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## POETRY.

### The Sculptor and His Child.

"Come in, my little girl," the sculptor said,  
Opening his studio door at early morn.  
The sunrise glow was on her curly head,  
As eagerly she crossed the flower-dotted lawn.  
Holding the corners of her apron tight  
In dimpled fingers, with a sunny smile,  
She showed it full of buds and blossoms bright,  
Roses, jasmines, lilies, in one fragrant pile.  
"Enter, my child," he said. Her little feet  
Passed on the threshold, and her earnest eyes  
Gazed on his secret work of love complete,  
And crowded the forehead with a halo bright.  
It was a mild, majestic, gracious form,  
With outspread hands. The rosy sunrise light  
Flushed the pure cheek with life-like tints and warm,  
And crowned the forehead with a halo bright.  
With reverent sighs the little one drew near,  
And looked up in the face so calm and sweet,  
Quick to feel those tender, earnest eyes,  
Her blossoms dropped upon the statue's feet.  
A deeper feeling than that glad surprise,  
That low and reverently she said young head:  
At last she found those tender, earnest eyes,  
"Our dear Lord Jesus Christ!" she softly said.  
Her father pressed her to his rapturous heart!  
"Master," he cried, "no other praise I ask!  
My child hath known work of love complete,  
Thus thou dost own and crown my humble task!"  
A thousand hearts that face divine has thrilled  
With its serene and most majestic grace,  
Unnumbered thoughts with loving reverence filled  
Since child and father saw Christ face to face.  
In the cathedral's hushed and solemn gloom  
That sculptured form shines still distinctly sweet,  
And when the lilies and the roses bloom,  
The children strew them at its marble feet.  
—HOURS AT HOME.

## MISCELLANY.

### A ROMANCE.

How an Esquimaux Woman became the wife of an English Nobleman.

Amid these specimens of feminine archeology, grouped as we have said, before windows of the shops, you cannot fail to remark a pale young woman, of small stature, and expressing herself in English with a slight accent, which gives to this language a charm hitherto unknown. A lady of a certain age and a gentleman who accompanies her, and, according to a popular expression, has "to drink her words."

This young woman, who has borne for six months only, one of the most aristocratic names of the three kingdoms, was called but a short time ago Tookoolita. Three years ago she inhabited with the Esquimaux, her countrymen, the Bay of Oukavak; and which by the English Grinnell's Bay, and called is situated about the sixtieth degree of north latitude. In the place of the elegant costume which she now wears with such ease and grace, her attire in her native land consisted of a vest of seal skin, embroidered on the seams with red and white worsted in arabesque; a pantaloons made of the same thick material, confined her small waist and descended to the knee, leaving to be seen, in all their exquisite proportions, her legs and diminutive feet, cased in boots of pliant red leather. Finally, her abundant head of hair of a jet black, was tied at the top of the head by a broad blue band, made of the skin of the Isatis, and colored by the unctuous juice of a certain kind of lichen.

An adopted orphan of one of the women of her tribe, she passed the short summer under a tuff, or tent, made of the skin of the reindeer, or nine months of the year in an igloo, that is to say, in a house built of blocks of snow, soldered together by the cold and capped by a dome of the same material. In the centre of the strange dwelling, a stone lamp, supplied with the fat of a seal, burned uninterruptedly during nine months of the year—a long and dreary night.

The light, among other things, served in lieu of a fire-place for drying her clothes, penetrated by the humid atmosphere, and for warming her hands, benumbed by sewing in the cold twenty degrees below zero, with needles made of bone, and thread composed of the sinews of animals.

The Esquimaux have no other means of combating the rigors of a winter, compared to which ours is but a summer. The debris cast upon our shores by the too frequent shipwrecks of European vessels, are never burned by the natives for the purpose of warming themselves, but are employed by them in making sleighs. In fact they leave unmolested the numerous heaps of coal which Lady Franklin has caused to be placed at different points in the hope that they might be of service to her husband, whom she believed lost and wandering in these frozen regions.

Three years ago, Lord Frederick Fitz—made, as ensign, one of the crew of the George Henry, sent in search of Sir John Franklin. This ship was built expressly for this voyage, and was constructed after the manner of the whale ships; for a ship with high sides cannot navigate these seas without great danger.

On the approach of the winter the George Henry was suddenly frozen up in the ice. This misfortune produced the most serious inquietude, the more so, as the stores of the ship were getting short, being now reduced to tinned salt meat and the uncertain chances of the chase.

One day, or rather one night, for in the winter the night reigns for a young girl in the Bay of Oukavak—a young girl, in a sleigh drawn by twelve dogs, came on the ice along side the George Henry, climbed

with uncommon agility to the deck of the ship, and commenced examining, with the greatest curiosity, "the great wooden house of the strangers." After having visited every corner, she perceived Sir Frederick stretched upon the Captain's bed. Tears came to her eyes at the sight of the poor young man, about to die without the hope of relief. She immediately proposed by gesture to take the young man with her, and to nurse him at her own house. The officers eagerly accepted this chance of relief for their companion, improbable as his cure seemed to be, aiding Tookoolita (this was her name) to remove Frederick to the sleigh of the kind-hearted girl.

She gave the signal for starting to the dogs by a peculiar slapping of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and drove rapidly away with the ensign. Having arrived at her home after a two hours' ride, she entered a few minutes after with a wooden vase filled with the blood of a sea-calf. To her great surprise Frederick refused this singular drink. However, he soon overcame his repugnance, and "found it excellent." This is his own expression in the volume he has published of his voyage. He partook every day, not only without distaste, but even with avidity, of this medicinal, and he felt his strength return so fast, that in three months after, dressed in the costume of the natives, he rivalled them in daring address, in driving a sleigh, chasing the sea-calves, scaling the rocks, and carrying away birds' nests across shoals and broken ice, not to mention that he managed in the most intrepid manner, with a single oar, his long narrow bark made of skins and called a Kias. Tookoolita accompanied him in all these excursions and did not quit him for a moment.

Endowed with the marvellous facility of the people of the North in acquiring foreign languages, she not only spoke English purely, but thanks to the lessons of Frederick, she read and wrote it. About the month of April following, the George Henry was disengaged from the ice which enveloped her, and began to prepare for weighing anchor and returning to England. When Tookoolita learned this news she retired to her tent of Reindeer skins, pitched on the shore. Frederick came to her and found her bathed in tears. "Sister," said he, for he called her habitually by this name, "Sister, my mother expects you in England—come."

Tookoolita dried her tears, gave him her hand, and accompanied him without hesitation on board the George Henry, which arrived unexpectedly three months after in England.

Some time after that, Lady Fitz—, who did not quit the young stranger for a moment, still prettier in the European than in her native costume, presented her to Queen Victoria as her future daughter-in-law.

The Queen declared that she would sign with her own hands the marriage contract between the officer of Marines and Tookoolita. "In the mean time," added she, smiling, "as this name is a little strange, I ask of my young friend to renounce it and take the name of Victoria."

Tookoolita, now Lady Fitz—, may be seen every day promenading in the Palais Royal, offering the singular spectacle of an Esquimaux becoming an English lady of distinction. [From a Paris paper.]

