The Oxford Democrat.

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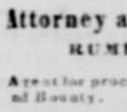

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MISCELLANY.

THE MYSTERIOUS ORGANIST.

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

Years ago, at a grand old cathedral overlooking the Rhine, there appeared a mysterious organist. The great composer who had played the organ so long had suddenly died, and everybody, from the king to the peasant, was wondering who could be found to fill his place, when, one bright Sabbath morn, as the sexton entered the church, he saw a stranger sitting at the crape-shrouded organ. He was a tall, graceful man, with a pale but striking handsome face, great black, melancholy eyes, and hair like a raven's wing for gloss and color, sweeping in dark waves over his shoulders. He did not seem to notice the sexton, but went on playing, and such music as he drew from the instrument no words of mine can describe. The astonished listener declared that the organ seemed to have grown human—that it wailed, and sighed and clamored, as if a tortured human heart were throbbing through its pipes.

When the music at length ceased, the sexton hastened to the stranger, and said: "Pray, who are you sir?"

"Do not ask my name," he replied. "I have heard that you are in want of an organist, and I have come here on trial."

"You'll be sure to get the place," exclaimed the sexton. "Why, you surpass him that's dead and gone, sir!"

"No, no; you overrate me," resumed the stranger, with a sad smile; and then, as if disinclined to conversation, he turned from old Hans, and began to play again. And now the music changed from a sorrowful strain to a grand old pæan, and the mysterious organist,

"Looking upward full of grace,
Prayed till from a happy place
God's glory smote him in the face,"

and his countenance seemed not unlike that of St. Michael, as portrayed by Guido.

Lost in the harmonies which swelled around him, he sat with his "far seeing" eye fixed on the distant sky, a glimpse of which he caught through an open window, when there was a stir about the church door, and a royal party came sweeping in. Among them might be seen a young girl with a wealth of golden hair, eyes like the violet's hue, and lips like wild cherries. This was the Princess Elizabeth; and all eyes were turned to her, as she seated herself in the velvet-cushioned pew appropriated to the court. The mysterious organist fixed his eyes upon her, and went on playing. No sooner had the music reached her ears, than she started, as if a ghost had crossed her path. The bloom faded from her cheek, her lips quivered, and her whole frame grew tremulous. At last her eyes met those of the organist, in a long yearning look, and the melody lost its joyous notes and once more wailed, and sighed, and clamored.

"By my faith," whispered the king to his daughter, "this organist has a master hand. Hark ye, he shall play at your wedding!"

The pale lips of the princess parted, but she could not speak—she was dumb with grief. Like one in a painful dream, she saw the pale man at the organ, and heard the melody which filled the vast edifice. Ay, full well she knew who he was, and why the instrument seemed breathing out the agony of a tortured heart.

When the service was over, and the royal party had left the cathedral, he stole away as mysteriously as he had come. He was not seen again by the sexton till the vesper hour, then he appeared in the organ loft, and commenced his task. While he played, a veiled figure glided in, and knelt near a side shrine. There she remained till the worshipers dispersed, when the sexton touched her on the shoulder and said:

"Madam everybody has gone but you and me, and I wish to close the doors."

"I am not ready to go yet," was the reply:—"leave me—leave me!"

The sexton drew back into a shady niche, and watched and listened. The mysterious organist still kept his post, but his head was bowed upon the instrument, and he could not see the lone devotee. At length she rose from the aisle, and moving to the organ-loft, paused beside the musician.

"Bertram," she murmured.

Quick as thought the organist raised his head. There, with the light of a lamp suspended to the arch above falling full upon her, stood the royal princess who had graced the royal pew that day. The court dress of velvet, with its soft ermine trimmings, the tiara, the necklace, the bracelets, had been exchanged for a gray serge robe and a long thick veil, which was now pushed back from the fair girlish face.

"Oh! Elizabeth, Elizabeth!" exclaimed the organist, and he sank at her feet, and gazed wistfully into her troubled eyes.

"Why are you here, Bertram?" asked the princess.

"I came to bid you farewell; and as I dared not venture into the palace, I gained access to the cathedral by bribing the bell-ringer, and having taken the vacant seat of the dead organist, let my music breathe out the adieu I could not trust my lips to utter."

A low moan was the only answer, and he continued:

"You are to be married on the morrow?"

"Yes," sobbed the girl. "Oh, Bertram, what a trial it will be to stand at yonder altar and take upon me the vows which will doom me to a living death!"

"Think of me," rejoined the organist. "Your royal father has requested me to play at the wedding, and I have promised to be here. If I were your equal, I could be the bridegroom instead of the organist; but a poor musician must give you up."

"It is like rending soul and body asunder, to part with you," said the girl. "To-night I may tell you this—tell how fondly I love you, but in a few hours it will be a sin! Go, go, and God bless you!"

She waved him from her, as if she would banish him while she had the power to do so, and he—how was it with him? He rose to leave her, then came back, held her to his heart in a long embrace, and with a half smothered farewell left her.

The next morning dawned in cloudless splendor, and at an early hour the cathedral was thrown open, and the sexton began to prepare for the wedding. Flame-colored flowers nodded by the wayside—flame-colored leaves came rushing down from the trees and lay in light heaps upon the ground; and the ripe wheat waved like a golden sea, and berries drooped in red clusters over the rocks along the Rhine.

At length the pallace gates were opened, and the royal party appeared, escorting the Princess Elizabeth to the cathedral, where her marriage was to be solemnized. It was a brave pageant; far brighter than the untwined foliage and blossoms were the tufts of plumes which floated from stately heads, and the *festal* robes that streamed down over the housings of the superb steeds. But the princess, mounted on a snow-white palfrey, and clad in snow-white velvet, looked pale and sad; and when, on nearing the church, she heard a gush of organ-music, which, though jubilant in sound, struck on her ear like a funeral knell, she trembled, and would have fallen to the earth had not a page supported her. A few minutes afterward she entered the cathedral. There with his retinue, stood the royal bridegroom, whom she had never before seen. But her glance roved from him to the organ-loft, where she had expected to see the mysterious organist. He was gone, and she was obliged to return the graceful bow of the king, to whom she had been betrothed from motives of policy. Mechanically she knelt at his side on the altar stone; mechanically listened to the service and made the responses. Then her husband drew her to him in a convulsive embrace, and whispered:

"Elizabeth, my queen, my wife, look up!"

Trembling in every limb, she obeyed. Why did those dark eyes thrill her so? Why did that smile bring a glow on her cheek? Ah!—though the king wore the royal purple, and many a jeweled order glittered on his breast, he seemed the same humble person who had been employed to teach organ music, and had taught her the lore of love.

"Elizabeth," murmured the monarch, "Bertram Hoffman, the mysterious organist, and King Oscar are one. Forgive my stratagem. I wished to marry you, but I would not drag you to the altar an unwilling bride. Your father was in the secret."

While tears of joy rained from her blue eyes, the new-made queen returned her husband's fond kiss, and for once two hearts were made happy by a royal marriage.

ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS. There has been of late, a good deal of interest felt and expressed in regard to retrogression of Niagara Falls, and a change of a foot's space in a year is something unusual there. But in this spring, within the space of ten weeks, St. Anthony's Falls, in the Mississippi river, have receded no less than seventy-five feet; and this is something more than a point of mere geological interest, for if it continues it will impair or destroy this great water power and involve the material ruin of two flourishing towns—St. Anthony and Minneapolis. Few persons comprehend the extent of this water force. It is roughly estimated at one hundred thousand horse power. It is greater than all the water power required by all the great manufacturing towns of England and Scotland combined.

John Brougham, in company with a friend, once called at the house of Bancroft, the historian. "They tell me," said the latter to Brougham, in the course of conversation, "that you love a glass of wine." "Those who so informed you," replied Brougham, "have done me a great injustice—they should have said a bottle.

Gossip about Royal Children.

Napoleon's Son. Of all the numerous and ingenious methods by which the persevering Emperor endeavors to associate his name and dynasty with the daily thoughts of the people, those that concern the little Prince Imperial are among the most ingenious and interesting. The attempt to create a sentiment of loyalty among the modern French, savors so much of the absurd and quixotic, as to be almost heroic and touching. The latest device for associating the heir of France with the youth who will never be his subject was his introduction as a sort of patron at the grand concourse for the Lyceums that took place the other day. Henceforth, it is understood that the Prince is always to preside at this ceremony. He listened with great dignity to a prolonged discourse on the "humanities," delivered by a learned professor, and "his open intelligent countenance quite charmed the audience." Poor little baby, at eleven years old, how he must be bored with these grand occasions which he is called upon to patronize!

Faithful to his programme of "keeping up with the spirit of the times," the Emperor intends that his son's studies shall take a strictly scientific direction. And to stimulate the zeal of the *Lycees* it is announced that the little Prince will become, each year in turn, the honorary pupil of that institution whose system of instruction shall appear to be best conducted.

Victor Emmanuel's Children. Among the princes of Europe the children of Victor Emmanuel, who carry in their veins the blood of the old heroic race of Savoy, are not the least noteworthy. The visit of Prince Humbert to Paris has, as usual, suggested to his polite Parisian hosts many reminiscences and agreeable anecdotes, illustrating his own character and that of his brothers and sisters. Victor Emmanuel has four children, of which the eldest, Clotide, is married to the Prince Napoleon, and lives in Paris at the Palais Royal; Prince Humbert, the second, is the heir to the throne of Italy; the third is the Duc d' Aoste, and the youngest the pretty Queen of Portugal, who has just finished her visit to the Exhibition.

Prince Humbert is twenty-three years old, and is quite enthusiastically described by the Count De Varenne, in his book entitled "King Victor Emmanuel." "He has an air," writes Varenne, "so resolute and decided, and a bearing so erect and manly that he shows himself at once to be no mere princelet, but a man to lead and govern men.

He seems to be sufficiently divested of the superstitions of rank. One day a peasant brought him a package, and presented it kneeling. Humbert raised him instantly, observing, "Henceforth learn to stand like a man before men."

On another occasion a committee of syndics attempted to kiss his hand. The Prince stepped back quickly and exclaimed, "That must not be done again, gentlemen."

It is doubtful whether the Prince Imperial of France will learn this independence under his present training.

The Argus advises us to take the result of the election more kindly, and informs us that by the time we have been whipped politically a dozen times we shall feel more like exclaiming "Lord, Thy will be done." It we needed instruction about the proprieties to be observed after a political defeat, we should rely upon the long experience of the Argus with the utmost confidence. The Argus has tried every adverse majority from 4,000 to 28,000, and knows what degree of mourning is suited to each stage of adversity. But as to last week's election, we really think we can stand a repetition of that sort of thing as long as the Argus can. [Press.

