

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, SEPT. 7, 1866.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. J. L. Chamberlain,

OF BRUNSWICK.

FOR CONGRESS,

2d Dist.—SIDNEY PERHAM.

For Senators,

JONAS GREENE, of Peru,
J. G. HAMLEN, of Lowell.

For Co. Commissioner,

C. C. CUSHMAN, of Hebron.

For Treasurer,

WILLIAM A. PIDGIN, of Paris.

For Clerk of Courts,

WM. K. KIMBALL, of Paris.

For Sheriff,

CYRUS WORMELL, of Bethel.

For Judge of Probate,

ENOCH W. WOODBURY, of Sweden.

Political Meetings!

Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM
and **Gen. W. K. KIMBALL,**

Will address the people on the political questions of the day, as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 8, at 7 P. M.

MASS MEETING!

THERE WILL BE A

GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING
AT BRYANT'S POND,

On Friday, September 7th,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., to be addressed by

GEN. W. K. KIMBALL,

and other distinguished Speakers.

RAILY: ONE AND ALL!

Perfidy of Andrew Johnson

History gives no account of a more perfidious man to his friends, than is Andrew Johnson. It is still fresh in the recollection of all that during the four years of the rebellion this same Johnson had identified himself with Parson Brownlow and the radical Union men of the South. In common with them he suffered the most cruel persecutions from the hands of the rebels. He was hunted down in the mountains of Tennessee; his property confiscated and destroyed; and his family made homeless by these same rebels. The great Union party of the North came to the rescue. It sent its sons and fathers and brothers away from their homes in the North to the far off West to rescue Andrew Johnson and his family from the cruel hands of his blood thirsty persecutors. They were rescued, and Johnson was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee. Then came the Baltimore Convention in which the great loyal sentiment of the country was concentrated. The question came up who should be nominated for Vice President. There was no earthly reason why that staunch, unfaltering statesman, Hannibal Hamlin, should not have been nominated and again placed upon the ticket with the great and good Lincoln.

Out of deference to the Union men of the South, of whom Johnson claimed to be the true representative, Mr. Hamlin was set aside and Johnson nominated. He accepted the nomination on the platform of the convention which nominated him. He went into the canvass; Southern rebels and copperheads everywhere opposing him; all finally voting against him and for Pendleton the copperhead candidate. The loyal Union party of the country went to the polls in solid columns for Andrew Johnson and elected him. A rebel assassin strikes down the now sainted Lincoln, and Johnson succeeds to the White House. He is called upon by his old friends and he declares in unequivocal terms that "treason is a crime and must be punished." He finds in office the men who elected him President. He professed good faith to his political friends and so far as appearances went, seemed to be in harmony with the great Union sentiment of the country.

We leave Andrew Johnson there and turn over the leaf to inquire, Where is he now? The question is easily answered. A traitor to his political friends and a traitor to his country. The assassins who sought his life he has taken to his bosom, and like a papal priest has undertaken the gracious task of pardoning their sins and whitewashing over their infamous treason. He forsakes the councils of the men who under God carried us through the rebellion, and takes counsel of the rebels and copperheads who exhausted their entire energies and resources to destroy the government. But the wicked apostate does not stop here. He sets his pimps and spies and paid tools to hunt up the Union men of the nation who voted for him and gives them the gracious alternative of following him in his treasonable apostasy or be removed. Every office holder appointed by President Lincoln, who voted for Johnson and who stands upon the Baltimore platform, endorsed by Johnson when he candidate for the Vice Presidency, is removed to make way for a rebel or a copperhead. John Tyler's perfidy, when compared with that of Andrew Johnson, is perfection and righteousness. Tyler when nominated was asked no questions and from his political antecedents his supporters had no right to expect from him anything very different from what he did. This wholesale slaughter, by Johnson, of

his old friends and supporters, and the appointment in their places of the very men who fought the government four years in deadly conflict, with the express intent of destroying it, caps the climax of perfidy. A man who will thus turn traitor to his friends, to say nothing about his treason to his country, must be entirely destitute of all principle; dead to all honor, and too depraved to dig any deeper in the cesspool of moral and political degradation. Just such a specimen of humanity is this Andrew Johnson. His name will go down to posterity to receive the scorn and contempt of all honorable men the world over. Judas and Benedict Arnold when placed side by side with Andrew Johnson upon the pages of history, will "appear like saints," while Jeff. Davis himself will stoutly contest the question whether among all the atrocious villains of the age, he can bear off the palm from Andrew Johnson.

Johnson's Reign of Terror in the South

It is well known that for many years before the rebellion, there was a perfect reign of terror throughout the entire South. No man had there any security for life or property unless he was pro-slavery in principle and practice. No man from the North could travel in the slave States without being suspected of entertaining abolition views; and without Judge or jury, he was subjected to the most atrocious indignities, and even to death itself for merely entertaining opinions in harmony with the word of God and the Declaration of Independence. We need not go over that ground for our readers well know about this matter as it existed before the rebellion. Slavery was at the bottom of it. The war destroyed slavery, and with it the reign of terror which had disgraced the nation for years.

The South expected to give up this infamous system of espionage and were willing to do it. In a word they stood ready to submit to the reasonable requirements of the government, as preliminary to their re-admission into the Union. What is the condition of things to-day in the South? A perfect reign of terror, worse in many localities than it was before the rebellion. The Union men who stood manfully by the old flag during all the dark hours of the rebellion are being butchered by hundreds; their houses and property burned over their heads, and they subjected to the barbarian indignities of infuriated mobs. In New Orleans and other localities, the Union men are being driven out by brute force. They are compelled to leave or be murdered in cold blood. Who has inaugurated this reign of terror? We answer, the traitor, Andrew Johnson. The loyal men of the nation can point to him, as the Prophet did to David and exclaim, "Thou art the man." It is the damnable "policy" of this modern Cagliostro that has inaugurated this state of things in the South. When the black hearted rebels get up mobs to murder Union men, he orders United States troops to aid in the bellish work. This is the beautiful policy that the people of Maine are invited to vote for at the polls next Monday. What say you, fellow citizens, will you do it?

