

The Oxford Democrat

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MISCELLANY.

THE CRISIS OF A LIFE.

Theodora Nelson stood in the center of her room. She was doing nothing; it seemed to her she was thinking of nothing. But a kind of soundless voice within her kept repeating over and over again the last words Mr. Granger had said to her:

"It is an offer, Miss Nelson, which you would do well to give some thought to."

By-and-by she began to think of the time at which she had first entered that house. Homeless, friendless, almost helpless, she had applied to Mr. Granger for a situation as governess to his little daughter, just left motherless. She had no faith that she would obtain the situation, for she brought with her no intercession from others, she had no introduction; she possessed nothing but her capability and earnestness.

She had been shown into the library just at dusk. Through the glimmer of picture frames and the shine of polished walnut she made out that the room was unoccupied and sat down to wait. The faint firelight showed how rich the place was, and it was very quiet. There was a study-chair drawn upon the hearth rug, a book open in the reading-rack, a profusion of papers on a table near by, and a watch ticking among them. The comfortable ticking of the watch sounded with the wailing wind beyond the window drapery's warm folds. She listened to both in a sort of stupor caused by the weariness of breathing the rough weather.

Suddenly, without a sound, the door swung open softly, and a gentleman entered, went across the soft carpet and turned up the gas. Then he turned to her, saying courteously:

"Do you wish to see me?"

"Mr. Granger?"

"Yes."

She was impressed as never before with the utter gentleness of a gentleman. She made known her errand, and waited patiently under his kind but comprehensive eyes.

Looking at Theodora Nelson, Mr. Granger thought that there was one woman at least, who had not thought of his being rich, eligible.—It was a relieving thought after the experiences he had known during the past month. He said,—"I think we will try each other, Miss Nelson."

The words were a shock of pleasure to Theodora, she was so tired, the place was so restful, and she was not sure where she should lay her head that night. It was comfort and peace opening before her, a place where she could drop her burden of care, and be kindly enfolded in an atmosphere of peace. She did not know that Mr. Granger saw her eyes full of tears as they parted.

How much had happened that night! Episode after episode swept across her mental vision. The first beautifully served meal which she ate in the pretty breakfast room, the first glimpse of Dora Granger's fair little face, the dainty chamber assigned her, in which she could not at first sleep for comfort. Many a night she had lain watching the play of the red firelight upon the ceiling, unwilling to go to sleep because no dream could be so happy as the waking reverie. She never lost her pleasure in these things, familiar as taste and luxury became to her daily life.

She thought of the first Christmas that she had lived there, and of the grateful pleasure which swelled her heart when Mr. Granger put into her hand a little tiny Florence time watch; while the next instant little Dora sprang forward with a beautifully cut cameo—her gift. Why, she had never had a Christmas present before in all her life! She thought of a night when Dora had been taken dangerously ill with the croup, and how, as if the child were her own flesh and blood, she had watched and prayed with her father.

She remembered the evenings in the beautiful old library, so quiet and bright!—morning drives, pleasant forenoon study hours, music lessons, given in the long parlors, where Mr. Granger walked the floor buried in thought, an agreeable supernumerary. He had roused up sometimes to see what they were laughing at, but was usually absent minded.

That his thoughts were not always pleasant, Theodora came to know.

There was a sore place in his life which he brooded over. At first she believed it to be the loss of his wife, but respectfully as he mentioned to Dora her dead mother, he never showed for the child nor for himself, a sense of great loss. In a man fine natured and tender hearted as was Curtis Granger, this was strange.

Theodora did not know how it was that she came to understand that she was capable of bringing pleasure to Dora's father. But she felt that he was happiest in the evenings when the three were alone, and she was in a mood to laugh and talk freely. In those times Mr. Granger would kindle into a quiet brilliancy utterly alien to him at all other periods.

A sympathy had grown up between them which not one person in a hundred would appreciate rightly. Theodora felt a desire to please Mr. Granger. With the utmost frankness she consulted his tastes. Silently discovering that whatever his engagements were, he liked to chat with her for an hour after tea, she made it a point to be at leisure then.

Once, in a half absent way, he told Dora that when she was a woman she must wear her hair as Miss Nelson had arranged her's that day, and herself liking the artistic effect of the soft loops, they became Theodora's habit. Knowing that he admired the white cameo he had selected for Dora's gift, it clasped the throat of her wrapper always of a morning. Observing that his eye expressed approval of a soft gray silk she possessed, she often wore it.

The motive in all this was gratitude, and an unconscious love. She would have cut off her right hand if it would have given Mr. Granger any pleasure. His gloom was the sorrow of her life. When she won him from it for an hour she was happy.

So two years had passed, and no daughter in the home of a father was happier than was this orphan girl.

Then a certain guest came often to the house. He was a Dr. Lamington, one of the ablest practitioners of the city—a man of talent who was rapidly amassing a fortune. He had seen Theodora at the bedside of little Dora, when the child had an attack of sickness. He became interested in her, paid court to her—finally offered her his heart and hand. Then it was that Mr. Granger had said:

"It is an offer, Miss Nelson, which you would do well to give some thought to."

How gravely and coolly he said it—and what a shock to her there was in his quiet words!—Theodora started from her stupor, and cast herself down upon a lounge. It was the crisis of her life. Alone in her chamber she commenced the struggle which would decide her destiny.

She faced the bare, painful fact that she loved Mr. Granger. She loved him as the source of all her life's happiness. And his words had shown her the gulf between them. How kindly his gentleness met hers, they were socially at a distance. She never thought of such things, but she knew Mr. Granger did, that he valued his patrician blood—patrician in the highest sense of the word; it was blood kept pure from a taint of vice through a dozen generations. A hot flush came to Theodora's cheek as she thought of her father. No, her ancestors were not her benefactors, and Mr. Granger would not marry his governess even if he loved her.

The fine, grave, dark face came up before her. She dropped her face upon her arm, murmuring,—"I would die for him!—ah, I would die for him!"

Her happiness was all past. The late event had broken apart the invisible ribbons which bound her to her love. It would never be the same again. She could not stay there.

Where should she go?

For the first time the thought came—

"Why not, Dr. Lamington?"

The pretty chamber was still, but for the ticking of the present which had been her Christmas gift. The red fire-light played upon the wall, a tiny marble yanto glimmering in a corner. Theodora lay still and thought.

Night came and pressed a heavy blackness against the windows; the fire died down.—Theodora arose shivering. Two hours had passed.

"I have decided," she said.

A certain lightness was upon her, though she had decided to go out into the world, homeless, upon the next day.

She went down stairs and softly opened the library door. Mr. Granger looked up from his book.

"Well, Miss Nelson?"

"About Lamington? Well, how may I ask?"

"I shall not marry him."

Mr. Granger sat looking quietly at the anthracite on the grate.

"Are you sure that you comprehend the advantages of his offer?" he said at last.

"I am sure that I do not love him. I do not need to know any more."

There was a silence.

"Mr. Granger?"

"Well?"

"I find it desirable to change my position.—My quarter is finished to-morrow, and I shall be obliged to leave you then."

He bowed; she spoke in a tone which required no more. Then she turned to the door. She had opened it when she heard her name pronounced as she had never heard it before.

She looked back.

"Will you come here?" Mr. Granger said, putting out his hand.

Unconsciously she went to him. He took her hands and drew her down to a little footstool at his side.

"Theodora," he said softly, "will you not stay here as my wife?"

"Do you love me?" simply.

"So help me God, as I never loved before in my life."

The blessed words! she clung to him with a little cry.

"Do you know how happy I am?" he said.

"Do you know what you have done for me? I will not talk of the past, Theodora—it is not a pleasant subject; but for so long I have needed an assurance! My sweet child, how many times I have wished that you loved me!—my life has been so bitter and barren! I had dreams sometimes, but I would not yield to them; why should you love me, a gloomy, middle aged man? Yet you were such a comfort! Then this offer of Lamington's came. I made the decision that if you did not love him, and withstood the advantages of his offer, that I should know your heart to be more true than any heart I ever before found in my life. Then I would win you if I could. Ah, my darling, your frank eyes betrayed you to-night, when you made your voice so cold. You love me as I love you, my gift of God."