### The Tigress and her Young.

Some years ago, some English officers camping in the vicinity of Mulkepoor, went out hunting, and bagged a splendid tigress. Whilst returning home with the trophy, they found in a secluded spot, in the lee of a jagged rock, what evidently was the lair of a tiger, for there lay bones of both human and brute kind and shreds and rags of clothing. More interesting than all, however, was the discovery of a tiny kitten not more than a fortnight old, coiled in a corner, winking and gazing at the intruders. The hunters at once decided that it must be the cub of the beast they had slain, and willingly took charge of the little orphan.

Tiger kittens are not captured every day so when the hunters returned to their quarters, the excitement in their tent was considerable. The newly acquired kitten was provided with a tiny dog collar and chain, and attached to the tent pole, round which it gambled to the delight of an audience numbering nearly twenty. About two hours after the capture, however, and just as it was growing dark, the good people in the tent were checked in the midst of their hilarity by a sound that caused the bravest heart to beat rather irregularly.

It was the roar, or rather the combination of shriek and roar, peculiar to the tiger when driven mad with rage. In an instant the gamboling kitten became every inch a tiger, and strained, with all its baby strength, at the tether, while it replied with a loud wail to the terrible voice outside. The company were panic stricken. There was something so sudden and unearthly in the roar, that it seemed as though the great tiger brought in an hour before, had come

to life again. Certainly the tiger in question was already fayed, but the picture conjured up became not the more pleasant for that. There was, however, not nearly so much time for speculation to the scared company as writing these lines has cost; for almost simultaneously with the roar there leaped clear into the centre of the tent a bold tigress, and without deigning to notice a single man there, she caught her kidnapped baby by the nape of the neck, and giving it a jerk snapped the little chain, and then turning for the tent door trotted off at full speed. After all, it appeared that the little thing did not belong to the tiger that was slain, but to the brave mother that had tracked and recovered it. Sanguinary man-eater as she may have been, one can be scarcely sorry to hear that not a gun was levelled at the great rejoicing creature as she bore off her young one, and that she got off clear.

### A Genious Lesson.

The Independence Belge relates the following story of a dissipated gambler, a young man who at the watering places had lost on cards all his fortune, about eight hundred thousand francs. Everything had been staked, park, chateau, town house and country house; there only remained to the poor fellow a store, by no means large or pretentious in appearance. The winner—for one man alone had profited by his ill luck—was an Englishman, phlegmatic and stoical in appearance, who was astonished at seeing him reserve a small piece of ground with a few trees upon it.

"What will you do with that?" he asked. "Let us play for it!" "Never! That orangery is a souvenir my father passed the day with me; I would die there and I would faint live there; but I would rather blow out my brains than stake on the cards one flower from one of those orange trees."

"It is however a flower I am going to demand of you as a stake," said the Englishman, smiling. "Since you have nothing more, I will play with you for a simple flower, if you consent."

"But why do you care for a simple flower, should I consent to play?" "Well, I have a little sentiment which I will sacrifice to you. Here is an autograph I will place in the hands of a third party."

Our gamster smiled and yielded. Despite his filial affection, he saw no profanation in offering a flower to the sickle goddess, Fortune, who used him so shamefully. Just as they were beginning to play, the Englishman said to the young Frenchman, "You swear on your honor to accept my stake, however ridiculous it may seem to you."

"I do, for I have confidence in you." Cards were brought, the game commenced, and the young Frenchman soon gained the mysterious autograph. He received with some emotion the stake agreed upon, which increased when he found it was a donation in regular form of the eight hundred thousand francs he had lost. His face was covered with a blush of shame, he protested and refused.

"I have your word of honor," said the Englishman. "The game was in earnest; had I won, I should have taken the orange flower."

"But a simple flower against a fortune!" "You seem to think more of your orangery than of your eight hundred thousand francs. The stakes were equal."

After a consultation of two days, a jury of honor declared that the Frenchman should accept the money, which he did, on condition that the Englishman should remain his best friend.

GREEN CORN PUDDING. The Louisville Journal says one of the very best things ever brought to the table in the pudding line, is green corn pudding, prepared according to the following recipe. Let every wife, who would like to surprise her husband by a rare delicacy, try it. Take of green corn twelve ears and grate it; to this add a quart of sweet milk, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, four eggs well beaten, pepper and salt as sufficient; stir all well together, and bake four hours in a buttered dish. Some add to the other ingredients a quarter of a pound of sugar; and eat the pudding with sauce. It is good cold or warm, with meat or sauce; but pieces of the most exquisite taste declare for it, we believe, hot and with the first service.

The Washington Intelligencer calls "the idea of calling a convention of southern loyalists" "extremely farcical," and adds: "It is called to assemble in Philadelphia, because there is no place in any southern State where such a convention would be tolerated." Such an atrocious sentence as the one quoted, shows how well reconstructed are the men whom the Intelligencer wants admitted to Congress hereafter.

Cherishing the very best intentions, no man can satisfy all the expectations formed of him.

### Lame and Lazy.

A FABLE.

Two beggars, Lame and Lazy, were in want of bread. One leaned on his crutch, the other reclined on his couch. Lame called on Charity, and humbly asked for a cracker. Instead of a cracker, he received a loaf.

Lazy, seeing the gift of Charity, exclaimed, "What! ask a cracker and receive a loaf! Well, I will ask a loaf." Lazy now applied to Charity, and called for a loaf of bread. "You demanding a loaf," said Charity, "proves you a loafer." You are of that class and character who ask and receive not, because you ask amiss.

Lazy, who always found fault, and had rather whine than work, complained of ill-treatment, and even accused Charity of a breach of an exceeding great and precious promise: "Ask, and ye shall receive."

Charity pointed him to a painting in her room, which presented to his vision three personages, Faith, Hope, and Charity. Charity appeared larger and fairer than her sisters. He noticed that her right hand held a pot of honey, which fed a bee disabled, having lost its wings. Her left hand was armed with a whip to keep off the drones.

"I do not understand it," said Lazy. "It means that Charity feeds the lame and flogs the lazy." Lazy turned to go. "Stop," said Charity, "instead of coin, I will give you counsel. Do not go and live on your poor mother; I will send you to a rich aunt."

"Rich aunt?" echoed Lazy. "Where shall I find her?" "You will find a description of her," replied Charity, "in Proverbs, sixth chapter, sixth, seventh, and eighth verses, which reads as follows: 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise; which, having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest.'"

MORAL.—Instead of waiting and wishing for a rich uncle to die, go and see how a rich aunt lives.

### One in a Hundred.

One cold winter, when the ground was so covered with snow that the little birds could not find anything to eat, the little daughter of a miserly rich man gathered up all the crumbs she could find, and was going to carry them out and scatter them on the snow.

Her father saw her, and asked her what she was going to do. She told him; and he said, "What good will it do? The crumbs will not be enough to feed one in a hundred of the birds."

"I know it, dear father," said she; "but I shall be glad to save even one in a hundred of them, if I cannot save them all."

The father thought a moment. He knew that many poor persons were suffering in the village, and he had refused to help any because he could not help them all. His conscience struck him; and he told his little daughter to break a loaf of bread into crumbs for the birds, while he went to scatter leaves among the poor villagers.

