

# The Oxford Democrat

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## MISCELLANY.

### TRIP TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Mr. Editor: The party of tourists to the White Mountains, of whom you spoke in your paper a few weeks since as having the trip in contemplation, after numberless vexatious delays, and at sundry times fears of not being able to get away at all, finally got ready and started in the midst of a heavy thunder shower on Wednesday morning, Aug. 14th. We had fully determined not to be stopped this time by anything less than a second deluge, and consequently "we put her through."

The old saying "that misery loves company" proved true in this case, for as we passed through Norway village, we met the Circus company which performed there on that day, just entering the village, and the faces of our party were at once "widened out by broad grins" to see that so many people were so complacently enduring the same amount of ducking as ourselves. About 10 o'clock A. M., the clerk of the weather, seeing that we were bound to go through "rain or shine", kindly consented to let "old Sol" shower down upon us his hottest rays, which soon sufficed to dry our soaked garments, and make us wish for more rain, wind, hail, snow, anything rather than such intense heat! (Our wish was liberally granted before we returned home, you bet!)

Our first stopping place was at the Sanderson Homestead in Sweden, a large, airy, old fashioned farm house, surrounded by large and beautiful shade trees, and situated upon the top of a high hill, from which we had fine views in all directions. We bivouacked in front of the house under the shade trees and partook of our lunch. The Sanderson family with a genuine hospitality, which is characteristic of all bearing the name, did all in their power to make our stay agreeable, and our brief stay of an hour or two with them was very pleasantly passed.

Passing leisurely along through the towns of Lovell and Fryeburg, those beautiful villages received many encomiums from the ladies of our party, who did not know which to admire most, the roomy, clean, and fresh appearance of the dwellings, or the magnificent elms which surrounded them. During the afternoon, the conical peak of Mt. Kearsarge, or more properly "Pequabett Mountain" was in full view whenever the clouds would lift sufficiently, and the shifting scenes occasioned by the play of light upon its summit and sides evoked many bursts of admiration from our party.

Passing the Granite Monument which makes the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire, we camped about sunset on the grounds of James Thomas in Conway, whose family showed us every attention.

Our tent had evidently seen hard times during the war, and was perforated with innumerable small holes, which when one was inside made the top look like the "starry decked heavens", but when a smart shower came about 9 P. M., the rain poured through the said "stars" in a way very far from pleasant. The night was passed by those of the party who had never "camped out" before in "getting used to it", and judging from the long drawn melodious snores, of some of them, they perfectly succeeded before morning in "mastering the situation."

Striking our tent about 8 o'clock Thursday morning, we proceeded on our way up the beautiful valley of the Saco, through Conway Center to North Conway, which latter place is a straggling village some three miles long. About every house is a hotel, and all the rest are boarding houses. We were informed that the number of visitors now stopping at North Conway and vicinity was upwards of twenty-five hundred persons, who are paying from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per day at the hotels.

The village has a very attractive appearance, the inhabitants evidently understanding that in this vicinity at least, it pays to beautify their residences and grounds.

Leaving the village and going up the valley through some of the finest scenery in the world, we stopped for lunch in a beautiful grove of maples by the roadside, before we had finished however, the clouds which had been hanging heavily over our heads during the forenoon, suddenly opened upon us, and we were favored with a shower, "as was a shower" to which the one of the day previous was comparatively the faintest sort of a drizzle. The great drops forced themselves through the thick foliage of the trees under which we had vainly hoped to find a shelter, and hissed and spluttered among the embers of our camp fire, which was soon numbered among the things that were. We hoisted our umbrellas, but the rain came through them like shot through a sieve, and we crawled under our rubber blankets, but all to no avail, the rain soaked us through and through, until getting desperate, and seeing no signs of a cessation of the shower,

we threw the soaked harnesses upon our dripping horses, and made astonishing time through the mud, stones, and water, to the next house, which proved to be not far off, as on going over the hill, we came to the residence of Mr. Cornelius Stilphen in Lower Bartlett, whose house was cheerfully thrown open to us, and in whose ample kitchen, we soon had a rousing fire, before which the ladies of the party soon paraded all the chairs they could find, each covered with dripping clothing of all descriptions, which soon getting heated emitted a dense steam, and caused the whole premises to smell like a "China wash house."

In the afternoon, the male portion of the party went up the Ellis River in quest of trout, but on getting a mile or two, down came a shower of rain, to which the one at noon was not a circumstance, raising the stream so that fishing was out of the question. Then with lingering steps and slow "they dragged their weary feet through the rocky glen back to the farm house, with drooping hat brims, saturated garments, and water spouting out of their boots at every step, and "nary fish". Though, in justice to P. it is necessary to state that he did succeed in safely landing a big chub, but was so vexed because it was not a trout, that poor chubby went violently among the rocks, accompanied by an energetic expletive from P., and went drifting away down stream, its white belly flashing amid the swollen waters.

Friday morning the rain was still pouring down and it looked as though it would rain for a month to come. We made up a party and accompanied by our host visited Goodrich Falls, about one mile up the Ellis River, on the road to the Glen. These Falls are largely frequented by tourists and are among the most beautiful of the many celebrated places in this vicinity. Within a few miles of the Falls are "Diana's Baths" and the "Cathedral", both places of great beauty, and justly celebrated for their wildness and grandeur, but we must confess, that when one is compelled to stand in a pouring rain, wet to the skin, and with a short allowance of whisky, it is no easy matter to get up much enthusiasm, even though we were among the dark canons of the Sierra Nevada or the awe inspiring glaciers of Mont Blanc.

Saturday morning it was still raining, but the clouds looking a little thin in one place, and one of our party ascertaining by holding up his wetted finger, that the wind was "Nor' East by No'th, half No'th" we ventured to once more move strait on our way towards the "Notch". Crossing the now roaring torrent of the Ellis River, and ascending a sandy hill, we came in view of "the Boulder" which, as its name implies, is an enormous boulder resting upon three or four smaller stones, seemingly ready to tumble down at a kick. This is a great curiosity, and is visited by many people.

At noon we arrived at the famous "Wiley House", and after examining the place and its environs, we visited the spot, but a few rods distant from the house, where the bodies of several of the family were found deeply buried under the rocks and "debris" of the "slide." Upon the spot there is quite a monument of loose stones, which is steadily growing larger, as every visitor seems to deem it a pious duty to deposit thereon a stone. Having in like manner made our offering to the memory of this unfortunate family, we started again on our road through the Notch proper, and a very rough road we found it. About two miles from the Wiley House, we came to two splendid cascades of silvery water, which seems to leap from the ledge hundreds of feet in height, and fall directly at our feet.

Passing several coaches with great difficulty, in apparently the worst place on the whole road, we suddenly came in view of the Crawford House, and discovered that we were through the Notch. We were all much disappointed in not seeing any scenes of particular grandeur and sublimity in passing through this defile in the mountains. "The Notch" is no great shakes after all. At its entrance as you go from the Crawford House, the wooded crag on the left of the road bears a strange resemblance to an elephants head. The eyes, ears, and trunk, with the general shape and color of the rock made the head complete. A few miles from the Crawford House, we came to the old "Fabian Stand" and pass the road leading away six miles to the rail-road now building up Mt. Washington, and which, we understand is completed about one third of the distance to the summit.

As a shower now seemed to be gathering for our special benefit, we hurried along as fast as possible over the horrible road, hoping to reach Whitefield before it caught us, but it seems that we had not yet had our sins all washed away by previous floods, and when within less than a mile of the village, a perfect deluge of rain burst upon us, which in less time than you could say "scat" completely soaked us through and through. Even the buttons on your correspondents coat became dis-

solved in the general liquefaction of things and ran down over his boots in muddy tears. When we alighted at the veranda of the Carleton House in Whitefield, a few moments later, such a stream of water ran from our clothes on to the floor that we had serious thoughts of ordering ten seats in a Gondola, and sailing quietly to our rooms! After waiting for the waters to subside, we paired off and were shown into comfortable apartments where we could wring out our shirts at our leisure.