The crisis of life was passed, and she was at rest.

WASH THE TEETH AT NIGHT. A few who inherit good teeth, and care nothing for "looks" neglect brushing their teeth; but none who study cleanliness and a sweet breath, or who wish to preserve their teeth, good or bad as long as possible, should neglect to brush them well one or more times a day with a brush so stiff as to clean them well, but not so hard as to wound and irritate the gums. They should be brushed both night and morning; but if only once, let it be done the last thing before retiring. Portions of food, sweets, etc., left on or between the teeth during the night decay or acidify, and corrode the enamel, and thus gradually injure them. If the cavities between and in decaying teeth be thoroughly brushed out with water at night, and when rising, it will add years to their effective use and freedom from pain. Most of the tooth powder sold contains an injurious acid, which, though it gives the teeth a clean white surface, does it at the expense of some of the natural surface. A little hard soap, pleasantly perfumed, is the best possible application. We would not recommend even the finest charcoal, or prepared chalk or clay, for though inert, they wear upon the enamel. [American Agriculturist.]

The Rev. Samuel Clawson, a Methodist preacher of eccentric manners, sometimes called the "Wild Man," was very popular in Western Virginia some twenty years ago. He was cross-eyed and wiry made, and very dark-skinned for a white man. At times he was surprisingly eloquent, always excitable, and once in a while extravagant. He once accompanied a brother minister, Rev. Mr. R.—a prominent pastor, in a visit to a colored church. Mr. R. gave the colored preacher the hint, and of course, Clawson was invited to preach. He did so, and during the sermon set the impulsive Africans to shouting all over the house. This in turn set Clawson to extravagant words and actions, and he leaped out of the pulpit like a deer, and began to take the hands of the colored brethren and mix in quite happily. He wept for joy. Then, pressing through the crowd, he found Bro. R.; and, sitting down beside him, he threw his arms around his neck, and, with tears streaming down his cheeks, he said:—"Bro. R., I almost wish I had been born a negro. These folks have more religion than we have."—"Well, well," said Bro. R., "you come so near it you needn't cry about it."

PLAIN TALK. When President Johnson called to the chief magistracy by the death of Abraham Lincoln, solemnly declared:—"The duties are mine, and I will perform them honestly, trusting in God," he lied. When he proclaimed, in his first speech as President, that Treason should be made odious and traitors punished, he lied. So when he said upon the passage of the military bill over his veto, that he should faithfully execute its provisions notwithstanding his own opinions, he lied. All the evidences drawn from his acts and general policy tend to show that he never intended to discharge his duties honestly, to make Treason odious, or to faithfully execute the provisions of the military law. [Albany Evening Journal.]

MEETING OF THE BROWN FAMILY. About one hundred representatives of the Brown family met in the Boston Hotel on Harrison avenue this forenoon, for the purpose of raising money in order to find the rightful heir to an immense property left in England over a century ago. It was stated that the property, which then left was some \$7,000,000, now amounted, by careful estimate, to \$245,000,760,000, and the interest on this at six per cent, would amount to \$147,000,000 annually. The Association now have an agent in England working for their interest.

[Boston Transcript Thursday.]

Some Celebrated Sleepers.

Well do I remember, as a child, contemplating with wondering awe the great Kyffhäuserberg, in Thuringia, for therein, I was told, slept Frederic Barbarossa and his six knights. A shepherd once penetrated into the heart of the mountain by a cave, and discovered therein a hall where sat the emperor at a stone table, and his red beard had grown through the slab. At the tread of the shepherd Frederic awoke from his slumber and asked:

"Do the ravens still fly over the mountains?"

"Sire, they do."

"Then we must sleep another hundred years."

But when his beard had wound itself thrice round the table, then will the emperor awake with his knights and rush forth to release Germany from its bondage, and exalt it to the first place among the kingdoms of Europe.

In Switzerland slumber three Tells at Rutli, near the Vierwaldstatter-See, waiting for the hour of their country's direst need. A shepherd crept into the cave where they rest. The third Tell rose and asked the time.

"Noon," replied the shepherd lad.

"The time is not yet come," said Tell, and lay down again.

In Scotland beneath the Elden hills, sleeps Thomas of Erckeldoune; the murdered French who fell in the Sicilian Vespers, at Palermo, are slumbering till the time is come when they may wake to avenge themselves. When Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks, a priest was celebrating the sacred mysteries at the great silver altar of St. Sophia. A celbrant cried to God to protect the sacred host from profanation. Then the wall opened and he entered, bearing the Blessed Sacrament. It closed on him, and there he is sleeping with his head bowed before the Body of our Lord, waiting till the Turk is cast out of Constantinople, and St. Sophia is released from its profanation. God speed the time!

In Bohemia sleeps three miners deep in the heart of the Kattenberg. In North America Rip Van Winkle passed twenty years slumbering in the Catskill mountains. In Portugal it is believed that Sebastian, the chivalrous young monarch who did his best to ruin his country by his rash invasion of Morocco, is sleeping somewhere; but he will wake again to be his country's deliverer in the hour of need. Olaf Tryggvason is waiting a similar occasion in Norway. Even Napoleon Bonaparte is believed among some of the French peasantry to be sleeping in like manner. [Curious Myths of the Middle Ages.]

FORTUNE TELLING. One of our exchanges is responsible for the following story relative to this popular and pernicious vice:

Not many evenings since it is recorded that a sinner who has escaped hanging for life! these many years was in company with several ladies. The subject of fortune telling was introduced. Several of the "angels" pleaded guilty to the soft impeachment of having written to Madam Thus or Madam That to furnish them leaves in their future history. Instances were mentioned of some very remarkable developments in a certain case heretofore.

"Old R—" was asked for his opinion.

He replied:—"So far as I am personally concerned, I know more about myself than I wish to. I don't think any good comes of these things. I had a friend who dressed himself in lady's clothes, and called upon a celebrated prophetess. He did not believe she would discover the disguise, but he heard what made him exceedingly unhappy." Here the old reprobate ceased.

A lady much interested asked, "What did she tell him?"

"She told him he was to marry soon, and become the mother of ten children!"

A VALUABLE DAIRY. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, now over 70 years of age, purchased in 1861 a farm of about 700 acres along the banks of the Patapsco river, and about six miles from Baltimore. His land cost him \$50,000; he added buildings at a cost of \$20,000; his fencing cost him \$3,000, and he manured at an outlay of \$67,000, making the total cost of his estate \$140,000. During the year ending on 1st May last his sales of milk amounted to \$3,620,71; of cows and calves, in the same period, he sold \$11,086 worth, and had fifteen or twenty more animals on hand than at the commencement of the year. He, however, purchased \$9,098 worth of cows and heifers during the year. At the close of the year he had on hand 220 tons of hay, and his total produce of hay for the year was estimated at 1,800 tons—a great average per acre. His milk is sold to the small grocers of Baltimore at 30 cents a gallon.

Charles Lamb is reported to have said:—"The water cure is neither new nor wonderful, for it is as old as the deluge, which, in my opinion, killed more than it cured."

BREVITIES.

Ornithologically speaking, base ball players belong to the "fly-catchers."

A desire to say things which no one ever said, makes some people say things which nobody ought to say.

What is the difference between a baby and a great coat? One you was, the other you wear.

A poet intended to say, "See the pale martyr in a sheet of fire," instead of which the printer made him say, "See the pale martyr with his shirt on fire."

Nature has made two kinds of excellent minds; the one to produce beautiful thoughts and beautiful actions, the other to admire them.

A Jew who sold exclusively for cash, said that he did it for the benefit of his neighbors. He did not wish to see them "deep in debt mit him, ven dey ish got no monish to pay mit."

Somebody got off a squib at the Paris exposition, while the European potentates were gathered there, by saving a good deal of bad coin was just then current in Paris, in the shape of hollow sovereigns and spurious crowns.