A GOLDEN THOUGHT. Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their own history. The plant and the pebble go attended by their own shadow. The rock leaves its scratches on the mountain side, the river its bed in the soil, the animal leaves its bones in the stratum, the fern and the leaf their modest epithet in the coal. The falling crop makes its sepulcher in sand or stone; not a foot-step in the snow or along the ground, but prints in characters more or less lasting a map of its march; every act of man inscribes itself on the memories of his fellows and on his own face. The air is full of sounds—the sky of tokens; the ground is all memoranda signatures, and every object is covered over with hints which speak to the intelligent.

An Ohio stumper, while making a speech, paused in the midst of it, and exclaimed: "Now, gentlemen, what do you think?"

Instantly a man rose in the assembly, and with one eye partially closed, modestly, with strong Scotch brogue, replied:

"I think, sir, that if you and I were to stump the country together, we would tell more lies than any two men in the country, and I'd not say a word myself during the whole time, sir!"

About Literary Men.

All the friends of Sterne knew him to be a most selfish man, yet, as a writer he excelled in pathos and charity. At one time beating his wife, at another wasting his sympathies over a dead donkey. So Seneca wrote in praise of poverty, on a table formed of solid gold, with millions let out at usury.

It is a remarkable fact that the mass of poetry which gave Burns his principal fame burst from him in a very short space of time, not exceeding fifteen minutes. It was a sudden, impetuous flow, which soon seemed to exhaust itself.

Balzac, the finest writer in French prose, who gives vast majesty and harmony to his periods, has been known to bestow a week upon a single page of composition, and was never satisfied with the best productions of his pen.

Martin Luther's literary labors were enormous. During an interval of less than thirty years, he published seven hundred and fifteen volumes; some were pamphlets, but most of them were large and elaborate treatises. He was very fond of his dog, which was ever by his side.

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning at five or six o'clock, he had book manuscript and paper brought to him there, and worked on for hours together. If he had occasion to go out, on his return he undressed and went to bed again, there to resume his studies.

Byron was an exceedingly rapid writer and composer. He produced the whole of the "Bridge of Abydos" in a single night; and it is said without even mending his pen. The pen is preserved in the British Museum.

Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to the fullest activity. He says: "The things I have written the quickest have always pleased me the best."

Dr. Johnson preferred conversation to books, and owned that he had hardly read a single book through, declaring that the perpetual task of reading was as bad as slavery in the mine, or labor at the oar.

DR. TYNG'S NEW CHURCH. The imposing church edifice of Dr. Tyng, which was destroyed by fire, has been renewed and is nearly completed. It has not risen phenix like from its ashes, but bears more the relation of the butterfly to the grub. It was a very plain church and had a barn like appearance. The chancel was very homely and without ornament. The structure as renewed is one of the most gorgeous in New York. The front of the gallery is ornamented in the gay style of a North River steamboat. The ceiling is blue and studded with golden stars and other ornaments. The walls are very gaudy with gilding. The chancel is formed like the ring of a circus, with a walk all around it, and a stone bench for kneeling. What is unusual in an Episcopal Church the chancel is hidden by a huge pulpit, placed at the head of the center aisle, the pulpit being much larger and broader than those usually found in non-Episcopal churches. But it is typical of Dr. Tyng's ideas. He puts preaching before the forms and ceremonies of his church. This house will be open for worship on the first Sunday in October. [Boston Journal.

RIFLED SHOT. Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon delivered in Plymouth Church recently, produced the following picture:

"Men seemed ashamed of labor, and often you will find those who have made themselves respected by labor, have built up a business and amassed a fotune, who turn to their sons and say: 'You shall lead a different life; you shall be spared all this.' Oh these rich men's sons! They aim to lead a life of elegant leisure; and that is a life of emasculated idleness and laziness. Like the polyp thats floats useless and nasty upon the sea, all jelly all flabby, no muscle, no bone—it shuts and opens, and opens and shuts, and sucks in and squirts out again, of no earthly account, influence or use. Such are these poor fools. Their parents toiled and grew strong, built up their names of iron and bone; but denying all this to their sons they turn them upon the world boneless, muscleless, simple gristle, and soft at that.

ANOTHER PURCHASE OF TERRITORY. The general feeling is that the finances of the country are not exactly in a condition to warrant the purchase of additional territory, but Mr. Seward does not seem to share this feeling. Not long ago he negotiated the purchase of the ice, snow and rocks of Walrussia, for $7,000,000. Not satisfied with this, he has since been engaged in bargaining for territory in a warmer climate, and it is reported that he has purchased a small tract on the Bay of Samana, in the island of St. Domingo. If we can spare the money, ($5,000,000,) this acquisition will probably prove more valuable than the Walrussia desert.

BREVITIES.

Censure is the most effectual when mixed with praise. So, when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to bear it company.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding. This civilty is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat and the other eats too long.

What is the difference between a bear hunter and a fruitful cornstalk? One shoots the bear and the other bears the shoot.

Charley, the other day, on seeing a number of funerals, expressed a wish that he might die before Heaven was full.

Who is the greatest poulterer in Shakespear? Claudius, King of Denmark, because he "murdered most foul."

An author has easy times in the world; whenever he gets out of money all he has to do is write for more.

There are forty thousand cats in the city of Louisville, which makes the city the home of the mews.

For a good watering place go into the cellars of some of our liquor dealers.

When can a farmer not hear well? When he has corn in the ear.

The poorest man in the world, is one who has nothing but money.

They have a man in New York that carries his arm in a sling, because he is too lazy to swing it.

If any one speaks ill of thee, consider whether he has truth on his side; and if so, reform thyself.

Why is a tight boot like a windmill? Because it grinds the corn.

A certain lord mayor, hearing of a gentleman who had had the small pox twice, and died of it, asked if he died the first time or the second.

A man died at Cairo, Ill., one day last week, from the effects of holding a piece of ice in his hand while he was overheated.

Why do ladies like to visit the seacoast? Because it relates to marry time.

"What ever made you marry that old woman?" said a mother to her son. "Because you always told me to pick a wife like my mother."

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and, in doing this, never reckon the cost.

The Boston Journal says:—"A lady at Saratoga having decided to return by the middle of September, has begun to send her luggage by instalments. She will accompany the last car load herself."

A witty and popular clergyman, being one day asked by a lady parishoner, what difference there was between a clock and a woman, instantly replied: "A clock serves to point out the hours, a woman makes us forget them."

If every word man utter fell to the ground and grew up a blade of grass, most public speakers would be worth ten times as much as they now are.

Rev. H. M. Gallagher, in noticing some instances in education of children, says he heard of a woman who used to tie her boy to the bed post on Sunday, while she went to church, and make him learn the hymn beginning. "Thine earthly Sabbath, Lord, we love."

A pretty good story is told of Thad Stevens. Some year or two ago friend Lang went to Washington to help get the tariff on wool regulated, and was introduced by Mr. Blaine to old Thad. He was very much pleased with the old quaker, and told Mr. B. that he was "astonished to find so well informed, genial, intelligent and talented a man."

"Yes," said Mr. Blaine, "he is a pretty nice man, but so are the majority of them in my district."

"Why don't they send some of them to Congress, then?" said old Thad, with a look that said "You owe me one."

Yesterday, at the machine-shop of the Bangor, Old Town & Milford Railroad, in this city, was broken up, the oldest locomotive engine in America, probably. It was the "Pioneer" (well named) a ten ton engine, and one of the early machines built in England by Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive. It was built at his works, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1835, and ran its first trip over the B. O. & M. R. R. Nov. 6, 1836. Its last work was done Aug. 16, 1867—it having been used at Oldtown on the mill-tracks, for the past five years. [Whig.

The New Orleans Times (Conservative) says that "through indecision and delay, more than any other cause, on the part of the Executive, Sheridan, in our opinion, is the strongest man to-day in the Republican ranks, Grant not excepted."

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, SEPT. 27, 1867.

Moral Courage.

Moral courage is an essential element of success in every department in life. A great many men would like to do right, but they have not the courage to carry their good desires into execution. We often see this in religious and moral things. There are hundreds of persons in the world who never even dare express an opinion upon these subjects, until they look over their shoulder and first see who is hearing, or get the opinion of the person or persons they are talking with. Such individuals are generally seen drifting about with the crowd, swimming with the tide, and travelling with the multitude. They favor that religion which is possessed by the majority, attend that church which is most thronged, or if it is more fashionable to desecrate the Sabbath by staying at home, loafing around the streets, going a fishing, gunning, or visiting, they follow suit. Such persons have no opinions of their own, but like the vane upon the church spire, are ever veering about with every wind that blows.

If it is popular to be temperate, they will preach temperance; on the other hand, if the majority are for rum and "License," they take a little "for the stomachs sake," and talk flippantly about the constitutional rights of every man to eat and drink what they please. This was especially true in the early draft of the temperance reform. Some ministers of the gospel then (and even now) cater in the pulpit to the depraved appetites of their congregations. A most humiliating exhibition of the kind was seen in Boston last winter—venerable ministers of the gospel volunteering to go before a committee of the Legislature, and there testifying that prohibition in Massachusetts had been a failure, and all because they had as prominent supporters of their ministry, a set of heart-hardened brewers and rum sellers. Lest we do injustice to the clergy, we desire here to say that the cases above referred to are exceptions to the rule, the great majority of that profession being right upon the great question of prohibition. It was so for years after the inauguration of the anti-slavery reform. Thousands of ministers of the gospel, and members of the christian churches in the great North became convinced that slavery was morally wrong, yet "abolition" was then so unpopular, they had not the moral courage to say so. Lovejoy was murdered in Alton, Garrison was dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope about his neck, anti-slavery meetings were assailed and broken up by drunken, howling mobs, and yet comparatively few even among the churches had the courage to openly rebuke their horrible outrages. In the political organizations of the country, moral cowardice has always been a prominent element. Years ago, almost any number of men could be found who would admit privately that slavery was wrong, yet they would vote "every time" to sustain a political party then entirely controled by a slaveholding oligarchy. That great, higher law of right and justice, which should always be the guide of every good man, was made subservient to party obligations, and party ties. The war has changed the aspect of things upon the slavery question most astonishingly. Where we used to have one moral hero upon the slavery question, we have hundreds now. A great many men who before the rebellion were without back bone, and whose knees smote together like the old drunken Babylonish King's, now stand erect as a "May pole," and bravely boast that they were always opposed to slavery. But it is not alone upon the slavery question that we find a great lack of moral stamina in political parties. Look at the cowardice of the great Republican party of the country in not denouncing the shameful drunkenness of Andrew Johnson on the day of his inauguration as Vice President, in the time of it.