Sunday morning, for a wonder was pleasant, and after some discussion as to whether we should stay and attend one of the two churches in the village, or go on, we finally decided to proceed on our way, taking advantage of the fair weather, which, from bitter experience, we knew could not last long. We drove slowly past Cherry Mountain, and the "Waumbuck House" obtaining magnificent views of the western slope of the White Mountains whose summits were still enveloped in dark clouds, and camped at night near "Wood's tavern" in the town of Randolph. A part of our company took rooms in the house, but the remaining portion stuck to the tent, and passed a very comfortable night, some of us being much interested in the progress of a huge pot of beans which was being baked in true camp style, in a hole in the ground.

The inevitable shower caught us again about 9 o'clock in the evening, but we were well repaid for the slight inconvenience it caused us by the splendid display of the lightning, which seemed to be almost a continuous flash, lighting up the overhanging crags with startling effect, and the continuous roar and reverberations of the thunder was a new and ever to be remembered experience for all of us. Early the next morning we struck our tent, and started for the Glen, on the eastern side of Mt. Washington, distant seven miles, where we arrived about noon, and pitched our tent in a thick grove of spruces, with a clear running brook a little in our rear, and an interrupted view of Mt. Washington from its base to its summit in front of us. We spent the afternoon in rambling through the Glen, and visiting the "Garnet Pool", and other points of interest. In the evening we were entertained by the splendid music of Chandler's Quadrille Band which is stopping at the Glen House for a few weeks during the height of the season.

Early the next morning we turned out, and made preparations to ascend the mountain. Having made arrangements for the ladies, and two of the gentlemen to go up in the coach at 8 o'clock, the rest of us started to make the ascent on foot. After paying our toll at the gate, we trudged on leisurely, finding a fine carriage road, broad and well graded, which, judging from a feeble attempt we made above the Half-way House to follow the old Bridle Path, is a very great improvement on the old order of things. The first four miles were through thick woods, and nothing could be seen of particular interest excepting the steep carriage way and the sky, but upon emerging from the wood, a little below the Half-way House, we began to realize that we were getting up in the world, and on turning the northern angle of the road just above the house, an icy blast of wind direct from the North Pole struck us full in the face, so that we were glad to button up our coats, (I had to pin mine) and, seeking the lee of a huge rock, "took euther warmen", after which we strode bravely on, when, after passing the Six Mile Post, we suddenly found ourselves nowhere,—that is to say, the fog was so thick, and of such density that we could see nowhere, not even ten feet in any direction. By skillful engineering however, we managed to keep the road, and blundering along through the fog, and cutting wind for two miles further over a steep road, arrived at the summit, and stumbling along over the jagged rocks with which it seemed to be covered, your correspondent ran (or was blown) plump against a man of whom he inquired the way to the "Tip-top House." The man, holding his tall hat on with both hands, and bracing himself against the wind, seemed to tip the top of his head back like the lid of a coffee pot, and said "what?" we repeated our saying, and after much gasping for breath, and noisy flapping of coat tails in the wind, we were informed that we were not twenty feet from it. Obtaining the direction in which to go, we spread out our hands to guard our noses, and soon beheld dimly above our heads the sign "Tip-top House" over the door of that aerial edifice. Inside, we found a large room with an enormous box stove near the center, which seemed to be the chief center of attraction for all comers. Very soon parties began to arrive from the Crawford House, among whom was Gov. Fenton of New York, and quite a number of ladies and gentlemen with him, who all seemed bent on having a good time, cold, wet, and fog, notwithstanding. By dinner time there were at least two hundred people at the Tip Top

House, and as the scenery without was mercilessly shut from our view we had nothing to do but pay particular attention to the viands within. After waiting in vain, for the weather to clear up, until nearly 4 o'clock P. M., we started on our return, having seen nothing but fog, and that of the thickest kind, during our visit to the summit. On our arriving at the Five Mile Post on our descent, we found ourselves below the cloud which had enveloped us in its damp and chilly folds since morning, and got a fine view of Kearsarge, and the valley of the Saco, the sun shining warmly upon the whole, and making it seem, after the chills and discomforts of the day, almost a fairy land. In all other directions, the clouds still hung lowering and dark; but the whole view, clouds and all, made a scene of such grandeur and sublimity as not soon to be forgotten.

Arriving at our camp in the Glen, we busied ourselves in making preparations for an early start homeward the next morning. And as we rested our weary bodies upon the fragrant boughs of our bed, the distant music of Chandler's Band at the Glen House was our lullaby.

At 4 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, we struck our tent for the last time and started for home, passing the villages of Gorham, Shelburne, Gilead, West Bethel, Bethel Hill, Locke's Mills and Bryant's Pond, at which latter place, we sat down to a splendid supper furnished by Mr. Crockett at the "Bryant Pond House", and arrived at South Paris early in the evening. Notwithstanding the exceeding "moisture" of our tour throughout our whole route, nearly, we all enjoyed the trip very much, and are ready to go again whenever occasion offers, and there shall be a reasonable promise of a fair day at the summit of Mt. Washington.

### Annoying and Laughable Incident.

One of the most annoying, yet ludicrous accidents, which will happen in the best of families, occurred on Sunday, not over a thousand miles from this city. A dry goods clerk had an engagement to take his lady love out buggy riding. Early in the morning he appeared before his father's door with one of those spider-like vehicles which are probably constructed with a view of ascertaining how light a buggy can be made, and at the same time be serviceable.

The lady is sweet sixteen, beautiful, and just a little bit of what is termed 'fast'. She is full of life, fun and frolic, and is decidedly en bonpoint, weighing about one hundred and forty-five pounds. As the gentleman drove up, his lady love was standing on the top step at the front door with her venerable father, who had his specks elevated on his forehead, in order to get a distant view of his future son-in-law. Adonis jumped out of the buggy preparatory to assisting the young lady in, but she suddenly took one of those strange freaks to which the dear sex are subject. The buggy was standing about four feet from the steps, and considerably below the step upon which the young lady stood. She probably wanted to convince her lover that she was not clumsy if she was fat, and thought this would be a good time to show her agility.

Be that as it may, she gave a jump and landed in the center of the buggy. It she had stopped there, all would have been well, but alas! the thin boards of the buggy, unable to stand the pressure, gave way, and the young lady continued her descent.

There was a piercing scream; a plunging horse with a young man holding to him; a bundle of muslin in the buggy and two little gaiter boots pointing to within six inches of the ground under it. Paterfamilias rushed to the rescue and detached the horse from the buggy. He then got up on one side, young man on the other, and they attempted to raise the young lady up. "O, stop, stop! you are killing me," she cried. The boards had broken in the center, and the long, sharp splinters extended downward, and when they attempted to raise the young lady out of her predicament these sharp splinters would catch in her le—pahaw! Did you ever see a wire mouse trap? If not, go and get one, stick your finger through the entrance tunnel and try to pull it out. You will then understand the sad fix our young lady was in on Sunday morning.

The old man comprehended the situation in a moment. He told the young man to get down and break the splinters off.—Young lady screamed "O don't," and young man wouldn't. At this stage of the proceedings a practical neighbor came up with a hatchet, and the young lady was soon extricated from her unpleasant situation, and disappeared behind the front door.

We don't know whether the young lady sustained any serious injury or not, and we are not going to ask any questions of that young man. [Louisville Democrat.]

The lady who had a "spark" in her eye, has kindled a match without trouble.

## BREVITIES.

A case of courtship of forty-five years standing is reported of East Lynne, Mass. The gentleman has paid his visits on each alternate Sunday evening.

It is not on the whole remarkable that Germans should find the English language hard. A great Leipsic critic thinks it curious that B-o-x should be pronounced "Dickens."

Why is a washerwoman like a ship of the line? Because she draws much water.

The miner is happiest when his triumphs are ore.

Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party, like arrows? Because they can't go off without a beau, and are in quiver till they go.

It was of course the Irishman who said:—"The most eloquent feature in a dog's face was its tail."