The wooden shoe which Paganini made into a violin is now for sale in Paris. The fact that the artist played on this novel instrument is in the handwriting of the great musician, recorded on a slip of paper now to be seen pasted on the sabot-violin for sale in the Rue Vivienne.

A minister of the Established Church in England asked an itinerant preacher, "How does it happen that you have not more Doctors of Divinity in your connection?" The reply was, "Because our divinity is never sick."

An old miser who was notorious for self-denial, was one day asked why he was so thin. "I do not know," said the miser; "I have tried various means for getting fatter, but without success." "Have you ever tried victuals?" inquired his friend.

A woman in Jones county, Iowa, who was supposed by the doctors to have a live lizard in her stomach, died a few days since, after having been quacked and drugged for months, and a post mortem examination showed that she was a victim of consumption.

The radical negroes in Tennessee carry banners with mottoes that are very suggestive. One displayed at Franklin the other day was inscribed, "Remember Fort Pillow when you go to the polls," and another was "The Radicals build school houses and the Conservatives burn them."

A young and handsome married woman left Springfield for Hartford the other day with a young man, not her husband. An elderly female who saw them in the cars informed the woman's husband immediately. He went in pursuit and overtook them in Waterbury, Ct., and found that the gentleman was his wife's own brother.

MODEL COMPOSITION. The Essex Statesman says a boy in South Danvers wrote the following composition upon his native town which it thinks is very good for a school-boy:

"South Danvers is in the United States. It is bounded by Salem and reaches to Middleton. Its principal river is Goldthwaite's brook, which empties into Salem Harbor. Its principal lake is the mill pond, which is dry in the summer. Its principal productions are leather, onions, the South Church and George Peabody. South Danvers has many religious sects, among which are the Orthodox, who worship their minister, the Spiritualists, who worship everything, and the Unitarians, who worship nothing."

A THREAT. A gentleman passing down street heard a splashing in the gutter near by, mingled with guttural sounds, and going to the spot he discovered the prostrate form of a man, who was pawing and kicking furiously, spitting forth oaths and gutter water at a furious rate.

"What is the matter?" said the gentleman.

The man raised his head a little, still "striking out" boldly, and in tones of drunken exasperation exclaimed, "Take away your water, or I'll r-i-l-e it."

Some people place their ideas of happiness upon one thing and some upon another. A lady made a call upon a friend who had lately been married. When her husband came home to dinner, she said:—"I have been to see Mrs. —."—"Well," replied the husband, "I suppose she is very happy."—"Happy? I should think she ought to be; she has a camel's hair shawl, two thirds border."

A Scotchman having hired himself to a farmer, had a cheese set before him that he might help himself. After some time the master said, "Sandy, it took you a long time to breakfast!"—"In truth, master," said Sandy, "a cheese o' this size is na' eaten sae soon as ye may think."

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 26, 1867.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
OF BRUNSWICK.

Union County Convention!

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

Wednesday, August 21st, 1867.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate candidates for Senators and County Officers, as follows:
TWO SENATORS,
A COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
A COUNTY TREASURER,
A COUNTY ATTORNEY,
A JUDGE OF PROBATE,
TWO REGISTRARS OF DEEDS, (Eastern and Western Districts.)

And to transact any other necessary business.
The basis of representation will be as follows: one delegate for every fifty Union votes cast for Governor in 1860, also one delegate for a majority fraction of fifty votes.

JAMES T. CLARK, Union
JOHN P. HUBBARD, County
WM. B. LAITMAN, County
ENOCH FOSTER, Jr., Committee.
Geo. D. KIMBLE.

Under the above basis towns will be entitled to delegates as follows:
Albany, 2
Andover, 2
Bethel, 2
Bridgton, 2
Brunswick, 2
Canton, 2
Dixfield, 2
Fryeburg, 2
Grafton, 2
Greenwood, 2
Hallowell, 2
Hartford, 2
Hiram, 2
Levell, 2
All other places 1 each.

Votes at a Discount.

The provision of the Constitution giving the President power to veto the Acts of Congress, was undoubtedly considered by its framers, wise and judicious, otherwise they would have excluded it from that instrument. Since the adoption of the Constitution, all political parties have conceded the principle to be right; yet, when abstractly considered, it is viewed by all as an arbitrary power, and one that should seldom be exercised. The veto power has been extensively discussed, and from time to time has engaged the attention of some of our most eminent statesmen. When it should be exercised, and for what reason, has been the great point in these discussions. Like almost any other provision of the Constitution, it has received a "construction" generally acquiesced in by our leading statesmen, and constitutional exponents. It has been a long time since it was pretty well established, that the President should exercise the veto power only in two contingencies: to wit, unconstitutional and hasty legislation, and if he went beyond this, he usurped powers not delegated in the Constitution. Gen. Jackson, who exercised the veto power to a greater extent than any of his predecessors, never contended for a mere extended latitude of construction.

But all the wisdom and learning of the past is thrown into the shade, by that great and wonderful political luminary, Andrew Johnson. He seems to have forgotten that the Presidential office is one of limited power, that under the Constitution, there are no coordinate branches of the government, especially a Legislative Department, whose right it is to make laws. This Andrew Johnson seems to labor under the hallucination that he is supreme dictator,—that all power is vested in the Executive,—that Congress like the "fifth wheel of a coach" is quite an unnecessary appendage to the machinery of the Federal government. Departing entirely from the well interpreted rules of constitutional construction, he has recklessly resorted to the veto power to defeat the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, until the very word has become a reproach and by-word. His wicked assumption of powers, belonging to another department of the government as expressed in his numerous vetoes, alone, ought to subject him to impeachment and removal. It shows him not only a corrupt, but dangerous man. His malignity does not stop with his written vetoes. He pursues the matter, and after Congress by a two thirds vote passes a law over his head, he sets the law officer of his Cabinet at work, writing out official opinions, with the express intent of defeating the law.

The monstrous usurpations of this man have been such, that Congress has been compelled as a matter of safety to the government, virtually to keep itself in session to checkmate his treasonable attempts to play the despot. Under all preceding administrations, the veto messages of the President have been treated with the respect due the position from which they emanated. Even in Gen. Jackson's day, when party spirit raged with unprecedented violence, his bitterest opponents always respected the dignity of his office, and the dignity rightfully belonging to the man who filled it. His vetoes shook the whole country, and were treated respectfully by his enemies, as well as his friends. John Tyler, hated and despised as he was by his whig friends whom he had most shamefully cheated, had his veto messages met by argument, as well as abuse. Not so with Andrew Johnson. His vetoes are treated with supreme contempt, both by Congress and the people. And well they may be, both from their frequency and their character. His veto messages do not come up to the dignity of "State papers," and should never be ranked as such. They are the scum rising to the top of the political cauldron stirred and agitated by the unscrupulous demagogue who accidentally occupies the

Presidential chair. They are but poor, cheap editions of Johnson's speeches made when "swinging around the circle," revamped by some hireling attorney whose sympathies have always been in harmony with the rebels. So disloyal, illogical, weak and inconsistent have Johnson's veto messages become, that neither House of Congress pays them the least respect or attention. Senators and Representatives in Congress consider their time of too much consequence to be taken up in debating these poor attempts at Presidential pettifoggery; hence when a veto is sent in, they vote it down in silent contempt.

It is almost laughable to see both branches of Congress pass, in concurrence a law, and then sit quietly down to wait for the veto to come in, so that they may pass it over the President's head. The recent passage of the new Reconstruction Bill became a law in this very way.

A Bugbear.

The cider question seems to be a bugbear in the minds of many good people just now; and there seems to be a general fear that apples must not next fall, because amendments were made to the liquor law this season. What that has to do with apples and cider is not so easy to see.

The amendments enacted last month amount to just this: Where a man was fined \$10 for a single sale of liquor, this year he has the same fine and 30 days in jail. If he is an old case he gets a bigger fine and more imprisonment. That is all of it. The law was changed in no other particular. Last year under the nuisance act, as heavy a penalty could be inflicted as can be imposed now.

In either act, there is nothing that can in the least affect a good law-abiding citizen in any way. Violators of law of course cannot expect to pursue their course with impunity.