Then again, what a tendency there is to cover up and hide the villainous acts of defaulters and public swindlers in high places, merely because men have not sufficient courage to condemn the wrong acts of one of their own party. The men who always "dare to do right" always succeed best in the end. The men of true moral courage may be persecuted for a time, they may even go down to their graves covered with obloquy, yet they will live after they are dead, and their virtues shine as the brightness of the firmament forever and ever.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The number for October is at hand. It contains part ten of the Guardian Angel; a poem by Wm. Everett; Ben Jonson, a sketch by E. P. Whipple; The Rose Rollins, a sketch by Alice Cary; International Copyright, by Jas. Parton; The Flight of the Goddess, a poem by T. B. Aldrich; The Throne of the Golden Foot; The Autobiography of a Quack; A Native of Borneo, a sketch by a colored linguist found in So. Carolina by a Mass. officer; with articles by Tuckerman, Taylor and Hale, Reviews, etc. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, Publishers.

A few cases of diptheria have occurred at Norway, this week. Two have proved fatal, the patients dying Tuesday morning within a short time of each other.

Secretary Seward, after bantering successively, Denmark, St. Domingo and Spain to sell him an island in the West Indies, has failed in the undertaking. He wants a port that can be made a convenient naval station for the United States.

Burglary at Norway!

The Savings Bank and Town Treasury Robbed!

On Saturday night was accomplished one of the most extensive and daring robberies ever perpetrated in this vicinity. The Norway Savings bank, whose place of business is in the store of Messrs. Mixer, Favor & Co., Norway Village, had their safe opened, and rifled of every valuable it contained.

Circumstances indicate that the villains are professionally trained, though some part of the work seems to have been planned in a manner unnecessarily elaborate.

The safe is one made by the Tremont Safe Company, Boston, and was considered perfectly secure by its owners. It was situated in the counting-room of the store, directly by a window. The rogues procured an entrance by prying up the window with a bar stolen from the saw-mill. They then darkened the windows with a large piece of enameled cloth brought with them, fastened in place with eight new carpenter's brad awls. The first attempt was to enlarge the Key hole, so as to get at the lock; but after increasing its size one half that was abandoned, and a hole bored through the outer shell of the door opening into a cavity below the lock which would hold a pound of powder. A piece of fuse set fire to this, blowing the outer part violently back, at the same time detaching the soapstone lining which dropped to the floor. It was only the work of a moment then to snatch the valuables in the drawers and make their escape. To insure a clear passage, the locks had been taken from both the front and back doors. There was money in two drawers in the store; but the safe was the game sought and nothing else was touched. They left behind, the curtain, awls, etc., but took good care of the tools used.

It has been found that they fed their horse in the shed back of the Congregational Church, and probably left him there while they were up in the village. Several persons heard the noise of the explosion, but attached no importance to it; and a young man who passed the store at 12.45 saw a man front of the store, who passed back of it, but he supposed it was some one belonging in the shoe shop.

There was due to depositors last Saturday, the sum of $11,094.16. Some of this is in cash; some in Gov. bonds owned by the bank and deposited as collateral: but a large part was in notes on mortgage, and endorsed notes, which of course will be valueless to the burglars. A small sum in Hallowell bonds will be secured to the owners, also. A full statement will be given to the public shortly. Meantime we venture the opinion that depositors will not suffer largely.

Mr. Favor was Treasurer of the town, and lost of cash in his hands as Treasurer, and some other funds in his hands about $400. There was also notes paid and not defaced, the sum of $1,150; and orders paid and not canceled, and not on interest, $3064.65. Persons should be careful not to purchase orders on the town, not on interest, as payment on all these will be stopped. The firm had in the safe about $70.

The rogues were traced to Portland, where they arrived at 11 o'clock Sunday morning. It was found that a man had been hired to carry them to Saco, whence they went by the first train to Boston. The police of the latter city had a full description, but failed to make any arrest. The detectives have traced them further; and as the parties are well known they may be arrested. It is stated that persons who saw them on the route to Portland, report that there were three in the party.

A paper says that these are the same fellows who broke open Mr. O'Brien's safe at Cornish. The last we heard of them, the officers were within three hours of them; and if that is true, it is singular that they should have come back to Portland and spend a week preparing for another raid.

The officers of the bank have offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the property.

The proprietors of the Norway Pine Grove Cemetery have removed the fence on the Norway side, so as to include the land recently procured of Mr. Brown. This gives them a lot with square front and enlarges the cemetery. Several lots have been fitted up this season. Among these is the one belonging to America Bisbee, Esq., which has a neatly cut granite coping, and a tasteful monument.

Gen. G. L. Beal and Mrs. Gilkey are at present fitting up a lot which will be very elegant, when completed. It is surrounded with a heavy granite wall, with octagonal posts, those at the entrance being surmounted with a neat cap. The work on both these lots was executed by Mr. J. C. Perry.

The neatness and good taste displayed by the citizens of Norway, in the fitting up and caring for this lot is winning for them words of commendation from every one who passes it. We know of no burial place outside a large city that approaches it in beauty.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Androscoggin Temperance Alliance, will be held at Mechanic Falls, Sept. 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing day and evening.

The Journal says a Steamer just built to run on Lake Auburn, made her trial trip last Friday. She was at once engaged for several picnic excursions. The little steamer can make a circuit of a dozen miles on the lake.

Sup. Judicial Court, Oxford County.

KENT, J., PRESENT.

THIRD DAY.

J. D. Fuhliffe, Esq., was appointed and sworn as stenographer of the court.

Lucy M. Bale, Admr. of estate of Benj. F. Hall vs. Hiram D. Abbott. Trover to recover the value of a set of double harnesses, 2 horse blankets, 1 buffalo robe, 1 leather halter, 1 surcingle, 1 curry comb, 1 brush, 1 pair of shears.

It is admitted that most of the articles named were once the property of the deceased, Benj. F. Hall, and that they afterwards came into possession of defendant, that the administrator demanded the articles, and that the defendant refused or neglected to return them. The defendant says that the curry comb and brush he never had, the shears were a present, left as not worth taking away; the halter and surcingle, to be sure, were on defendant's premises, but the defendant till no claim to them, never did, the plaintiff could have and can have them at any time. He says the buffalo robe he bought and paid $15 for; the set of double harnesses he took in pledge for $75 which he had previously lent to Hall in his lifetime and had never received pay for; that one of the blankets was his own, the other was given up in exchange for two borrowed and never returned, to be kept till the originals were returned.

He says that there was nothing unsettled between the parties. That he was willing in the lifetime of Hall, and is now to give up the harnesses on payment of $35, and the blankets on return of his own, and the other articles they may come and take at any time.

All this was denied by plaintiff. Much evidence was given on both sides of admissions and conversations. The defendant was not allowed by law to testify as to facts occurring before the death of the party.

The jury took the case at 5 P. M. Friday morning. Verdict for plff.—$46.06.

Blanchard. Harlow.

FOURTH DAY.

Wm. F. Needham vs. Packard B. McAllister. Assumpsit on two promissory notes given by deft. to plff., dated July 14, 1866, attested by A. S. Poole, who has since deceased. Date of writ, July 1867; the first note for $25 on demand, the second for $75 payable in sixty days. The notes were admitted genuine, but the deft. says the attesting witness did not sign at his request, or with his knowledge, and that therefore it is no legal attestation.

The notes were given as a ballance between horses on exchange. Needham received from McAllister an old mare worth $25 or $30 and delivered McAllister a horse weighing 1200 lbs. fat, sleek, and fair.

Defence. 1st Statute of limitations; 2d, Warrantee; 3d, total failure of consideration.

McAllister says the notes were not witnessed in his presence or by his knowledge or consent, and that plff. said the horse was all right and sound. The horse was utterly worthless, whistled, and had the glanders, and died within three months after the exchange, that it was with difficulty that he got him to his home in Andover and was unable afterwards to get him as far as Portland, on his next trip being obliged to leave him on his way.

The plff. on the other hand says there was no warranty, that he told the deft. the horse whistled, that the deft. brought the horse to Portland several times, certainly twice, that he promised to pay the note some time after it was given, that he had delayed putting the notes in suit because several times informed that the deft. was not solvent. The subscribing witness, A. S. Poole lived at the time, and has since deceased.

The notes produced showed a pale peculiar ink, the color of the writing of the subscribing witness being the same as that of the body of the note.

Hammons for defence in the matter of the attestation asked the court to instruct the jury, that to be of any force the attestor must sign at the request of the maker.

There was much discrepancy of testimony, and Foster for plff. introduced two witnesses to impeach the reputation of deft. for truth and veracity. &c, per contra, introduced many more who had never heard his truthfulness called in question. The judge instructed the jury on the point of attestation, that to make an attestation within the statute it must appear that the witness put his name to the note at the time of the signing, or while the parties were present, and before the separation and under such circumstances as to satisfy the giver that it was done with the knowledge of the signer and a part of the transaction in the making of the note.

Saturday morning the jury returned a sealed verdict for plff.—$129.66.

Foster. Hammons.

FIFTH DAY.

The Grand Jury came in, reported 4 bills and were discharged.

Joshua Swan, appt vs. George Burnham and als named executors of the will of Joseph G Swan, deceased. The parties live in Gilead. Joseph G Swan the deceased, was born in 1800, married to Mary A. Burnham July 26, 1828, and died January 31, 1866. Mary A. Burnham, the sister of Isaac Adams of Gilead was born and brought up in Jaffrey, N. H. and married for a first husband Perley P. Burnham, by whom she had seven children, six of whom are now living. The other died without children. Perley P. died leaving his widow a farm well stocked. Joseph G Swan on his marriage with the widow Burnham entered into a written agreement with her in contemplation of marriage, by which she was to retain possession of her own property. This property has since been entirely changed, some of it used in bringing up the children and others of it for the common good of the family. His contract was not put in evidence in the case. Virgin offered the agr'm't in contemplation of marriage to show that she brought property to him. Hammons objected to its introduction, at first, and Virgin withdrew the paper. Hammons on examination of the paper was willing to admit it, because if by the agreement she was to retain possession of her property that would be a reason why she should not receive his estate. Virgin having withdrawn the paper, Hammons expressed a desire that it go in. Virgin changed his mind and chose to keep it out. There was a disparity in years between Swan and his wife on the wrong side, she being his senior by some 13 years a disparity twice as great as existed between Shakspere and Ann Hathaway. He died leaving no children of his own. There is no evidence that the parties did not live happily together.