To the Polls! To the Polls!!

Let every Union voter in Maine get to the polls on Monday next. Remember that we are settling the questions by our ballots, that effect the weal or woe of our country for long years. A vote for Chamberlain and our republican Representative to Congress is a vote for our country. A vote for Pillsbury, the copperhead candidate, is a vote for rebellion, treason and murder. Bring out every Union voter. God and our Country should be the watchword. Do your whole duty and all will be well.

The President out Electioneering.

A few days since, Johnson, Seward & Co., started out on an electioneering tour, and as they have travelled along from place to place, Mr. Johnson has, upon every opportunity which has presented itself, delivered himself of his slang tirades about "my policy," &c., &c. In order to give some respectability to the show, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were induced to accompany it; but it should be here observed that they make no speeches and in no manner endorse Johnson or his policy. The people turn out, not to see the traitors, but the two gallant defenders of the old flag upon the land and the sea. Johnson with his egotism and low cunning will probably claim the demonstrations made by the way as evidences of his wonderful popularity. But when the people come to vote he will find his mistake. Union men of Maine, upon you rests the responsibility of leading off. Rally from every hill and valley and give the apostate to understand that as you helped save the Union once, you can do it again.

Representative Districts.

Let our friends make a special effort to secure the success of the Republican candidates in every Representative District. It is the pride of "Old Oxford," that she sends usually an unbroken Union delegation to Augusta. We have this year, stronger reason than ever for this to be done, and it can and will be done, with proper effort. Work, while there is time.

A DISCOURTEED DELEGATE AND A CONVERTED PAPER. The Boston Commonwealth says:

Edwin C. Bailey, Esq., of the Herald, a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, turns his back upon that affair, terming it "the greatest farce of the season." Mr. Bailey has done much good service the past five years in strengthening the loyal sentiment of Boston. He repudiates the Philadelphia swindle now.

Mr. Hamlin Resigns.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has resigned his position in the Boston Custom House, and taken the stump in Maine. Read his letter below, and see the estimate in which the statesman holds the apostate President. The note is dated Aug. 28, and addressed to the President:

One year ago you tendered to me, unsolicited on my part, the position of Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown. I entered upon the duties of the office, and have endeavored faithfully to discharge the same, and I trust in a manner satisfactory to the public interested therein.

I do not fail to observe the movements and efforts which have been and are now being made to organize a party in the country, consisting almost exclusively of those actively engaged in the late rebellion and their allies who sought by other means to cripple and embarrass the Government. These classes of persons, with a small fraction of others, constitute the organization. It proposes to defeat and overthrow the Union Republican party, and to restore to power, without sufficient guarantees for the future and protection to men who have been loyal, those who sought to destroy the Government.

I gave all the influence I possessed to create and uphold the Union Republican party during the war, without the aid of which our Government would have been destroyed and the rebellion a success.

With such a party as had been inaugurated, and for such purposes, I have no sympathy, nor can I acquiesce in its measures by my silence. I therefore tender to you my resignation of the office of Collector of Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, to take effect from the time when a successor shall be appointed and qualified.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. HAMLIN.

Letter from Hon. Theophilus Parsons.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 30, 1866.

To Messrs. J. M. S. Williams, William S. Robinson and Charles W. Slack:

Gentlemen: I find it impossible to go to Philadelphia, as you have requested, and I regret this, for I should be glad to testify, if only by going there on this errand, on which side I stand of the great question now before the country.

Our right to demand of the South guarantees against the recurrence of the great danger from which we have barely escaped, must be as perfect and as certain as was our right to pour forth life and treasure without stint to overcome that danger.

Our duty to do so is as perfect and as certain as our duty to give to our children what we hold at such a priceless cost; and our duty to the world, that the cause of free, just, republican government shall not be defeated and beaten down in a country where it has advantages which it can find nowhere else upon earth; but if it fail here, all the hope for an improvement in the condition of our race which rests upon it, must fall everywhere.

Whether these guarantees are needed, depends on the character of the people of the South. I want no other evidence as to that character but Andrew Johnson; not quite, we may be thankful, the universal character of the South, as is proved by the presence of the Southern loyalists whom I am invited to meet, but the character that prevails and is dominant there. No man can imagine reasons stronger than those which address themselves to his understanding, or motives stronger than those which appeal to his heart, to think, to feel, to act, as the defender of the Union, of its freedom, and of its justice. But we know what he has become, and how can we expect the men of the South, to whom he now commends himself so heartily, to be any wiser or better than he is? A Southern democrat placed in the second office of the government because of his hatred for treason and rebellion, and when the death of Lincoln made him President, expressing his hatred as strongly as ever while the first influence of his high position filled him with a sense of its duties; if this man has broken down, and the reviving power of old associations has made him recant to his own good purposes—has made him tender towards the treason he once thought so odious—has made him count the rebels whom he threatened so hard and seemed to detest so thoroughly—what must they be who are subjected to all the evil influences which have transformed him, with infinitely less protection against them?

