

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND

FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 17, NO. 42.

PARIS, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

OLD SERIES,

VOLUME 33, NO. 52.

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

W. M. A. PIDGIN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year in advance. Two Dollars if payment is delayed. S. M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State St., Boston and 122 Nassau St., New York; and S. R. Niles, Court St., Boston, are authorized agents. JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed.

SANDERSON & BEARCE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.

And U. S. Claim Agents,

NORWAY, ME.

VIRGIN, UPTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

At the Office formerly occupied by Virgin & King

NORWAY, VILLAGE.

One of the parties will attend the Probate Court.

Particular attention given to collections.

All claims of Soldiers and their Heirs attended to by Upton, as heretofore. Also Fire and Life Insurance in best Companies.

HARRY UPTON, W. M. VIRGIN,

Norway, Aug. 6, 1865.

GEORGE A. WILSON,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

OFFICE OPPOSITE ATLANTIC HOUSE,

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Collecting promptly attended to.

G. D. BIRBE,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

RUCKFIELD, MAINE.

Soldiers' Bounties, Back Pay and Invalid Pensions. Also, Widows', Mothers' and Minor Children's Pensions promptly obtained at reasonable rates.

KNOCH FOSTER, JR.,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

BETHEL, MAINE.

Pensions, Bounties, and Back Pay, promptly attended to and collected.

O. W. BLANCHARD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

RUMFORD POINT, ME.

Agent for procuring pensions, Arrears of Pay, and Bounties.

BOLSTER & RICHARDSON,

Counselors & Attorneys at Law,

ALSO, AGENTS FOR PROMISING

Bounties, Back Pay & Pensions,

DIXFIELD,

W. M. BOLSTER, E. B. RICHARDSON

HORATIO AUSTIN,

SHERIFF OF OXFORD COUNTY,

PARIS, ME.

All communications and requests addressed to me will receive prompt attention.

WINTHROP STEVENS,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

JOHN JACKSON,

Coroner, and Deputy Sheriff

FOR OXFORD & FRANKLIN CO'S

Dixfield, Maine.

All business will receive prompt attention.

S. H. WEBBER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

WEST PARIS, ME.

D. B. SAWYER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Successor to Dr. Root.

DR. G. P. JONES,

DENTIST,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Tooths inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcan Metal.

C. E. EVANS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Dr. E. will also pay particular attention to diseases of the Eye, and to Operative Surgery in all its forms.

H. B. HALL,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS,

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

CHAPMAN'S BLOCK,

BETHEL, ME.

Agent for all the popular French Medicines

TWITCHELL, BROS. & CHAMPLIN,

Wholesale Grocers and

PROVISION DEALERS

82 Commercial St., Thomas Block,

T. E. Twitchell,

J. Q. Twitchell,

J. P. Champlin,

PORTLAND, ME.

MISCELLANY.

The Factory Girl.

In a sweet, rural valley, nestled among the hills of Massachusetts, stands a pleasant village, with a picturesque mill pond and factory. Several summers ago this hamlet was the temporary residence of two young men, who were apparently traveling artists, as their chief occupation seemed to consist in sketching the scenery of the neighborhood, which was celebrated for its beauty. Their arrival had created some stir among the villagers, for without a bit of pretension both young men had a certain dignity of manner that made them looked up to, and many a pretty factory girl, as she tripped to her work, cast back a look over her shoulder if she met either of the handsome strangers.

Though the society of the village was unusually intelligent, and the females were remarkable for loveliness, there was one famed beyond all the rest in both mind and person, sweet Edith Mather. She was an orphan, without sister or brother, and lived with an aged aunt whom she chiefly supported by her labor in the factory. Edith was popular with every one. She was so gentle, considerate and kind, that even those who first envied, learned at last to love her. The younger of the two artists, whom we shall name Lovell, soon became interested in the gentle girl, at least, if, looks, tones, and constant seeking of her presence were any proof, he was thus interested.

One day he and his friend had clambered up some rocks on the steep hill side, from which the village was overlooked, and as they sat there the bell of the factory rang, and the green was immediately covered with the girls waiting for dinner, wending their way thither after dinner. Among them it was easy to recognize the light and graceful form of Edith Mather.

"Is she not beautiful? Where can you show me a person so sylph-like?" said Lovell, with undisguised enthusiasm.

His companion made no reply for a moment, and then abruptly remarked:

"I think it is time we had left this village."

"Why?" asked Lovell, in a tone of surprise.

"Because if we do not you will have that girl in love with you. Your admiration is evident to all her friends, and you are too honorable a man to hold out hopes you never intend to fulfill."

"Hold out hopes I never intend to fulfill?"

"Yes—for you do not think of marrying the girl, do you?"

"To be sure."

"The deuce you do," said his companion, starting to his feet in unaffected astonishment.

Lovell indulged in a hearty laugh, and then asked:

"Why not?"

"Why not?" Why, for a thousand reasons. She is only a factory girl, a lady of neither birth nor education, but a simple country lass, very good in her way, only no match for Fred. Lovell. Think of presenting her to your fashionable friends in town! No, no, it will never do. Shake off this love fit; pack up your trunk, and let us be off to-morrow."

Lovell shook his head.

"I am, perhaps, a more romantic man than you are, Harry," he said, "but I have some common sense in me, and I think I have brought it to bear upon this question. We have now been here a month, in which time I have become pretty well acquainted with Edith. I left town—we both left it—heavily sick of its frivolities; and on my part, with the firm opinion that I knew no woman in our set there whom I would be willing to make a wife. The city girls are so frivolous, so fond of parties, so eager for wealth, alliances, and really so ignorant of household affairs, that for a man of my tastes to marry one of them would be folly. I am not fond of gay life—I think it wastes too much precious time; and I want, therefore, a wife who will be domestic, and not involve me in a round of balls and other entertainments. I do not wish to be a hermit, a few friends are a great blessing, and I shall always be glad to gather around me a small circle of the right kind; but promiscuous visiting I detest. Now I have found just the partner I required in Miss Mather. She is informed, agreeable, simple in her tastes, has sound sense, and with all possess a large share of personal beauty, and, if I mistake not, the power of loving very deeply. If I marry her, and take her to the city, her intuitive tact—and she has it in a remarkable degree—will soon supply any deficiency in manner. In short, I do not know where I could make a better choice."