### Wars of Forty-nine Years in Europe.

A writer in the London Morning Star says: "The following statistics read with sad interest at this time, when the years 1815 and 1864, 2,782,000 men were killed in battle. Of these 2,148,000 were Europeans. Thus, during forty-nine years the average annual number who thus perished amounts to 43,800 men, not including the victims of disease engendered by the consequences of war. The Crimean war (1853-56) was naturally the most destructive, 511,000 men having perished during its course; 176,000 of these died on the field of battle; 334,000 from disease in hospital,—256,000 being Russians, 98,000 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, 2,600 Italians, and 2,500 Greeks.

The war in the Caucasus (1829-30) cost the lives of 330,000; the Anglo-Indian war (1857-59) 196,000; the Russian and Turkish war (1828-29) 198,000; the Polish insurrection of 1831, 190,000; the civil war of Spain which raged from 1833 to 1840, 172,000; the war of Greek independence, (1821-28), to which Lord Byron fell a victim, 148,000; the various French campaigns in Algeria, from 1830 to 1850, 146,000; the Hungarian revolution, 142,000; the Italian war of 1859-60, 138,874, of which 59,664 were Austrians, 30,220 French, 23,600 Romans, 15,010 Neapolitans, and 2370 Romans.

A greater number perish by the disease incident to camp life than are actually killed by shot and shell or any other engine of destruction. As to the sums of money swallowed up by these wars, it is impossible to arrive at anything approaching a correct calculation. The Crimean war cost Russia 2,328 millions of francs (one million of francs is equal to \$200,000). France 1,348 millions, England, 1,326 millions, Turkey, 1,060 millions, Austria, for mere demonstrations, 470 millions. Thus in two years and a half, 6,526 million francs were spent. The Italian war of 1859 cost France 945 millions, Italy 410 millions, Austria 730 millions. Thus in two months 1,458 millions were swallowed up.

If a good man cannot prevent evil, he will hang heavy on its wings, and retard its progress.—Cecil.

HOW TO TRAIN BOYS.—A lady correspondent gives some sensible remarks in regard to training up a boy in the way he should go. She says:

"Hosts of thoughtless, selfish mothers, shall lend upon us another generation of listless, rapid sons, open to temptation. Years ago a son of my own was the object of pleasant theories and plans. An unerring teacher took him hence; yet have I learned through him to look with loving eyes on other women's sons, and think what I would do for them. Oh, mothers! hunt out the soft, tender, genial side of your boys' natures. Make the most of any taste, or capacity. Propensity. Encourage them to love flowers, pictures, and all the beautiful things that God has made. Talk with them, read with them, go out with them into the fields and woods, and hallow pleasant scenes with holy memories.

A daily ministration to their unfurnished, hungry minds, a daily touch to their unformed taste, shall make them more comely than costly garments. They will ever bear you witness in the character of your children; but your laces and embroideries will crumble to dust. Why don't mothers teach their children more, and dress them less?"

ARMS LOST IN BATTLE.—That a raw soldier, in the excitement and agitation of battle may fail to discharge his gun and put charge upon charge until it is loaded to bursting, is probable enough. But the extent to which this sort of blundering proceeds is greater than most men would suppose. In the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department it is stated that on the field of Gettysburg there were 27,574 guns picked up, and of these 24,000 were found loaded, and half of them were double loaded. One-fourth had from three to ten loads in, and many had five or six balls to one charge of powder. In some cases the powder was above the ball, in others the cartridges were not broken at the end, while in one musket twenty-three balls, sixty-two buckshot, and a quantity of gunpowder were all mixed up together.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—In a general order, dated 13th May, Marshal Benedek lays down rules, which he says are to be "the Bible of the Northern Army."

Health is to be cared for. There must be no talk about differences of religion, birth or nationality; no jealousy nor unworthy rivalry. "We are one army, with but one object before our eyes, to deserve well of our common Fatherland, to show ourselves worthy of the Emperor's trust and love, and to earn his approval." Soldiers are told that they have nothing to do with politics. "And above all, the strictest discipline is to be maintained." The officers must "hold back their troops from excesses with an iron grasp." On entering a foreign country everything is to be paid for. "Absolutely no plunder." Officers requiring horses must never pay less than the regulation price.

### THE FROZEN MAMMOTH IN SIBERIA.

At the last meeting of the British Academy of Science a letter was received from M. De Baer, of St. Petersburg, in reference to the mammoth, still covered with its skin and hair, which was discovered in the frozen soil of Arctic Siberia in 1864. It was found in the eastern branch of the Gulf of Obi. The news only reached St. Petersburg toward the end of 1865; but as the bodies of large animals will keep a long time in those regions, if they are not completely uncovered, and as this mammoth was still enclosed in the frozen soil, the Academy of St. Petersburg has, with the aid of the Russian government, sent M. Schmidt a distinguished paleontologist, to examine the animal and its position in the locality. It is hoped M. Schmidt will arrive before the decomposition is too far advanced, and that a correct notion may be obtained of the outer appearance of the animal, and also from the contents of the stomach, of its natural food. The pre-historical figure of the mammoth, drawn on a piece of ivory, found in a cavern of Perigard by M. Lartet, will then admit of verification.

The cure of an evil tongue must be done at the heart. The weights and wheels are there, and the clock strikes according to their motion. A guileful heart makes a guileful tongue and lips. It is the work house where is the forge of deceptions and slanders; and the tongue is only the outer shop where they are vended, and the door of it. Such ware as is made within, such and no other, can come out. [Leighton.]

Life is a strange avenue of trees and flowers. Its beginning edged with violets, is a little path of downy grass and soft to tiny feet. Dark shadows soon hover among autumn's mellow tints; the soil grows damp; the air is chill; night cometh on apace.



PARIS, MAINE, AUG. 3, 1866.

## 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.**

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. CON.

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

Albany	2
Andover	2
Bethel	4
Brownfield	4
Rockfield	4
Byron	4
Canton	4
Danville	4
Dixfield	4
Fryburg	4
Gilead	4
Grafton	4
Greenwood	4
Hampden	4
Hartford	4
Holmes	4
Hiram	4
Lewiston	4
Mason	4
Mexico	4
2 Newry	2
3 Norway	3
6 Oxford	6
2 Paris	2
5 Peru	5
2 Porter	2
4 Roxbury	4
3 Rumford	3
3 Stow	3
5 Sunnyside	5
2 Sumner	2
1 Sweden	1
3 Upton	3
2 Waterford	2
4 Woodstock	4
4 Acadia No. 2	4
4 Franklin Pl.	4
4 Hamilton's Grant	4
1 Lincoln Pl.	1
3 Milton Pl.	3