The facts in regard to the making of the will were that Swan was taken sick with a throat disease in January 1866—and a son of his wife by the former marriage living near was called to make a will. He took down an informal statement of the disposition Swan wished to make of his property and Swan signed it. He afterwards discovered that this was not formal and rewrote it, observing the same disposition of the property, but giving a formal commencement and close to the will and changing the formal parts throughout. At the request of Swan the first paper was destroyed, and the second substituted for it. This second paper was signed by Swan and one witness the Sunday morning next before the Wednesday of his death. A second witness was called in subsequently and also attested the will.

Swan never read either of the papers he signed. Neither of them were read to him. The jury were called upon to answer certain questions, the counsel agreeing that the answer should be accepted in lieu of a more formal verdict,

The jury retired Monday 1.50 P. M. and in 20 minutes returned the following answers.

1st Was the instrument presented as a Will, signed by the testator, Joseph G. Swan, and did he at the time understand that he was executing a will and intend that it should be his will? Answer, Yes.

2d. Was that instrument duly attested? Answer, Yes.

3d Was the testator, Joseph G Swan at the time of the execution of the will of sound and disposing mind? Answer, Yes.

4th Was the paper now offered written in the presence of Joseph G Swan, the testator? Answer No.

5th Did the testator, Joseph G Swan, before signing, know and understand the language used in this paper, by reading it personally, or having it read to him, or otherwise? Answer, No.

6th Did the paper contain in fact what the testator, Joseph G Swan, designed and intended to be the provisions of his will, and such in all respects as he had dictated to the person who wrote it, and had he requested the person to write his will? Answer, Yes.

The effect of these findings is a question of law to be settled by the court hereafter.

Hammons & Frye. Virgin.

SEVENTH DAY.

David A Sawyer vs Winthrop Stevens, Adm'r of Albert A Cross.

ACCOUNT ANNEXED.

1864	Feb.	13 weeks board, 2.50	32 50
		Cash,	1 00
		Horse and carriage to Paris,	2 50
		" " Norway,	2 00
	March	2 weeks board and nursing,	10 00
		Postage stamps,	42
			$43 42

Albert A Cross was a minor and died in the service. His parents did not live together and he had no home. Commenced early to work his own way. He worked at Sawyer's in 1863 farming at 8 dollars per month; boarded with him in winter and went to school 6 weeks. He enlisted at Augusta in March and after receiving one hundred dollars bounty took a furlough home; went to Sawyer's where he was confined with a bilious fever, and before he recovered returned to his company; received and sent $200 bounty to Sawyer and left immediately for Washington from whence he wrote Sawyer's son to send him postage stamps. On his way to Sawyer's on his furlough he stayed over Sunday at Mr. Richardson's who testified that he deposited $80 with him for safe keeping and then withdrew it, intending as he said to deposit it with Sawyer. This $80 is not traced further.

It was not denied that young Cross was at Sawyer's the time charged but it was insisted in defence that the young man worked for his board while attending school, that he was visiting Sawyer's when home on a furlough, and that he had means to pay all his bills if any when he left and it is improbable that he left in debt. Sawyer himself was not a witness, a creditor of an estate not being allowed to testify in his own behalf. The positions of the deft though plausible were not sustained by proof, and the jury found a verdict for plff $30 14.

Virgin. Black.

Coleman Hemingway vs. Charles P Bartlett. Trespass, that on the ninth day of June 1866 the deft entered upon the plaintiffs premises in Grafton and forcibly took and carried away the plffs mare.

The deft admits that he did take the mare from the possession of plff and says it was his own property. Plff replies, true it was your property, but I had possession and the right of possession. This right the deft. denies. The plff. offered a written agreement, produced by deft. at plff. request as follows:

I the undersigned, Colman Hemingway, have bought of Charles P. Bartlett a five year old mare. Said mare is dark red color with a black mane and tail. I am to pay the said C. P. Bartlett, six colts, which are to come from said mare when they are old enough to wean, which is at 4 months, and the said C. P. Bartlett is to pay for the Horse for said mare and the mare to remain the property of said C. P. Bartlett until said colts are paid.

signed.

COLMAN HEMINGWAY.

Two years passed and no colts were paid when the deft took possession of the mare as before stated. What would been the adjudication of the rights of the parties under this singular contract we can never know. The parties wisely settled up the matter before the coming in of the court on Wednesday morning and the case was entered Neither Party.

Hammons Gibson.

EIGHTH DAY.

John Read vs. Josiah B. Huston. Trespass for personal assault and battery. The case in brief is that Read took up certain horses in doing damage within his inclosures, and put them in his barn with the intention of putting them in the pound if damages were disputed. He sent a written notice to Huston to come and pay damage, that he had put the horses in his barn. Huston came with his son Josiah B. Huston the dft., and John Phelps, an old neighbor of his. After a little talk, hot blood was aroused on both sides, and the defendant party undertook to take forcible possession of the horses. The plff. forbid this, and undertook to restrain dft. by force from entering his barn. Dft. shook him, threw him into the filth of the barn yard and held him down, while the rest of the party were liberating the horses. While in this situation, and after the horses were on the way home, dft. stood behind long enough to strike the plff. while down, many severe blows, and to press and scratch the throat of the plff severely. The result was that the dft. injured the use of his voice, lost a front tooth, and bled considerably from outward flesh wounds. For the breach of the peace, the dft. was fined $5 and cost. This is a civil action to recover the personal damages.

The defence is that the plff. had no right to put the horses in his barn, and that they had a right to take, their own property out of plff's. possession. The plff. replies, I had a right to keep the horses a reasonable time before impounding them, and whether right or not, the beating was unnecessary and malicious.

The judge instructs the jury among other things, that the dft. had no right to retake the horses by force, and that the jury had a right to add smart money to the actual damages if they thought best.

Verdict for plff., $38.00

Bolster & Richardson. Harlow.

State vs. Jedediah Estes, for assault with intent to kill. The County Attorney consented to a nolle prosequi as to intent to kill, and dft. plead guilty as to assault, and was fined $30.00 and cost, some $133.26.

Bolster. Hammons.

NINTH DAY.

Albert Colby vs. James W. Clark. Opened to the jury last night, is in progress as we go to press.

Monday, Lyman s Lowell pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with larceny of money from the store of Messrs. Hubbard at Hiram, and was sentenced to two years in the State's prison.

In several of the southern States, negro conservative candidates are announced. How this is brought about, appears from the letter of a colored barber of Mobile to the New York Tribune. He states that three prominent citizens recently called upon him and offered him $2000 and their patronage, if he would allow himself to be used as a tool for the conservative party. He very wisely told them that he preferred to stick to his business.

Both the papers at Farmington have been purchased by Mr. A. C. Philips, who has combined them. He will continue the publication of the Farmington Chronicle in an enlarged form. Mr. Prescott goes to Nashville, Tenn., where he will enter into other business.

DRAMATIC READINGS. We learn that Prof. C. D. Robinson is to give his Dramatic Readings in this State during the fall and winter. Paris is one of the first places to be visited we hear.

The Bethel Post office was made a money order office some fourteen months ago. It has proved a great convenience to the people, under the care of the attentive postmaster, M. C. Kimball, Esq.

Dr. True gave a Lecture on Geology at Hebron, on Monday evening last. He will commence a course of Lectures at that place, next Monday.

Workmen are engaged in constructing a new reservoir, for the South Paris Fire Department, in Market Square.

Cattle Show.

The twenty-fifth Annual Exhibition of Oxford County Agricultural Society, will be held on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of October,—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The season has been so good that doubtless the show will be more than ordinarily good; and as the people all seem pretty well determined to go, there seems to be little to say, other than to announce the time.

We learn that the citizens of So. Paris and Norway have subscribed the sum of Fifty Dollars, to be distributed as prizes among the Base Ball clubs that shall play during the exhibition. All Clubs in Oxford County are invited to be present and contend for the premiums. The society has added to the above the sum of $25 to be distributed as prizes to individual players among the members of the clubs. The prizes are to be awarded by a committee chosen by the citizens of the two villages.

We hope the ladies will contribute more liberally than last year, the products of their taste and skill in domestic and fancy articles. The Trustees can hardly fail to award them some special premiums this year, which should make it an object to fill up the tables to their utmost capacity.

The fruit crop is a poor one this year; but the usual good exhibition can be made up by increasing the number of exhibitors. Let every one who has even a few specimens bring them to the Fair. In fine, as this thing is wholly an aggregation of individual efforts, we hope that it may be a success. We give below the programme published by the Trustees:

FIRST DAY. In the forenoon, receiving, entering and arranging Stock, and articles for exhibition. All persons are required to observe this, and have whatever they propose to exhibit on the ground before 12 M.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., Trotting Match for Colts not exceeding 3 years old. At 4 o'clock, P. M., Trotting Match for Colts 4 years old.

SECOND DAY. At 9 o'clock, A. M., Plowing Match. At 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., Awarding Committees will proceed to their duties. At 2 o'clock P. M., Drawing Match. At 4 o'clock, P. M., Annual Meeting of the Society.

THIRD DAY. At 9 o'clock, A. M., Trotting Match, for the best Trotting Horse that has been raised and always owned within the limits of the Society. At 11 o'clock, Trotting Match, for the best Trotting Horse owned in the State. All horses that have taken the first premium at the State Fair will be excluded from competition. At 2 o'clock, P. M., Awarding Committees will report. No animal will be entitled to a premium unless it is on the ground before 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the second day. No entry for trotting horse will be received after 2 o'clock, P. M. of Wednesday, the second day. Hay will be furnished to stock from Monday, P. M. to the close of the Show.

The Press says that Hon. John A. Poor had his carpet bag and coat stolen at the Eastern depot, Boston, last Wednesday evening. The bag contained valuable papers. The over coat was found subsequently at a pawnbrokers, and a man arrested for the theft.

The Price Current says the Portland Glass Works will be rebuilt immediately. Most of the former employes will be employed in clearing away, and on the new building. Temporary ovens will be erected so that the manufacture of glass will commence in three weeks.

The Press says the visits of drummers to the rural districts in July and August were not highly successful, and that the country dealers are now buying in Portland. This is as it should be. The business of sending drummers is terribly expensive, and of course the consumer finds it charged in his bill.