"How?—when she has no accomplishments."

"She can sing, with untutored grace, and as to jabbering French, I do not know how that would make her better. She would

soon learn, too, with her quick parts. Beside, I do not care to have one possessing only superficial accomplishments."

"But her family! Recollect who your grandfather was."

"And who was hers?—a worthy divine, poor, I grant, but estimable. Beside I am above the cant you talk of. I would care little whether they were of royal blood or peasant extraction. I believe with Burns, that 'worth makes the man,' and the only degradation I acknowledge is that of crime."

"Well, if you are resolved on it, I know enough of your obstinacy to say no more. But truth! Lovell, if you had a guardian and I were he, I would take you from this place to-morrow. You would thank me for it when you recovered your senses."

This conversation here ceased; and directly the two friends retraced their steps to the village.

The next morning Lovell's companion came down stairs attired for a journey.

"I am going back to town," he said, "I am tired of ruralizing. The fit for that is over, and I am afraid if I stay I shall be as foolish as you."

So the two parted, but Lovell remained behind; and in less than a week it was known everywhere in the village that he and Edith were engaged to be married.

"If you can content yourself with the precarious life of a poor artist," he said, when he told his affection, "we may be happy."

Edith answered with a look of her bright eyes so tender, confiding and eloquent, that Lovell adored her from that moment more than ever.

In a fortnight they were married, when Lovell took his bride to see his relations in the Southern city from whence he came. Edith's parting with her aunt was sorrowful, but it was made in expectation of speedily returning. Arrived at Philadelphia, the carriage drove to a handsome residence in Walnut Street. She was dazzled by the glare of the light that burst from the windows.

"This is the place," said Lovell, assisting her to alight, and almost carrying her into the superb parlor, with its Saxony carpet, rosewood furniture, costly curtains and gilded mirrors reaching from ceiling to the floor.

"Whose house is this? Have you relatives living thus?" said Edith, surprised at so much magnificence.

"It is my house, it is now yours," said her husband. "I am not a poor artist, but a rich man in worldly goods, yet richest of all in you."

Several years have passed since then, and Edith has fulfilled all that her husband had foretold of her. She has made the best of wives, and is one of the most brilliant ornaments of the circle in which she moves. Lovell's friend married a silly, fashionable woman, and no greater contrast in happiness exists than between these two former friends.

A handsome rural cottage, filled with all the appliances of luxury, has been erected in Edith's native town, and thither every summer she and her husband repair to visit their aged aunt, who has been installed mistress of this pretty retreat.

Le Petit Journal has curious stories at times. This is one:

Lately, a traveller passed in a carriage along the Avenue de Neuilly; the night was dark; all at once the horse stopped, and the traveller saw that the animal had not a scratch. At the same moment a man raised himself from the horse, uttering a cry. "Why don't you take care?" said the traveller. "Ah!" cried the man, "you would do better, instead of hallooing, to lend me your lantern." "What for?"

"I had three hundred francs in gold on my person; my pocket has been broken, and all is fallen on the street. It is a commission with which my master has entrusted me. If I do not find the money I am a ruined man."

"It is not easy to find the pieces on such a night; have you none left?"

"Yes, I have one."

"Give it to me."

The man hesitated. "Give it to me, it is as a means of recovering the others." The poor devil gave him his last coin. The traveller whistled; a magnificent Danish dog began to bark around him. "Here," said the traveller, putting the coin to the nose of the dog. "Look!" The intelligent creature began to bark at the money, and then began to run about the road. Every minute he returned leaping, and deposited in the hand of his master a napoleon. In about twenty minutes the whole sum was recovered. The poor fellow who had got his money back turned, full of thanks, towards the traveller, who had now got into his carriage. "Ah, you are my preserver," said he, "tell me at least your name."

"I have done nothing," said the traveller. "Your preserver is my dog; his name is Rabot Joie." And then, whipping his horses, he disappeared in the darkness.

What is the only jam a schoolboy will not eat? Door jam.

PUBLICATION OF TAXES. At the Publishers' Convention at Augusta the subject of publishing non-resident taxes was informally presented, but the large amount of business to be transacted, crowded the matter out until it was too late to act upon it. The present law requires (Chap. 6, Sec. 142) that the treasurer of towns shall cause an inventory of all unpaid non-resident taxes to be published in the State paper, three weeks successively, within three months after the date of the collector's return; and notice shall be given that if such taxes shall not be paid, so much of the property taxed shall be sold as shall satisfy the taxes assessed, &c.

The object of requiring such lists to be published is to notify the owners of such property that the assessment is so much, and on such a day said property will be sold, if the taxes are not paid. We therefore move to amend by striking out in that section named, the words "the State paper" and insert instead "a newspaper published in the county where such property is assessed, if any; otherwise in the State paper."

We urge the amendment because the present publication is a nullity and an injustice to the property taxed. The object of all notices is to reach the person interested, and the law might as well require that these taxes should be published in a Chicago paper as in a State paper. The circulation of this paper in the county of York is upwards of one thousand, while if the State paper circulates one-twentieth of that in the county, it does well. What chance then does a person have in any town in York of seeing that his property is to be sold in an adjoining town, by publishing the same in a foreign publication. If it is remarked that such notices are to non-residents alone, we answer that the same proportion in circulation to such non-residents holds good. Where will a man look for public information relating to his property in Augusta, except in the Augusta papers, in Portland except in the Portland papers, in Bangor except in the Bangor papers? To illustrate from our own experience:

In 1857 we owned a house in Nashua, N. H., and resided in this State. We left the taxes, per agreement, with the tenant to pay. He neglected to do so, and the first we knew the house was sold, and we were obliged to pay a surplus of twenty-five dollars above the taxes to redeem it, because the notice of such a sale was not advertised in our Nashua paper.