I believe that he sincerely desires the preservation of the Union. But it is only on condition that it shall contain those elements of hostility and violence and injustice which brought the country to the verge of ruin, and contain them not only unretained, but possessing far more than their share of political power, and exasperated by a new hatred to old associations, that the Union can be preserved. The atrocious crimes of Memphis and New Orleans are now perpetrated in a time of "peace," but even Andersonville, except for its magnitude, pales before them. What motives stronger than those presented by his oath, his office, and every thought and feeling of humanity, could command any human being to prevent, suppress and punish these outbreaks of brutality; but it is charitable to say only, that nothing of this kind has been done, while the manner in which these murders are spoken of in the organs of public opinion at the South, and by the men there who are now existing in his "policy," shows only too plainly whether that policy tends, and what it will produce, if it is sanctioned by the people.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THEOPHILUS PARSONS.

The Johnson Convention!

The convention at Auburn, to carry out the programme long since agreed upon, of nominating Nahum Morrill, a renegade Republican, for Congress, was a slim affair. We are informed by a reliable gentleman who was present till after the nomination was made that not more than thirty persons were present in the hall, including Republicans drawn by curiosity. Subsequently as many as a hundred assembled to hear the speeches. The special train engaged to bring in fifteen hundred delegates from Franklin and the upper towns in the District, did not bring fifteen. The convention was a small one, and it placed in nomination a remarkably small individual, as the people will testify, when they get a chance, next Monday.

A dispatch from London, by the cable, says the action of the Johnson Philadelphia Convention, had the effect to advance the price of Rebel Bonds in that market.

The Issue.

This is the last week for work. Next Monday ends the contest. We have no word to add for our candidate for Governor, since the gallant Chamberlain is carrying before him every man who loved the Union through the war. No lover of his country can look at his many wounds, received on hotly contested fields, and withhold the need of praise from the ballot box. He will be elected by a majority of tens of thousands.

The matter of greatest importance is the contest for Congress. We reprint on the first page, the speech of Blair, outlining the President's Policy. This has been hinted at before, but it was not supposed that any person would have the hardihood to advance such ideas in Maine, yet there is no doubt but that it is the purpose of the President. The course of Congress has been made familiar to the people. That body represents the people, and is a co-ordinate branch of the government. Faithfully has it maintained its position, and it is now master of the situation. It has shown the South that we must have guarantees for the future safety, before these States can be restored. This done, and loyal men sent to Washington, and their members shall be admitted. The Southern members vacated their seats voluntarily, and made war upon the government to the bitter end. They should now wait the will of the loyal people.

Nahum Morrill is the copper Johnson candidate. He endorses the President; and it follows that should he be chosen, he stands ready to meet these bloody rebels, sent to Washington from the South, and set up a new government! It seems atrocious, yet to endorse Johnson means no more nor less than this. It is simply removing the Confederate government to Washington, with a less trustworthy man than Jeff. Davis at the head. This is what the copper Johnson ticket represents.

Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM represents the sentiment of the loyal people. He has for an entire session labored to carry out the views of the loyal people of his District. He has not apostatized, as has Nahum Morrill, and will not do so. He will resist in Congress all encroachments upon the right of the loyal people, as he has done; and will labor to secure to "the citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States." Can any man doubt for a moment which candidate to support?

Stop that Lie!

The copperheads are busy circulating the story that Hon. Sidney Perham voted for the bill increasing the salary of members. He voted against it. He felt certain that justice would be done the soldier by another bill, if this failed; and would not and did not sanction by his vote this increase of the pay of members, on the ground that the two amendments must stand or fall together.

Too Smart for Them.

It was a well understood fact, when it was ascertained that copperheads could have control of the spoils, that the nomination of Mr. Whitcomb, for Congress, was simply a blind; and that at the proper time, he would withdraw. Mr. W. however, was too smart to be caught in that way. Having obtained the nomination, he was determined to make a fight, and before the arrangement could be completed took the field, stamping with Mr. Perham. He stands before the people as a plucky fellow, and they will be likely to remember that he is their candidate no sinistral before the Democratic party became extinct, and will vote for him. The old salts will cling to him like rats to a sinking ship.

Smoking Them Out.

Solin Chase seems to be perambulating this District to smoke out the postmasters. He finds none who wish to save their heads by supporting the renegade Johnson. One man who had a son in the Union army, and "hoped to God he would be shot," is now an ardent Johnson man, and we learn stands a good chance to get an appointment as postmaster.

That Call.

The placing of my name upon the call for the Johnson Convention at Lewiston was without my knowledge or intimation. And furthermore, I have no faith in the "policy" of President Johnson; neither have I any sympathy for the principles that underlie the movements of the Philadelphia Convention.

A. O. PIKE.

East Fryeburg, Sept. 3, 1866.

ANDOVER. A correspondent from Andover, gives a report of the meeting held at that place, last Thursday, which was addressed by Gen. Kimball, and W. W. Bolster, Esq. The remarks of these gentlemen were well received, but were interrupted by a copperhead, who was finally answered "according to his folly." This copperhead gave notice that the next evening, a free discussion would be held. At the opening of this meeting he invited several gentlemen to preside; but they each declined, when he placed in the chair his son, a lad of 12, as President. The speaker referred to the great Union Republican Johnson Democratic party, and the schism caused by the meeting at Philadelphia.

The Freshman class at Bowdoin College, this year, is a large one. Oxford County sends students as follows: Wm. E. Frost, Norway; Everett Halloway, Bethel; Walter E. Holmes, Oxford.

Gen. Chamberlain is the acting President.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Republican Gain About 7,000!

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 4. The annual election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer and members of the Legislature in this State took place to-day. The Republicans voted for Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, for Governor, and the Democrats for Charles N. Davenport, Esq., of Whitingham. We have received this evening returns from about thirty towns, embracing about one-tenth of the vote of the State. The ballot stands thus far as follows: Dillingham, 5149; Davenport, 1,895. The same towns last year gave Dillingham 4,658, and Davenport 1,859. This vote indicates a gain to the Republican majority in the State over that of last year of about 5000. Of the fifty towns heard from on the Governor vote, all report Republican members of the Legislature but two. The Senate will, as usual, be unanimously Republican.