## Riding Two Horses.

A few days since, a circus exhibition came off in an adjoining town, patronized by a great many respectable people and some perhaps not entitled to that name,—all anxious to part with their money, as an equivalent for looking in upon the foolery of the clown, the ground and lofty tumbling of the actors, and the feats of equestrians in riding two horses at the same time. But circus riding in these days is not confined to advertised exhibitions. Certain politicians, who have made themselves conspicuous as officious actors in the republican ranks, and been foremost in claiming the leaves and fishes are now trying their hand in the same direction and exercising their skill in the same way. They are now trying to ride the republican steed and the Johnson donkey, at the same time. The truth is, the thing can't be done. All such attempts will end in throwing the rider and breaking his neck. That man, who for the sake of a paltry office, endorses the crude and treasonable policy of Andrew Johnson and arrays himself against Congress, is no longer a republican, and should not be recognized as such, either by the republican party or any of its members. They that are not for us, are against us. The great republican party of the country owes it to itself, to exclude from its ranks all apostates, tinctured with Johnsonism. Let the copperheads take them, for there is where they belong, and where they will go in the end. Too many of the men appointed to places of trust and profit, under Mr. Lincoln's administration were mere political adventurers who came into the republican camp, at the eleventh hour, not from principle, but for what they could get. These same men, like Harvey, our minister to Portugal, can lead the President and praise in the most extravagant terms "my policy," just as easy as they fled from the old democratic party when they saw it had no more favors to dispense; and as a reward for their double apostasy they will undoubtedly be retained in their present places. But let them not think, they can retain their standing in the republican party, for there is no room in the republican church for any such hypocrites.

Weeks ago, the republican members of the United States Senate ceased to recognize Messrs. Doolittle, Norton and Cowan as republicans. They neither invited them to any of their party consultations, but treated them as the apostates treated Judas after he betrayed his master. "Jim Lane" so long as he was true to the people of Kansas notwithstanding all his eccentricities, was the idol and recognized leader of the republican party in that young and growing State; but after he became tinctured with the heresies of Andrew Johnson they gave him the cold shoulder; no longer gave him the warm grasp of the patriot's hand; and like Judas he went away and destroyed his own life. Lane was a man of violent temper and abounded in oddities peculiar to himself, yet at heart he was a much better man than a great majority of the followers of Johnson, for he repented of his folly, while they in too many cases are hardened reprobates, and will live and die in their sins. The example of the republican U. S. Senators in this matter, should be copied by the republican party all over the country. It should be distinctly understood and proclaimed everywhere, that the endorers and defenders of the Johnson Policy are no longer recognized members of the household of faith. Let them go, the party is a hundred fold better off without them. The truth is, there has been such a rush into the republican church for a few years past, that it needs purifying. A little wholesome discipline in this direction would produce excellent results.

In the mean time, let the loyal men of the country stand together; firm and invincible, let them fight every foe that stands in the way of such a reconstruction of the rebel states, as will give to the nation enduring peace, and to its citizens their civil, political and religious rights under the constitution of the United States.

## The Reville.

The above is the title of the first number of a paper published at Lewiston, started as it is said "to advocate the interests of the true soldier in political affairs," and we may add what Congress says in affixing titles to their bills, "for other purposes." In its leader, and in a long communication signed a "Lover of Justice," it makes a violent attack upon the Auburn Convention at which Mr. Perham was nominated for Congress.

It complains first, that "precedent" is violated in the nomination of Mr. Perham for a "third term"—no other gentleman from this District, having before received this compliment. A full answer to this objection is found in the fact that however potent precedent may be in other things, it had no power to bind the action of the Auburn Convention. It might have been used as an argument against a third term, but beyond this, it was powerless to control its action. 2d. it is alleged that it "repudiated the rights of other sections of the District." How? we ask when there never has been any classification made as between the counties that compose it? The Convention, was a convention of the District, and as there had never been any arrangement dividing up the time between the different sections, it was perfectly competent to select the candidate from any portion of the District.

The third objection made is, that the Convention was "called too early and with too short notice." There is some plausibility in this argument. We did not suppose the Convention would be called until August, and in our paper advocated a postponement of the time, until after haying. The call came out the 14th of June and appointing the Convention the 28th. We are free to admit, that there should have been a more extended notice, but we are not aware that there was any wrong intended, by the Committee. And so far as the Committee man from this County was concerned, (Hon. E. S. Stevens,) we know, he acted honestly in the matter so far as he had any connection with it. The call first came out as we understand in the Farmington Chronicle and was copied from that into other papers. It is further said that the Committee were not consulted. Of this we cannot speak, for we have no personal knowledge in the matter. For the sake of the argument, admitting this third objection to be true, it does not make out a case sufficiently strong to set aside the doings of the Convention. We do not understand the Committee were requested at any time, after the appearance of the call to change the time. This should have been done; and then if the Committee had refused to act in the premises, the question should have been raised in the Convention and settled there.

Fourthly, it is objected that the "basis of the Convention was wrong." This might have been the case, but it is admitted that it was the same basis that was adopted two years ago, hence the Committee claim that they were justified in following precedent. A careful examination of all the questions raised we think will satisfy every candid man, that the matters complained of, do not present such a case as will justify the Republicans in this Congressional District in repudiating the action of the Auburn Convention. Beyond this, opposition to the nomination of Mr. Perham is playing squarely into the hands of our enemies. If a new candidate is put into the field as suggested by the *Reville*, its only tendency will be to distract the Republican party and encourage our political enemies in their attempts to defeat an honest, reliable and faithful Representative of the loyal men of this District. There may be good and reliable republicans who feel aggrieved at the matters complained of, and if so we appeal to them to set their faces against any of the revolutionary movements more than hinted at in the *Reville*. The weal or woe of this nation, depends upon the political character of the men we elect to the next Congress. Every vote thrown against Mr. Perham will be a vote for the copperheads and the policy of Andrew Johnson; and it is not only important to give him a re-election, but we owe it to him and the loyal men of the Country to roll up such a republican majority, as was never before known in the old Second District. Let us do it.

The Atlantic Monthly for August has a fine variety of interesting articles. Dr. Wilder has a paper on the silk-producing spiders of California; Mrs. Stow continues the Chimney-corner sketches; John Neal has a chapter of London Reminiscences; Hon. E. B. Neally, an article on Montana; Prof. Agassiz, another article on Brazil. Other authors have the filling up of the pages. Ticknor & Field, Publishers, Boston.

WHY NOT? The Charleston S. C. Leader issues a call for a "convention of the colored citizens of the thirty-six United States," who are now, it says, taxed without being represented, and subject to laws which they have no hand in making. And why not? Have they not as good a right to consult in convention and be heard as well as rebels, as well even as loyal white southern men, like Hamilton, Underwood, Botts and the rest? [Jeffersonian.]

## Political Discussions.

We hope our State and County Committees will make arrangements for a series of political meetings, in every part of the State. We do not start this suggestion because we have any fears as to the general results, for we believe the gallant Chamberlain will walk over the course and come out more than twenty thousand ahead of his competitor whoever he may be; but we want to make our majority this fall as large as possible. The issue is virtually between Congress and Johnson, backed up as he is and will be by the copperheads; hence we want to demonstrate to the President and all his sympathizers, wherever found, that Maine is overwhelmingly with Congress and against him and his policy.