Such a forced notice in a foreign publication causes expense to the town authorities without benefiting them. Their aim is to collect the taxes, not to sell the property, and by such a notice the object of the law is to warn all persons whose taxes are not paid that they have limited the time when such taxes may be liquidated.

We invite the attention of our senators and representatives to this subject of amending the existing law as aforesaid, and the press of this State that they may make such remarks upon it as it demands.

[Baldedford Journal.]

"It was a sharp and pat reply," writes a correspondent, "that we heard of a nice little lady giving to another, who rather prides herself on her family name and aristocratic style of doing things. The first, whom we will call Miss L., was noted as an excellent housekeeper, and her success was attributed somewhat to the possession of two Irish servant girls, which fact, possible, exciting the envy of her more aristocratic rival, whom we will designate Mrs. A., the latter contrived to see the said servants, who were not proof against an offer of half-a-dollar a week more wages, and with the thoughtlessness of their class at once consented to leave their place without consultation with their first employer."

On being notified by her servants, however, Miss L., at once consented to an equal increase of wages rather than a rival should in this manner interfere in her household matters; the servants, in great tribulation about the strange lady, solicited their mistress to tell her that they had concluded to make no change, which was consented to.

Arrived at the mansion of the A.'s, the young housekeeper's card was sent up to Mrs. A., while the caller remained standing in the vestibule.

Mrs. A. soon rustled down the staircase in stately style, and glancing from the card held between her thumb and finger, and surveying its owner in a supercilious style, opened her batteries in a way designed to utterly demolish her gentle and lady-like visitor.

Miss L.? I know no one of that name. I do not find your name on my visiting list. I think I never called upon you, Miss L."

You are correct, madam, your calls are made upon my servants. I simply desire to state to you they will remain in my employ, and that I cannot permit of your visiting them in future. Good morning!"

And the little lady retired, leaving her adversary completely "demoralized."

[Com. Bulletin.]

From The Right Way. Letter from a Georgian.

"TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

The rebels keep up a continual noise and vexation about taxation by Congress "without representation." Let me see how they deal with this matter themselves.

Georgia, by the census of 1860, had a white population of 591,550, which is now, perhaps, increased by rebels who have left Tennessee to escape the disfranchising law there. The number of voters may be about 125,000, besides 80,000 negroes out of a population of 465,698 who should have the franchise.

At the last session of the State legislature, a law was passed making these 80,000 negroes liable to a poll-tax of \$2, besides a property tax of \$150,000. Do these colored people have a vote or voice in the choice of the representatives who enact their laws? If they sent up their own Representatives, would President Johnson's "policy" admit them to the legislative halls? Is not this, then, "taxation without representation?"

Mississippi, with a population of 553,899 whites and 437,404 negroes, would, according to the present basis of representation, send to Congress five Representatives, chosen by 70,000 voters from the 553,899 whites. The minority here govern the majority. Is this Democratic? It is Republican? In Ohio, Pennsylvania, or any other Northern State, a population of more than 571,500 is absolutely required to send 5 Representatives to Congress. Is there equality here?

In Florida the whites number 77,747 and the blacks 62,677 and it is only by counting the latter that Florida reaches the standard for a single Representative.

Do the negroes enjoy any of the benefits of this credit, given to the States on their account, even in State affairs? Not at all. Yet the rebels continually cry out that "taxation without representation" is unconstitutional, oppressive, and not to be submitted to.

The "Golden Rule" is: Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you. The negro forfeited no rights in the Rebellion; the rebel forfeited all. Shall the negro have no rights in the restored government of his State, and the rebel have all?

THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS. An Annapolis dispatch to the Boston Advertiser runs up Monday's evidence against the Police Commission as follows:

The governor continued his investigation relative to the Baltimore police commissioners to-day. About twenty witnesses were examined, but nothing of special importance was elicited. The evidence was of the same general character as that submitted on Friday and Saturday. The prosecution has closed its branch of the case, unless rebutting testimony is introduced. The points they have made, or are attempting to make, are as follows: That most of the judges neglected to use boxes for rejected ballots; that all the judges followed the opinion of the attorney-general of the State and refused to receive votes of men not registered in 1865; that half a dozen of the two hundred and forty judges and perhaps twenty of the seven hundred special policemen were not men of good moral character, and that radicals have been appointed on the police force. Is it difficult to see how official misconduct can be made out of this, especially as it is notorious that the elections for the past two years have been more orderly than ever before.

The commissioners will begin presenting their evidence to-morrow, and expect to occupy the best part of two days. Commissioner Hedges will be probably will go on the stand. The governor expresses the purpose to examine him closely. The case will probably be finished on Wednesday evening but it is not known whether the governor will give his decision then or on Thursday evening. There seems to be no doubt that he will order the removal of the commissioners. It is believed that there will be no trouble in Baltimore unless the governor forces a strict issue.

M. Leinellrock, an ingenious Austrian, has succeeded in inclosing electricity in small glass capsules; and these he deposits in steel bullets, which explode on the slightest shock. Shot from a rifle one of these bullets kills an ox as instantly as lightning. The slightest wound is inevitably fatal. Hospitals and ambulances, in armies exposed to those furnished with these terrible missiles, will be of little use. [Exchange.]

The number of sheep in Michigan has more than doubled in the last decade—the quantity of wool sheared has advanced in a much larger ratio, and has also materially improved in quality. The average amount sheared in Michigan (excluding very small fractions) is as follows: In 1849, 2 pounds 11 ounces per sheep; in 1853, 2 pounds 12 ounces; in 1855, 3 pounds 8 ounces.

BREVITIES.

What's the latest and sweetest thing in bonnets? The ladies' faces to be sure.

Zprug lhdjfs brf shjd tp ljkr cpld xfbthfr bchvst jf brijfs chps tp tjkr ljfs.