In the third Congressional district where a hard fight has been going on between rival Republican candidates for Congress, there is no choice. As far as heard from the two candidates, Hon. Portus Baxter and Hon. Romeo H. Hoyt, are about even. In the other two districts the Republican nominees are elected by handsome majorities.

Special cause for Congratulation.

Mr. Whitcomb, in his speech in this place, was rather given to complaining Congress had taxed the people to excess. His catalogue was fearful to contemplate, yet he found in all this a single ray of light, a single crumb of comfort. Congress in adjusting its scale of duties had omitted to tax that staple article of copperhead consumption,—"itch ointment!" We congratulate the great unwashed, that they can still scratch!

Look Out for Bogus Tickets.

Reports reach us that the copper Johnsons, are circulating several bogus tickets. Let the voters look out for them. A favorite game always, is the mixing up of names, look sharply for the name of the Clerk of Courts, and see that it is right. The copper Johnson candidate has the same name, and it can be substituted readily unless the voter exercises care. Compare your whole ticket with that at the head of our columns or obtain it of some vote distributor that you know is reliable.

The Bangor Times has substituted the name of Pillsbury for that of Chamberlain; against the protest of the editor, it is said. The publisher, who has always been a democrat, over-ruled, Capt. Stevens, in a word personal in a late issue states that he is and has been absent on a vacation, during which, probably, the Times is run as an adjunct to the Bangor Democrat.

In this connection it may be interesting to state that the Hallowell Gazette asserts that a Republican paper in this State has been offered \$10,000 to support the Johnson policy.

There is a puff ball on exhibition at the post office in Quebec, Vermont, weighing three and one half pounds, and measuring over five and one half feet around.

This is nothing to the one Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut exhibited in New York and New Jersey last week, which weighed over one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and when squeezed into a six foot hoop, emitted a very strong smell. Don't mention this. "He don't drink now!"

"Satraps" is the title bestowed by Johnson on those who are to hold office under him. We learn that quite an animated contest is going on among the factions of the late democratic party in this village, to see who shall enjoy that title. It is reported that the papers of an up-street politician have been endorsed by the "power that be."

REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED. The following nominations have been reported: Woodstock, &c. Maj. W. B. Lapham; Franklin, &c. Cyrus Bishop; Bethel, &c. Isaac I. York; Hartford, &c. James Irish; Norway, &c. James H. Merrill; Porter, &c. David Lord; Hiram, &c. Oliver Allen.

THE JOHNSON CALL. Of the two names on the Johnson call from Oxford, one is proved to be a base forgery, by the letter of Mr. Pike, in another column. One of the Andrewoggin names was forged, as also was one in Franklin. Three others of the Franklin names, the Chronicle says, are of men who have lately lost a quantity of liquor, which they were trying to smuggle into the State. The question comes up, who was guilty of these forgeries? Is it safe to follow a candidate who is put forward in such a dishonest manner?

DISCUSSION. In obedience to the resolve of the copperhead convention, Mr. Pillsbury challenged Gen. Chamberlain to a public discussion. The health of the General forbidding such effort, he sent the letter to the State Committee, who designated Hon. J. G. Blaine, to meet him. The meetings were appointed on Wednesday at Bangor, Thursday, at Augusta, and at Portland on Friday of this week.

Mr. Pillsbury failed to keep his appointment, to meet Hon. J. G. Blaine, in public discussion. The arrangements were in writing, and Mr. Blaine authorized Mr. Pillsbury's friends to make minor arrangements to suit themselves, but he failed to appear.

Oxford Association.

This body began its 38th Anniversary at 2 o'clock of Tuesday, with the Baptist Church in this village. It organized by the choice of Rev. C. Parker, Moderator; Rev. W. H. S. Ventres, Clerk; W. H. Atwood, Assistant Clerk; S. D. Andrews of Turner, Treasurer.

Twenty churches compose this Association. These were largely represented, and an excellent spirit has pervaded the meeting. The Annual Sermon was preached by Rev. C. H. Carlton of Buckfield, from Rom. 2:2. The forenoon of Wednesday was given to reading of letters and a sermon by Rev. G. P. Mathews of Auburn. 36 had been added by baptism. Total membership of churches, 1334. The afternoon was devoted to Reports of Committees, and a sermon by Rev. Dr. Hiscox of New York. Thursday to Business and Social meeting. Adjournment at 12 o'clock to meet at Peru on the last Tuesday of September, 1867.

Meetings were held in the evening at the church and in several Districts. God has blessed us with most favorable weather, a large attendance and a good share of his gracious presence.

Paris, Sept. 6, 1866.

Ordination.

In accordance with Congregational usage an Ecclesiastical Council was convened at Sumner, Aug. 29, to dissolve, it deemed advisable, the pastoral relation existing between Rev. S. Hackett and the Church of that place, and to ordain and install, if thought practicable, Mr. Abram Maxwell, late of Bangor Seminary.

The Council having met according to request, was duly organized by choice of Rev. D. Garland of Bethel, Moderator, and Rev. F. B. Knowlton, Scribe.

After prayer by moderator, it was unanimously agreed to proceed at once to business, which resulted as follows:

1st. The Pastoral Relation existing between Rev. S. Hackett of Temple and the Congregational Church of Sumner is hereby dissolved.