To this end we want all these great questions of reconstruction publicly discussed. Truth always gains by open debate. To do this, we need not send off out of the State at great expense for speakers. We have plenty of them at home. We have scarcely a city or a town which does not contain some one or more men, competent to talk in public upon the great political questions of the day. Arrangements should be made to have at least one rousing meeting in every County, and then they should be extended into every town and neighborhood. We trust the special friends of General Chamberlain will be as much in earnest to carry the election as they were to nominate their favorite man; and we can assure them that the original friends of Mr. Spring will work with them with the same zeal and earnestness, they would, had they succeeded in the Bangor Convention. We are all Chamberlain men now. Let us all go in with a rush and give him thirty thousand majority in the old Dirigo State.

## The Cable a Success.

Monday's papers contained the gratifying intelligence that the Great Eastern arrived at Aspy Bay, on Friday, and that the telegraph cable had been successfully laid, and was in perfect condition. The voyage was without special event, save the continuous stormy weather. The vessels have returned to grapple for the old cable.

The following congratulatory dispatches were among the first sent:

ASPY BAY, July 30.

The Superintendent of the Newfoundland line arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, with a message from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States:

OBSOBN, July 27th, 1866.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

CARLETON SEMINARY. By the politeness of Miss Persis N. Andrews, a member of the Senior Class, we have received the annual catalogue of this Institution for the last year, with a programme of the Anniversary exercises, which occurred July 18. The catalogue shows an aggregate of 208 students in attendance, representing a number of the States,—Maine sending a good share. Of the graduating class of twelve, seven are from this State. The course embraces a wide range of studies, including the usually neglected reading and spelling as well as the languages. The school seems to present admirable advantages for the acquirement of a thorough education.

The Press says an African turtle, weighing 1200 pounds was caught last week, off Seguin. A vessel from Africa, having on board a turtle, was wrecked near this point some years since, and it is supposed this is the same fellow. He was sent to Boston to furnish rattles for the 12 Aldermen of the "Hab."

The Cumberland Registry of Deeds is re-established in the City Building. This has been made tenable by the placing of a temporary roof over some of the rooms.

The Transcript issues no paper this week; but will be printed on new type, on a new press, and in a new office, next week. The next number will contain a valuable article on the old buildings burned at the late fire.

Hon. Daniel Clark, U. S. Senator, from New Hampshire, has been appointed and confirmed Judge of the Circuit Court in that State.

The Star reports a serious affray at Hollis, between two elderly men, named Gould and Jellison. Both were badly injured, the former so that his recovery is a matter of doubt.

A person in Portland, recently found a wallet containing \$6,000 in notes and bonds and finding the owner, returned it to him. He was rewarded for his honesty by a gift of 75 cents.

At Newport, N. H., Friday evening, a beautiful rainbow was seen, after the shower, caused by the light of the moon.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED Saturday, after a session of seven months. Washington correspondents give a summary of the condition in which business was left, from which we collate the following: The Bankrupt bill has passed the House and been favorably reported in the Senate. The bill amendatory of the National Currency act has only been partially acted on in the House. The Tariff bill has passed the House and is in the hands of the Senate financial committee. The Bingham Wool bill passed the House by a strong vote, but was tabled by twenty-two to twelve in the Senate. The District Suffrage bill of the House did not reach a vote in the Senate. The Senate bill re-organizing the judiciary of the United States was not reached in the House. No effort was made to pass the Colorado bill over the veto. The President did not veto the Nebraska bill, but availed himself of his constitutional privilege to hold it for ten days before acting upon it. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Equalization bill of the early part of the session failed to become a law. In its stead we have a partial measure,—in the form of an amendment to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. Soldiers who enlisted for three years and served out the full term, or were honorably discharged on account of wounds before the expiration of their term, are to have \$100; two years men get \$50, and the law is made applicable to the heirs. Any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever. It is estimated that this measure will add some seventy-five millions to the public debt.

The Senate stood firm against the increase of salaries, and the bill failed, except that increasing pay of Congressional employees. The army bill provides for six regiments, part of which will be a veteran reserve corps for garrison duty, of men wounded in the war. Colored troops are placed on an equality with the whites. It is mentioned as a matter of congratulation that the members did not have whiskey in the capitol, and generally kept sober during the closing proceedings.

The President did not sign the bill admitting Nebraska as a State.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS. A terrible riot occurred in New Orleans, the last of last week, which resulted in the death of 100 freedmen and about 25 whites. It seems to have sprung out of a determination of the rebel army to prevent the re-assembling of the Convention of 1864, approved by Mr. Lincoln, and which framed the Constitution under which the Louisiana government is now conducted. The members of the Convention were all placed under arrest. The trouble with the negroes occurred from an attempt to take from them a Union flag they were carrying. The President has placed the city under martial law, and directed the State Attorney to prosecute all illegal assemblages. The full description is needed to show all the horrors of this new step in reconstruction.

PHILADELPHIA JEWELS. Among the prominent delegates chosen to the Philadelphia Convention, are Fernando and Ben Wood, C. L. Vallandigham, Alex. S. Stevens, and others of that ilk. The New York World says that any attempt to keep out Southern delegates who fought in the rebel army, will make the Convention a failure.

CONFIRMED. Among the officers confirmed by the Senate, are the following:   
Brever Major Generals in the Regular Army—Rufus Ingalls, Francis Fessenden and Cuvier Grover, Maine.   
To be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers by brevet—Col. Clark S. Edwards, 5th Maine; Col. Henry Boynton, 8th Maine.   
To be Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers by brevet—Major Frank M. Drew, 15th Maine.   
To be Captains of Volunteers by brevet—Lieuts. John O. Kidder, Charles C. Graham, Samuel E. Hunt, George C. Coburn, and Henry C. Cotton, all of the 29th Maine.   
To be Second Lieutenants in the regular army:   
In the 24 Artillery—Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell, 7th Maine.   
In the 5th Artillery—Lieut. Frank Thorpe, 7th Maine Battery.   
In the 18th Infantry—Lieut. Col. E. A. True, 8th Maine.

THE DAILY PRESS came out in full size, Monday morning. The publisher has procured a new office, fitted up with new type, a new press and steam engine, in a very short time. The new arrangement is agreeable to country readers, who for a month have been obliged to wait till evening for the news.

Mr. Thurston will have his new office in operation this week; as will also the Transcript publishers, so that next week, all the Portland papers will be issued in the usual form. We wish them all a measure of prosperity which will shortly compensate them for the losses suffered.

The Associated Press have made arrangements for the daily reports of European news,—at 3 A. M. and 3 P. M. The 3 P. M. dispatch from London will reach New York at 10 in the morning,—in consequence of the difference in time, just as California papers issued at 5 P. M. have New York dates to 7 P. M. of the same day.

The Press says one thousand hogheads of sugar were precipitated into the basement of the sugar house; and this mass is still burning. The heat from the mass is intense.

## New Church at West Paris.

We learn that Messrs. N. L. and Eleazer Marshall, have assumed the responsibility of erecting for the Free Will Baptist society at West Paris, a neat house for public worship. It will be located on a lot next Mr. Howe's Store, which has been reserved with the expectation that it might at some time be taken up for such a purpose. The house will be built on the model of the Methodist house at East Rumford. It will be 40 by 48 feet on the floor, will have 44 pews, with a gallery for the choir, opposite the desk, the pews being arranged in a semi-circle so that all will face the speaker. The building will be surmounted by a spire rising near one hundred feet. Mr. Putnam of Rumford, is the contractor, and is to be ready for the masons in October. The house will cost probably about \$3500.