The Democrats of New York City talk of sending John Morrissey to Congress to play Faro to Andy Johnson's Moses.

The Boston Transcript says: "The sexton of one of our oldest societies has accepted a unanimous call from another church with an increase of salary."

Blood will tell! A candidate for Congress in Boston spells Ohio, "O'Hio."

See the indictment against William Post.

Hearing a physician remark that a small blow would break the nose, a rustic exclaimed, "Well, I dunno about that. I've blowed my nose a great many times, and I've never broke it yet."

The popular colors among the school-mistresses in attendance at the State Teachers' Convention seem to be black and blue. Very appropriate, says a juvenile sufferer, rubbing his person. [Com. Bulletin.]

Honest Ben Freeman, the colored messenger of the Land Office at Washington, was asked what were his politics. "I'm an administration man, and have been for thirty years," answered Ben, with innocent sarcasm.

Phillips Academy, at Andover, has just received a gift of \$25,000 from Mr. George Peabody.

The Kennebec Journal says the Military Asylum at Togus will probably be put in operation early in November.

A MOSAIC. A colored poet draws the following comparison between Moses of the past and him of the present:

When Moses broke de c'mandments,
He broke 'em just at home;
But Moses Johnson broke 'em
All in our flesh and bone,
Will many a blood-drunken rascal,
And many a blither gander,

When Moses led de serpas,
He leaded on every hand;
But you've put up de Copperheads
An' dey've pinched all de land,
An' raised de Southern rattle-snake
To sting de colored man.

Mrs. Eastman of Salisbury, N. H., now in the 106th year of her age, rode out last Wednesday—aiding herself in getting into and leaving the carriage. Her mind is clear and her bodily vigor remarkable.

About nineteen thousand eight hundred boxes of eggs, of one hundred dozen each, go from Maine to Boston during the year, besides the large quantities received from Canada.

A Southern paper tells of a visit to a cave near Augusta, Georgia. While the party were within investigating the gloomy interior, there was noticed an old colored man standing outside, and he was asked, "Say, Uncle, why don't you go in?" "Ah, my master," says he, "ah Lord, I see trouble enough on top of the earth, don't go in dat hole a searching arter misery."

To fatten geese, the Irish Farmers' Gazette says, put up three or four into a darkened room, and give each bird one pound of oats daily, thrown on a pan of water. In fourteen days they will be found almost too fat. Never shut up less than two to gether, as they pine if left alone.

Post Office clerks occasionally get off a funny thing. A clerk of our acquaintance heard a tap at the window of the ladies' department, when who should find there but a man by the name of Drake, to whom he said: "Mr. Drake, will you please go to the other side? This department is for ducks."

Theodore Tilton is not a desirable opponent in an argument. At the Philadelphia Convention, a rebel delegate asked him, "Would you marry a black woman?" "No," replied Mr. Tilton, "I would not choose to; but, 'looking the questioner significantly in the eye, 'If I were the father of a black woman's children, I should feel myself a great coward if I did not marry her.'"

HOMES FOR THE POOR. The Tribune says that Mr. A. T. Stewart has decided not to erect the houses for the poor of New York on the lands offered by a wealthy citizen for that purpose. He will accept aid from no source whatever, but will himself carry out the project at an expense approximating nearer \$5,000,000 than \$1,000,000. A well known and expert architect has been consulted, and the noble work of providing homes for the industrious poor is to be commenced at an early day and prosecuted with energy.

A cow exhibited at a recent Illinois agricultural fair gave, during three weeks in the month of June last, a yield of milk averaging twenty-nine quarts daily, and from the cream thirteen pounds of butter were made weekly, distancing all competitors in the milk and butter trade; she took the highest premium.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

In obedience to that usage having its origin in a profound sense of obligation and gratitude to the All-Wise Disposer of human events, and hallowed by the most cherished associations, I do, by the advice of the Executive Council, appoint **THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT**, to be observed by the citizens of this State as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise to him for the blessings we have enjoyed during the year that is now hastening to its close.

The continuance of peace in our country while other nations have been afflicted with war; the exemption of our State from that fearful pestilence which has desolated other lands; the bountiful harvests which have furnished the labor of the husbandman, furnishing ample supplies of food for our people, banishing even the apprehension of famine, the cries of which are heard coming up from remote portions of the earth; the great prosperity attending all the varied pursuits of life; the rapid recovery of our country from the wounds of a frightful civil war; the continuance of the blessings of education and the freedom of religious worship; and the manifest purpose of the people of this country under sore disappointment that manhood of every complexion and clime shall be recognized within its domain, and impartial justice assured to all, are pregnant causes for thanks and praise.

I therefore invite the citizens of this State to unite according to the custom of our fathers, with prayer and anthem to commemorate the return of this festive day, remembering from their abundance the poor and distressed in our midst, to invoke the continuance of Divine Favor and the pardon of our transgressions through the grace of our Lord and Savior.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

SAMUEL CONY.

By the Governor:
EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of State.

Johnson on Pardons.

While there are a good many people all over the country not much inclined to speak well of the President's official acts, there are two classes in the community with whom he must be exceedingly popular—we mean the incorrigible rebels and State's Prison convicts. He seems to be the special friend of these two classes. While he hates negroes and radicals, he loves rascals with an intensity beyond description. And his love for black hearted villains does not end in mere professions of friendship, for he proves by his acts that his professions are sincere. Do we want evidence of this? Look at the thousands who were engaged in the rebellion, many of them its ring-leaders, who "fired the southern heart," and kindled the flames of the rebellion, many whose hands are still dripping with the blood of our murdered sons, butchered in cool blood and starved to death in the prison hells of the rebels, with pardons in their pockets from Andrew Johnson. And what have these rebels done to merit this favor at the hands of the Executive? Have they repented of their sins, and done works meet for repentance? Neither. Have they become loyal to the government, and are they laboring to support and sustain it? Neither, for it is the boast of nine-tenths of them that the rebellion was right, that it is not yet ended, and that they only are waiting for an opportunity to engage in another war against the government. Then upon what ground has the President based his action, in his almost unlimited exercise of executive clemency? "Support 'my policy' and I will, with a single stroke of my pen, wash out all your iniquities," that is virtually the language of the President to these depraved specimens of humanity. In this way, without trial or the forms of law, Andrew Johnson steps in between an outraged country and the atrocious villains, who for thirty years have done their best to destroy it, prevent the ends of justice, and confer upon these candidates for the gallows and State's Prison the rights of citizenship.