A man named Tease has married a Miss Cross in St. Louis. He Teased her till she agreed she wouldn't be Cross any more.

At what season did Eve eat the apple? Early in the fall."

Why is a calm man like a schoolmaster? Because he keeps cool.

"Pray madam, why do you name your old ben McDuff? "Because, sir, I want her to lay on!"

A lady at Dubuque caught her husband breaking up her hoops. In two hours after, the unfortunate man was seen at a drug store purchasing a bottle of hair restorative.

"Look here," said a nervous gentleman to an urchin who was munching candy at a lecture, "you are annoying me very much. "No, I ain't neither," said the urchin, "I'm gnawing this 'ere candy."

"Sam, why don't you talk to your master, and tell him to lay up treasure in heaven?" "What's de use of layin' up treasure dar? He never see us again."

Lucy Stone makes the following syllogism:

1. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.
2. Women are governed.
3. Therefore, women should be permitted to give their consent, and as the ballot is the mode of consenting, women should have the ballot.

### Commercial Honor.

If all laws for the collection of debt were abolished, we believe it would be vastly better for the commerce of the world. Only men of Christian honor and integrity could then obtain credit, litigation would be diminished, and financial crises would be unknown. The Watchman and Reflector has the following bearing upon this subject:

Two centuries ago it was thought an insult in the Highlands of Scotland to ask a note from a debtor. It was considered the same as saying, "I doubt your honor." If parties had small business matters to transact together, they stepped out into the open air, fixed their eyes on the heavens, and each repeated his obligation with no mortal witness. A mark was then carved in some rock or tree near by to be a remembrance of the compact. Such a thing as a breach of contract, we are told, was then very rarely met with, so highly did the people regard their honor, and so truly did they fear Him beneath whose eye they performed such acts.

When the march of improvement brought in the new mode of doing business, they were often pained by these innovations. An anecdote is handed down of a farmer who had been to the Lowlands and learned worldly wisdom. On returning to his native parish he had need of a sum of money, and made bold to ask a loan of a gentleman of means, named Stewart. This was cheerfully granted, Mr. S. counting out the gold on his library table. This done, the farmer took a pen and wrote a receipt, and offered it to the gentleman.

"What is this, man?" cried Mr. Stewart, sternly eyeing the slip of paper.

"It is a receipt, sir, binding me to give ye back yer gold at the right time," replied Sandy.

"Binding ye? Well, my man, if ye canna trust yourself I'm sure I'll na trust ye! Ye canna ha' my gold!" and gathering it all ye put it back into his desk and turned his key on it.

"But, sir, I might die," replied the canny Scotchman, bringing up an argument in favor of his new wisdom, "and my sons might refuse it to ye. But this bit o' paper wad compel them."

"Compel them to sustain a dead father's honor!" cried the high-minded Scotchman.

"They'll need compelling to do right if this is the road yer leading them! I'll neither trust ye nor them. Ye can gangle elsewhere for money! But ye'll find none in this parish that'll put more faith in a bit o' paper than in a neighbor's word o' honor and his tear o' God!"



# The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, SEPT. 6, 1867.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

**J. L. CHAMBERLAIN,**  
OF BRUNSWICK.

For Senators.

**JONAS GREENE** of Paris.  
**JOHN G. HAMLEN** of Lovell.

For Co. Commissioners.

**NOAH H. HUBBARD** of Hiram.  
**HORATIO AUSTIN** of Paris.

For Co. Treasurers.

**ENOCH FOSTER, Jr.**, of Bethel.  
**AUGUSTUS H. WALKER** of Lovell.

For Register of Deeds.

**SUMNER R. NEWELL** of Paris.  
**ASA CHARLES** of Fryeburg.

## The Issue Next Monday.

Next Monday the electors of Maine will be called upon to go to the polls and vote. As in times past, it will not be a contest for men, but back of all personal considerations lay great and important questions both of principle and policy, which will be affected by every vote that shall be cast. Gen. Chamberlain and Eben F. Pillsbury are representative men, and when we cast our votes for the one or the other, we do not merely vote for them, but we identify ourselves with one or the other of the parties they represent. In voting for Chamberlain, we recognize his valuable services in the Union army, in suppressing a wicked rebellion; we endorse his fervid patriotism in risking his life in many a hard fought battle; we pay a tribute of respect to a veteran warrior covered with scars honorably received in fighting the battles of his country. In voting for Chamberlain, we endorse the great republican party of the country, and of Maine in its gigantic struggles during the rebellion, to save the government and the old flag; we endorse Abraham Lincoln, our great leader and martyr President; we endorse his Emancipation Proclamation, by which the chains of slavery were stricken from four millions of our fellow beings held in cruel bondage; we endorse the unconditional Union map of the South, in their efforts to re-organize the rebel States, and bring them back into the Union, loyal to the government; and we endorse Congress in its action upon the great question of re-construction, against the treasonable plots of a disloyal, despotic President. A vote for the republican ticket adds strength to all the legitimate efforts of the loyal element of the country to save and restore the government. Had it not been for the republican party, rebellion would have triumphed; the Union would have been destroyed; our country would have been dismembered; slavery would have triumphed; and the whole civilized world would now be looking upon the wreck of a free government. To the republican party we owe all this, and a great deal more. A great political agency that has been the salvation of the country in one of the most terrible armed conflicts that ever shook the world, deserves the warm and earnest support of every loyal man.

How is it upon the other side of this question, and what is the effect of a vote for Pillsbury, and if we vote for him, what do we vote for? A vote for Pillsbury is a vote for a man who opposed the government in its efforts to put down rebellion; a man who made a speech to the Kingfield rioters, encouraging them in their treasonable attempts to resist the draft, and prevent the government from getting men to fight the rebels, and save the country; it is a vote for the democratic party, a great political organization that encouraged its leaders in the South to inaugurate the rebellion, protesting them that the fighting should be on this side of Mason's and Dixon's line; a party that sympathized with the rebels, and gave them all the aid and comfort in their power all through the war; a party that opposed the emancipation of the slaves, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the repeal of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law; a party that voted against furnishing supplies for our suffering boys in the field fighting for the life of the government; and a party that all through the war rejoiced over our defeats, and mourned over our victories. A vote for Pillsbury is a vote endorsing Andrew Johnson, and his wicked, villainous administration of the affairs of the government—a vote approving of his drunken orgies, his abuse of Congress, and the veto power, and his wholesale pardon of unrepentant rebels. A vote for Pillsbury is a vote to give the right of suffrage to the rebel leaders, whose hands are still stained with the blood of our soldier boys murdered in the prison cells of Andersonville, Sandhurst, Libby, and Belle Isle; and a vote to withhold it from the brave colored soldiers, who joined our armies in the darkest hours of the rebellion, and turned the tide of victory in favor of the federal armies. A vote for Pillsbury is a direct endorsement of anarchy and rebellion in the whole South; an endorsement of the removal of Stanton and Sheridan by the traitor in the White House. A vote for Pillsbury is in short a vote for treason against loyalty, for rebellion against the government. In view of the history of the past, can any fair minded person say that the above statement of the issues pending in the coming

State election are not true? And if true, then a great responsibility rests upon citizens who can exercise the right of suffrage. Until the rebellion is fairly closed up, all minor questions collateral to the great issues before us are of comparative trifling importance. Every patriot in the State should go to the polls, and there cast his vote against treason, wherever found. A tyrant traitor has crept into the White House through the agency of a rebel assassin, and is plotting the entire subversion of the government to his despotic rule. The only hope of the government is in the people. Rally then fellow citizens to the polls on Monday next, and vote to save your country from the bloody hands of wicked conspirators against liberty, and the best government the world ever saw.