2d. After a well sustained examination on the part of the candidate, the Council was resolved into a Committee of the whole to arrange and assign parts appropriate to the occasion, which resulted as follows:

Invocation, Hymn, Scripture Lesson, Rev. A. F. Benson; Prayer, Rev. Barrows; Sermon, Rev. L. W. Harris; Ordaining and Installing prayer, Rev. John Elliott; Charge to Pastor, Rev. F. B. Knowlton; Right Hand Fellowship, Rev. D. Garland; Charge to People, Rev. John Elliott; Concluding prayer, Prof. S. K. Smith, Waterville College; Benediction, Pastor.

The Council then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock A. M. Aug. 30, at which hour it resumed its session, and after Report of the Secretary, proceeded to the order of exercises, as previously arranged and assigned.

At the conclusion of the various interesting parts, interspersed by appropriate music by the choir, the Council adjourned sine die, with the unanimous hope and prayer that God would own, and bless, and ratify.

F. B. KNOWLTON,
Scribe of Council.

Sumner, Aug. 29, 1866.

MR. TIRE'S LODGE. This Lodge was constituted, their Lodge Room dedicated, and the officers installed, on the 7th of August. The ceremonies were performed by D. D. G. M., W. J. B. Watson of Denmark, assisted by brethren S. Cobb, Jr., and Albert Thompson of Norway, and A. M. Savage of Bridgton. The Lodge is located at So. Waterford, in rooms fitted up over the store of C. Young. The following is a list of the officers installed:

W. C. M. Wilson, M.
A. S. Kimball, S. W.
John B. Rand, J. W.
Daniel Brown, T.
Daniel W. Noble, S.
L. G. Robinson, S. D.
Jeremiah Foster, J. D.
W. Sanderson, S. S.
M. Sanderson, J. S.
A. D. Proctor, M.
John Gibson, C.
L. F. Dudley, Tyler.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. The Tuesday morning train for Montreal, was thrown off the track, in Stark. A rail was thrown out by the baggage car, and this threw off both the passenger cars. They went down a steep embankment, and were turned half over, stopping only a foot from the river. One passenger was fatally injured, probably three others seriously, and several badly bruised. Mr. John Woodman and wife, of this village, were on the train. Mr. W. was in the baggage car and was not hurt; his wife escaped with some bruises on her head. They were able to continue their journey.

PROVISION STORE. Mr. H. O. Bessey opened, on Monday morning, a meat store in the room next the Post Office. He is sanguine of success in making it a permanent thing, if the people will give him their patronage. Such a store supplies a want that is very much felt,—severely so, sometimes,—so that consumers only consult their own interest in giving him all the business he can do.

We notice from the "Army and Navy Gazette" of Aug. 4, that Lyman S. Strickland, late Captain of the 16th U. S. Infantry, had been appointed major, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and in the "battle of Jonesboro", Georgia, to date from Sept. 1, 1864.

[Whig.]

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

MISCELLANY.

The Honest Thief.

There once lived in St. Petersburg an aged man, who, though poor, had always been noted for strict honor and integrity, and whose whole course of life was regular as clock work. Each morning he left his modest dwelling at precisely the same hour, passed through the old-clothes market to his Bureau, and after his six hours' work was accomplished, returned by the self-same route. His garments were shabby but long service, and the covering of his cap was worn to shreds. The earnest solicitation of his daughters finally induced him to replace the latter article; and seeing some of a green color one day in a shop window, he went in and inquired the price. The shopman, however, refused to sell them on the plea that they were already bespoken, and offered to show him others of a different hue; but the old man had set his heart on green.

"Well, then," said the man, "if you must absolutely have it, take it, and if I needs must, I can finish another to-morrow to take its place."

The bargain was accordingly concluded, and the next day no small excitement was created by the appearance of the cap, which elicited from his colleagues smiling congratulations upon his successful purchase.

Two days afterward, the best being in the Bureau, he felt in his pocket for his handkerchief, in order to wipe the perspiration from his face, and drew forth, to his great astonishment, one of fine, India fould silk. He showed it to his colleagues and asked them if he had not by mistake appropriated another person's property; but one and all disclaimed all knowledge of it, and agreed unanimously that it must be a surprise from one of his daughters.

"Children," said he, upon his return to his house, "who has done this? Do you wish to make me vain in my old age?"

His daughters also declared their ignorance of the matter, and, after many random guesses, finally made up their minds that it must have been put in his pocket by their cousin, who spent the last Sunday with them, and the handkerchief was carefully put aside by his father.

On the following day, as he was carefully spreading his coat tails to seat himself at his desk, he felt something hard in both his pockets, and putting in his hand, brought out from one a gold watch, and from the other a well furnished purse. This time his reason was overwhelmed; but after long reflection he formed a sudden resolution. He had been more punctual than the other officials and was alone in the room; he therefore determined to say nothing to them of his discovery, and as soon as the office hours were over, he went directly to the chief of the police, and solicited a private audience. He then produced the watch and purse, and related the history of the handkerchief. After the chief had fully possessed himself of all the particulars, he said—

"It is very singular! Has nothing of the kind ever happened to you before?"

"Never before yesterday."

"Have you made any change in your dress in that time?"

"No."

"Recollect!"

"O, yes, certainly! I bought a new cap."

"Tell me how and where you bought it."

The old man told him everything connected with his purchase, upon which the chief laughed heartily, and exclaimed—

"Poor, honest man that you are, you have become a member of a band of thieves! Do you not perceive? The twenty caps of the same shape and color were to serve them as a mark for recognition; and as every pickpocket seeks to divest himself as quickly as possible of his stolen goods, they have taken you for an accomplice, and transferred these articles to your pockets. We are greatly indebted to accident and to you. Take this money and buy another cap from one of the principal magazines; then bring this one back immediately; for as I hope to have the whole gang in my power to-morrow, you must not run the risk of being arrested also."