But Andrew Johnson is not content with this. Has any man perjured letters from the United States mail and the post office, and been convicted and sentenced according to law? The President binds him up and outrages the law and the people by granting a pardon. Has any man been convicted of cheating, robbing and swindling the government out of its tens and hundreds thousands? All he has to do, to get his liberty, is to support "my policy," and he is pardoned. Has any substitute-breaker or bounty-jumper, whose business during the war was to rob the poor soldier, cheat towns, and swindle the government, been found guilty by due process of law, he has only to apply to the White House apostate, and he is pardoned. Thus does Andrew Johnson show his "fellow feeling" with violators of law. For a loyal man, a good citizen, he has no respect, no regard. He only speaks of them to slander and abuse them. For perjured rebels, condemned felons in general, he has the kindest regard. Many want facts to sustain these allegations, we have them at hand and pledge ourselves to proclaim them.

The Portland papers note a murderous assault, on Monday, made on two brothers named Blake, of Cape Elizabeth. They were in a rum shop, and one George Ham wanted to trade watches, which they declined. Words passed between them, when Ham stepped back and shot both through the body. He is in jail, and the brothers are reported comfortable, though one was thought to be fatally wounded.

The Baltimore Fizzle.

In the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioner, Gov. Swann went through the force of an examination, and at its close delivered an opinion covering thirty pages of manuscript, claiming that they had been guilty of misconduct, and ended by declaring them removed. He appointed successors. The new men demanded the police property and station houses, and sought to enforce the demand. The old Commissioners arrested them, and brought them before the court, who bound them over for trial in \$5000, and to keep the peace in the further sum of \$20,000 each. The sheriff, it appeared, was swearing in 1500 deputies, to aid the rebel commissioners, which the Judge declared to be an unlawful proceeding, and put him under \$25,000 bonds, and sent the three to jail. A writ of habeas corpus was issued from another court, but was not served on the warden till Monday morning, and it was discovered that three days were allowed in which to make a return, which will carry it by election day, and blocks the game of the Swann and Johnson clique. Gen. Grant was there, and proposed as a plan of compromise, that the old commissioners appoint a copperhead in each precinct; that all votes in the old registry be put in one box; and all registered ones go into another; and the result be certified to the Legislature and to Congress. This was not accepted, and the Swann party backed square out of the struggle.

The secret of the matter is in the fact that the rebel vote of Baltimore would hold the balance of power in the Legislature. Swann wants to be U. S. Senator, and his friends are already congratulating him on his prospects.

The police seized 150 boxes of arms in the auction rooms, where men were being armed. It is the same house that distributed arms in 1861 to attack the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment. The leader in that mob also figured in this, and was arrested and locked up.

The Meteoric Shower.

The passage of light bodies, called usually shooting stars, through the air is familiar to everyone. Particular attention has of late been called to these shooting stars, or meteors, from the fact that at certain seasons of the year, and at recurring periods of years, they appear in large numbers, so large, in fact, as to be looked for with interest by scientific men, and designated "meteoric showers." The first recorded instance of this phenomenon was observed by the Chinese, just two thousand years ago; and from that time to A. D. 333, 16 falls of aroclites are recorded. Admiral Krenemann describes a fire ball that shone for an hour after the body had disappeared. In England, in 1818, one was seen, about 2 P. M., coming down vertically, and shining with a light equal to that of the sun. The displays of meteors at night are very common. In London, in 1719, one was observed so brilliant that the moon and stars could hardly be observed. In 1819, one was seen from Danvers, Mass., estimated to be half a mile in diameter, and the same was observed at Baltimore. Their appearance in showers is first recorded in Oct., 902; Oct. 19, 1292; and Oct. 21, 1366, O. S. Each time the stars were said to have been in motion all night, and falling like locusts, and in numbers that no one could count. In modern times, this occurrence was observed in Southern Germany, in Nov. 1787, and Nov. 12 and 13, 1799. In 1831 and 1832, this phenomenon reappeared in a measure; but the year 1833 is remarkable for the most brilliant display on record. Others, the astronomer calculates the real period to be 34 years, and that it will again appear in 1867. In this display, together with the small shooting stars, which fell like snow flakes and produced phosphorescent lines along their course, there were intermingled large fire-balls, which darted forth at intervals, describing in a few seconds an arc of 30° to 40°. It is noticed that during these displays the aurora borealis assumes a greater brilliancy. Prof. Olmstead thinks the meteors probably emanate from a nebulous body, which revolves around the sun in an elliptical orbit, the aphelion of which meets the orbit of the earth at the times of the annual exhibition. The papers have called attention to this display, as occurring the 12th and 13th of the present month, but this will probably be much less brilliant than that of next year.

Since the above was in type we have noticed that American astronomers fix the period at one-third of a century, and that this period will be 34 years.

Installation at Norway.

Rev. T. T. Merry, of Gorham, N. H., was installed as Pastor of the United Cong. churches of Norway, at Norway Village, Thursday, Nov. 1st, afternoon. Introductory Services, and Prayer by Rev. F. B. Knowlton, of So. Paris; Sermon by Rev. Stephen Thurston, D. D., of Searsport; Installing Prayer by Rev. George F. Tewksbury, of Oxford; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. J. B. Wheelwright, of Bethel Church Fellowship by Rev. Joseph Kye, of North Waterford; Address to the People by Rev. P. B. Wilcox, of Otisfield; Concluding Prayer by Rev. D. Garland, of Bethel, Benediction by the Pastor.