But the law in no way affects the manufacture of cider or the sale of it by the manufacturer. Any man who has a cart load of apples may go and make his cider. If he has made more than he needs to make his winter supply of sauce, or his own consumption, he may sell it to his neighbor. He may buy apples and make cider, and may sell all he can make. But it is said he cannot find a market, for the rum shops are all shut up. Never fear for that. So long as we see flaming advertisements, "Good cider Vinegar—only 80 cents per gallon," and hard to get at that, the farmer will not fail to find a legitimate market for all his cider. The shrewd manufacturer will see other ways to sell his product, and we do not believe that many will stop work for this bugbear, which will not seem so big when election is over and the cider presses are well at work.

New York city will have to raise over twenty million dollars by taxes the present year. Twenty years ago the cost of maintaining the entire government of the U. S. was only about twice the present yearly expense of New York city.

[Exchange.]

We commend the above to those democratic papers who are constantly decrying Radical extravagance. We freely admit, as we have always condemned, the tendency to heavy expenditures that has been witnessed, yet the fact is by no means so bad as has been painted. But the above shows that the matter will not be bettered by the change of rule demanded by our opponents. New York city is so thoroughly democratic in fact, that every principle that gives vitality to that party finds full illustration in its vile habits, and the above is a statement of what it costs to run its city government. Taking that as a rule, if the people restore the democratic party to power throughout the country, the cost of maintaining our government would be increased to near \$100,000,000 per year, a sum equal to the figures of the hardest years of the war, and the nation would be hopelessly bankrupt at once. Bad as the present state of affairs can be made to appear, any example held up by the opposition is fearful to contemplate.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT. The following dispatch from Galveston, dated Monday last, depicts the beauties of the government that Mr. Johnson would like to see established: Headquarters are overwhelmed with reports of outrages in the Red River country. Colored people dare not accept the appointments of registers, for fear of their lives.

Judge Litmore, a prominent Texas has resigned an appointment in the bureau, being afraid of the chief outlaw named Grant. Colored people fled to the woods at his approach. He was once arrested, but escaped. In Sterling Robinson County, a colored church was assaulted and twenty-four men and one woman killed. Capt. Randall, the bureau agent raised one hundred freedmen and arrested two of the ringleaders.

GEN. GRANT A RADICAL. At the instance of some democratic members of Congress, Gen. Grant was last week summoned before the Judiciary Committee. It was developed in his testimony that a recent letter that stated him to be in favor of the President's policy, was written without his authority, and the charge was not true. He is in favor of an unequivocal reconstruction law, that shall be enforced in good faith.

The Waterville Mail says: "We understand that the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Memorial Hall at the college will take place on Commencement day at 9 o'clock. The Rev Dr. Babcock, formerly President of the college, and Gen. Plaisted, of Bangor, are to be among the speakers."

Oxford County Medical Association.

Agreeably to the call published in the Democrat, the physicians of Oxford County met at the office of Dr. S. H. Webster at S. Paris on Wednesday, the 24th inst. A good number from different parts of the County gave their attendance. They manifested a deep interest in promoting the interests of the profession, which they deemed identical with the interests of the community and humanity.

A temporary organization was effected by the choice of Dr. T. H. Brown, Chairman, and Dr. S. H. Webster, Secretary. The meeting then adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M.

On re-assembling a committee consisting of Drs. A. L. Hersey, T. H. Brown and C. E. Evans were chosen to draft and present to the meeting a constitution and by-laws for the government and regulation of the association.

This committee reported a constitution and by-laws, containing the usual provisions, rules and regulations of such societies, which were adopted after due discussion and consideration. The physicians present then signed the constitution and by-laws, paid the initiation fee required and became members.

A committee consisting of five members was appointed to nominate officers for the association who reported as follows:

Dr. Thos. H. Brown, President; Dr. A. L. Hersey, Vice President; Dr. D. B. Sawyer, Rec. Secretary; Dr. L. A. Buck, Cor. Secretary; Dr. A. M. Peabody, Treasurer.

STANDING COMMITTEE. Dr. C. E. Evans, Dr. J. Howe, Dr. S. H. Webster, Dr. J. Walker, Dr. D. B. Sawyer.

On motion of Dr. Hersey a committee, consisting of Drs. Hersey, Brown and Evans were chosen to make a report on Medical Ethics at the next meeting.

On motion it was voted that a memorandum of important Medical and Surgical cases be presented by any member of the association at the next meeting, for discussion and consideration.

Voted to hold the next meeting on the 3d Wednesday of October next, on the call of the Secretary.

Voted to publish an outline of the proceedings in the Oxford Democrat.

The members of the association present felt that an auspicious beginning had been made, and they yet hope that every physician in the County will enroll himself as associate and co-worker.

SCRIBE.

The Diamond Dickens.

MARTIN CHURCHLEWIT. This is the fifth volume of the handsome and popular "Diamond Edition" of Dickens' Works, and in style and appearance it is an exact copy of the four elegant little volumes that preceded it.

"Martin Churchlewit, is of unusual interest to American readers, as it was written soon after Dickens visited this country, and contains the result of his observations. On its first appearance it aroused great indignation in the United States by the severity of its satire. We were ready to admit that Pecksniff, Jonas Chuzzlewit, Sairey Gamp, and Montague Tigg were accurate representations of English society, but declared that Elijah Pogram, Mrs. Hoomby, Colonel Diver, and Jefferson Brick were gross caricatures of people living in America. But when we remember the locality of "Eden"—now better known to the world as Cairo, at the confluence of the Nile and Mississippi rivers—the peculiarities of the Missouri bushwhackers and their leading politicians at the time Dickens visited America, and their outrages all through the recent rebellion, we may forgive the novelist for doing what the leading illustrated papers of the past two years have done in sketching society in the border and Southern States. For this is exactly what Dickens has done in "Martin Churchlewit." He never loses an opportunity to sketch the frailties of the English people quite as severely, and probably as truthfully as he did the "half-breed half-aligator" men who formerly ruled the regions bordering on the Mississippi river. These individuals came within Mr. Dickens' scope of acquaintance when he was here, and they were as far game for his satire as Pecksniff himself.

Aside from the prejudice which once existed against this novel, and which is evidently wearing away, it possesses a fund of humor, pathos, and entertainment. As for this edition, its pocket convenience, its clear type, and exceedingly attractive appearance throughout, have already made it a favorite, and most deservedly so.

The price of the illustrated edition is only \$1.50; of the plain, \$1.25. Either can be procured of the booksellers, or will be sent post-paid by TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

HOT. Wednesday would pass for a Summer day. Thermometer reached 92 in this village; and is reported at 102 at So. Paris,—an excessive heat perhaps resulting from the presence of so many doctors. Many persons were obliged to leave their employment from exhaustion.

HAYTIS. The Haytians held an election, for President, on the 16th of June, which resulted in the choice of Gen. Salnave, for some time Protector, for a term of four years, to terminate in May, 1871. The limitation of the term to four years is one of the reforms introduced by the party that deposed Guffard.

TEMPERANCE IN CONGRESS. S. R. Wells 389 Broadway, New York, has just issued in a neat pamphlet, the ten minute speeches made on the organization of a Congressional temperance Society. It is printed on fine paper, at the cost of 25 cents per copy.

The Magazines.

EVERY SATURDAY pursues its even course presenting each week a good variety of matter. It is quite variable in its make up, probably a necessity to meet the wants of all readers. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, \$6.00 per year.

HARTER'S MONTHLY possesses the interest that has characterized it from the start. Its enterprising conductors have illustrated nearly the whole world, even to Sitka, but still find subjects to enliven each issue. It is the best magazine for general family reading published. Harper & Brothers, New York. Price \$1.00.

PETERSON'S for August is a good number. Its illustrations and fashions are always excellent, and its matter full of interest to the ladies. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. Price \$3.00.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for August contains the opening chapters of a story of Arctic Adventures by Dr. Hayes. Winning a Homestead, by Rev. Mr. Kellogg, a story of the Portland McClellan family, whose ancestors settled in Gorham, is still continued, and is a fine sketch of early times. The other matter is as interesting as usual. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, publishers. Price \$2.00.