The old man went into a shop and purchased another covering for his head; but as he was about to tie up the cap in his handkerchief, in order to take it back to the police office, he found in the crown, to his no small surprise, a costly piece of lace. He hastened to deliver this fresh booty into the hands of the chief, who again burst into a peal of laughter as he beheld the despairing countenance of the honest thief.

The necessary measures were immediately taken. Two dozen detectives were made acquainted with the form of the cap, and simultaneously, at precisely the same hour, every possessor of the sign was placed in durance vile.

AN ILLUSTRATION. Dr. Adam Clark was preaching to a large congregation in Ireland, and after dwelling in glowing terms upon the freeness of the Gospel, and telling them that the water of life could be had "without money and without price," at the conclusion of the sermon, a person announced that a collection would be made to support the Gospel in foreign parts. This announcement disconcerted the preacher, who afterward related the circumstance to the lady of the house where he was staying.

"Very true, Doctor," replied the hostess; "the water of life is free, without money, and without price; but we must pay for pitchers to carry it in."

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter, and an extracted tooth? One is too thin, and the other tooth out.

A DEFENCE OF THE CROW. The crow in many parts of the world is considered a marauder on the farm, and the gun is perseveringly used for his extermination. The most able writers on ornithology, and others who have studied his habits, agree that instead of being a robber and a pest to the farmer, he is one of the most faithful friends and greatest benefactors. He consumes in the course of the year vast quantities of grubs, worms and noxious vermin; he is a valuable scavenger, and clears the land of offensive masses of decaying animal substances; he hunts the grass fields, and pulls out and devours the underground caterpillars, wherever he perceives the sign of their operations as evinced by the wilted stalks; he destroys mice, young rats, lizards and snakes; lastly he is a volunteer sentinel about the farm, and drives the hawk from its enclosures, thus preventing greater mischief than that of which he is himself guilty. It is chiefly during seed time and harvest that the depredations of the crow are committed; during the remainder of the year we witness only his services, and so highly are those services appreciated by those who have written of birds, that we cannot name an ornithologist who does not plead in his behalf. [Spirit of the Times.]

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION. We happen to know personally, through a gentleman who has been intimate with Gen. Grant for the last few months, that his sympathies in the present political crisis are wholly with Congress, and that he is entirely opposed to the tyrannical and egotistical course of President Johnson. We know that such are the sentiments of the General—so that what comfort the copperheads can extract from his presence at the White House on Saturday, at the time of the reception of the Padlock Committee, they are entirely welcome to. Gen. Grant is in a position where he cares not to make a noisy display of his political opinions, but when a crisis comes to call him forth, rest assured he will not be found wanting. He is discreet, but his most intimate friends know that his sympathies are entirely with the Republican Union party. [Lewiston Journal.]

FALSE TEETH LOST IN A BREAKER. A lady at Hampton Beach, last week, while bathing, was struck in the face by a large breaker, the shock of which caused her to lose both sets of false teeth in the briny deep. After great and unavailing efforts to recover them, she returned to her boarding house, rather inclined to grieve. Three days afterward, a farmer, gathering sea weed, found the teeth in a pile of it, and had the pleasure of restoring the necessary articles to the owner. We learn that she received the questionable condolence of a gentleman, three times a day, who rode to the door, and invariably asked, "Has that lady found her teeth yet?" [Concord Monitor.]

COMPANY FOR BOYS. Among the bird men with whom we worked for several seasons, in our younger days, was one just such base fellow as is described in the paragraph below, which we copy from the Maine Farmer, and we commend the subject to the careful attention of every parent. But the most important consideration connected with the life of farmers' boys, is the company in which they are kept. Men give their sons long and valuable lectures on the subject when they think they are in danger, but in many cases the most danger is at home. Many men who think they are careful in this respect, employ as farm laborers the very outcasts of society, illiterate, foul-mouthed, licentious vagabonds of every description that are properly the subjects of correction houses and hospitals; and in this society the boys are kept weeks and months if not years, having their minds at the most susceptible period of life filled with the vulgar expressions and low-lived principles which such characters sow broadcast wherever they go. Who can expect that a boy subjected to such influences at home, will seek refined society abroad? How important, then, that the home education should be such as would fit him to feel at home in good society when abroad.

MORAL FORCE. The iron of iron, the fire of fire, the ether and source of all elements, is moral force. We delight to trace these powers. Method, patience, self-trust, perseverance, love, desire of knowledge, power of persistence, of enduring defeat, of gaining victory by defeat—these are forces which never lose their charm. Even in war, which is organized brute force, moral power is eminent. Good ammunition and good muskets we must have; but these do not gain the battle. You may have a mountain of iron, every pebble a slug, it is all in vain without the brave hands to use, the cool head to command, the good cause which fires every brain in the service! [Emerson.]

FLOWERS AMONG THE CITY POOR. Six years ago, Rev. S. H. Parks, of London, for the purpose of encouraging poor families to cultivate flowers in the windows of their houses, offered some small premiums for the best that should be exhibited by the poor people of Little Cornam street. In competition for his premiums, ninety-four specimens of house plants were exhibited. Since then similar shows have been held yearly, and a late number of the Gardener's Chronicle says that during the last few weeks seventeen such exhibitions have been held in various parts of the city, at some of which not less than 1200 specimens were presented. It is believed that much good is effected by these shows, which are patronized and encouraged by the higher classes. [Maine Farmer.]

Commissioner's Bills.