In the account presented to England, for depredations committed by pirates, fitted out in her ports, citizens of Maine claim eight hundred thousand dollars. The whole sum claimed is about eight millions.

The Androscoggin club of Lewiston, and the Bowdoin club played a game of base ball, at Lewiston, last Saturday. The score was 16 to 16.

The Press says the lameness of Rev. Mr. Walker, Pastor of the State Street church, Portland, continues, and he will renew his request for dismissal.

We have received the Winthrop Bulletin, a neat sheet just established at Winthrop by Messrs. W. H. Berry & Son.

The Baptist Society in this village have just placed in their church, one of Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith's organs. It is a fine instrument, with two banks of keys and fourteen stops, finished in black walnut. The cost of the organ was $700.

BASE BALL. The second game between Tremonts of South Paris, and the Pennesewassees of Norway was played on Saturday afternoon. The Norway boys were the winners by two runs, which gives them the match.

After the game they entertained the Paris club, in fine style at Concert Hall, Norway Village.

The Young America club of Paris Hill, played the first game of a match with the Snow's Falls club, Wednesday afternoon, beating them by score of 68 to 12. Scorers, Chas. J. Mellen for the Young Americas, and Eph. Stone for the Snow's Falls club. E. A. Chase, Umpire. The next game of the match will be played on Saturday, week.

It is now thought that court will adjourn Saturday morning.

MAINE ITEMS.

One of the Penobscot tribe made his mile in five minutes at Salisbury Beach, a few days since. He ran against time.

Nathan Swain, formerly of Wilton, died in Texas, of yellow fever, as his friends just learn by letter.

The Saco Democrat understands that Jason W. Fairfield, son of the late S. S. Fairfield, Esq., formerly of Biddeford, died last week at New Orleans of yellow fever.

The king of Tomatoes was brought into our office a day or two since by Joseph Marston, Esq., of our village. It weighed two pounds and ten and a half ounces beating the crowd by eight ounces.

[Waterville Mail.

A Sabbath School Convention will be held at Wilton, Oct. 8th. Rev. A. C. Adams of Auburn, and Rev. Mr. Buzzell of Portland, Missionary for the S. S. Union, for this State, are expected to be present, and address the meeting.

The Bath Times says among the numerous rich and useful articles presented to Horatio A. Duncan, of the Marine National Bank, in that city, on the occasion of his marriage, was a Silver Tea Service, presented by the President and Directors of the Bank.

THE BENEFIT OF IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE. Not only are there no indications of that war of races which President Johnson foreshadowed as the terrible result of enfranchising the negroes of the District of Columbia, but the measure seems to have been promotive of the peace and prosperity of the whole community. The last "Occasional" letter of the Philadelphia Press says:

"We were told that when the colored men carried the election here, trade would languish, emigration would stop, and the District would become a paradise for free negroes. What is the result? Washington City was never so prosperous. New buildings are going up in every quarter. The lands in the neighborhood, long neglected or devoted only to slave labor, are being rapidly purchased at high prices by farmers and others from the neighboring States of Pensylvania, Ohio and New Jersey. Another railroad is being built from Baltimore to Richmond, with another branch running into the District of Columbia; and when the Republicans obtain complete possession of the municipal government, as they will next year by the election of a progressive Mayor, the city will take a new start in commerce and manufactures, and be made the winter residence of thousands who were only prevented from living here in other days because of the presence of human slavery."

MARYLAND ratified the new State constitution by a vote of a part of her people on Wednesday. Among the reforms embraced in the constitution is the abolition of the common school system and of the test oath for rebels. If the quasi Union men of Maryland, a State where the rebel element was never strong enough to carry it out of the Union, take such unpromising measures, what would have been the result if the governments of the genuine rebel States had been left in the hands of the secessionists? Maryland, by reason of the full license which the disloyal element has, is now one of the most dangerous States in the Union. It is organizing a standing army of 30,000 men, appropriately clad in gray. The work of disciplining this army is carried on with so much energy that not even Sunday is observed as a day of rest. Moreover a military fund of $300,000 is placed at the absolute disposal of Gov. Swan. Artillery is being procured in large quantities. This attitude of Maryland may yet become a serious matter. From her position she could easily delay another rush to the capital like that which took place in April 1861. Then no preparation had been made; but now those who have the best means of knowing, declare that these warlike movements have express reference to the anticipated revolutionary designs of the President. [Press.

The records of Kittery go back to 1648, and are in tolerable preservation. They contain matters of historical interest of much value, and now rest in a wooden chest liable to any casualty that may destroy them, and forever annihilate their valuable contents. The question is asked will the town, State or its Historical Society take some measures by which they can be preserved? The late Wm. Fogg, an intelligent farmer of Elliot, made a rare collection of documents and facts relating to this part of York county which are still preserved. In the records of the county now kept in the neighboring town, Alfred, is the original record of the General Court for Sir Ferdinand Gorges, Province of Maine, commencing in 1640, as also the records of the courts of law of about that period. [Journal.

As if it were not enough to have one's belief in the real existence of William Tell, Captain John Smith,, and we know not whom else, rudely trampled on and crushed, a discussion has lately been started in France which threatens to utterly destroy the story of Newton and the falling apple and the subsequent discovery of the law of gravitation. It is now claimed by certain members of the French Academy, that to Pascal belongs the honor of a prior discovery, and they have produced from some source or other certain letters from Pascal, Montesquieu and others to the English philosopher, which would seem to prove this if they are genuine. The discussion has not yet progressed very far, but seems likely to be warm. Whatever may be the issue, our faith in the story of the falling pippin can hardly be shaken. [Boston Advertiser.

Summary of Telegraphic News.

Senator Thayer who is about to take the stump in Ohio, is reported as saying that he will tell the people that he has official information that President Johnson intends committing the overt act of revolution.

The President promises Democratic politicians from Pennsylvania all the assistance he can afford in the coming campaign. He is to suspend all Republican office holders, even in face of the fact that Congress will probably reinstate them.

The yellow fever is more prevalent in New Orleans than it has been for many years, but not so fatal as in 1853. Saturday there were 64 deaths.

Two manufacturers of Dusseldorf, in Prussia, who applied for space before the Paris exhibition opened, never sent any of their goods. These firms have received, to their surprise, doubtless, each a bronze medal, with a certificate of excellence in their several exhibits. How must the genuine medal holders value their prizes with such distinguished comrades equaling them in glory.

The freight depot of the Hartford & New York Steamboat Company, in Hartford, Conn., was burned Saturday noon, with a large amount of freight. Loss over $100,000. Building was insured for $12,000. It cost $40,000.

A California crew have challenged the Ward Brothers of Newburg, to a boat race for $5,500 in gold—$1,500 to be allowed to either crew for expenses, according to the place decided upon, Sacramento or New York. The challenge was accepted.

Gen. Schofield has decided that the only restriction imposed upon eligibility to membership of the State Convention is having taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion.

Captain General Manzeno died at Havana, Sept. 24, and Count Balmozada has assumed the position of head of the Government.

Senator Patterson and Gen. Kyle, of Tennessee, had an affray Tuesday night. The latter knocked the former down for slapping his face. Patterson then attempted to shoot Kyle, but friends interfered. A reconciliation then took place.

The World's special says the President has pardoned Mallory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy. He is the first rebel Cabinet officer pardoned.

The Tribune's special says Gen. Grant will leave everything relative to the elections to the military commanders, and if the President desires postponement he will be compelled to do it on his own responsibility.

BANK FAILURES. A financial exchange in referring to the recent failures, mentions the fact that out of 1600 National Banks, less than a score have failed during the last three years. And there is every reason to be assured that the weak, insolvent, institutions which are left are extremely few, well known and closely watched. The same authority adds:

"Some of those persons who are anxious and concerned that a few National Banks here and there should fail, may be reassured by the fact that these institutions fail because they cannot comply with the searching provisions of the law, and that this law, while by its stern application it destroys the rotten parts of financial machinery, only does so in order that the rest of the fabric may have force and elasticity enough to resist all the shocks with which future momentary revulsions may try its stability and strength."

PORTLAND EXPORTS. The Price Current of Saturday says:

"The total value of Foreign Exports from this port for the week amounts to $117,260.35. Included in the shipments were 6,261 brls. Flour, 3 do Meal, 300 box Shooks, 6312 Shooks and Heads, 54-533 Hoops, 331 bdls. do., 2 setts Truss do., 157 brls. Potatoes, 150 Cabbages, 181,295 ft. Lumber, 16 boxes Scales, 4 iron wheels, 7 bxs. Machinery, 3 iron Pipes, 1 Organ, 14 cases wine, 6 boxes Soap, 2 brls. Oil, 35 pcs. Furniture, 45 rolls Felt, 14 pkgs. Military Effects, 3 cases Books, 3 brls. Wheat, 196 pkgs. Sundry Mdse."

The story circulating in some of the democratic papers, that Colonel Forney and other radicals have been talking with General Grant, and were not able to satisfy themselves of his political soundness, is false. Colonel Forney did have an interview with General Grant on Monday, concerning the result of which he says:—"I am convinced that the people of this country have never had more abundant reason for reposing the fullest confidence in his [General Grant's] intrepid patriotism than they have at the present moment." Senator Thayer also had a talk with Grant the same day, and he most cordially endorsed Colonel Forney's words.

[Sp. to Boston Adv.

It is a fact patent to all, that there are medicines which remove disease only by substituting others worse even than the first. This is not the case however with Blood's Rheumatic Compound, which was thoroughly tested before being offered for sale.

For horses that are hide bound, or have staring rough coats, use Sheridon's Cavalry Condition Powders.

Some of our Cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of PLANTATION BITTERS.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

MAGNOLIA WATER. A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

We have received from Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston, manufacturers of the AMERICAN ORGANS, the first number of a fine looking sheet, the size of our own paper, entitled "The American Organist." It contains valuable information relative to the construction of reed instruments, which all who intend purchasing organs for their homes, or for public places, would do well to familiarize themselves with. It contains also a history of the business, various improvements, and the ideas of leading musical men in regard to reed instruments, which have become so popular for the homes of the people as to fairly rival the pianoforte. A sample copy of this publication will be sent free to any who will address the above named firm.—[Mass Register.]

THE RIGHT INSTRUMENT.—We are not surprised to find that the Cabinet Organs made by Mason & Hamlin are rapidly winning their way into the families as well as into the churches and musical societies of the land. They are meeting with a steadily increasing demand, and we think the time is not far distant when the great majority of those whose circumstances will admit of it, will be supplied with the Cabinet Organ as well as with the piano-forte, so as to have the best means at command for performing every variety of composition suited to the requirements of refined taste in the home or social circle.—[Providence Journal.