## A Change Wanted.

A sheet emanating from the office of Mr. Pillsbury's paper, the Maine Standard, called the Voice of the People, is being circulated by the dark lantern organization, known to the public only by its cabalistic sign—P. L. L. It is a windy document, and parades with astonishing display statements that might be startling if true. It thinks all the horrors that it pictures will cease, if its author can be Governor, and conveys the impression that radical success will only make the matter worse. Let us see:

In 1863, the State Tax was fifteen mills on the dollar; in 1866, it was seven and one half mills; and this year it is six mills on the dollar. This does not look as though radical management was working very unfavorably at present; and if Mr. Pillsbury can do a better thing than this, it would be without a precedent in the history of his party. Mr. Lincoln's advice was not to swap horses while crossing a stream. This is a bit of capital advice to the people of this State. In Gov. Chamberlain they know they have a safe leader. Mr. Pillsbury represents an organization that has cost the country three thousand millions of treasure, and half a million of precious lives. It should not be the effort of a single moment to decide at this time, when the President is seeking to precipitate another war, who is most deserving of the votes of a free people.

**REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED.** The following nominations have been reported: Hebron, A. C. Herrick. Greenwood, Edmund Curtis. Denmark, D. G. Tarbox. Waterville, James M. Shaw. Upton, Otis H. Abbott. Canton, J. P. Swasey. Brownfield, Samuel Tyler.

But, one more piece of testimony. Henry Ward Beecher is regarded as standing at the head of the clergy in America. In a sermon delivered a few weeks ago, he said:—"All the frame work of society seems to be dissolved. On every side we find men false to the most important trusts. Even the judges on the bench are bought and sold like meat in the shambles."

[Pillsbury's Circular.] Mr. Beecher lives in democratic Brooklyn, near democratic New York; and he describes democratic scenes. The quotation appears in the strongest terms to every citizen to avoid such a state of affairs by voting the Republican ticket.

Laborers out of employ, depression in business, and hard times in every commercial city and town.

[Voice of the people.] We wish the would be Governor might just point out the place where laborers are out of employ, except in democratic New York. In most places men will just do a half hour's job, as a special favor, for a half a dollar or a dollar, or such a matter. Laborers out of employ, will hardly go down with farmers who have found it impossible to hire men at any price the past season.

**NOT EXHIBITION!** Some enthusiastic Johnson man introduced into a democratic convention in the eastern part of the State, a resolve favoring the nomination of Grant for the Presidency. It was discussed for a little time, and then laid on the table, its further consideration being voted *interdicted*!

The Democrats of Backfield have nominated Sullivan C. Andrews, Esq., as candidate for Representative. The rumor that "your Uncle" has already engaged rooms at the Augusta House, for the next session, we take it is a little premature.

We are glad to see that the democratic papers have decided not to cut down all the apple trees this year. It is a comfortable thought that the terrible party will permit the people to raise a few russets and baldwins in the future. We thank them heartily for the discovery that the fruit is worth something for other purposes than cider making; and we know the cider makers will feel better now they can run their mills another season.

A correspondent of the Bangor Whig says: "The Head Center of the P. L. L. of Augusta, was arrested last Friday on complaint of his nearest relative for being drunk. On being conducted to his jail, he put himself in the usual dramatic attitude and asked the jailer if he considered this a suitable place for the great high priest of democracy liberty?"

It is estimated that ten thousand people attended the Camp Meeting, last Friday. The wet weather was unfavorable during part of the time, preventing some of the public services.

The Argus says that Geo. W. Hale has been before the U. S. Commissioner, for selling liquor without U. S. license.

## What is Remembered.

The Kennebec Journal thus tersely sums up the things which the people remember when they are called upon to put the democracy in power:—"The people remember that the controlling wing of the democratic party instigated the rebellion."

The people will remember that the Democrats of the North aided, abetted, encouraged, and sustained the rebellion. The people will remember that the Democratic leaders cried Peace, Peace, when there could be no Peace that would not involve the ruin of the Republic.

The people will remember that the Democrats in the National Convention in 1864, declared in favor of the cessation of hostilities, and resolved that the war for the Union was a failure.

The people will remember what Democratic leaders encouraged and promoted desertion, and expressed the wish that Union soldiers going South might never return alive.

The people will remember that the Democratic rebellion cost the nation more than three thousand millions of dollars, and carried mourning and desolation into every loyal household in the North.

The people remember that the leaders of the Democracy instigated plots in the North in the interest of the rebellion, conspired to release rebel prisoners from Northern camps, and to surrender Northern cities to the tender mercies of rebel rebel prisoners.

The people remember that it was the bitter, demonized spirit of the Democratic party that nerved the arm of J. Wilkes Booth to assassinate Abraham Lincoln, was increased because Mrs. Suratt was proved guilty and hanged, and now sympathizes with John H. Suratt.

The people remember that every Democratic State but Delaware and New Jersey went out of the Union, and those two would have done so if the power of the Union army and the Republicans of these States had not prevented. If Maryland was an exception, it was only because the rebel Legislature was arrested by military force, and the State held by the Union armies in defiance of the Democrats of the State.

The people do not forget that while the Democratic States went out of the Union and the controlling force of the Democratic party was exerted to the utmost for the success of the rebellion and the consequent destruction of the Union, the Republican party proved loyal to the Union in every trial and emergency.

The people do not forget that all the Republican States remained loyal and exerted their entire power for the defeat of the rebellion.

The people remember that while the Democratic Congressmen, Governors, and Generals violated their oaths, abandoned the flag of their country, and went into the Confederate Congress and Confederate armies, no Republican Congressmen, Governors, or Generals, turned traitors and went into the Confederate Congress and Confederate armies.

The people do not forget that the Republican party took the brunt of the war, was always firm, loyal, and hopeful, while the Democratic party North and South was the arsenal, fortress, and nursery of treason.

The people do not forget that while the Republicans always rejoiced over rebel defeats and rebel surrenders, the Democratic party rejoiced over Union defeats and Union surrenders.

The people do not forget that since the rebellion was crushed by force of arms, and true statesmen and patriots are trying to bind up the bleeding wounds of the Nation and secure lasting Peace, the Democratic party is the enemy, and chief obstruction to wise Reconstruction on the basis of Truth, Liberty, and Justice.

Taught in the school of experience, the people will not allow side issues to divide them, but will continue to go to the ballot-box with unbroken ranks and vote that the Republican party shall remain dominant in State and Nation, and that the Democratic party shall eat the bitter apples of defeat forever.

**GRANT OR JOHNSON.** The Boston Journal closes an article on the Maine Election as follows:

It is for the Republicans of Maine, therefore, by their vote next Monday, to say whether they shall embolden Andrew Johnson, give strength to the plots of unrepentant traitors at the South, and do their utmost to roll back the triumphs of the war, or whether they will uphold the hands of General Grant, pronounce a cheering endorsement of Sheridan and his faithful followers in office, send a new thrill of joy to every loyal breast in the South, give a new impulse to the work of reconstruction and help insure its complete consummation. Happily those who know the Republicans of Maine will not doubt their verdict. But let them work to make it as strong as they can."

**A "BUREAU OF EXPOSURE."** The Nation discourses humorously on the Presidential exposure of radical plots. It says:

The Presidential exposures of the Radical plots get every day more and more amusing. The last phase of the affair consists of affidavits from Benjamin Wood and Roger A. Pryor, denying all connection with it. We recommend Mr. Johnson to systematize the business, and establish a "Bureau of Exposure," with a Chief Persecutor and two assistants, a Concocter of Damaging Statements, and a Forger of Letters, with the necessary clerks, errand-boys, and supernumeraries. At present the work is bungled through the imperfect distribution of its duties, and the Radicals are laughing in their sleeves.

Washington reports state that the President is about to issue a proclamation of amnesty, excepting only a few who took part in the rebellion. Last winter Congress repealed the act of 1862, authorizing pardons to rebels, and the act became a law by the President's having retained it beyond the constitutional period, so that now any pardon must come under the general "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

The papers say that Charles Bartlett, proprietor of the "People Tavern," in Newry, is in a hard place. One set of officers have put him in jail to await trial for passing counterfeit ten dollar bills; while another lot have confiscated his team for being engaged in smuggling liquor.