LITTLE'S LADIES MAGAZINE contains a greater variety of fashions and patterns of every conceivable garment for ladies' or children's wear, than any other publication. It has also a variety of readable matter, though not always original. The ladies will find a subscription for it to be a good investment.

THE ATLANTIC for August is a refreshing number for this weather. The continued stories sustain their interest, while the other matter is of more than usual variety and interest. Mr. Parton does up Cincinnati this month, in the same style in which St. Louis and Chicago were treated. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Price \$4.00.

ANOTHER REBEL PARDONED. Congress has ordered inquiry into the facts of the case of one Cameron, who was pardoned by the President last week that he might testify in the Surratt case. The following brief biography of the "restored rebel" is given by the Boston Advertiser:

"Cameron is a Maryland rebel who studied for the ministry, received a doctor's orders, ran the blockade, and entered the southern service in the summer of 1861, remaining a persistent and indefatigable rebel till the end of the war. He was a Protestant and says he turned Catholic out of gratitude to the Pope for recognizing the confederacy. He held a chaplain's commission and seems to have been active in doing any dirty work that came to hand, using his chaplain's position as aid and shield from first to last. He was a notorious blockade runner; he belonged to Morgan's guerrillas and furnished the St. Albans raiders and robbers with their commissions. He has been in the Old Capital Prison, and while in Europe wrote articles bolstering up the rebel cause. He has, it is understood, been indicted for stealing, and takes such an interest in getting Surratt clear, that since his return to the United States, six weeks ago, he has not been to see his wife and children, who live but ninety miles away, and whom he has not met for nearly four years. Yet this man, coming within one of the exceptions of the amnesty proclamation, has been pardoned by the President since the defence began their case, solely that he might appear as a witness against the government."

MEXICO. The latest advices state that Juarez arrived in the city on the 14th. His wife has also joined him. He has ordered a new election for the Presidency, and declines the office for another term. He will go to his hacienda in the mountains for rest. Another report says he has summoned home Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister to Washington, to take a place in his Cabinet.

The Wilderness brings dispatches to the British, French and Austrian Governments. The Mexican Government is about to publish an address to the world in which they expect to justify themselves for the execution of Maximilian. It will treat of the killing of six thousand three hundred Mexicans for defending their native soil and cities, precedents which they think will clearly prove their acts within the bounds of propriety. They will produce documents which will throw light on what they have done. Some of the noblest men in the Republic are engaged in the work.

THE FOURTH AT BATON ROUGE. A correspondent furnishes us with a lengthy account of the celebration of our National Independence at Baton Rouge. He says there were no demonstrations made in honor of the day, except by Republican clubs. A large audience assembled in Market House Square. After organizing the meeting, the Declaration of Independence was read by M. Wight, Jr. An address was given by Capt. John S. Chapman, which was followed by remarks from other persons. Cheers were given for the Flag, for the Union, and for the speakers. About 2000 persons were present.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that at a recent meeting of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, it was suggested that the Canadian government should be urged to "nationalize the railway," and take it entirely out of the hands of the English directors. This is, we presume, only preliminary to a reorganization of the company—or rather to the extinction of the old company and organization of a new one, to be known, if what we learn is correct, as the "Canadian National Railway." Mr. Brydges, the general manager of the Grand Trunk, is the prime mover in this project.

Waterford Items.

L. G. Robinson, Esq., leaves Waterford for Bethel, to go into trade with M. C. Kimball, Esq.

Old John Hale, our notorious thief, is out again from Thomaston. His good behavior and had cough, graduated him before his time. He is now 77 years old and has spent most of his life from 16 years old in various jails and prisons of the N. England and Middle States.

Mrs. Joseph Hale, in nine months, has woven over 1000 yards of cloth, of all descriptions. She is a superior weaver, but very few equal her. She is 64 years old and still possesses uncommon energy. Where are the young Misses to take her place, for her mantle must fall on some one ere long.

Every town has its eccentricities. Last week old Sally Nourse died, aged 80 years. She has lived alone for 15 years in the most hermit-like manner, enjoying only the society of sheep, of which she was very fond. She lived 3 1/2 miles from the village, and 1-1/2 from a neighbor, down a lonely valley, behind a hill. Her house was once a tavern stand on the oldest road to Bethel, some 50 years ago. The house is one and a half story, of the most ancient stamp. The identical latch, with its string hanging out, was there. Her only cooking was to stir up flour or meal with water, and cook it on a piece of board or stone. She drank cold water. She has done no washing for years, when she was undressed, she was encased in flannel that was sewed to her. She was very small, and her disease which was a cancer, had wasted her away, so that she weighed scarcely 70 pounds. She sat under an old chair top which was covered with old quilts, and took her rest. She gave her valuables—10 sheep, 7 lambs, 2 large silver spoons, 6 small ones, 2 plated candlesticks,—to her nearest kindred, and left \$27 in greenbacks, and \$3 in silver to defray her funeral expenses. Her library, which consisted of 6 ancient books, she gave to Rev. Mr. Kyte.

We last week spoke of the weather as glorious. The papers were not mailed before a heavy shower came up, and it rained almost incessantly, and at times very violently, up to Tuesday, which was a good day. From the promise of good weather, a large amount of hay was wet.

The ground must have been very dry, since nearly the whole body of water was quickly absorbed, and a little excavation that nearly always fills twenty hours after a storm, was hardly affected at the end of four days.

SENSIBLE TOURISTS. On Monday week, a company of young people from this vicinity, intended to start on an excursion through the White Mountain region. They got provided with Sibley tents, cooking utensils and all the necessities of life, maintaining as independent a mode of existence as their tastes may dictate. The first day will take them to Fryeburg. Thence they will go to Crawford's, and spend a few days in rambling about the mountains, and exploring the trout streams that are said to exist in that precinct. Thence the party will go to Lancaster, Guildhall, Northumberland, etc., and come home via Bethel. When we mention that Frank Skillings seems to be at the head of the Committee of Arrangements, any one inclined to join the party will need no further assurance of a general good time.

ONE FELLOWS' EXCURSION. Cumberland Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F., Bridgeport, will observe its 22d anniversary, by an excursion on Lake Sebago, and a picnic and clam chowder on Fowler's Island. The East Fryeburg brass band will be in attendance and furnish music. The sailing party will go in Mr. Gibbs' new sailboat, Ellen Edna, which has been placed at the disposal of the Lodge for the occasion.

The Press says that in the Municipal Court, on Saturday, Wm. H. Whittemore, of Norway, for obtaining goods under false pretences, was ordered to recognize in the sum of \$500, with sureties, for his appearance at the next term of the S. J. Court, on the last Tuesday of July. He furnished sureties and was discharged.

The blueberries and raspberries are coming to market. They are very abundant. The wet season has given the blueberries a chance to grow on the plains in Oxford in the quantities that used to be found before the pines were cut off.

The Press cautions the public to look out for an impostor calling himself C. Emery, and sometimes F. Bancroft, who has been canvassing for the Riverside Echo. The only traveling agent for that paper is Mr. T. B. Emery.

The Lewiston Journal says at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, the house of A. D. Lockwood, Esq., of Lewiston was entered, and a box of jewelry worth \$1000 found, with the contents they made off.

The robbers were frightened off by an alarm from a servant.

The argument in the law court on the Verrill case took place Tuesday. The court decided that the motion to set aside the verdict could not come before them. The argument was on the insufficiency of the indictment. The discussion is not yet announced.

The President will soon appoint a military Commission of three persons to establish peace with the Indians. They will assemble at some point west of St. Louis to decide on a programme of operations.

MAINE ITEMS.

The Methodist camp meeting at East Lewismore will commence September 9th. The Methodist camp meeting at East Portland will commence Monday, August 26th, and close the following Saturday.

The Belfast Age says a sad accident by drowning occurred in So. Brooks on Sunday, July inst., by which Israel Jones, Jr., aged 19, met with his death.

The Kennebec Journal says Rev. W. L. Gage of Chelsea, Mass., has decided to decline the call recently extended him by the South Church, Augusta.