The sermon of Dr. Thurston, founded on Math. 9:37, was both timely and forcible, as touching the kind of laborers needed for the times, and how they were to be obtained.

The Executive Council commenced its session, at Augusta, on Wednesday.

The Tuesday's Elections.

MASSACHUSETTS. Gov. Bullock is re-elected by a majority of about 65,000. All the Republican Congressmen, as well as minor officers, are chosen.

NEW YORK. Gov. Fenton's majority will be not far from 10,000. We lose 3 Congressmen in the island districts, and gain 2, making no change, probably, in the delegation. The Republican gains in the country are very large.

IN NEW JERSEY, the Republicans have made gains, and have a majority of the Legislature. We have 2 Congressmen, to 1 Democrat, and 2 in doubt. At present the delegation stands 2 Republicans to 3 opposition.

ILLINOIS. 90 counties give Logan 12,000 majority. The returns indicate that we have the State by 40,000, with no change in the Congressional delegation.

WISCONSIN. There are large Republican gains. The Republicans have the Legislature, and 5 to 1 of the Congressmen, same as at present.

IN MINNESOTA the entire Republican ticket is chosen, as well as the two members of Congress. Majority about 7000.

IN MISSOURI the radicals make a good run. We gain one member in this State, so far.

KANSAS goes Republican, and elects a Union Congressman. The Legislature has two Senators to choose.

MARYLAND. In this State, the rebels, finding themselves defeated in their plans to turn out the Police Commissioners, carried their point by bold swearing. Men who openly sympathized with the South, and others who had served in the rebel army, swore they had always been loyal, and had never a feeling for the South. By this means, we lose two Congressmen, and the Legislature, as well as an U. S. Senator. The State is reconstructed.

Little New Jersey makes up the loss in Maryland, handsomely. We gain two members, and carry the State by a good majority.

Mr. Johnson has submitted this matter to the people, and finds himself about 40 members short of carrying his point. He may as well consider himself laid upon the shelf.

The Emery Mine at Bath.

The correspondent of the Lewiston Journal has lately visited this mine, and gives the following account of its operations:

"The company is organized with a capital stock of \$200,000 of which \$105,000 is already taken, largely in Bath and Boston. J. H. Sleeper is General Business Agent. The management is in the hands of Brennan, Dow & Co., of Boston. The article is now being distributed generally in the market and the manufacture systemized. The profit in the manufacture is large. The average daily manufacture is two tons per day—\$400 daily earnings. The blasting and crushing are, however, expensive processes. The expense thus far incurred in machinery, developments, &c., is about \$80,000. Two hundred and fifty tons of ore have already been blasted, ahead of the crushing machinery, and hauled half a mile to the river, ready for shipment. Fifteen or twenty men are constantly employed, half of the factory and half at the mines. The expense for new castings will be \$1500 annually—immense castings being worn down with astonishing rapidity in the crushing or comminuting process. The machinery in all its parts will necessarily be renewed very frequently."

"After passing through the crusher the emery is rolled. Elevators then take it through bolts, when it is submitted to blasts of enormous power and cleaned of impurities. The blast carries quartz into the attic—quartz being of but one half the specific gravity of emery."

"Fifteen grades of fineness of emery are made at the establishment—from the size of buckshot to the fineness of finest flour—which latter grade passes through a sieve containing the almost incredible number of 24,000 meshes to the inch square."

We have a communication, signed by two men, who do not, and never have to our knowledge, taken this paper, advising us of a matter that is expected to be published in our paper. We have already printed all the facts relative to this case, that we deemed of public interest, that have been communicated to us. If the persons interested have anything further, they have not informed us to this effect. But we cannot see what interest persons who do not read our paper can have in what we publish; nor with what propriety they advise us what we shall print.

The Press of Thursday morning says from some unexplained cause its dispatches are very meagre, and it has little additional election news. The gain of two members in New Jersey is confirmed. Delaware carried democratic by 1000 majority. The Republican gains in Michigan are great. We have all the members of Congress. We learn through Mr. Pierce, the operator at South Paris, that the Republican majority in New York proves to be about 10,000.

Mr. Perkins received letters on Wednesday, from the physician attending upon his brother, Joel Perkins, Jr., which represented him to be in a very low condition. The distinctive cholera symptoms have passed, but the disease has seriously affected the system.

REVEREND. The city of Lowell on Tuesday rejected the proposition to introduce water, by a vote of 1169 yeas to 1826 nays.

Oxford County Base Ball.

The match game of Base Ball between Bethel and Paris, announced last week, on challenge of the former, and to settle the championship between these two victors, came off Saturday P. M., Nov. 3d, on the Fair Grounds. After considerable delay in arriving on the ground, play was called at two o'clock, and the Paris boys were sent to the bat by their opponents. At five o'clock the close of the eighth inning was reached, when it was conceded to be too late for further play, and the Umpire decided the game upon the innings scored. Score was as follows:

PARIS CLUB.		BETHEL CLUB.	
Players.	Out. R.	Players.	Out. R.
Crocker, catcher.	2	Yon, catch.	4
McWain, pitcher.	5	M. Hastings, pitcher.	1
Paris, short stop.	1	Twitchell, s. s.	2
Hersey, 1st base.	7	Crocker, 1st base.	2
Hastings, 2d base.	2	C. Kimball, 2d base.	2
Brown, 3d base.	8	Chapman, 3d base.	2
Dunn, left field.	2	W. Hastings, C.	4
Yon, center field.	3	Keith, center field.	2
Allen, right field.	2	P. Kimball, r. f.	2
INNINGS.		TOWNS.	
1	2	1	2
2	3	2	3
3	4	3	4
4	5	4	5
5	6	5	6
6	7	6	7
7	8	7	8
8	9	8	9
9	10	9	10

Umpire, Mr. A. E. Hersey, of the Bethel Club. Passed Ball: Train 12, Crocker 3. Young, center field, 1; W. Hastings 1. Fly catches made: Paris Club—Crocker 4, Paris 1, Dunn 1, Brown 1, Bethel Club—Train 3, Clough 1. Put out on Fly Balls: Paris Club—Hersey 1, Dunn 1, Yon 1, Allen 1, Bethel Club—Train 1, M. Hastings 1, Twitchell 1, C. Kimball 1.