Saleratus in Absolute Perfection.

Pyle's peculiarly manufactured Saleratus is the only pure and perfect article of the kind in existence. Let those who doubt analyze, compare, and prove. Sold by grocers everywhere, in pound packages, full weight.

Special Notices.

A FAITHFUL GIRL

Is wanted very much to do common housework in my family. One who is capable can find an excellent situation, where the work is not hard, and steady employment given. Price of wages no object. Apply at the store of D. V. Bailey, at the office of Paris Flouring Co., or in person or by letter to

CHAS. BAILEY, So. Paris, Me.

DR. SCHENCK'S
NEW OFFICE.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has opened an office on second floor of No. 35 HANOVER ST., Boston, where he will be professionally, every WEDNESDAY, from 9 to 3. Every person complaining with Consumption or any disease leading to it, is invited to call on him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer 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, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, without the use of the Respirometer; but by it he can tell exactly how far the lungs are gone, and what part also; whether it is Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Dyspeptic Consumption, or whether it is merely an ulcerated throat and stomach, or from Liver Complaint.

His medicines have full directions, so any one can take them without seeing him, but if they live near by, and are well enough, it is best to see him. All three of his medicines are required in nearly every case of long distance, for it is impossible to cure consumption unless the stomach and liver are kept in perfect order. To get lungs in a healthy condition the stomach must be cleansed, and an appetite for good rich food created, so as to make good blood before the lungs will begin to heal; then the chills and night sweats will stop, and the expectoration become free and easy.

DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms every week, 32 Bond Street, New York, and 35 Hanover Street, Boston, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. He gives advice free, but for thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

His medicines are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Also a full supply at all times at his rooms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Agents for Boston. For sale by all druggists.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST, 823 Broadway, New York.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES ALL

KIDNEY DISEASES,
And Rheumatic Difficulties.

Price $1. Sold Everywhere.

J. A. BURLEIGH, Wholesale Druggist, General Agent.

Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill.

Is a self, certain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the face or head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous Disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualified approval of many eminent physicians. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of $1.00 and two postage stamps. TURNER & CO., 120 Tremont st., Boston Mass., Proprietors. Boston July 1, 1867.

Catarrh Can be Cured!

Headache relieved, and in fact every disease of the head permanently cured by the use of the well-known remedy,

Raeder's German Snuff!

Try it, for it costs but 25c. For sale by all Druggists or send 25c. to O. P. SEYMOUR & CO., Boston and receive a box by return mail.

WHY SUFFER FROM SORES!

When by the use of the ARNICA OINTMENT you can easily be cured. It has relieved thousands from Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, and every complaint of the skin. Try it, for it costs but 25 cents. Be sure and ask for

Hales Arnica Ointment!

For sale by all druggists, or send your address and 25 cents to O. P. SEYMOUR & CO., Boston, Mass., and receive a box by return mail.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a long affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
No. 163 South Second street, Williamsburgh New York.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S
"FAMILY PHYSICIAN."

Seventy-Six Pages. Price 25 Cents.

Sent to any address. No money required until the book is received, read, and fully approved. It is a perfect guide to the sick or indisposed.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 25 Tremont Street, Boston.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

MARRIED.

In Woodstock, 14th, by Rev. M S Cummings, Mr Orin T Barrey to Miss Matilda Curtis.

In Stamford, 12th, by Rev J Lofkin, Charles H Moulton to Miss Martha S Jones, both of Andover; Peter W Leonard of Andover to Miss Ellen C Morse of Andover Surplus.

DIED.

In Paris, Aug. 16, of diptheria, Minnie C., only child of Roscoe and Esther Tuell, aged 3 years and 4 months. Little Minnie was an interesting and promising child, the light of home and the pet of the neighborhood.

In South Paris, Sept. 17, Mary P, wife of Thomas Briggs, aged 46 years. 29 days.

In Dixfield, Sept 19th, Mrs Lydia, 2d, wife of Gen. J B Murray, aged 58. [Both Times please copy.

In Foxcroft, 16th, Cyrus Holmes, Esq., aged 69, a native of Oxford.

In Hebron, 9th, Mr John Harlow, aged 65.

In Milton, 17th ult., Mrs Louisa Spofford, aged 56.

In Mercer, 26th ult., Mrs Charity P. Thomas, aged 70, a native of Paris.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
In Norway Village,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his stand in Norway Village. The dwelling house, pleasantly located, is finished in the most thorough manner, and the arrangements are all made with a eye to Comfort and convenience. The Stable, Carriage House, Shed, &c., are also thoroughly finished, and every possible convenience provided for.

Carpets and furniture will be sold if desired.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Norway, Me., Sept. 23, 1867.

For Sale.

THE subscribers offers for sale his *Brick Store* at So Paris. The building is 32 x 50 two stories, with two good tenements in the upper story. It is permanently built, has an unfailing well of water; with Stable and out buildings.

It is well located for trade and the whole is offered for $1800. Call and look at it.

T. HERSEY.

South Paris, Sep. 23, 1867.

WILLIAM LOWELL,
DEALER IN
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE,

Crockery, Glass Ware, Carpetings, Paper Hangings, Window Shades,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

No. 11 Preble St, PORTLAND, Me.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

THROUGH TICKETS
TO THE
WEST,
South and North West,
VIA BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

And the *Erie* or *Pennsylvania Central railroads*, or via Albany, Buffalo and Cleveland, by the *New York Central and Lake Shore* railroads, or via Suspension Bridge and the *Great Western* Railroad, to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and all North Western points, or via the *Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati*, or *Bellefonte* or railroad lines to Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, New Orleans, and all points in the South West, or via the Great Union Pacific railroad to Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, and all other important points.

For sale at the only Union ticket office in Portland,

No. 49 1-2 Exchange Street,
W. D. LITTLE & CO., AGENTS.

☞ Passage Tickets to CALIFORNIA for sale at the lowest rates. 35

Paris Exposition.
GOLD MEDAL!

AN ADMITTED FACT.

It is admitted by all that ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *President of The Howe Machine Co.*, was awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exposition.

Also, it is admitted that the *Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor* was conferred upon ELIAS HOWE, Jr., by the Emperor Napoleon. These were the HIGHEST HONORS ever awarded to a *Sewing Machine Manufacturer.*

THE ONLY QUESTION IS,

For what did ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *receive these honors?* He entered the Exposition as a MANUFACTURER of Sewing Machines, *not as "Inventor."*

He did not apply for or receive his Gold Medal as "Inventor."

The AWARD speaks of MR. HOWE, as "*Promoter*" and, "MANUFACTURER," of Sewing Machines.

MR. HOWE (who is supposed to know) says the GOLD MEDAL was awarded to him for his Sewing Machines exhibited, AND FOR NOTHING ELSE.

Now in all fairness we ask, *Whose Sewing Machines* took the FIRST PRIZE at the Exposition?

Let COMMON SENSE ANSWER, and we are content.

PLUMMER & WILDER,
General N. E. Agents for Howe Sewing Machines.

59 Bromfield Street, Boston.

OXFORD COUNTY
SEWING MACHINE
AGENCY.
At D. H. YOUNG'S.
Norway, Maine.

Where may be found the

SINGER, GROVER & BAKER, HOWE, WEED, WILLIAMS & ORVIS, WHEELER & WILSON, FINKLE & LYON

And all the new and most popular machines, from $6.00 to $150.

ALL STANDARD MACHINES,

Warranted to give satisfaction.

Machine Trimmings always on hand.

Cattle Show and Fair.

THE North Waterford, Albany, Stoneham and Lovell Agricultural Club, will hold its annual exhibition at

North Waterford, Wednesday, Oct. 16th,

Per Order,
GEORGE W. RAND, Secretary.

North Waterford, Sept. 7, 1867.

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 hour 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.

A. M. TRULL,
Manufacturer of
'Monitor,' 'Top' & Common Buggies,

Express Wagons, Common Wagons,

Doctors' Carriages,' with 2 or 4 Wheels!

SLEIGHS, &c., &c.

BRYANT'S POND, ME.

Pyle's Saleratus
Is Acknowledged the Best in Use,
Always put up in pound packages,
FULL WEIGHT.
Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

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

THE subscriber being about to move West, will sell his **Stand on Paris Hill,** together with his Household Furniture.

T. M. CROCKER.

Portland Business Cards

JORDAN & RANDALL, wholesale dealers in Tailors' Trimmings, 145 Mid. st., Evans blk.

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.

WANTED!

COAT, Pants and Vest Makers, at A. F. York's Brown & Hanson's Block, Middle st., (opposite H. H. Hay's.)

☞ Boston prices paid.

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.

THE
PIANOFORTES

H. STEVENS & CO.
145 Middle street, Portland.

Agents for the State of Maine. A large variety of other pianos also on hand.

MARRETT, POOR & CO.,

Beg leave to inform the citizens of this vicinity that having removed to their new and spacious store,

No. 90 Middle st., Portland. Me,
(adjoining the Canal National Bank,)

they have now in stock a full and complete assortment of all kinds of

CARPETINGS,

Paper Hangings,
Curtain Fixtures,
Upholstery 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. 29

THE PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL COMP'Y.

Would inform the public, that they continue to Manufacture

Portland Kerosene Oil,

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 Naptha itself—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, and would call attention to the high standard of our Oil, the first test of which is 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and often reaches considerably higher, also, we would say, that we are determined to maintain its long established reputation.

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMP'Y.

Portland, Me., Aug. 4th, 1867.

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.

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.

Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

E. STEPHENS N. W. CORLISS.

Buckfield Carding Mill.

WE would inform our patrons and others in want of GOOD ROLLS, that we have got our NEW CARDS ready for the carding season and are prepared to accommodate all having wool to card with good rolls.

We shall make every effort to accommodate those coming from a distance to enable them to cart back their rolls the same day.

Old Batting batted over at reasonable rate.

GARNER & FOWLER

Buckfield, June 12th 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day given my son, John W. Fly, his time to act and trade for himself and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. HENRY B. FLY.

Attest: N. B. HUBBARD.

Hiram, Sept. 10, 1867.