## Internal Revenue.

It will be seen by the notice of the Collector for the Second District, that Hon. Timothy Walker has resigned his position as Deputy Collector; and that, unlike all the other Counties, there is no officer in Oxford, to receive these taxes. The Collector will spend a brief period in some of the towns, and all persons upon whom taxes have been assessed will bear in mind that they must now comply with the provisions of this law, or be held liable to pay the additional sums prescribed by the Act. Taxes may be paid on the days assigned for visits to Oxford County, or at Lewiston, at any time previous.

## "FORGET NOT THE FAITHFUL DEAD."

A correspondent at Porter gives us an account of the dedicatory exercises of a monument erected at Porter, June 16th, 1866, in memory of Lieut. Nelson Towle, who fell, Sept. 29th, 1864, while leading a charge on Fort Gilman, Va. The monument is of Italian marble, 9 feet high, on granite base, and cost \$250. After prayer and singing, Addresses were delivered by Rev. Wm. Stanley, and Rev. Mr. Atkinson. An obituary of the deceased was read by Lilwelllyn A. Wadsworth. Lieut. Towle was 25 years of age, and a scholar of most brilliant promise, and was faithful, amiable and beloved in every sphere in which he acted. He was preparing to enter college, but he freely gave up all and laid his talents and his life upon the altar of his country. How well he loved and served his country, his three years' service, the record of twenty hard fought battles, and his unmarked grave before Richmond bear ample testimony.

TRIAL OF MOWERS. We have received from M. Mason & Co., Bethel, Agents of the Hubbard Mower, the official report of a trial that occurred in Bedford, N. H., between the Union and Hubbard Machines. The Committee say that after witnessing the performance of each Machine, the Committee left the field, without discussing the performance of the mowers. Each member then wrote on a card the name of the machine he considered to have performed the best work. All the cards were found to have the name of "Hubbard," making it a unanimous vote in favor of that machine.

HON. SIDNEY PERHAM returned from Washington on Tuesday. He has been in his place during the whole session of seven months, giving his whole attention to the duties of his position. The excitement and constant application have worn upon him somewhat, making the rest of the vacation necessary. The labors of Union Congressmen will be lightened considerably when the "Johnson party" get their patronage machine in running order.

FIRE COMPANY. We learn that Dr. True of Bethel, has organized a company of the young men of that village, for service at fires. Much of the effectiveness of labor at such a time, is to have it properly directed. He is skillful in such business and purposes an organization that will understand how to work when an occasion demands their services.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, at the Bangor Theological Seminary occurred last week. Among the graduates we notice one from this County, Abram Maxwell of Sweden. Wednesday afternoon, at the Hammond street church, occurred the ordination of Henry O. Thayer and Gilman A. Hoyt.

The exercises at the ordination were as follows:   
Voluntary on the organ by Fred S. Davenport.   
 Anthem by the Choir.   
 Reading of the Minutes of Council, by Rev. H. A. Shorey, of Orrington.   
 Introductory services by Rev. Smith Baker of Orono.   
 Sermon by Rev. Dr. McCosh.   
 Ordaining prayer by Rev. Geo. W. Field.   
 Charge by Rev. Dr. Pond.   
 Right hand of Fellowship, Rev. B. A. Robb of Waterville.   
 Benediction by Rev. H. O. Thayer.

The Press says Rev. Alex. Burgess has tendered his resignation as rector of St. Luke's society in Portland, and that it is expected that Bishop Huntington, will accept an invitation which has been extended to take his place.

A GOOD NUMBER. The Phenological Journal for August contains Portraits of Benj. Franklin, Lewis Cass, C. F. Byrdges, Brunell, Mrs. Parkhurst, etc., with articles on a variety of interesting topics. Terms, \$2 a year. Fowler & Wells, New York, Publishers.

Rev. L. Hutchins writes the Morning Star, from Strong, that he has recently baptized twenty converts, all of whom, with one exception, united with the Free Baptist Church. He also reports accessions to the Methodist Church.

The following communications from Buckfield, have been received this week for publication. While we regret that occasion should arise for such a publication, we cannot well deny the request:

Buckfield, July 30, 1866.  
MR. EDITOR: In your last issue we noticed a communication from Sumner, under the signature of "Shonum," giving an account of the census in Sumner also of that in Buckfield.

Now we as citizens of Buckfield, do not wish to meddle directly or indirectly with Sumner's political affairs; neither do we wish them to be induced to misrepresent or misinterpret ours.

The truth in regard to the Bradbury move in Buckfield is as follows: Mr. Bradbury started a move in Buckfield to ignore two gentlemen whose names have been used in connection with the office of Senator, and to hold up a new man known as the people's candidate. At the census his political supporters in this movement stated positively that his (Bradbury's) name was not to be used in connection with the office of Senator.

Delegates were elected with the express understanding that they were not to favor Bradbury.

Mr. Bradbury was next heard of in Sumner, with a paper signed by three of the five delegates, signifying their willingness to support him, and as "Shonum" says, Buckfield was understood to favor his nomination.

Now those of us who voted for said delegates have no affinity for Bradbury, and if they support him it is in direct opposition to our wishes. Neither do we wish our doings in census to be shaped so as to mislead our fellow citizens.

And we all, as citizens of Buckfield, frankly admit that the office of Senator was last filled by one of our townsmen, and we do not present any claims for the same the coming term; also that our pretensions to loyalty and to support loyal men is as firm as our neighbors.

We also hear that a statement has been prepared for publication in the Democrat setting forth that Dr. Bradbury's friends declared, before the census, that he was not to be, or would not be, a candidate for the Senate. We deny this, and challenge them to produce a friend of the Dr.'s, who made such a statement.

As the article to which we refer is yet to be published, or will appear with this, and as we have heard its contents through rumor, we are not prepared to answer it in fully, perhaps, as we ought. It may contain other statements untrue as that of which we have spoken. We thought it proper to contradict it as far as possible, and combat the false impressions which we believe it is calculated to convey.

Valentine Ripley, R. G. Chase, B. H. Record, R. G. Chase, Jason Farver, R. G. Chase, S. F. Irish, J. C. Burroughs, S. F. Irish.

Buckfield, July 31, 1866.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.—We have received the August number of this excellent journal. It is one of the best agricultural papers in the country, and every farmer ought to have it. Published by Messrs. Judd & Co., Park Row, New York City.

NEW FACTORY. We learn that parties,—Messrs. H. J. Libbey and others,—have purchased from A. C. Denison, Esq., the water privilege at Welchville, and are intending to erect a large woolen factory. The work will be commenced immediately, so that the mill will be ready for operation by winter. The erection of this factory secures the object for which Mr. Denison purchased the privilege, the control of the water at that point.

We learn through the Gospel Banner that the Universalist Society of Bethel, has recently opened its church for worship. The Sabbath school is in a flourishing condition, and the Society is feeling the importance of securing the services of a settled pastor. [Lewiston Journal.]

The Journal says twenty-one candidates have already presented themselves for examination, and been admitted to the Freshman class of Bates College.

Camp Meetings, at Poland and Livermore, commence August 27th.

