THE TOMATO. It don't pay to let the tomato vines trail on the ground. The fruit decays, and does not ripen. Brush cut fine and placed under the plants before they top over, is a clean, cheap and excellent support. The vines may be tied to a single stake, if pains are taken to pinch off the side branches and lead up a central shoot. This is a French method and is said to be successful. Trellises of various forms will suggest themselves to every tomato grower. A pile of stone laid around the plant would be excellent, for it would keep the fruit and also radiate a good deal of heat to the plant. The tomato is a native of torrid climes and requires heat. The stone-pile would admit of the plant taking a natural and advantageous form of growth. Grass, straw or boards will answer—at any rate put something under the vines to preserve the fruit. A small shrub, having very many limbs, may be stuck into the ground by the side of a plant, and it will afford a good support.

Mr. Bement says that out of ten nests in his poultry houses, three are especially popular with the hens; one of them is in a cold corner on the ground, the second in a window exposed to light and heat, and the third situated in a dark place in an iron pot. He does not understand the principles on which they choose.

A Southern Illinois correspondent of the New York Tribune, says he has grown strawberries ten years, and knows less about them now than he thought he knew when he began. He has planted them in hills and kept the ground scrupulously clean, and had them do poorly; again he has gathered some of his best crops from beds little cared for, indeed overrun with weeds. The point of his remarks being the importance of mulch and moisture to the perfection of the strawberry.

TIMBER MEASUREMENT. The dimensions of round timber are found by girthing the log and taking one-quarter of the girth for the side of the square. Hence the rule. Multiply the square of one-quarter of the circumference by the length of the timber, and you have the contents of the log or tree.

County of Oxford.

THE following is a statement of costs in Criminal Prosecutions, allowed by the Supreme Judicial Court, in 1865, as certified to me by the Clerk of said County.

MARCH TERM.	
Witnesses before Grand Jury.	\$60.80
State vs. G. W. Abbott, Mittimus.	7.75
State vs. G. W. Hale et al., Mittimus.	4.70
State vs. E. T. Hartford, Mittimus.	20.00
State vs. Chas. W. Bean, Mittimus.	13.00
State vs. Lavinia Russell, Noah Prince Esq.,	10.75
Noah Prince Esq.,	
Noah Prince Esq.,	18.12
State vs. D. E. Russell, Noah Prince Esq.,	26.24
Noah Prince Esq.,	
State vs. D. W. Sampson et al., Noah Prince Esq.,	7.00
Noah Prince Esq.,	
State vs. David Bailey, Noah Prince Esq.,	20.65
Noah Prince Esq.,	
State vs. J. N. Farris, Noah Prince Esq.,	17.19
Noah Prince Esq.,	
State vs. C. F. Beane, State vs. F. F. Goodnow	3.00
State vs. A. L. Russell Esq., J. S. Hulse Esq.,	10.95
J. S. Hulse Esq.,	
State vs. Geo. W. Oakes, E. B. Richardson Esq.,	3.00
E. B. Richardson Esq.,	84.94
State vs. Garland, Grand Jury.	35

SEPTEMBER TERM.	
Witnesses before Grand Jury.	94.45
State vs. J. G. Dunbar, Thos. P. Claver Esq.,	7.25
Thos. P. Claver Esq.,	
State vs. G. W. Hale, Grand Jury.	13.11
State vs. John W. Greenlaw, Mittimus.	15.25
State vs. H. W. Harrison, Mittimus.	3.25
State vs. Joshua Taylor, Mittimus.	22.60
State vs. J. H. Worcester, Mittimus.	3.00
State vs. Jos. Holt, Mittimus.	6.00
State vs. A. Larkin, J. M. Esq.,	22.60
J. M. Esq.,	
State vs. John C. Porter, J. M. Esq.,	18.12
J. M. Esq.,	
State vs. Abraham Reed, O. S. Lang Esq.,	13.92
O. S. Lang Esq.,	
State vs. J. D. Cornwall, J. M. Esq.,	23.10
J. M. Esq.,	
State vs. J. D. Cornwall, J. M. Esq.,	26.24
J. M. Esq.,	
State vs. Chas. Ingalls, State vs. J. A. Borne,	9.74
State vs. J. A. Borne,	10.00
State vs. R. McAllister, Mittimus.	12.60
State vs. J. L. Russell, State vs. D. W. Sampson	5.45
State vs. D. W. Sampson, Grand Jury.	5.50
State vs. J. M. Farris, Grand Jury.	43.90
State vs. Alfred Poland, Grand Jury.	28.90
State vs. Geo. Goodnow, Grand Jury.	2.74

DECEMBER TERM.	
Witnesses before Grand Jury.	\$299.78
State vs. Poland, State vs. Thos. Esq.,	21.98
State vs. J. B. Poland, Almon Thos. Esq.,	20.14
Almon Thos. Esq.,	
State vs. Chas. Hayford, Grand Jury.	19.80
State vs. E. W. Wells, Grand Jury.	21.02
State vs. E. W. Wells, Grand Jury.	27.86
State vs. J. E. Wells, Grand Jury.	5.55
State vs. J. Carpenter, Mittimus.	5.25
State vs. J. B. Poland, Mittimus.	5.08
State vs. G. W. Hale, Mittimus.	11.00
State vs. J. P. French, Mittimus.	11.00
State vs. Moses B. French, Mittimus.	16.90
State vs. Joseph Libby, Mittimus.	16.90
State vs. Isaac Pearl, Mittimus.	16.90
State vs. John Grover, Mittimus.	3.50
State vs. E. W. Wells, Grand Jury.	15.45
State vs. F. F. Goodnow, Grand Jury.	25.41
State vs. J. H. Johnson, Mittimus.	12.30
State vs. S. S. Hudson, Grand Jury.	47.90
State vs. J. McMillan, Mittimus.	5.70
State vs. Wm. Kelley, Mittimus.	8.75
State vs. Wm. Kelley, 2d Mittimus.	5.70
State vs. C. Darion, Grand Jury.	15.84
State vs. J. B. Poland, Grand Jury.	26.37
State vs. H. W. Harrison, Grand Jury.	22.30
State vs. W. A. Pidgin, Co. Treasurer.	11.50

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the town of Canton and Hartford respectfully represent, that the Public accommodation requires that a change be made in the location of the County road, leading from Canton Village by Whitney Pond and through North Hartford; by leaving said County road as now located, between the west bank of said Pond, thence continuing by the west bank of said Pond, as to avoid the Hill from the Pond to the Hill, and intersecting the County road as now located between the hill and the Varnes Hill so called, and the four corners known as Tyler's corners (at the most feasible point). You are requested to view the route set forth at your earliest convenience and locate the same, if in your judgment it is deemed expedient, and in duty bound will ever serve.

D. C. CHASE, et al.

Canton, April 10th, 1866.

STATE OF MAINE.

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ON the petition of John A. Walker, administrator of the estate of Silas H. Stevens, late of Oxford, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband.

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

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