The Bethels are a fine looking set, and made rather a formidable appearance, but the Paris boys made up in agility and skill where they lost in size and age. The uniform of the Bethel was red shirts and white caps; that of Paris white shirts and red caps. The playing was all smart and manly, and though the batting was good on both sides, the fielding was so prompt that no home runs were made, and rarely more than two bases. The only change of position in the Paris Club was an exchange between their second base and center field. In the Bethel Club, Twitchell and Keith each served as pitcher, while Hastings was ubiquitous, as short field, long field, or baseman, as the situation required. This last player was equally distinguished whether on the "in" or the "out," and had his club possessed more like him and Clough, the result might have been different. We would not disparage others, but none else seem to excel. Among the Paris boys it is difficult to discriminate, where all did so well. The pitching and catching were excellent, and the facility with which McWain and Paris stepped swiftly struck balls, and the cool certainty with which they were received in turn by Hersey, on the first base, were quite charming. The score speaks for Brown, Dunn, and others, while there were some good points made which needed to be seen to be appreciated, as they were at the time by the small but enthusiastic company of devotees in attendance. The severity of cold was unfavorable, and the game is, no doubt, "the last of the season." H.

PARIS HILL ACADEMY. The Fall Term of this school will close next week. On Tuesday evening the students give a public exhibition, the exercises to consist of the Reading of Essays, and Prize Declarations, original and selected. The public are respectfully invited to be present. The catalogue of this school, just issued, shows an attendance during the Fall Term of 81 students. There were 44 present at the spring session. The course of study is all that can be desired for the practical duties of life, while especial attention has been given to the class fitting for college. In this department the Principal, Mr. Irish, excels, and he has few superiors as a teacher or disciplinarian. The last year has shown a marked improvement in the character of the school; demonstrating his ability to place it upon an established basis.

THE NEW HALL AT NORWAY. In our Norway items last week, allusion was made to the public hall now in course of completion in the basement of the Universalist church at Norway Village. The impression was given that it was designed especially for the use of the Society, which is not the fact. The hall is to be 12 feet high in the clear, and 43 feet square, aside from the platform, which occupies a space of 15 feet in width across the rear, making a spacious room. It will be handsomely finished, the walls in fresco, and will be furnished with settee chairs sufficient to accommodate an audience of six hundred persons. It will be occupied for all purposes for which a public hall may be required.

We learn that the grist mill at North Paris, owned by E. W. Murdoch, has lately been rebuilt, and put in excellent order. The work was done by Messrs. Willis and Dunham. The water-wheels, designed by Mr. John Willis, set on a new and novel principle, worthy the attention of mill owners.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Farm for sale, by Geo. D. Blake. The sale will take place on the 15th of November, and not as erroneously printed last week.

The Baptist Society has made an engagement with Rev. Dr. Wilson, to supply their pulpit temporarily. He will be with them next Sabbath. The officers have in view two clergymen, one of whom they think they will be able to secure, so that the prospect is the society will not be long without a pastor.

APPLICATION OF MAXIMILIAN. Official news has been received of the application of Maximilian. He resigned his position to one of his officers. The U. S. Consul says 2,500,000 hard silver dollars arrived at Vera Cruz, from the city of Mexico, at about the same time he left. He has returned to France.

MANON'S BLOCK. The new block at South Paris, belonging to Paris Lodge, is approaching completion. It is a handsome building, and bids fair to be a paying investment for the Lodge. The first floor is divided lengthwise, making two spacious stores. One of these will be occupied by Miss L. J. Brock & Co., who will also have convenient work-rooms in the rear, and they have secured rooms up stairs. The remaining room has not been rented as yet. On the second floor, G. A. Wilson, Esq., will have a neat law office; and another front room will be occupied by Mr. Morse for a barber's shop. The third floor affords space for a large hall, with ante-rooms, which will be tastefully fitted up for the use of the fraternity.

A young woman named Sarah Ross, belonging in Woodstock, and visiting at Boothbay, drowned herself in a pond at the latter place one day this week. She had been employed at Lewiston, where she was robbed of all her savings, recently, by the application of chloroform, and it is supposed that her mind was thereby disordered. [Waterville Mail.]

The Miss Russ, above alluded to, was the daughter of James Russ, Esq. She was at Boothbay, on a visit with her mother. Some young ladies, in company with her, stopped to get some gum from a spruce tree on the river bank, when they observed her suddenly loosen her hoop skirt, and run into the water. It was the work of a moment, and they could not rescue her. It is a sad blow to the parents, who had a son killed during the war.

DEATH OF REV. SYLVANUS COBB, D. D. We regret to learn of the death of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, which occurred at his residence in East Boston yesterday. He had been out of health for some time, but until within a few weeks was gradually recovering, when a relapse took place, and he passed away at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. Cobb was born in Turner, Maine. He studied for the ministry with Rev. Sebastian Streeter. He became pastor of the Universalist Society at Malden, thirty-eight years ago, remaining in that office ten years. In 1838 he started the Christian Freeman, and served as editor thirty years. His literary labors comprise, besides numerous pamphlets, "The Compend of Divinity," "Discussions" with Hudson and Adams, and a "Commentary on the Testament," a large octavo. He was for many years a leader in the Temperance cause, and was identified with the anti-slavery movement, and has long been considered as one of the ablest theologians of the Universalist faith. As a citizen he was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was 68 years of age. [Boston Journal.]