APPLY AT ONCE. Wanted, two hundred delegates to attend the Johnson Convention at Faneuil Hall. Political antecedents of no consequence, as no questions will be asked. Persons who can show a democratic record throughout the war will be entitled to front seats. Open house will be kept for delegates from the rural districts, and those obliged to remain in the city over night will be furnished with tickets to see the Hanlons take their perilsous leaps. The galleries will be reserved for those who never scraped list for the soldiers. Unsuccessful applicants for office who have been "shamefully treated" will be tempted by the most liberal offers; and officeholders who desire to hold on to their offices will be made officers of the Convention. No credentials will be required, and no Committee on Credentials will be appointed. The Committee on Promises invite suggestions. Arm chairs have been ordered for weak-kneed Republicans. Let all come who desire to unite in "making treason odious" by welcoming with open arms those victims of free speech who were driven from the councils of the nation by the accession of the Southern States, or by the votes of a self-styled "loyal," but misguided constituency. Come one! come all!

[Boston Journal.]







# Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

## Facts in Farming.

There are some things in farming that are established, namely:

That manure must be applied, not only to get up land, but to keep it up. That wet soil must be drained, either by ditching or otherwise. That subsoiling is good. That grain should be sown earlier than is generally; that it should be harvested earlier than it is done, that grass should be cut when in blossom; and never when ripe, unless for seed. That our soil is not sufficiently worked, especially in hoed crops; that stirring the soil and keeping it well pulverized, is a partial guard against a drought. That the most advantageous grain for horses is the oat; that it improves fodder to cook or steam it. That warm shelter in winter saves fodder, and benefits stock. That the best blood is the most profitable. That there is much advantage in selecting the best seed, the earliest matured and the plumpest. That in-and-in breeding is not good in close and consecutive relationship, but must be carried on by foreign infusion of the same blood. That warm quarters and good treatment are necessary in winter to produce eggs from most hens. That top-dressing grass lands should be done with fine, well-rotted manure, applied close to the ground. That it is, in general, best to sell produce as soon as ready for market. That blackberries require rich soil; strawberries and raspberries a vegetable mould—such as rotten leaves, chip manure, &c. That more lime should be used. That salt, in some cases, is good for land—also plaster, phosphates, guano, &c. That fall ploughing is best for clay lands; that land should be ploughed wet. That young orchards should be cultivated. That compost heaps are a good institution. That clay and lime, rather than animal manure, be employed in raising fruit. That manure should be rotted before it is used. That agricultural papers are an advantage to the farmer. That a cultivated mind is requisite to high farming, and that a good reputation exerts a good influence on the farming community.

[Rural World.]

**Hops.** The New York World regards it as an encouraging fact that during the month of June there were more visible electrical perturbations than during the entire season in either 1883, 1884 or 1885. Rain with violent wind cleared the vines of vermin, and the late warm weather has given them a fine start, and at the same time has hatched out some lice, but not in numbers to justify any apprehensions.

The reports from the Western States are favorable for a crop exceeding that of last year. Wisconsin has within a year or two become second in rank as a hop-growing State. Six thousand bales was the estimated production of Wisconsin last year, and ten thousand may be expected this year, if no blight shall prevail. Hitherto the hops of the West have been esteemed somewhat coarser in texture and flavor than those of New York and New England, while a want of experience on the part of the growers has caused them to be less carefully prepared for market than those which passed through the hands of those long accustomed to the business. Last year, however, a decided improvement in all respects was observed.

[N. E. Farmer.]

**TO DESTROY THE HOP INSECT.** F. W. Collins, an experienced cultivator of hops, writes to the American Farmer that a decoction of tobacco, strong enough to kill ticks on sheep, or the blue louse on colts or calves, is effective against vermin on hop vines. Others use strong soap suds made with soft soap and tobacco water, with one pound of copperas to every five gallons of the liquor. This wash is applied to the vine when trained on the horizontal plan, by a syringe, or, if on the old plan of long poles, with a force pump, or garden engine pump, to throw the liquid with force against the under side of the leaves, as the louse is always there first. The writer adds:

"It is of great importance to the hop-grower to secure a large crop this year, as even if the crop is a full one, the price must be high, and if it should be a partial failure the price will rise very high. There are two causes for this: first, the rapid increase in the demand for hops; and secondly, the great destruction of hop yards the past season, owing to cutting the vines at picking as is practiced in yards on long poles. The vines were cut early, and the open winter left the roots, after a most severe drain upon their vitality by loss of sap, exposed throughout its whole extent to severe frost. Many yards so treated were wholly destroyed, or so injured as to cause them to be plowed up this spring."

**A FREAK OF NATURE.** A traveller, near the close of a weary day's drive over a lonely and muddy road, came to a little log cabin in the forest and asked for a drink. A young woman supplied his wants, and as she was the first woman he had seen for several days he offered her a dime for a kiss. It was duly taken and paid for, and the young lady who had never seen a dime before, looked at it with some curiosity. She asked what she should do with it. He replied, "what she chose, it was hers." "If that's the case," said she, "you may as well take it back and give another kiss."

**GRAPE VINE OF SANTA BARBARA.** One of the celebrities of Spanish California is the immense and beautiful grape vine now growing at the Montecito, two or three miles below Santa Barbara. The planter of the vine was Donna Marcelina Felix de Dominguez, of the earliest expedition to Sonora, before 1780. It was planted by her over sixty-five years ago, from a slip which she cut from the young vineyard at San Antonio Mission, in Monterey Co., for a horse whip. Her husband had got permission to make a small garden near the warm springs of Montecito, a favorite place for the washerwomen of the new settlement of Santa Barbara, and here she planted it on the edge of a knoll. It immediately took root and began to bud and leaf, and from careful attention before she died, it was made to produce more than any known grape vine in all America, North or South. Between 1850 and 1860 it had been trailed over some 80 feet in circumference, with a trunk of 12 inches in diameter, rising clear 15 feet from the ground. Some years it has borne over 5,000 bunches of ripe and sound grapes, or nearly 8,000 pounds and become the wonder of every resident or sojourner in that part of California. And what is more, for the last thirty years it has principally maintained the old woman and her numerous family.

Prof. Silliman, when he visited it last year, said he had never heard of such an immense grape vine in any other country, which is saying a great deal, as he has travelled much in the south of Europe.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

**MEAT FOR CHILDREN.** A physician gave us some sensible philosophical suggestions on this subject. Whether our readers agree with him or not, it will do no harm if they think of the matter a little: "Parents who give their children, under ten or twelve years of age, a meat diet, commit a vital error. The great mortality among children of tender age is, in my opinion, mainly attributable to ignorance on this point. A healthy infant or child glows with animal heat. His little vital machinery, fresh from the ingenious hands of nature, is full of life, electricity, and animation. At birth his pulsating little heart contracts from 120 to 140 times per minute. At the age of three his pulse is above ninety, while that of an adult averages seventy-five. Is it not, then, manifestly wrong to give him a stimulating diet? In rigid winters, the indigent mother sometimes freezes to death; not so the babe in her arms. Who cannot call to remembrance some instance in illustration of this remark? They are full of electricity; to augment in them that active element is simply to inflame the blood and render them susceptible to positive diseases. What I mean as positive diseases are fever, bowel complaints, croup, water on the brain, &c. Hence their diet should be plain and nutritious—not stimulant. Vegetable food is the best adapted to the nourishment of their little bodies, and keeps their blood pure and healthful, while flesh generates large quantities of carbonic acid gas, which contains 72 parts of oxygen in 100."