Non Resident Taxes,

In the town of Denmark, 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 Denmark for the year 1866, is bills committed to Geo. R. Bean, collector of said town on the eighteenth day of July 1866, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the seventeenth day of July, 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 Selectmen's Office in said town, on the fourteenth day of February, 1868, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Names of Owners.	Acres.	Val.	Tax.
Aaron McKenney, of owner unknown, one-half of mill and privilege,		$450	15 75
Rufus Ingalls or owner unknown the Gibson farm and buildings	100	1200	42 00
Jonathan Ingalls or owner unknown, part of lot near Amos Richardson's,	70	100	3 50
part of V lot	80	175	6 13
part of Lincoln lot,	21	50	1 75
Joseph L. Gray or owner unknown's and formerly owned by Joseph Gray,	10	25	38
Owner unknown, lot near Boston pond, formerly taxed to S Mansfield,	50	50	1 75
A R Mitchell or owner unknown B H Marsden farm,	50	250	8 75
Dyer & Sanborn or owner unknown, land bought of George Perley, part of Boston hills,	167	1500	52 50
Dyer & Walker, or owner unknown, part of Boston hills tract,	84	100	3 50
Hannah Sawyer or owner unknown, Lake lot so called,	50	450	15 75
Lot bought of Wm. Davis,	5	125	4 38

LEONARD A. BERRY,
Treasurer of Denmark.

Denmark, Sept. 18, 1867.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been *duly* appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administratrix of the estate of

GEORGE H. BABCOCK late of Oxford

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sept. 17, 1867 NANCY T. BABCOCK

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE. By virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold by private or public sale, at the house of Seth W. Jackson late of Peru, deceased, on Tuesday the fourth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, it being the homestead farm in the town of Peru.

ELLENORA JACKSON, Adm'x.

Peru, Sept, 21st, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated two miles south of Paris Hill in the town of Paris, known as the Isaac Mason farm, containing 73 acres of good land, suitably divided into tillage and pasturage, with an abundance of wood and watered by a never failing brook. It has 50 grafted apple trees in bearing, and a young orchard of 100 trees beginning to bear. The house is new with excellent water in the kitchen. Barn and out buildings are in excellent repair. Will be sold with crops if desired. A part of the purchase can remain on mortgage.

ALSO,

A small farm adjoining, of about 40 acres of land and the buildings, known as the Uriah Ripley homestead, with a thrifty young orchard in bearing condition, plenty of wood, and an unfailing brook passing nearly through the lot.

These two farms are so conveniently situated that they can be united, making a grand large farm if desired. Apply to S. S. GILES, on the premises. A great bargain can be had here, as a change of business makes it *imperative to sell.*

Paris, Aug. 18, 1867.

L. F. PINGREE,
Pattern & Model Maker,
MACHINIST & MILL WRIGHT,
NO 41-2 EXCHANGE STREET,
PORTLAND, ME.

Gives personal attention to making Models for Patents, and Patterns for Stoves, Furnaces, Machinery, Mill Gearing, or anything in his line.

Orders by mail with drawings or descriptions promptly attended to. Brass, Iron, or composition castings furnished at Foundry prices.

DR. MILLER'S
Soothing and Healing Balsam,
—OR—
NATURE'S ASSISTANT.

IT HAS PROVED INFALLIBLE for BURNS *Frozen Limbs, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds of all kinds, Pains in the side, Back or Shoulders, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stiff Neck, Ague in the Face or Breast, Ear Ache, Deafness, Poisoning, Erysipelas,* and Inflammation of the Eyes. For Rheumatism it is not a certain cure, yet hundreds have been relieved by it when other remedies had failed.

AS AN INTERNAL REMEDY, when taken in season, it will cure Inflammation of the Bowels, Dysentery, Kidney Complaint, and Cholera Morbus. It will also cure diptheria, dry cough and Asthma.

This medicine is purely vegetable in its composition, soothing and healing in its influence, and healing in its influence, and may be given to any age or sex with perfect safety. It has been before the public during the past nine years, and has wrought some of the most astonishing cures. The proprietor challenges the world to produce its superior as a remedy. For sale by all Druggists.

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

Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, N. York will also supply the trade at List Prices.

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 *unprecedently LOW PRICES!* By always keeping the best articles, and selling them at the least 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 Hams, Tongues, etc., which will be sold at favorable prices.

TANNING!

Having purchased the Tannery of Messrs. Shurtleff & Co., and secured the services of that veteran in the line CHARLES McFADDEN, I am prepared to tan, by the old fashioned process, Wax Leather and Calf Skins in the best possible manner.

Also, constantly on hand, Wax Leather and Calf Skins

Call and examine the Stock and prices.

SAMUEL F. BRIGGS.

OXFORD ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d Tuesday of September, A. D. 1867,

PINCKNEY BURNHAM, administrator on the estate of James Grazer late of Bethel in said County deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed:

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1867.

HENRY B. HERSEY, guardian of Hannah H Barnes et als, minor children and heirs of Nahum Barnes late of Sumner deceased, praying for license to sell and convey said minors' interest in the homestead farm of said deceased at an advantageous offer of $948 66:

Ordered, that the said pet'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing an abstract copy of his order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the 3d Tuesday of Oct'r next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if and they have, why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1867,

ON the petition of Harriet B. Bearce Administratrix of the estate of Lewis Bearce, late of Hebron in said Co., deceased praying for license to sell and convey all the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and incidental charges.

Ordered, That the said Adm'x give notice to all persons interested, by causing an abstract of his petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

OXFORD ss—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1867.

ROYAL A. HARLOW, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and Testament of John Harlow late of Hebron in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Exec'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the Third Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

OXFORD, ss—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of September A. D. 1867,

WM. FROST, of Rumford, Guardian of Mary E. Frost, etals minor children and heirs of Angier J. Mitchell late of Mexico in said County deceased having presented his second account of guardianship of said wards for allowance:

Ordered, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the 3d Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should no be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administratrix of the estate of

LEVI MCINTIRE, late of Dixfield,

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sept. 17, 1867. ADELIA MCINTIRE.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

DAVID STAPLES, late of Oxford,

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sept. 17, 1867. BENJAMIN SANBORN.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of

JOHN B. MASON, late of Bethel,

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sept. 17, 1867, ELBRIDGE G. WHEELER.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administratrix of the estate of

ASA RICHARDSON, late of Hartford,

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sept. 17, 1867, SUSAN RICHARDSON.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

STEPHEN BACON, late of Greenwood,

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sept. 17, 1867. PETER B. BUCK.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

GEORGE COLLINS late of Bethel,

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sept. 17, 1867. DAVID F. BROWN.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that they have been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ELON CHADBOURNE late of Oxford,

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sept. 17, 1867. JUDSON C. PIPER, Lewiston.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale her house in West Paris Village known as the Little Stand this is very desireable property and will be sold at a reasonable price. Terms Easy.

S. C. HARWOOD.

Farmers' Department.

'SPEED THE PLOW.

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

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Agricultural Fairs.

We trust the readers of the Ploughman and everybody else will attend the Fair of their own locality, at least if no others. Some people stay at home for one reason and some for another. The fact is that whatever may be said as to the manner of managing fairs, or whatever objections may be brought against them, they offer the means of getting and doing good not to the community only, but to every intelligent farmer.

In attending a fair we often hear the remark falling from the lips of this or that visitor to the effect that he could have done better. "That's nothing. I have better squashes than those at home." We always feel tempted to say, "then why in the name of all that's good, didn't you bring them along?" The public wants to see the best of everything, and the farmer who thinks he has the best of its kind, no matter what animal or article it may be, ought if he is within reasonable distance, to take it to the Fair, where he may compare it with animals or articles in the same class produced by other farmers. We often hear the remark made in reference to the education of the young, that there is no place like college to take the conceit out of a youth, no place like it where he can measure his own attainments by way of comparing himself with others. If he is a bundle of self conceit he will soon have the starch taken out of him. If he thinks he knows so much more than anybody else, he will soon find that there are others in the world who are quite his equals, if not his superiors in attainment and efficiency. The same may happen at the agricultural fair. It is a sort of school, and no one is so blind that he may not learn something there.

But apart from the opportunities there offered to learn something and to compare the products of one farm with another, the social influences of a well managed fair are by no means to be overlooked. The farmer, from the very nature of his position and occupation, is necessarily more or less secluded, shut out from social intercourse, and cut off from some of the advantages which other pursuits afford. He is apt to lose some of that quickness of mind which is incident to a frequent intermingling with others engaged in the same calling. It is his duty, therefore, to guard against the narrowing influences of the position, by availing himself of opportunities thrown in his way, to associate with his fellow men, so far as is consistent with other and imperative duties.

Let an intelligent farmer attend the Show, with his eyes and his ears open, and he will be quickened in his energies. He will return with new resolutions and new courage. He will both see and hear many things that he can turn to advantage. We believe, therefore, that as a general rule, the time spent at the cattle show is well spent, and if it is otherwise, it is usually the fault of the individual and not of the society. Exhibitions, of course, differ widely in usefulness and efficiency. Some are better managed than others. Some are more complete in all their parts, more to the times, more active and alive to the wants of the public than others. But if any are wanting in these respects, every farmer can do something to remedy the defects, by aiding them with his presence and his encouragement.

Agricultural exhibitions are a growth of modern civilization. It is rather significant fact that they have been established and are maintained in nearly all if not in all the civilized countries on the face of the globe. There is scarcely a county in the more thickly settled parts of our own sparsely populated country, where there is not an agricultural society, maintained; and if we look over the map of Europe we find the same to be the case there. Every county in England, we think, and every department in France has its agricultural organization, and often its farmers' club besides. This fact alone shows that the agricultural society is generally regarded as a means of great usefulness to the public. If it is not an institution calculated to do much good, it is quite remarkable that so large a part of the civilized world should have deluded itself with the idea that it is so. The thing must be right in principle to have commanded so universal an assent to it. Associated effort is powerful in other directions and it cannot fail of good results when brought to bear on the development of agriculture.

Let every one take hold therefore and do his part to make the fair in his own vicinity a success. Let every farmer go himself and see that the members of his family are counted in.

The Ohio Farmer says that corns in horses feet are the cause, in most cases, of sprung knees. In order to relieve the heels sore with corns, the animal throws his weight mainly on the toe, thus relaxing the tendons and suspensory ligament of the leg contraction of which naturally follows. Corns are mainly produced by improper shoeing, which contracts the heel. Instead of bevelling from without inward, making the foot to rest in a concavity, which resists the natural expansion of the hoof and forces the heel inward, the shoe should be made level.

Harvesting Carrots.