The Lewiston Journal says a widow lady named Wallace, about fifty years of age, while walking on Lincoln street, Thursday afternoon, fell dead. She had recently come from Bangor.

The Skowhegan Clarion says the body of Miss Corrie Stevens, who drowned herself at that place last winter, was found in Bates' Pond, at Fairfield, on Wednesday last.

The Winthrop Gazette says Mr. S. Jackson, a butcher of that town, brought to that office a tape worm 47 feet in length, which he took the other day from the small intestines of a lamb four months old.

The Liberal Christian says that Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham of Waterville, has joined the Swedenborgians, with whom he has long been in sympathy. Mr. D. has been a Universalist clergyman for several years.

The Republican Convention for Androscoggin County will be held at Auburn on the 18th of August. A Senator, Judge of Probate, Register of Deeds, County Commissioner and Treasurer are to be nominated.

The Farmington Chronicle says a most shocking accident occurred at Phillips last week. A little son of Mr. Seth H. Davenport, six years of age, fell from an ex-car on which he was riding, and the heavy wheel passed over his shoulder and head, crushing him to death instantly.

The Second Universalist Church, Congress St., Portland, have recently fitted up a neat but temporary place of worship, which was dedicated on Sunday. A large congregation was present, and the services were conducted by Rev. W. R. French of Turner, and Rev. Mr. Bolles.

The Waterville Mail says Mr. Albert Lyford was so severely kicked by a horse that it was necessary to amputate the leg near the middle of the thigh. Mr. Lyford had within a few years suffered twice amputation of the same leg—once near the ankle and again just below the knee. He wore a cork leg at the time of this accident.

The stockholders of the European & North American Railway, on Wednesday last week, elected the following Directors:—Messrs. G. K. Jewitt, Bangor; John A. Poor, Portland; Samuel H. Dale, Samuel F. Hersey, Arad Thompson, Bangor; W. Mayo, Orono; Chas. J. Gilman, Brunswick; Eben S. Poor, Danvers, Mass.; and James W. Emery, Boston. The sum of \$137,000 has been paid in and \$65,000 expended on this end of the line. The work is to be still more vigorously pushed on both ends of the line. The road will probably be completed from Bangor to Lincoln the present season.

GONE TO JAIL. Frederick H. Read who was convicted of a single sale of liquor and was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the County Jail, in addition to the fine, in the Municipal Court on Thursday, was given until Friday morning to furnish the required bail for appealing his case. Not furnishing the sureties on Friday, he was committed to jail. This is the first case of imprisonment under the amended liquor law, the other persons convicted having carried up their cases to the Supreme Judicial Court. [Press.]

SUICIDE OF C. C. WOODMAN. C. C. Woodman, Esq., a lawyer of Boston, and well known political orator, and from 1859 to 1860 as editor of the Portland Advertiser committed suicide Tuesday evening, 16th, at the Hoffman House, New York, by shooting himself. Mr. Woodman arrived in New York Tuesday noon, and seemed greatly disappointed at not finding Mr. Cleveland, Postmaster of Hartford there to meet him. At 11-1/2 o'clock P. M. he took a room and retired to rest, saying he was tired. About 7 o'clock P. M. he ordered "75c whiskey," and that was the last that was heard from him. About 9 o'clock in the evening a noise resembling that of a fire cracker was heard in his room, but no notice was taken of it.

The relations of the New York Times to the State Department give significance to the opinion, which it expresses, of Mexico, an opinion indeed which might easily be based on the course taken by Mr. Seward in the case of Santa Anna. The Times, after commending the course recommended for Great Britain by Lord Grey, says:

"Our policy has favored the revival, whether for good or evil, of what is supposed to be the outward semblance and character of a republican government. But we are no more responsible for the acts of its agents than we are for those of the governments of Haiti, Peru or Abyssinia. We have desired to see the country work out its own salvation; we have not only discouraged assaults upon its independence; but we have given it the only remaining chance it can have, to show itself worthy of independence. It has made an atrocious beginning. It has committed the unpardonable folly of rejecting advice which would have saved it from the scorn and the contempt of civilized nations and of all who have long predicted its ruin. But when all this is said, the dominant feeling in Mexico has not, so far, gone to the length of demanding chastisement at our hands."

PARIS, July 28.—Evening. Admiral Farragut has arrived in this city, and receives on all sides the most distinguished attention. The United States Minister, General Dix, to-day gave a fete in honor of the Admiral. A large number of American ladies and gentlemen were present to meet him, and gave him a most cordial welcome.

Summary of Telegraphic News.

The census of the Cherokee nation amounts to only 13,156, a falling off of 20,000.

Chief Justice Chase has decided that the right of the United States to collect internal revenue taxes on lotteries does not authorize the carrying on of such affairs when the laws of States declare them illegal.

The U. S. steamers Iriquois, Unadilla and Aroostook were at Simon's Bay, South Africa, May 28th. Capt. English, of the former, reports that the deaths from yellow fever at Mauritius, according to news received at Simon's Bay, had reached 17,000.

A dispatch to the State Department reports a volcanic eruption on the Island of Terceira, one of the Azores. Several villages had suffered from earthquakes, but no lives were lost. The volcano was in action on the 6th of June.

Anna B. Perkins of Worcester, administratrix of the late Capt. W. B. Perkins, has petitioned Congress to withhold for the use of his estate \$385,231 with interest, from the \$7,200,000 to be paid for Alaska.

During the Crimean war the Russian Government ordered of Capt. Perkins, through its representatives, large amounts of powder and of fire arms, but when peace was declared they refused to foot the bills. Hence this claim.

A telegram from A. J. Smith, dated Fort Harker 20th to Gen. Sherman's headquarters, states that reliable information has been received there to the effect that Bishop Sarney and party, who were recently reported attacked and brutally murdered, passed Fort Dodge, fifty-five miles west of Fort Leavenworth, in company with a large train, on the 16th inst. The reported massacre must, therefore, be false.

A Washington correspondent learns that it is the intention of Secretary Seward not to send any Minister to Mexico, as a sort of retaliatory measure for the rejection of his message concerning the life of Maximilian, and for the purpose, in the event of a foreign war against Mexico, of showing the chiefs of that boastful republic the full extent of their dependence on the United States.

This season a very large number of bricks are manufacturing in this city and Auburn. Several hundred men are employed in the business of manufacturing, burning carting, and in pleasant days the several yards are exceedingly lively places. Up to last week the weather for six weeks had been very favorable for the brick-makers, and if the season continues favorable, there will be from twelve to fifteen millions of bricks made in Lewiston and Auburn. We believe that altogether there are fourteen yards in operation this season.

[Lewiston Journal.]

COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS. The circular issued by the Congressional Committee requests all persons having important information to address the Committee, stating:

"First. The name, age, and post office address of the writer.

Second. If a soldier or seaman, his rank or position, and with what command he served.

Third. A full statement of all facts known to the writer touching his own imprisonment or treatment, and that of others, either soldiers or citizens, giving as far as possible, names, places and date, with names of confederate officers in charge."

It will be remembered that correspondents from the New England States will address Aaron F. Stevens, M. C., Nashua, N. H.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says: The rebel party have hitherto carried their point frequently by calling their opponents "Abolitionists," and other obnoxious names; but we can inform them that they now have opponents who are not to be frightened in this way. There is a Union Republican Club in this city, and four hundred white and sixteen hundred colored voters of this city are in sympathy with this club—enough to rule the city, and they will do it. They are not to be frightened, and if our rebel friends think they are, they can try.

IN FAVOR OF THE WHITE HOUSE. Horace Greeley has been nominated as Minister to Austria. The nomination was sent to the Senate on Saturday, the Committee reported favorably, and he would have been confirmed, but that one Senator objected to confirming any of Jeff Davis's men, and it goes over to November.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF U. S. AUGUST 7-30 NOTES. There is now no doubt that the August 7-30 Treasury Notes not presented for payment on or before August 10th, will be treated as past due demands, and payment made for them in money. The Secretary of the Treasury, by giving notice that conversions may be made before maturity, has taken away any excuse for claiming a conversion after the notes mature. Our readers should take pains to apprise their friends of the above facts, for it will be a pity to have the holders lose the premium on their 7-30's. [Thompson's Reporter.]