## The Geology of Maine.

At a recent meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, held at Burlington, Vt., an occasion upon which most of the leading geologists and men of science in our country were present, geological maps of various States were exhibited, and a large amount of valuable information concerning the natural history of the country, was given by the gentlemen who have acted as State geologists in various quarters. Mr. Charles Hitchcock, our former State geologist, presented a map of Maine, upon which he showed something of the outline of the work which was so well commenced under his direction a few years ago. But compared with the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, and with large parts of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, it was strikingly apparent that Maine is as yet a blank upon the geological map of the United States; and a blank too that very seriously interferes with our making a general geological chart of the territory east of the Mississippi. The wide extent of our State, and the peculiar position which the rocks occupy upon the eastern border of the White Mountains make it very desirable that a complete examination of Maine should be made—an examination that should enable us to connect our geology with that of the surrounding districts: to add the link yet lacking to the chain which shall reach from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. It is, we understand, the intention of several State geologists, and of others connected with the American Association, to present a memorial to the Legislature of Maine, suggesting the great importance, both in a local and industrial point of view, and in a general and scientific point of view, of finishing the work already outlined very completely by Mr. Hitchcock. We hope that the Executive, the Legislature, and the people of Maine will be found awake to such an appeal; and will feel the necessity of finishing a great work, which they commenced at a time when few States would have expended money for such a purpose, and which will not only make known their own resources, but will be a grand contribution to the general understanding of the geology of the eastern portion of our country.

## Democratic Economy.

While the democrats are constantly crying out economy, and charging the Republicans with extravagance, let us look at the facts. In 1866, the Republican party obtained control of matters in Oxford County. They found the County largely in debt, not far from \$10,000, with other large demands hanging over the County, which had to be met. Since that time there has been added upon as the criminal cost formerly paid by the State, amounting to \$2500 last year, and some years to \$1000. The salaries of the Judge and Register of Probate have been increased; the fees of officers have been added to, as well as cost of boarding prisoners in jail, while the increased cost of stationery, fuel and lights all will appreciate.

Now the facts are these: The Republican party has paid this legacy of debt and all its charges, since it has had the direction of affairs.—The County Tax is now but \$9000.

The Democratic party, could not meet the extravagance of its officers; and ran constantly in debt, with their necessary expenditures 33 per cent less than now, and a County Tax of Nine Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

Is a change advisable?

## Effect of the New Policy!

The action of the President in his war upon Congress, is looked upon, in its true light in the South; and is giving a market value to Confederate bonds, which have until lately been used for wrapping paper. Southern bankers are now advertising for their purchases.

The Lewiston Journal has another statement from Harris. He is in solitary confinement and feels that he has no chance to escape the gallows. He says that after the trial he was besieged by persons who told him that his testimony was all false; and it was told him that if he would declare it to be false, a petition should be at once started, and he would be pardoned. He accordingly made his statement, but under the questioning of Mr. Dingley he did not sustain himself. He now says that his testimony in court was substantially true; and that he will state this on the gallows. The Journal correspondent says the State Prison life proves real punishment in his case, and with no one to speak to he was driven to send for some one and made this statement.

Gen. Grant has evidently a mind of his own, and he throws the gloves to His Excellency with great firmness. Saturday morning he issued an order of great importance affirming his control over the Commanders of Military Districts in the matter of removal of rebel officials. Intimations that Hancock would restore Gov. Wells and Mayor Monroe in part prompted this order. It creates a decided sensation at the White House. The order is brief and is as follows:—"Commanders of the military district created under the act of March 2, 1867, will make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command. By command of Gen. Grant."

Gen. Cyrus Hamlin, son of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, died at New Orleans, of yellow fever, last Wednesday. He was engaged in the practice of law in that city.

The Oxford County Association of Congregational Ministers will meet with Rev. J. Elliot of Rumford, the 3d Tuesday in Sept. (17). The parts assigned are: First, Sermon in private.—Rev. J. Elliot of Rumford. Second, Dissertation.—Rev. A. Maxwell of Sumner. Third, Reviews.—Rev. D. Garland of Bethel. Fourth, Plans of sermons, one by each member. Fifth, Sermon in public.—T. T. Merry of Norway. Sixth, Exposition of the parable of the Unjust Steward, by Rev. G. Tewksbury of Oxford. Seventh, Extempore exercises, by Rev. B. Maxwell of Turner. Eighth, Greek exercises, 10 verses of I. Chapter of Romans.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from this vicinity recommends to some capitalists to build a hotel near "Streaked Mountain," a locality which he thinks is superior to many of the hundreds of Summer pleasure resorts in New England. Tourists who seek the country for real benefit, are fast learning to avoid fashionable places, and this will tend to bring to notice the many delightful spots in "Old Oxford," suited for pleasure travel. Paris, Bethel, Waterford, and other places, have had many visitors this season.

**OUR SCHOOLS.** The Fall Term of Paris Hill Academy opened on Wednesday, with 60 scholars present. Mr. Ricker is a new teacher here, but gives good assurance of capability in bringing a number of his former scholars from a distance. The lack of boarding places is a serious drawback to the success of the school.

Norway Academy, under its new organization bids fair to be a very successful school. There were 120 students present on Wednesday, and others have engaged rooms so that the number will be increased to 150. Miss Devine has been added to the corps of teachers, and the prospect is that the coming term will be eminently successful.

The trotting match on the Agricultural grounds, Saturday, was not largely attended. Horses enough were entered to make good matches for each purse. The race was decided as follows:

First purse,—to Russell horse, Buckfield,—time, 2:47; 2:46 1-2; 2:45. Woodbury's Lady Buck took the second premium. Second purse,—A. Andrews Black Hawk,—time, 2:59; 2:57; 2:56 1-2. Robinson Dwan's mare, 2d. Purse for colts,—Dean's colt best; Fletcher's 2d. Time, 3:10; 3:05; 3:00.

**DEDICATION.** The new chapel erected for the use of the students of Hebron Academy will be dedicated on Tuesday, September 10th. An Address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Champlin of Colby University.

A gentleman who resides on the foreside, in Yarmouth, informed us that he dug sixteen hills in his garden, Monday, and found only four sound potatoes. A like number of hills in his field, that was planted later, yielded but three quarts. The crop in that section will be a failure.

The Paris Flouring Company have just received a new stock of wheat, and are again turning out their favorite brands of flour.

The notes from Mr. Vose, promised for this week, will occupy more space than we anticipated, and we postpone them till next week.

**OXFORD NORTH QUARTERLY MEETING** will be held in Weld, on the 10 and 11 of September. Oxford Baptist Association meets at Peru, Sept. 17th.

**TALL CORN.** Maj. John Dennett, of South Paris, informs us that he has growing in his garden a stalk of corn measuring 12 feet 7 inches in height, one 19 feet, and quite a number measuring 10 and 11 feet.

A slight frost was seen on few lands Saturday morning, but crops were not injured. The thermometer was nearly down to freezing point.

On Wednesday of last week, at the Camp Meeting, Mr. Eben Morton, the well known miller, was stricken with paralysis while engaged in the services at the love feast. He was immediately cared for by a physician present, and was taken home next day.

George A. Clark, Esq., and Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., have been nominated for representatives, in Lewiston.

**PLEASANT TIMES AHEAD.** EX-VICE President Hamlin is reported to be of the opinion that the present crisis in national affairs is not less serious than that occasioned by the rebellion itself. Here is a little item from a Washington dispatch which seems to indicate that the President and his advisers are doing all they can to prove the correctness of Mr. Hamlin's views. [Press.]

Notwithstanding General Grant's efforts to have Colonel Gordon Granger sent to his command, the President has kept him here, and of late he has mentioned his name in connection with the contemplated changes. Before Congress adjourned, Colonel Granger is known to have declared that it was an unconstitutional body and that if he were Andy Johnson he would march a body of soldiers to the capitol and disperse it.

The Boston Advertiser says Gen. Grant received a dispatch Tuesday morning, saying that he is to remain at the head of the Freedmen's bureau.

## MAINE ITEMS.

The Celebration of the Fort Poppleham anniversary was spoiled by the rain of Thursday, and postponed till next year.