The County of Oxford
To ELIAS M. CARTER, Dr.
COURT BILL.
1865 To 60 miles travel, 2 days attendance at Jan. adj. term, 10 00
To 60 miles travel, and 3 days attendance at the Mar. adj. term, 12 00
To 60 miles travel and 3 days attendance at the May term, 12 00
To 60 miles travel and 2 days attendance at the June adj. term, 10 00
To 60 miles travel and 3 days attendance at the September term, 12 00
To 60 miles travel and 4 days attendance at the Nov. adj. term, 14 00
To 60 miles travel and 5 days attendance at the Dec. adj. term, 16 00
\$86 00

The County of Oxford
To ELIAS M. CARTER, Dr.
for services as Co. Com. the past year.
Feb. 9 To 90 miles travel from Bethel to Oxford, and back, on petition of G. Robinson and others, 9 00
3 days on same, 6 00
June 21 To 90 miles travel from Bethel to Oxford, and back, on petition of E. Chase and another, 9 00
Sept 21 To 90 miles travel from Bethel to Oxford, and back, on petition of E. Chase and another, 9 00
2 days attendance on same, 4 00
Oct 26 To 90 miles travel from Bethel to Oxford, and back, on petition of S. Johnson and Asa Johnson of Franklin Pl., and back again, 8 00
2 days attendance on same, 4 00
Dec 14 To 120 miles travel from Bethel to Hiram and back, on petition of W. G. Barback and others, 12 00
3 days on same, 6 00
Dec 20 To 40 miles travel from Bethel to Oxford, and back, on petition of S. Johnson and Asa Johnson of Franklin Pl., and back again, 4 00
2 days on same, 4 00
Dec 22 To 40 miles travel from Bethel to Oxford, and back, on petition of Wm. B. Walton and others, 4 00
2 days on same, 4 00
Nov 8 To 10 miles travel, on petition of John Garland and others, 1 00
1 day on same, 1 00
To Postage paid, 2 00
\$83 00

ELIAS M. CARTER.
STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford, ss.—December 29, 1865.
Personally appeared E. M. Carter and made oath to the truth of the foregoing account by him subscribed.
Before me, A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.
Court of County Commissioners, }
December 29, 1865. }
Examined and allowed, A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.

County of Oxford,
To C. C. CUSHMAN, Dr.
1865 To 20 miles travel and 2 days attendance at Jan. adj. term, 6 00
To 20 miles travel and 2 days attendance at March adj. term, 6 00
To 20 miles travel and 3 days attendance at May term, 8 00
To 20 miles travel and 2 days attendance at June adj. term, 6 00
To 20 miles travel and 2 days attendance at Sept. term, 8 00
To 20 miles travel and 4 days attendance at Nov. adj. term, 10 00
To 20 miles travel and 5 days attendance at Dec. adj. term, 12 00
\$56 00

1865.
Feb. 9 To 20 miles travel and 3 days attendance at Oxford on petition of George Robinson and others, 8 00
Jan. 21 22 To 2 days attendance at Oxford on petition of George Robinson, 4 00
Sept. 20 21 To 30 miles travel and 2 days attendance on petition of E. Chase and another, 7 00
Oct. 25 26 To 50 miles travel and 2 days attendance at Sumner and Franklin on petition of the Selectmen of Sumner and Asa Johnson of Franklin Pl., 9 00
Nov. 8 To 10 miles travel and 1 day attendance at Paris on petition of John Garland and others, 3 00
Dec. 12 To 160 miles travel and 3 days attendance at Hiram on petition of W. G. Barback and others, 18 00
Dec. 19 To 11 miles travel and 2 days attendance at Gratton on petition of the Selectmen of Gratton, 15 00
Dec. 21 To 90 miles travel and 2 days attendance at Mexico on petition of Wm. B. Walton and others, 13 00
To Postage for the year 1865, 75
\$77 75

C. C. CUSHMAN.
STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford ss.—December 29, 1865.
Personally appeared C. C. Cushman and made oath to the truth of the foregoing account by him subscribed.
Before me, A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.
Court of County Commissioners, }
December 29, 1865. }
Examined and allowed, A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.

County of Oxford
To N. B. HUBBARD, Dr.
1865.
Feb. 9 To 120 miles travel and 3 days attendance at Oxford on Pet. of Geo. Robinson and others, 18 00
Jan. 21 22 To 2 days attendance at Oxford on petition of Geo. Robinson and others, 4 00
Oct. 25 To 140 miles travel and 2 days attendance at Sumner on petition of Selectmen of Sumner, and Asa Johnson of Franklin Pl., 16 00
Nov. 8 To 10 miles travel and 1 day attendance at Paris, petition of John Garland and others, 3 00
Dec. 12 To 10 miles travel and 2 days attendance at Hiram on petition of W. G. Barback and others, 7 00
To Postage for the year 1865, 75
\$39 75

N. B. HUBBARD.
STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford ss.—December 29, 1865.
Personally appeared N. B. Hubbard and made oath to the truth of the foregoing account by him subscribed.
Before me, A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.
Court of County Commissioners, }
December 29, 1865. }
Examined and allowed, A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Aug. A. D. 1866.
WINTHROP STEVENS, administrator on the estate of Abiel J. Cross late of Greenwood in said County deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.
Ordered, That the said Administrator 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 on the 3d Tuesday of Sept. 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.

Oxford ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of August A. D. 1866.
STEPHEN THURLOW, administrator on the estate of Abiel J. Cross late of Greenwood in said County deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.
Ordered, That the said Administrator 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 Sept. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of August A. D. 1866.
G. H. HARLOW, administrator on the estate of J. P. Pollard late of Paris in said County deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.
Ordered, That the said Administrator 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 Sept. next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
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E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of August A. D. 1866.
J. H. GREENE, Guardian of Laura F. Akers late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of guardianship of said Laura for allowance.
Ordered, That the said Guardian 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 Sept. 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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E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

ARE the most perfect purgative we are able to produce and, as we think, has ever yet been made by anybody. Their effects have abundantly shown to the common-sense of all who have used them. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They penetrate the system, stimulate the vital energies of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel all impurities. They purge out the food which has been and grows stagnant, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart tone and strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best purgative that can be employed for children. Being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless. Cures have been made that would surprise belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted character, as to forbid the suspicion of quackery. Many eminent clergymen and physicians certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent in the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted fellow men.

The Agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use of these medicines and certificates of their cures of the following complaints: Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Headache, Indigestion, Mucous Discharge of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. While they purify the blood and stimulate the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Dropsy, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Discharge of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred disorders arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations on which they make more profit. Demand AYER'S and take no others. The stock is the best and there is no other. They should have it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. In Paris by Bates & Thayer, in South Paris, D. B. Sawyer, in Newbury, A. G. Noyes, in Rockfield, Atwoods & Spaulding.

NEW MEDICAL BOOK.

"FAMILY PHYSICIAN."

IN PRINT.

By DR. HANL. SELLERS FITCH, 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 carried home to all readers, and health to all who have followed his teachings.

Dr. Fitch's aim in this new book is to direct habits so as to avoid indisposition, to remove indigestion so as to prevent disease, and to treat disease so as to restore to health. He would cure a hacking cough, and thus prevent consumption; he would cure a hoarse throat, and thus stop croup or diphtheria; he would regulate a disturbed state of the stomach and bowels, and thus stay dysentery and cholera; but should any disease supervene, he at once comes to our aid with the exact remedies necessary to a prompt cure. He gives first at those diseases which the sick cannot well do without, but which require the aid of a capable physician, and that with property and timely treatment, are always curable. These diseases, he says, are Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Dropsy of the Heart, Dropsy of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Piles, Kidney Complaints, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, and all diseases and dislocations, trichiasis, moths, &c., which attack and destroy the complexion.

The second great class of diseases, which the patient or his friends can always doctor, and for which infallible remedies are given, are dyspepsia, Croup, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea of adults and children, Colic, Congestion of the Lungs, Long Fever, Burns, Erysipelas, &c. Remedies for each of these are given, which the sick or their friends can prepare and successfully administer.

He next gives the proper treatment of the Hair and Teeth, so as to preserve both in health and beauty through life. He next gives a full description of the diseases of the Skin, and how to cure them. Finally, he gives recipes for preparing Hair Dye, Cologne Water, and Tooth Powder, all unsurpassed by any other preparations.

It is as little as we can do to advise our readers to obtain and read this book. It has 76 pages; price 25 cents. Send 25 cents to Dr. S. Fitch, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. Be particular to give Post-office, Town, County, and State, and the book will be sent to you by mail, free of postage.

STEAM

REFINED SOAPS.

LEATHE & GORE,

Would solicit the attention of the trade and consumers to their Standard Brands of

STEAM REFINED SOAPS,

—VIZ—

American Castile,

Chemical Olive,

Crane's Patent,

Family,

Extr.,

No. 1,

Oleum,

and Soda,

all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES, in packages suitable for the trade and family use.

Importing our chemicals direct, and using only the best materials, and as our Goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of our senior partner, who has had thirty years practical experience in the business, we therefore assure the public with confidence that we can and will furnish the

Best Goods at the Lowest Price.

Having recently enlarged and erected NEW WORKS, containing all the modern improvements, we are enabled to furnish a supply of

Soaps of the Best Qualities, adapted for domestic, Export and Domestic Consumption.

LEATHE & GORE'S

STEAM REFINED SOAPS

SOLD BY ALL THE

WHOLESALE GROCERS THROUGHOUT

THE STATE.

LEATHE & GORE,

297 Commercial St., 47 & 49 Beech St.,

PORTLAND, ME.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Whereas Abiel J. Stevens on the 17th day of January 1866, then of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, but a since, present place of residence is in the undersigned unknown, sold as real estate to me by mortgage, full of sale, one pair of red, four years-old steers, known as the Bryant steers, to secure the payment of a note of the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, and payable in six months from its date and interest, which note and mortgage bill of sale, were duly recorded in the Bethel Records, Feb. 6th, 1866. Now therefore as said note has not been paid, and the condition of said mortgage bill of sale has been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same according to the provisions of the Statutes, in such case made and provided.

JOHN S. SWAN 2d.

Bethel Aug. 12, 1866.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$25—STANDARD Tonic. No experience necessary. The President, Cashier, and Treasurer of 3 Banks induce the circular. Sent free with circular. Address the American Steel Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

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

Sale of Public Lands.

LAND OFFICE, Bangor, June 1, 1866.

IN pursuance of law as defined in Chapter 5, Section 32, Revised Statutes, Public Notice is hereby given that the following Schedule of Tracts and Parcels of Lands will be offered for sale on Saturday the first day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Land Office in Bangor, at a price per acre not less than the minimum fixed in the advertisement list.

The sale to be sealed Proposals in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing Chapter and Section, which require that ten per centum of the minimum price of the township or part, shall accompany each proposal, which sum shall constitute a part of, and be allowed in, the cash payment to be made upon the township or tract purchased.

Payments required to be not third cash, remainder in three promissory notes payable annually in one, two and three years, with satisfactory bond for payment of stampage.

The sum deposited by any other bidder, who does not become a purchaser, may be withdrawn by him at any time after the bids are declared and made.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Part of Township No. 2, R. 8, W. P.,

K. P. at the minimum of \$1,000

for the tract,

North part of No. 1, R. 6, W. B. K. P.,

10.50 acres, 40

Remainder South half 2, R. 4, do,

10.611 acres, 50

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

Sections No. 4, 5, 6, 12, 17, 23 & 24,

in Township No. 2, R. 11, W. E. L.

Lot 4, 4285 acres, 40

ELLIOTTSVILLE—Lots No. 4 & 5, R. 1