**ROOTS AND STOCK RAISING.** The Canada Farmer says it is impossible to keep stock advantageously without roots. This fact, and the fact also that roots play such an important part in a judicious rotation, ought to induce more attention to them. Turnip culture has been pronounced the sheet anchor of British agriculture. It has wrought little short of a revolution in farming matters in the old country, and it will do the same here, if it can be made general. Turnips do not require to be sown until the hurry of spring work is over, and thus a season of comparative leisure may be appropriated to this important crop. They are a pretty sure crop, and, on good land, highly productive and remunerative. In this country they cannot, as in Britain, be fed on the ground, but require storage. They, however, stand a considerable degree of cold, and keep well either in pits or moderately well protected cellars.

**IVY POISON.** Many of the old walls about our country farms are surrounded with poisonous ivy, and many a boy gets badly poisoned every year. With some it causes no pain and little trouble is experienced from it. With others it is a very serious annoyance and causes great suffering, the parts affected swelling badly and proving very painful. We have found that rubbing frequently with sweet oil is one of the best remedies. Some use salt and water and find relief from that. A physician recently recommended bathing with a solution of copperas for ivy poison and the stings of bees, but we know of no better treatment than bathing the parts with sweet oil. It is easily tried and we can safely recommend it. If any one knows a more effectual remedy let him do good and communicate. [Flowerman.]

**WHAT MAKES A BEHVEL.** Wheat, sixty pounds.  
Corn, shelled, fifty-six pounds.  
Corn, on the cob, seventy pounds.  
Rye, fifty-six pounds.  
Oats, thirty-six pounds.  
Barley, forty-six pounds.  
Buckwheat, fifty-six pounds.  
Irish potatoes, sixty pounds.  
Sweet potatoes, fifty pounds.  
Onions, fifty-seven pounds.  
Beans, sixty pounds.  
Brass, twenty pounds.  
Clover seed, sixty pounds.  
Timothy seed, forty-five pounds.  
Blue-grass seed, fourteen pounds.  
Dried peas, thirty-three pounds.

Augustus Gibbs, of Livonia, N. Y., obtained ten swarms and 160 pounds of cap honey from five hives of bees, during the past season.

# OXFORD COUNTY Insurance Agency!

ESTABLISHED AUG. 1866.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED, \$14,193,919.06.

POLICIES ISSUED IN THE

ÆTNA OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
HOME OF NEW YORK,  
SPRINGFIELD OF MASS.

Insurance against

ACCIDENTS,

IN THE

TRAVELLERS OF HARTFORD.

LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE

NEW YORK LIFE.

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

OFFICE NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

NORWAY, ME.

FREELAND HOWE, Agt.

I know by the smoke that so lazily curled,  
That he was smoking the

KILLICKINICK!

Which they have, and which "cheers but not

inhibits," and which makes one feel more kindly

disposed towards his fellow men and more disposed

to overlook their faults and their frailties. Try it and see if the bill has been paid.

ALSO THE

Turkish Tobacco,  
Sailor's Tobacco,  
Honey Moon,  
John Anderson Solace, &c.

And this leads us to a subject intimately connected

with the preceding, and that is the

MEERSCHAUM PIPE,

With Mouthpieces of Amber.

Also, the Sweet Brier, the Hickory, the Rubber,

and the Clay. Pipe Stems & Mouthpieces.

A Nice Havana Cigar.

A good assortment of

Coat, Pants and Vest

WOOLEN GOODS,

Parasols, &c.

FARE REDUCED!

And speaking of fare, the subscribers would say

that the

Prices of Goods have been Reduced,

more than the fare, especially the

Cog-Wheel Clothes Wringer!

The best in use. Also, the

PATENT SAFETY MATCH.

Entirely safe, which they have for sale, also,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, QUININE,

And a good assortment of Patent Medicines,

Drugs, Dyes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

HOOB SKIRTS!

Of the trailing kind, and some not so trailing.

Prints, Delaines, and other Dress Goods.

Hair Oils, Perfumery, &c., &c., Boots, Shoes,

Groceries, Limes, &c. All of which and much more

to numerous to mention, will be sold as low

as can be bought in this vicinity. Please call

and see "whether these things be so."

BATES & THAYER.

Paris, June 5, 1866.

CRAFTS & WILLIAMS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, FAINTS, OILS,

DYE STUFFS,

VARNISHES,

JAPANS, &c.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,

Forest River Lead Co.

Warren Lead Co.

No. 5 and 6 Commercial Wharf,

BOSTON.

ELIAS CRAFTS, JR.

Geo. W. Williams.

STILL LIVES!

THE old original Insurance Agency still

survives the great changes and calamities that

have fallen upon other places of our country!

The DEXTER INSURANCE Co. of Portland

shows the evidence of its long and successful

existence in the fact that it is now ready and

able to do business with all the old and new

customers and friends that ever before—

and in the most complete manner of this

country on the First Insurance Companies of New

York—FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, &c., of New

York—FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, &c., of New

York—FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, &c., of New

York—FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, &c., of New

# STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ME.—Supreme Judicial Court, March

Term, A. D. 1866.

Ormond Nash vs. William L. Nash, James C.

Clark and Zebulon Nash.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and has no agent, agent, or attorney there, and that he has no interest in the property of this suit, it is ordered by the Court that the said Plaintiff do notify the said Defendants of the pendency of this suit by causing an abstract of this Writ, with this Order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a paper printed in Paris in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court, to be held in Paris, aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, to the end that the said defendant may then and there appear at said Court, and show cause, if any they have why judgment should not be rendered against them, and execution thereon accordingly.

Attest: ALVAH BLACK, Clerk pro tem.

(Abstract of plaintiff's Writ.)

Three hundred and twenty five acres or more, two hundred black logs or trees, two hundred black logs or trees and two hundred spruce logs or trees.

Writ dated March 15th, 1866. Addressed to the said Nash, J. C. Clark, Esq., Clerk pro tem.

A true abstract of this Writ, with and copy of the order of Court.

Attest: ALVAH BLACK, Clerk pro tem.

(Abstract of plaintiff's Writ.)

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# NEW MEDICAL BOOK, "FAMILY PHYSICIAN" IN PRINT.

By DR. S. S. SELLERS, F.R.S., A. M., M. D., The Author of numerous Medical Works.

His Six Lectures on the Prevention and Cure of Consumption—Diseases of the Heart, and the Rules to Preserve Health and Life to a Hundred Years—have been read by thousands, and have secured for him a large and healthy circle of admirers and disciples.

Dr. Sellers' new book, as it is called, is a complete and practical guide to the management of the most common diseases of the human body, and is a most valuable and useful work to every family. It is a complete and practical guide to the management of the most common diseases of the human body, and is a most valuable and useful work to every family. It is a complete and practical guide to the management of the most common diseases of the human body, and is a most valuable and useful work to every family.

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