Bartlett, Sumner and Maguire, the Bowdoinham Bank robbers, have been sentenced to the State's Prison for the term of fifteen years each.

The Waterville Mail says that Mr. Maxham's Spanish Morino buck, "Green Mountain Boy," shared when one year old 17 lbs. 5 ounces; at two years 29 lbs 9 ounces, on the fourth of June last.

The Farmington Chronicle says that Mrs. Sally Brown, of Jay, was 100 years old the 28th of last April. On her 100th birthday she spun three skeins of stocking yarn. She is the mother of 22 children. Her memory, hearing and eyesight are very good.

A correspondent of the Portland Press says a fine new dwelling house and outbuildings, in the eastern part of Wells, upon the "Independence Wells Farm," were entirely consumed by fire midnight of Thursday. The buildings were erected by Mr. Alonzo Kimball, now living in Saco.

The Houlton Times hears reports of the wolves being very numerous in towns in that vicinity. In Ludlow several farmers have suffered by depredations committed by them upon their flocks of sheep. Robert Ingraham had eight killed in one night. They appear to be unusually bold and bloodthirsty.

The State Reporter of the Argus says the bark Savannah has just sailed for Buenos Ayres from Machias, with a cargo of 370,000 feet of lumber, for A. & S. E. Spring and R. Lewis & Co., of Portland. C. W. Vose, Esq., their agent, has sent from Machias five cargoes to the same place for these enterprising firms.

The Lewiston Journal says that as Mr. Reuben Jones, of Boothbay, with two daughters, Sarah and Martha, aged fourteen and sixteen, respectively, was returning from Danversville to his home, on Wednesday afternoon, his boat was upset by a squall and all three drowned before assistance could reach the spot.

## The Cider Law.

The copperhead papers have a good deal to say about the cider law, as they call it. The Republican Journal of last week contains a silly article upon the subject, adapted to children and fools, in which it declares that under the liquor law, a person is liable to sixty days imprisonment for selling cider made from his own orchard. To show how much truth there is in this assertion, we copy the 4th section of the law as follows:

SECT. 4. The provisions of this act respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall not extend to the manufacture of cider or of wine made from fruit grown within this State, is exempted from penalty. He may sell by the barrel, by the bottle, or by the glass, and there is no law to harm him. We are sorry thus to spoil the Journal's baby talk, but the people should understand the law as it is. [Prog. Age.]

**KEROSENE OIL.** We clip from the Springfield Republican the following, in which our citizens, and the people generally, have a deep interest: "It is now ascertained that the oil in the lamp, the explosion of which, Friday evening, fatally injured Miss Taylor, on Elliot street, was not kerosene, but naphtha or kerosene, sold under another name, and an article the most explosive and dangerous of the products of the crude petroleum. For some time past, parties have been in this city and the towns in the vicinity, offering this article for sale to the merchants under the name of 'Patent oil,' 'Commercial oil,' &c., assuring them that it is perfectly safe, and superior in kerosene. Many merchants have been taken in by them, and induced to sell the oil, being ignorant of its real character, as was the case with the grocer who sold the oil, the explosion of which caused Miss Taylor's death. But in fact it is exceedingly dangerous to use any of this oil in kerosene lamps, notwithstanding the assertions of the bogus patentees. There is an article called petroleum fluid, prepared from benzine, which is safe to use in the small, packed fluid hand lamps made for its use, and as a generator of gas, and in these ways only. Merchants and families cannot be too careful in the purchase of illuminating oils. They should buy only of well known and responsible dealers, and be sure to get nothing but kerosene oil of the standard fire test."

The Portland Kerosene Company are now manufacturing an oil, to stand a fire test of 135 degrees, 15 degrees above what the statute of the State requires. It is important that our readers should know that parties from the West and South are selling oil in our State that does not come up to the fire test required by the law. Let the public be on its guard against dealers in such oils.

## Vermont Election!

Republican Majority 20,000!

The annual election in Vermont occurred on Monday. The vote as was expected is much less than last year; but the Republican majority will be about 20,000. The Senate is unanimously Republican; the House nearly so.

Let Maine condemn Andy Johnson, next Monday with like emphasis.

The match game of Base Ball, between the Ticonderoga of Paris and the Penobscot-wasawes of Norway, has been postponed to one week from next Saturday.

**DEATH OF SENATOR McDOWELL.** Hon. James A. McDowell, Senator of the United States from California, died Tuesday, at the residence of a friend in the city of Albany, New York. He was a native of Bethel, Maine, Albany county, N. Y., where he was born Nov. 19, 1817, and therefore lacked but a few weeks of completing his fiftieth year.



## Summary of Telegraphic News.

The World says it is understood that Sec. Seward proposes the purchase of the Sandwich Islands, British Columbia, the Bay of Sumatra, and port or island in the Mediterranean.

The Times special says the President is determined to remove Howard as soon as he can find a successor, and also announces that he will surely remove Gen. Pope.

Gen. Sheridan's last act was the removal of the sheriff of St. Lamy parish for making incorrect returns, and the appointment of Chas. E. Stephens.

The official order relieving Gen. Sheridan was read at headquarters at New Orleans, Monday morning. Gen. Sheridan will take his departure, accompanied by Gens. Forsythe and Moore.

It is reported that Gen. Hancock has 30 days delay on account of the fever which is raging beyond precedent in New Orleans, and as an epidemic in Galveston, Indianola and other Texas Gulf ports. There were 800 cases in one day in Galveston last week one fifth of which were fatal. The report is confirmed that all northerners who settled there are either dead, sick or flying North.

The Times special says the Union men of Louisiana are already circulating petitions for Congress to reinstate Gen. Sheridan.

There were 241 deaths from yellow fever at Galveston, Texas, last week; also 100 deaths at Corpus Christi up to the 16th inst. About half the citizens are sick or dead, and much distress prevails.

Correspondent of the Bulletin from Arizona shows that in one single District of Arizona sixteen men had been killed and \$20,000 worth of property taken or destroyed by the Indians since March. The troops are now trying all in their power to protect the settlers.

The summit tunnel on the Central Pacific Railroad 1658 feet in length, is now open from end to end through solid granite, and the track on the eastern side slope of the Mountain is now being laid.

The American steamer Quaker City has arrived at the Crimea. On Tuesday last the excursionists were received by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who are spending the summer in the Crimea, and were warmly welcomed to Russia by their Majesties.

The Maryland republicans have prepared an address to Congress stating that the new constitution is anti-republican in form, as it disfranchises the colored people and prohibits colored testimony in the courts.

The Times' special dispatch from Washington says Gen. Grant has ordered the discharge of 25 clerks in the Paymaster General's office.

Mrs. Jane G. Austin, who wrote the very picturesque and intelligent account of our Springfield gold chain factory in the Atlantic Monthly, will commence in next week's Boston Commercial Bulletin, an elaborate article in similar vein, descriptive of the carpet manufacture. It will go much into detail, and convey a great amount and variety of interesting information about wool, and the processes by which it is led up into the perfected beautiful carpet.

[Springfield Republican.]

**THE BIG FLEECES.** The New England Farmer of last week has a table that takes the spots out of fancy sheep raising. It reports 26 sheep, that shear 285 lbs. of wool in gross. These fleeces when scoured produced but 122 pounds of clean wool. One fancy buck produced 29 lbs. in the fleece; but scouring reduced it to 6 lbs., while another 20 lbs. fleece came down to 4 lbs. The ewes averaged better, shrinking but about one half. This table teaches that the reports of big fleeces at shearing time are to be taken with a good many grains of allowance. Four pounds of clean wool is rather a small return for a sheep costing \$600 to \$1000.

We learn from the Press that Judge Kingsbury gave a decision in the case of Chas. S. Norcross, on Thursday of last week. Debt was the engineer of the freight train that ran over and killed Mrs. Fox, at New Gloucester. The Judge considered that evidence proved that Mr. Norcross had observed all the rules necessary, and that the accident could not have been due to any carelessness or neglect on his part. He was discharged.