There was a destructive fire at Lock's Mills Friday morning, about 2 o'clock, destroying the house, store, stable and granary of Jeremiah Bartlett, Esq. The fire was discovered by a woman opposite, who was watching a sick man. She gave the alarm just in season for the occupants of the house to save themselves. About one third of the goods were saved from the store. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Bartlett had recently moved his family to this city, with a part of his furniture. That remaining was burnt. His two sons had charge of the store. Whole amount lost from \$10,000 to \$12,000. Insured by New York offices for about two thirds of its value. [Argus.]

The engine house of the P. & O. C. R. R. at Buckfield Village, was burned last Friday. It took from an engine that was being burned out. All three of their locomotives were in the house, but were saved. As the road is extended, the headquarters of the Company will go up the line, so that the building will probably only be re-built in a temporary form.

A patent has been issued to Alexander Appleby, of Brownfield, for an improved method of tanning; also to John Starkey, of Portland, assignor to Byron D. Verrill, for improvement in curtain cycle.

The Journal says that during the four months ending September 30, the amount of Internal Revenue Tax assessed in Oxford County amounted to \$104,000. In the whole District, \$1,369,516.30.

The Press says a little child in Portland swallowed a large dose of morphine recently, and had a narrow escape from death. It was saved by the assiduous efforts of the family physician, Dr. Thayer.

The Argus is misinformed in its statement of the grades on the A. & S. L. railroad. That is probably the steepest, but there are one or two higher.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION. The semi-annual examination of the Dixfield Village High School will take place on Friday, the 16th day of November. There will be a literary entertainment in the evening, consisting of short speeches from the students and others, dialogues, declamations, and instrumental and vocal music. Friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

The Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company is a new thing, and presents advantages to the owners of valuable stock, that they will be likely to consider. See advertisement.

The Farmer notices a successful case of excision of the knee joint, performed by Dr. Tewksbury, of Portland, on a Mr. Sweet, of Falmouth. The limb is now perfectly sound.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The new institution known as "The National Temperance Society and Publication House," which was organized nine months ago at Saratoga Springs, and established in New York City, has met with rare success. It has secured the co-operation of two important older organizations—that of the Father Matthew men, and the Young Men's Christian Association; and its auxiliary societies number sixty. Of these are state societies; and there are fifty county and city organizations. The object of the society is, as it is announced, to educate the public conscience in the principles of total abstinence, on the Scriptural doctrine of duty and Christian charity; to enlist the churches, ministers, philanthropists and patriots in this great reformation; to establish an earnest and efficient organization based upon a moral and religious foundation; to enforce existing laws, and educate public opinion up to the enactment of more efficient and protective legislation. Believing, also, that the young are the hope of the church and the world, this new society proposes through the Sunday schools and other institutes for the young to educate the rising generations into habits of sobriety, and organize the youth of the land into societies until every home becomes a citadel of temperance. [Journal.]

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OREGON. The Oregon correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin gives the following account of the new Senator from that State, Mr. Corbett:

"The new Senator was born in Massachusetts, but removed at an early age to Washington county, New York. He was bred a merchant in New York city. At an early year he came to this coast to seek his fortune, and in February, 1831, he settled in Portland and commenced as a merchant. He still maintains a wholesale house here, and has steadily prospered from that day to this. Last spring he took the mail contract between Lincoln, California, and Portland, Oregon, and is now carrying on that great enterprise more successfully than it was ever done. He is still on the younger side of forty—probably thirty-eight years of age. His religious associations are with the Presbyterians. He is an active, industrious man, of good habits and pure life, benevolent, and of excellent repute among his neighbors. He has the good wishes and sympathy of all who know him, and whatever good fortune may befall him, few will be found to envy him or carp at it."

The new Senator is an original Republican, and although never in office or politics as a pursuit, yet he has always been active in the councils of the party and liberal with his time and means to advance its prospects and purposes."

SILVERING. [We would call attention to this new and valuable article, for the benefit of our readers, as we have tested it and find it to be all the more valuable claims for it. It really works wonders with all articles of brass, copper, bronze, &c., giving them instantly a coating of pure bright silver which can be made permanent by an occasional application. It is also the best cleanser of silver and silver plated ware we have ever seen, giving the beautiful luster found on new ware. It is a great saver of time and labor, and we think offer one trial to housekeepers will be without it. We know by experience, and have the testimony of scientific men and prominent chemists, among them, Prof. Thorber and Meyer, and Orange Judd, Ed. Agriculturist, that it contains no ingredients injurious to metals or the hands.]

In the case of Capt. William Grant, of Rockland, charged with burning the ship Young Mechanic, while under his command, on her voyage from Boston to Hong Kong, and which has been on trial for several days in the U. S. Circuit Court, at Boston, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Capt. Grant was first arraigned for the offense on July 3d, and since that time has been at large on \$30,000 bail. The vessel was burned off the coast of South America, April 3d, and was insured, with her cargo, for \$114,000.

Denmark and Austria are unfortunate. The late foreign reports look as though Prussia and Sweden would appropriate all that remains of her territory, blotting out the State. Austria is threatened by Russian intrigue, and fearful of the loss of more provinces.

A. C. Denison & Co. have nearly completed a new paper mill at Mechanic Falls. Main building 100x22, L 60x36, which will start up in January. This new mill now turns out five tons of paper per day, worth, probably, \$2500. The Star and Diamond Mills manufacture book paper and paper hangings, and the Eagle, news paper. Their new stone dam, to be completed next season, will cost \$19,000. [Argus.]

The Journal says the wife Carpenter Jones, of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, was burned to death Friday evening, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The increasing number of accidents from the careless use of kerosene, or the illuminations sold, should admonish people to use this illuminant with great care.

The Kennebec Journal says Messrs. Treat & Co., of Frankfort, lost \$60,000 by the wreck of the brig, Alpine, Capt. Killman, on one of the Florida Reefs, during the late gale.

It is only four months since the STREAM REFINED SHAVES were formally introduced to the market, and in that time their sale has risen to an immense aggregate, solely because they are proved to be the best. We ourselves employ no other.

Paris, July 31, 1866.