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK. This morning as the inward train from South Paris was passing near the Marine Hospital a heavy piece of timber fell from the train and struck a track repairer named Patrick Golden, who was near the track, on the back part of the head and neck, fracturing the parietal and occipital bones. Medical assistance was called from the city, and Dr. E. S. Hatch went out, and found the man beyond the reach of human aid. He died about half past ten. Mr. Golden was a very worthy man, and leaves a family consisting of a wife and six children. He was about 45 years of age. [Star.]

We make demi-gods of the ancient Romans; yet their palaces were filthy, their garments reeked with odors; one thing only they needed to make them heroic in full, that was the Steam Refined Soap.

We are requested to state that Dr. C. B. Lightbitt whose visit will be found on the fourth page, will visit Norway on the 8th and 9th of Aug. Office at the Elm House.

A Card. I have had no part before in the public notice taken in the papers of the case of my much afflicted son, but, perhaps, it may not be improper now, and as by some mistake my name was not mentioned, as was requested, in connection with that of my wife, the paper of last week, I feel myself called upon to say a few words.

And, in the first place, we his parents are by no means dissatisfied with the advice and the interest taken in our poor suffering son, and to the deep sympathy everywhere manifested by all both for his case and of his, and our hearts are full of gratitude and thanks to all on this account, not forgetting the press.

Again, I feel heartily to unite in public thanks to Dr. Sawyer, our physician, for his kind, faithful and unflinching attention to our son during his sickness, and to all other physicians who kindly aided by their counsel and advice, and to all the kind friends and relatives for their kind acts and prayers.

And, above all, I feel especially called upon, on this occasion, to bear public testimony to the goodness and faithfulness of a prayer-bearing God, and to thank him for his name, for we feel sure that he has heard the many prayers offered for our son, and with but the partial loss of his limb, brought him back to us from the borders of the grave, and given him the prospect of his usual health.

May this God be adored, loved and enjoyed by all our sympathizing friends.

No. Paris, July 12th, 1867.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. Notwithstanding it has never had the advantage of newspaper publicity, it has yet acquired a higher and more extended popularity than any other similar compound. We refer to Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

They do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful in stimulating the weakened and distended parts into healthy action. Use Parsons' Purgative Pills.

CARNEY ORGANS. These beautiful instruments, which have become so popular with the musical public, are made only by Mason & Hamlin, and are superior to any other instrument in the world. They are all excellent parlor instruments, and the low price at which they are sold brings them within the reach of all. [Cleveland Daily Leader.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. SCHENCK'S NEW OFFICE. DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has opened an office on second floor of No. 30 HANOVER ST., Boston, where he will be professionally ready, every Wednesday, from 9 to 3. Every person consulting with him on Consumption or any disease leading to it, or on all kinds of lung diseases, will be given a full and thorough examination with his Respirator, the charge is five dollars.

Dr. Schenck can explain to patients very correctly the state of their disease, and how to use his medicines, namely, his Pulmonic Syrup, Saturated Tonic and Mandrake Pills, without the use of the Respirator, which he has used exactly how the lungs are gone, and what part also; whether it is Tuberculosis, Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Dyspeptic Consumption, or whether it is merely an elevated throat and stomach, or from Liver Complaint.

His medicines have full directions, so any one can use them without needing his aid. They are sold by all druggists, and can be sent by mail. All those who are afflicted with any of the above diseases, and who are unable to get better, should at once send for a full and complete course of treatment, and they will be cured. The price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Saturated Tonic is \$1.00 per bottle, or \$7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per bottle, or \$2.00 the half dozen. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 30 Hanover street, Agents for Boston. For sale by all druggists.

The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 5 Eastfort street, Boston.

N. B. Board furnished to those who wish to reside in the city.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ANTHRAZIS, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLIC, and all Thoracic and Lung diseases. The only object of this advertisement is sending the prescription to be used by the afflicted, and spreading information which he owes to his fellow-sufferers. He will send every sufferer with try and remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, N. York.

MARRIED.

In Sumner, May 12th, by Rev. A. Barrows, Daniel R. Bonney, of Hartford to Sarah E. Bonney, of Buckfield.

DIED. In West Sumner, June 12th, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Gilbert Todd, and it years 6 months. In East Oxford, June 1st, Betsey Fletcher, aged 78 years.

In Norway, June 28th, after a long decline, Mr. Levi Gorham, aged 62 years. Mr. Gorham was a kind husband, and indulgent father and an obliging neighbor. His wife, and died in the faith of Christ, as held by the Universalists with whom he always worshipped. May the mourners be comforted by the faith he cherished. N. G.

In Bangor, July 12th, Fannie M. Hildbora, wife of E. H. Hildbora, and daughter of the late Dr. Royal and Susan E. Clarke, aged 39 years.

NEW GOODS! The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the store lately occupied by Bates & Thayer, and has just put in a full stock of

New & Desirable Goods, Consisting of DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS, GROCERIES, Crockery & Glass Ware, Drugs and Medicines, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, ROOM PAPER, Gents' Cloths of all kinds, Ladies' Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Fancy Goods, Fine Stationery.

All of which are new, of the best quality and latest styles, and will be sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES! Please call and examine and be satisfied that there is no necessity for going out of the place to do your trading.

J. H. RAWSON. DENTISTRY. J. W. CURTIS, OF BRUNSWICK.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of SOUTH PARIS and vicinity that he has removed rooms With Dr. Webber, Masonic building. Where he is prepared to perform Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry in all its forms.

Artificial Teeth. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of artificial teeth. Natural Teeth filled with all kinds of materials used to restore them to a healthy condition. Teeth extracted without pain, if desired. All work warranted a year in all cases.

Referees, Dr. J. D. Lincoln, Dr. N. T. Palmer, Dr. D. S. Grandin, Dentist, Dr. J. H. Lombard, Dentist.

STATEMENT OF THE Robinson Manufacturing Company, JULY 1, 1867.

Amount Capital Stock assessed and all paid in, \$100,000 00

Amount invested in real estate and machinery, 165,000 00

Amount advanced by selling agents on goods manufactured, 59,918 50

Other liabilities of the company not ascertained. J. H. LIBBY, Treas.

PORTLAND, July 22, 1867.

CUMBERLAND, ss.—S. B. HASKELL, Before me, S. B. HASKELL, Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MAINE. OXFORD, ss.—County Commissioners' Court, May Term, 1867.

WHEREAS, it has been reported to me that statements or reports are in circulation at West Bethel and vicinity, that I had been to see Daniel Potter with reference to one of his sons taking a ring from a letter sent by me to Alfreda Bonney daughter of John M. Bonney—that I had stated that Mr. Potter paid me Two Dollars and his note for Forty Dollars as to settle the matter up. Now I hereby certify and declare that no such transaction in kind or description ever took place between me and the said William Potter. The Exterior will certify that I never had said Potter, and that I further state I never had any reason whatever to even suspect that the said Potter or any of his family had taken the ring sent in said letter referred to.

CHARLES W. WATSON. STATE OF MAINE. County of Oxford, ss.—July 17, 1867.

Then personally appeared C. W. Watson and made oath that the foregoing statement by him signed is wholly true.

A. S. KIMBALL, Justice of the Peace.

I now make a further statement that I have found out who the guilty parties are, and that some of Mr. Potter's family had anything at all to do with it, as I know them to be strictly innocent of the reports circulated.

CHARLES W. WATSON. STATE OF MAINE. County of Oxford, ss.—July 17, 1867.

Then personally appeared the above-named C. W. Watson and made oath that the foregoing statement by him signed is wholly true.

A. S. KIMBALL, Justice of the Peace.

Geological Institute. D. N. T. TRUE, will open an Institute for instruction in Mineralogy and Geology, at his cabinet, in BETHEL, on MONDAY, AUGUST 12th, to continue two weeks.