As workmen were engaged on Monday, in removing the bell from the Central Congregational church in Yarmouth, to the new house building by that society, a derrick gave way, and the bell fell to the ground and was broken.

The Herald says ten days more of good weather will enable Messrs. Denison & Co. to complete the new stone dam.

Charles Barrill has sued the city of Boston, on a claim for furnishing credits of soldiers to the city, thus saving a draft. He claims a million dollars damages.

Bread in every cupboard, pork in every barrel, oil in every lamp, a shirt to every man's back, and Steam Refined Soap to wash it with in every tub, so comes in the millennial day.

Forty-three Years is a long life for a patient medicine; few of them in fact live to overcome the prejudices with which they are met at the outset. Johnson's Anodyne Lincture, however, is an honorable exception, having increased in popularity during the period above mentioned.

Furred tongue, heart burn, piles, distention of the stomach and bowels, dizziness at the stomach, loss of appetite, pain in the side, back or limbs, can be cured by the use of Parsons' Purgative Pills.

**Catarrh Can be Cured!**  
Headache, dizziness, and in fact every disease of the nose and head permanently cured by the use of the new and improved remedy.  
**Rader's German Snuff!**  
Try it, for it costs but 25c. For sale by all druggists, or send 50c. to P. S. RADER, & CO., Boston, and receive a box by return mail.

**WHY SUFFER FROM SORES?**  
When by the use of the ALEKICA OINTMENT, you can easily be cured. It has relieved thousands from Itch, Scald, Chapped Hands, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, and every complaint of the skin. Try it, for it costs but 25c. Be sure and ask for  
**Hales Arnica Ointment!**  
For sale by all druggists, or send your address and 25 cents to O. P. S. RADER & CO., Boston, Mass., and receive a box by return mail.

**MARRIED.**  
In Paris, Aug. 21st, by John Bennett, Esq., Mr. Hiram P. Bailey, of Miss Louisa M. Work.

**DR. SCHENCK ON DYSPEPSIA, SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND REMEDY.**  
Symptoms of Dyspepsia—A sense of fullness, tightness, and weight in the stomach, together with belching, acidity, sour, offensive belching of wind, water brash, and vomiting, and a great deal of what a person calls an all-gone feeling in the pit of the stomach. Frequently also there is a palpitation of the heart, which physicians mistake for heart-disease, and when the stomach is in this condition it is cured with success or alms. The rough, brown, port wine colored stools, such as we see in type, which throw out the gastric juice, and when the stomach gets a thick coating of slime on it, it prevents the gastric juice from doing its duty, and the system is deranged. The nervous membrane of the stomach, the liver becoming torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged. The nervous membrane of the stomach, the liver becoming torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged. The nervous membrane of the stomach, the liver becoming torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged.

**DIED.**  
In Norway, Aug. 23d, Mrs. Mercy J. Parsons, wife of Jacob Parsons, aged 60 years 10 months 18 days. In Oxford, July 26, Mr. Elias Chas. Parsons, aged 61 years.

**CHARLES A. HERSEY,**  
SOUTH PARIS, ME.  
Manufacturer of Coin Jewelry.  
Engraver on Gold, Silver, Pearl, Ivory, &c., &c., to order.  
A good assortment of Coin Jewelry, All kinds of Silver and Plated Ware.  
Premium paid for Gold & Silver Coin.  
Particular attention paid to Engraving.

**For Sale.**  
MY HOUSE AND LOT, containing one acre of land, on Lincoln street, Paris Hill. A good bargain will be given and terms of payment made easy.  
ALDEN CHASE.  
Sept. 3, 1867.

**PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.**  
Corner of Elm and Congress St.

**THIS Institution offers to young men and ladies the best facilities for obtaining a thorough business education. Scholarship for full course in Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Book-keeping and Penmanship, comprising both theory and practice, good in forty-five Colleges, constituting the "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE" of America.**

For further information, please call at the College, or send for College paper, samples of money and specimens of penmanship. Address: L. A. GRAY, Principal, Portland, Me.

**THE PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.**

Vouch to inform the public, that they can obtain from ALBERT COAL EXCLUSIVELY!

The prevalence of a large quantity of inferior and dangerous oils in the market, at a cheap price—many of which are little better than kerosene, and the existence of false reports in regard to the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL, render it a matter of justice to ourselves, as well as safety to consumers, that some notice should be taken of these facts. Therefore, we again present an advertisement, which we deem it our duty to issue. The standard of our Oil, the first test of which is 132 degrees Fahrenheit, and often reaches considerably higher, also, we would say, that we are determined to maintain its long established reputation.

**PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.**  
Portland, Me., Aug. 16, 1867.

**PREMIUM GLYCERINE SOAP.**  
**STEARNS & CO.**

Would announce to their old patrons and the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish their goods at a very low price. Our goods are of the best quality, and we are determined to maintain their long established reputation.

**OXFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**  
The Annual Meeting of the Oxford County Agricultural Society will be held at Agricultural Hall, on Wednesday, the second day of October next, at ten o'clock, P. M., for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

**ELLIOT SMITH, Secretary.**  
Norway, Sept. 2, 1867.

**CROUP! CROUP!**  
**DR. HOOKER'S**  
Cough and Croup Syrup.

**CURES**  
CROUP, COUGHS FROM COLDS, Hoarseness, Catarrhal Coughs, COUGHS FROM HORMS AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, and gives speedy relief in Whooping Coughs, and all other coughs, and is a most valuable remedy for the cure of the same.

**DR. HOOKER'S**  
Cough and Croup Syrup.  
For sale by all druggists.

**C. D. LEET, Proprietor,**  
Springfield, Mass.

**FREEBORN NOTICE.** Public notice is hereby given that I have given my son George M. Richardson, a minor, his time with full liberty to act and trade for himself, and shall not hereafter claim any of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

**JOSEPH K. RICHARDSON.**  
Witness: E. B. RICHARDSON.  
Rockport, Sept. 10, 1867.

**Buckfield Carding Mill.**  
We would inform our patrons and others at the west of GARDNER ROLLS, that we have given NEW CARDS ready for the carding and are well and prepared to accommodate all having wool to card with good results.  
We shall make every effort to accommodate those coming from a distance to enable them to card their rolls the same day.  
Old Bating basins open at reasonable rate.  
GARNER & FOWLER  
Buckfield June 12th 1867.

**To the Ladies of Oxford County.**  
**The Novelty Sewing and Embroidery Machine.**

It is the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. 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 without a rival. Every family should have one of the Novelty Sewing Machine.  
Price of the Machine complete with Reader, is \$10, and delivered in any part of Oxford County, one 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 repaired at short notice and warranted.  
Patrons solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.  
E. STEPHENS N. W. CORLISS.

**A. M. TRULL,**  
Manufacturer of  
"Monitor," "Top" & Common Buggies,  
Express Wagons, Common Wagons,  
Doctors' Carriages, with 2 or 4 Wheel.

**ETNA,**  
**HOME, N. Y.,**  
**HARTFORD,**  
**N. Y. LIFE,**  
**TRAVELLERS.**

**FREELAND HOWE,**  
AGENT,  
NORWAY, ME.

**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.**  
&c., &c., &c.

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.**  
**SHINGLES & CLAPBOARDS,**  
OF ALL KINDS AND OF THE VARIOUS QUALITIES.

For sale by the subscriber at MEXICO.  
Any communication regarding this kind of lumber promptly answered, and any orders promptly filled.

**HENRY W. PARK.**  
**Lost.**

Lost or stolen on or about the 29th of Jan. last, three notes of hand given by the subscriber by Wm. W. Brown dated September 14th 1866. One for \$300 payable in one year; one for \$300 payable in two years; and one for \$400 payable in three years from date with annual interest. This is to be held all persons purchasing or presenting said notes for payment as I have never lawfully disposed of said notes. They are not entitled to my name.