The Exercises will consist of Lectures, Recitations, Reviews, Discussions, Examination of Cabinets, Field excursions, and collection and handling of specimens.

The Institute is designed to meet the wants of those who may be teachers and others whose time may be spared, and who are desirous of some practical knowledge in these interesting sciences.

Terms, for the course, \$5.00.

PARIS HILL ACADEMY. THE FALL TERM of Eleven Weeks, begins Wednesday, September 4, 1867.

M. F. RICKER, Principal.

Miss MARY F. HOLMES, Preceptress. Miss HELEN D. PARRIS, Teacher of Music. Miss SARAH J. PRENTISS, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

For further particulars address the Secretary at Paris Hill, or the Principal at North Lawrence. S. R. CARTER, Secretary.

Norway Academy! AT NORWAY, MAINE. THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, September 4th, 1867, and continue eleven weeks.

CHARLES D. BARROWS, A. B. Principal. EDWIN F. AMBROSE, A. B. Associate Prin. Miss MARION M. BARROWS, Preceptress. Miss H. E. DEAN, Teacher of Music.

Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Assistant Teachers of acknowledged ability and experience will be secured. Tuition—Common English, \$4.00; Higher English, 5.00; Languages, 6.00.

Dixfield Village High School.

THE FALL TERM will commence on Tuesday, September 3d, 1867, and continue eleven weeks.

R. F. HOWARD, Principal. Miss SUSAN WOODRUFF, Preceptress. Miss FLORENCE HAWES, Teacher of Music.

It is believed that this school offers superior advantages for those intending to become teachers. Good Boarding can be obtained in the Village on the most reasonable terms. Rooms can be obtained for those wishing to board themselves.

Tuition. Common English, \$3.50; Higher English, \$4.00; Languages, \$4.50. No deduction for absence of two weeks.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and Female College. THE FALL TERM will commence on Monday, August 12th, and continue 15 weeks.

H. P. TORSEY, Pres. Kent's Hill, July 12th, 1867.

FOUND! A. OSCAR NOYES? NORWAY VILLAGE, can be found the best assortment of FANCY ARTICLES there is in any one store in Oxford County.

Consisting of TOYS, DOLLS, TOY BOOKS, PIPES, FISH HOOKS, LINES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, SHEARS, PHOTOGRAPH AND TIN-TYPE ALBUMS, PERFUMERIES, COLOGNES, HAIR OILS, POMADES, GENUINE BEAR'S OIL, HAIR DRESSINGS, (RESTORERS & PRESERVERS), TOILET, TONSORIAL AND GENUINE CASTILE SOAPS.

PENS, by the Dozen or Gross, Writing Papers, of various kinds by the Quire or Ream, and Envelopes to match. Memorandums, Blank Books, School and Miscellaneous Books.

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES. ESSENCES, TINCTURES, ESSENTIAL OILS, EXTRACTS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

Trusses, Suspensers & Shoulder Braces of the most approved kinds. ROOM PAPER, and Borders of the latest patterns, that will be sold Cheap for Cash.

REMEMBER, the place is at A. OSCAR NOYES, Norway Village.

ÆTNA, HOME, N. Y., HARTFORD, N. Y. LIFE, TRAVELLERS.

FREELAND HOWE, AGENT, NORWAY, ME.

Nothing Strange. THE undersigned would inform his Customers, and those desirous of becoming such, that he has just purchased a general supply of DRY GOODS, and Groceries.

Which, added to his stock, gives a good assortment which are offered for a fair profit. Those who have been indebted on account over sixty days, are requested to call and pay, and those having claims are requested to hold on a bit. And those who intend to buy goods and never pay, are requested to stay away.

Geo. W. HAMMOND. Swan's Falls, May 18, 1867.

Something New and Useful for Farmers. PETTINGILL'S Cultivating Horse Hoe. It is probably the cheapest and best implement for hoeing wet places, or to be public. Equally well adapted for dry or potatoe.

Those who plant the ground, it leaves it light and mellow, forming any sized hill desired the depth being regulated by an adjustable rod and wheel. The Hoe is easily worked by one horse and is warranted to give satisfaction. Farmers, please call at So. Paris Foundry and examine for yourselves. Price, \$12.00.

Portland Business Cards.

CUMBERLAND COAL. Randall McAllister & Co., 60 Commercial St., head of Main Wharf, keep constantly on hand first quality Cumberland Coal for Smith's use. Also, Anthracite Coal for family use. All orders by mail promptly attended to, low for cash.

JORDAN & RANDALL, wholesale dealers in Tailors' Trimmings, 145 Mid. & Exchange. FLETCHER & CO., Successors to Hersey, Fletcher & Co.

Wholesale Grocers, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 159 Commercial Street, - - - Portland. All business or orders entrusted to us, promptly and faithfully executed.

WANTED! An Energetic and Responsible Man. Who can devote his time to his business, can now secure the Agency for the County of OXFORD, for the Old Phoenix Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Its assets are over ONE MILLION AND SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Annual income, One Million and a Half and increasing. Annual Dividends 50 per Cent. All its policies are non-forfeiting. No restrictions on travel, location or employment. Dividends upon the full premiums paid on all its policies. Notice taken, if desired, for one-half of the premiums for the first four years, and in case of death they are paid by the dividends and given up not deducted from the policy, and the full amount of the Insurance is paid. It has been in operation 17 years and never encountered a claim. Apply to person or by mail with references, to W. IRVING HOUGH, General Agent, 65 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

STEVENSON & HASKELL. Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, And Manufacturer of MOCCASINS, Nos. 54 and 56 Middle Street, Our Wadman, Trus & Co's.

JOHN N. LORD, M. E. HASKELL. } PORTLAND, ME. MARRETT, POOR & CO., Reg leave to inform the citizens of this vicinity, that having removed to their new and spacious store,

No. 90 Middle St., Portland, Me. (adjacent the Canal National Bank,) they have now in stock a full and complete assortment of all kinds of CARPETINGS, Paper Hangings, Upholstery Goods, Fenders, Mattresses, &c.

Purchasers of the above mentioned goods are respectfully invited to examine our stock. To Millers and Millwrights. We keep constantly on hand all the Nos. of the celebrated "Anker Brand" of BOLTING CLOTHS, for sale at low prices.

Orders by mail answered promptly. A Liberal discount made to the trade. 20 THE OVERSEER'S PIANOFORTES

H. STEVENS & CO. 145 Middle street, Portland. Agents for the State of Maine. A large variety of other pianos also on hand.

B. D. & G. W. VERRILL, LAWYERS, CORNER OF EXCHANGE & MILK STS., PORTLAND, ME.

SWAN & BARRETT, Bankers & Brokers, 15 Exchange St., Portland Me. DEALERS in Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Coupons, &c.

7-30 NOTES OF EVERY Series exchanged for the new 5-20 Bonds on the most favorable terms. REFERENCES: The Cashiers of the Portland Banks. St. John's Church, Bangor, Portland. Messrs. J. L. Libby & Co., "Hon. Saml' E. Spring, "Hon. Bliss B. Burleigh, "

To the Ladies of Oxford County. The Novelty Sewing and Embroidery Machine. IT is the most complete machine for the price ever offered to the public. In elegance and beauty of its finish, the simplicity of its construction, the certainty of its operation, and the quality of its work. It stands out as a rival. Every family should have one of the Novelty Sewing Machines.

Price of the Machine complete with Braider, is \$10, and delivered in any part of Oxford County, free of expense. W. K. WEBB, Norway, May 28th 1867.

1867 June 1867 E. STEPHENS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, PATENT MEDICINES, GRINDSTONES, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Spoons, Table Cutlery, &c. &c.

BRYANT'S POND, ME. Quick sales and Small Profits. Clocks, Watches, and Musical Instruments required at short notice and warranted. Patrons solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. E. STEPHENS. N. W. CORLISS.

M. C. FOSTER, DEALER IN Dry and Fancy Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, Crockery and Glass Ware, Flour, Grain, &c.

CORNER SPRING & MAIN STS., BETHEL, MAINE. A. DAVEN. M. C. FOSTER