**SOUTH PARIS, August 1, 1867**  
**A. HERSEY.**

**Farm for Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale his homestead now situated centrally in the town of FERRY, about one mile from post office, 100 acres, 40 of which are in meadow, and contains about 100 small trees. Buildings convenient and well from a living and ample spring. The farm is well wooded and watered, pastures green and free from stones, and has some 300 fruit trees of different kinds on the same. It is well adapted to improving and now has a field of clover plants on it. The terms of sale will be reasonably low and will be made known to anyone wishing to purchase after examining the premises.

**LEUCUS DOBLE.**  
Ferry, Aug. 29, 1867.

**SEED Orders for JOB PRINTING to the**  
**DEMOCRAT OFFICE.**

**Portland Business Cards**  
**JORDANA RANDALL,** wholesale dealer in Tailors' Trimmings, 145 Mad. st., Evansville.  
**WANTED!**  
COAT, Pants and Vest Makers, at A. F. York's, 107 Brown & Hanson's Block, Middle st., (opposite H. H. Hay's.)  
Best Boston prices paid.

**FLETCHER & CO.,**  
Successors to Henry, Fletcher & Co.,  
**Wholesale Grocers,**  
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
159 Commercial Street. - - - Portland.

All business or orders entrusted to us, promptly and faithfully executed.

**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,  
Curtain Fixtures,  
Uphostery Goods,  
Feathers, 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 lowest prices.

Orders by mail answered promptly.  
A liberal discount made to the trade.

**STEAM**  
**REFINED SOAPS.**

**LEATHE & GORE,**  
Would solicit the attention of the resident consumer to their Standard Brand of

**STEAM REFINED SOAPS,**  
American Castile,  
Chemical Olive,  
Crane's Patent,  
Family,  
Extra,  
No. 1,  
Oleoline,  
and Soda

All of SUPERIOR QUALITIES in package suitable for the trade and family use.

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

**Best Goods at the Lowest Prices!**  
Having recently enlarged and rected NEW WORKS, containing all the modern improvements, we are enabled to furnish a supply of Soaps of the Best Qualities, adapted to the household, Export and Domestic Consumption.

**LEATHE & GORE'S**  
**STEAM REFINED SOAPS**  
SOLD BY ALL THE  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE**

**LEATHE & GORE.**  
397 Commercial St., 47 & 49 Beech St. PORTLAND, ME.

**PANIC PRICES!**  
**No More Combination.**

The Subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of SOUTH PARIS and vicinity that he has lately purchased a large and well-selected stock of choice

**GROCERIES!**  
Which he will now offer to them at exceedingly LOW PRICES! By always keeping the best articles, and selling them at the lowest possible margin above the Wholesale Prices, he hopes to merit a fair share of your patronage.

**THE BEST FLOUR FOR AN ADVANCE OF 25 CTS. OVER THE COST.**

**PROVISIONS.**  
He has always on hand the best of

**FRESH MEATS!**  
As well as a stock of Corned and Salted Meats, Ham, Tongues, &c., which will be sold at favorable prices.

**TANNING!**  
Having purchased the Tannery of Messrs. Shattell & Co., and secured the services of that veteran in the business CHARLES McFADDEN, I am prepared to tan, by the best and most improved process, Wax Leather and Calf Skin in the best possible manner.

Also, constantly on hand, Wax Leather and Calf Skin.  
Call and examine the Stock and prices.  
SAMUEL F. BRIGGS.

**Treasurer's Notice. Waterford.**  
Non-resident Taxes in the town of Waterford in the County of Oxford for the year 1866.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Waterford for the year 1866, in the bills committed to Samuel S. Hersey Collector of said town on the twenty-first day of May 1867, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the treasury of the said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the office of Alfred S. Kimball, Esq., in said town on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1867, at ten o'clock, P. M.

Names of owners. No. of Lots. No. of Acres. Value. Amount of Tax.

Amos S. Fiske 3 1 58 490 \$13.00  
Dean A. Kilgore or John Brockton 10 1 20 150 4.87  
Isaac Jordan 12 2 5 56 1.62  
Unknown 7 7 8 25 1.81  
Charlotte H. Parbo 3 4 23 40 1.30  
Dexter Giles 1 7 12 100 3.25  
Caleb Stone 9 4 63 700 22.73  
John York 5 3 3 100 3.25  
James H. Hays' heirs 7 7 22 175 5.67  
Wm. Hay's estate 11 7 20 75 2.48

Deficiency of Highway Tax.  
Dean A. Kilgore or unknown 10 1 20 150 4.87  
Charlotte H. Parbo 3 4 23 40 1.30  
" " 1 7 12 100 3.25  
" " 1 7 80 400 1.61

**DANIEL BROWN,**  
Treasurer of Waterford  
Waterford, Aug. 13, 1867.

**Non Resident Taxes,**  
In the town of ROXBURY, in the County of Oxford for the year 1866.

THE following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Roxbury for the year 1866, in the bills committed to William V. Porter, Collector of said town, on the third day of July, 1866, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1867, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the treasury of the said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the store of J. Reed & Son in said town on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1868, at four o'clock, P. M.

Names of persons. No. of Lots. No. of Acres. Value. Amount of Tax. Deficiency of Highway Tax for 1866.

Jonathan Mitchell 1 8 33 50 1.70  
Darius Mitchell 5 8 33 50 1.70  
Jame 1 1 1 1 1 1  
Jos. Bowley or on 13 1 100 80 12.72  
Same 13 1 100 40 1.36  
Same 13 1 150 40 1.36  
Same 13 1 150 40 1.36  
Fitz 12 1 100 75 2.55  
Same 14 7 100 75 2.55  
Same 13 8 100 75 2.55  
Same 14 8 100 75 2.55

S. A. REED,  
Treas. of the town of Roxbury.  
Roxbury, August 26th, 1867.

**Non Resident Taxes,**  
In the town of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1866.

THE following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Lovell for the year 1866, in the bills committed to Enoch Heald, Collector of said town, on the twenty-first day of June 1866, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the twentieth day of June, 1867, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid. And notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the treasury of said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the store of Marshall Walker, in said town on the twentieth day of December A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock P. M.

Description of property. No. of Lots. No. of Acres. Value. Amount of Tax. Deficiency of Highway Tax.

Oliver Kneeland 9 6 60 80 1.80  
John Hadden 10 5 25 40 1.08  
Ellis Gray 24 5 200 8.40  
Same 21 5 200 8.40  
Owner unknown 7 1 15 30 1.26

MARSHALL WALKER,  
Treas. of Lovell.  
Lovell, August 30th, 1867.

**NON RESIDENT TAXES**  
In the town of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1866.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Fryeburg for the year 1866, in the bills committed to Caleb F. Foss, Collector of said town on the ninth day of June 1866, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the eighth day of June 1867, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the treasury of the said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the office of Timothy C. Ward, in said town on the thirtieth day of December, 1867, at two o'clock, P. M.

Names. Description. Value. Tax.

W. C. Brown, 4 acres 10 of 10,000 210.00  
J. H. Haddon or owner on 4.10 of 10,000 210.00  
100 acres No 29 5th div 3d right 40 54  
Jos. Frye; 100 acres No 29 5th div 4th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 5th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 6th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 7th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 8th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 9th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 10th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 11th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 12th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 13th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 14th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 15th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 16th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 17th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 18th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 19th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 20th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 21st right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 22nd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 23rd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 24th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 25th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 26th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 27th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 28th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 29th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 30th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 31st right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 32nd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 33rd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 34th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 35th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 36th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 37th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 38th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 39th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 40th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 41st right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 42nd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 43rd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 44th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 45th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 46th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 47th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 48th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 49th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 50th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 51st right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 52nd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 53rd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 54th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 55th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 56th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 57th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 58th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 59th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 60th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 61st right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 62nd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 63rd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 64th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 65th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 66th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 67th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 68th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 69th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 70th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 71st right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 72nd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 73rd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 74th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 75th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 76th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 77th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 78th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 79th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 80th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 81st right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 82nd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 83rd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 84th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 85th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 86th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 87th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 88th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 89th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 90th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 91st right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 92nd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 93rd right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 94th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 95th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 96th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 97th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29 5th div 98th right Jos. Frye; 50 acres No 29