Mr. Ware of Marblehead stated to the Board of Agriculture the method of harvesting carrots as practiced there as follows:

Our method is to top them, either with a hoe or shovel, (we generally use a shovel) and then use a subsoil plough; and so far as my experience goes, it is the only use to which a subsoil plough can be put to any advantage in our county. Previously to ploughing, the tops are raked off the field, so as to be entirely out of the way. We then run the subsoil plough directly by the side of the row of roots, which lifts them out of the ground about two inches; then with potato diggers, forks or hoes, we go along and rake them out, so as to lift them from the ground, and throw them inward, leaving room for the team to go through again. We first turn a back furrow in the centre of the piece, and go round that back furrow, drawing the carrots into the centre and leaving a space for the horse or ox to travel, without treading upon the carrots. That leaves them spread all over the surface of the ground. We do that in the forenoon; we pick them up, throw them into the carts, and put them into the cellar. That gives about half a day's time for the carrots to dry; and in picking them from the ground and throwing them into baskets the dirt is mostly shaken off; so that, if the weather is suitable,—and dry weather ought to be chosen for the harvesting of roots,—they will go into the cellar dry, which, in my opinion, is very important.

[State Agricultural Report.

The Use of Machinery upon the Farm.

One of the most cheering indications of the times is the rapid introduction of improved implements in husbandry, especially of those that are moved by horse-power. In this matter the West is far ahead of the East, and the grain growing districts greatly excel the dairy regions. Corn, whether it is grown upon a large scale, is now very generally cultivated by horse-power, without the use of the hand hoe. Five times cultivating is much better than three times hoeing, and much cheaper. Some drill in their corn, one kernel in a place and one foot apart, by a horse drill, and claim that they not only do the work at much less expense, but get a much larger crop. There is no hand labor about it until you come to the harvesting, and even this, we anticipate will soon be done by machinery. Potatoes are cut, dropped, and covered, cultivated and dug by horse-power, and, we think will soon be bagged and binned in the same way. Wheat is put in by the horse drill, and cut by the horse reaper. The hay harvest is now all secured by horse power. These machines are not indeed universally introduced, but their economy is so apparent, and they put the hay and grain harvests so completely into the power of the farmer, that no man can long afford to do without them. The manufacture of these machines has become a vast business, giving employment to tens of thousands of men, and the deman for them is constantly increasing. They are a powerful argument for the clearing out of stumps and boulders, and for making the rough ways smooth. The man who clings to the time-honored tools, and the good old ways, will be badly beaten in the market. [Am. Agricultural.

FIREPROOF WASH FOR SHINGLES. A wash composed of lime, salt, and find sand or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewashing, renders the roof fifty per cent. more secure against taking fire from falling cinders, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effects of the weather. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles generally become more or less warped, rough, and cracked; the application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them at once to their original or first form, thereby closing up the space between the shingles; and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevents its warping.

MANURING TREES. Too many in applying manure to their fruit trees, forget the position of the roots and apply within a foot or so of the body. if they were to carefully remove the soil, they would find that trees of vigorous growth, and from seven to ten feet high, have roots, that are really the main sources of nourishment, varying from six to ten feet from the body. The application of manure, therefore, to give the best results, should be distributed around the tree at a distance of from five to eight feet from the trunk. In positions where the turf is desired to be maintained, cut and roll it back, put on the manure, fork it in lightly, and then replace the turf.

FATTENING ANIMALS. It is better to begin to feed swine liberally now, than to postpone it to a later day. Whatever the animals are, feed plentifully, and make them comfortable in their yards and sleeping rooms, and they will gain faster than they will in cold weather. They perfer a variety of food, and will do better upon it than they will if confined to a single article, even though some portion of the variety be of a poor quality.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says: "Many a housewife may be glad to know, when she has a piece of fresh meat she wishes to keep a few days, that it can be successfully done by placing it in a dish and covering it with buttermilk. I have practiced the plan for years."

The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.

STEAM

REFINED SOAPS.

LEATHE & GORE,

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

STEAM REFINED SOAPS,

—VIZ:—

American Castile,
Chemical Olive,
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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 recte NEW WORKS, containing all the moder improvements, we are enabled to furnish a supply of **Soaps** of the **Best Qualities**, adapted to the demand, **Export** and **Domestic Consumption.**

LEATHE & GORE'S

STEAM REFINED SOAPS

SOLD BY ALL THE

WHOLESALE GROCERS THROUHOUT THE STATE

LEATHE & GORE.

397 Commercial St., 47 & 49 Beech St.

PORTLAND, ME.

SHINGLES & CLAPBOARDS,

OF ALL KINDS AND OF THE VARIOUS QUALITIES,

For sale by the subscriber at MEXICO.

Any communications regarding this kind of lumber promptly answered, and any orders promptly filled.

HENRY W. PARK.

Non Resident Taxes

In the town of BROWNFIELD 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 Brownfield for the year 1866, in bills committed to Brooghton Bartlett, Collector of said town on the fifteenth day of July, 1866, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the tenth day of June, 1867, by his certificate of that date, and now remains 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 E S B. Bean in said town, on the sixteenth day of March, 1868, at two o'clock, P M.

	No acres.	Value.	Tax due
Clemons Caleb or unk'n the John Butterfield farm	60	200	$8 50
Isaac Dyer and Jas F Lord one undivided half of the "first bog lot" so called	249	1600	51 25
Henry Jones or owners unknown of land near Nath'l Hill,	125	500	21 25
Charles B Johnson or owners unknown, part of Jas. Johnson farm,	40	100	4 25
E W and Emily Johnson, same as formerly occupied by Eli W Johnson,	25	50	2 12
John Jamieson, land formerly owned by Sim'n Pease,	540	365	15 51
Jeremiah Lord, S E Merrill farm so called	50	390	16 57
James Lord, estate of, land near A Lord	15	60	2 55
Samuel Small or owners unknown, land formerly taxed to Simeon Pease, being a part of the "Fred Howard lot"	10	25	
Also "Down Lot"	50	40	
And land near J Howard's	50	50	4 88

MOSES A HOWARD,
Treasurer of Brownfield.

Brownfield, Aug. 1st, 1867.

Lost.

Lost or stolen on or about the 20th of Jan. last, three notes of hand given the subscriber by Wm. W. Benson dated September 14th 1866. One for $300 payable in one year; one for $200 payable in two years; and one for $400 payable in three years from date with annual interest. This is to forbid all persons purchasing or presenting said notes for payment as I have never lawfully disposed of said notes. They are not endorsed by me.

A. HERSEY.

South Paris, August 1, 1867

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his homestead farm, situated centrally in the town of PERU, about one mile from post office, mill, stores, &c. Said farm is pleasantly located, contains about 100 acres, and is well calculated, if desirable, to make two small farms. Buildings convenient and watered from a living and ample spring. The farm is well wooded and watered, produces grass and fruit in abundance, and has some 300 fruit trees of different kinds on the same; is well adapted to hop-raising and now has a field of those 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.

LUCIUS DOBLE.

Peru, Aug. 20, 1867. 32tf

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.

Snow's Falls, May 7th, 1867.

H. B. HALL,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY

AND DEALER IN

PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS BOOKS & STATIONERY.

CHAPMAN'S BLOCK,

BETHEL, ME.

Agent for all the popular Patent Medicine

LAND SURVEYING.

GEORGE L. VOSE,

CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,

WILL ATTEND TO

The Running of Farm Lines Laying out and Dividing of Land Locating of Roads Drawing of Plans, Building of Bridges,

And all other Work in this Department

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PARIS HILL, Oxford Co., Me.

WORLD MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.,

117 Broadway, New York.

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J CRANE, M D Consulting Physician, Brooklyn.
W P PRENTICE Att'y & Counsellor, 29 Wall St.

This Company now fully organized, having complied with the law of N. Y. State, and deposited $100,000 of its capital with the superintendent of the Insurance Department for the security of its policy-holders, is now prepared to issue various kinds of policies on as favorable conditions as those of any other Company.

Dividends increase with the age of the Policy.

Non-participating rates are lower than those of any Company in the World.

Losses paid in thirty days after due notice and proof of death.

Liberal arrangements made in regard to travel.

One third of the amount of premium will be loaned the policy holder when desired.

Liberal arrangements made with good Agents.

Henry Upton, Norway,

General Agent for Maine.

Bread for the Million!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE OPENED A BAKERY AT

MECHANIC FALLS,

Where we shall keep constantly on hand all kinds of

BREAD, COMMON CRACKERS,

Butter Crackers, Soda Bread,

Loaf Bread, and every variety of

FANCY BREAD AND PASTRY.

We think that by using good stock, we can furnish as good bread as can be found in New England.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

J. M & A. BIRD & CO.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

The Gold Pen---best and cheapest of Pens.

Morton's Gold Pens,

The best Pens in the World.

For sale at his headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN LANE, New York, and by every duly-appointed Agent at the same price.

A Catalogue, with full description of Sizes and Prices, sent on receipt of Letter postage.

A. MORTON.

COLLINS, BLISS & CO.,

Produce and Commission Merchants.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

233 State St. and 130 Central St.,

BOSTON.

New England Agents for the

NONPAREIL FRENCH GUANO.

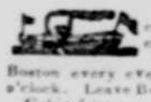
It is claimed that this fertilizer is superior to any in the market, its virtues and merits over others being to prevent all insects and worms from destroying crops or plants, without burning or injuring those of the most delicate nature. It is much stronger than the Peruvian, thereby requiring a less quantity to permanently enrich the soil.

PRICE, $60 PER TON.

Send for circular giving full particulars.

FARE REDUCED TO BOSTON.

Summer Arrangement!



Until further notice the Steamers of the Portland Steam Packet Co. will run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf for Boston every evening, (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock. Leave Boston the same days at 5 P. M.

Cabin fare, $1.50
Deck, $1.00

Package tickets to be had of the Agents at reduced rates.

Freight taken as usual.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.

May, 22d, 1866—

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold, on the premises at public auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, that well known and valuable stand belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Jonathan S. Millett, consisting of a large two-story house, with ell and wood-shed, and two stables, about eight acres of first rate land, and a never failing well of water; centrally located in the pleasant village of Norway, about one and one-fourth miles from the railroad station at South Paris. For the country merchant or mechanic it is all that could be desired. For the city merchant, or gentleman of leisure, wishing a country residence, it presents unusual attractions.

HENRY C REED, Adm.

Norway, Jan. 12, 1867.

For Sale.

One Full Blood and Durham Bull, fourteen months old; can assess five feet and seven inches. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

ASAPH K. JACKSON,

south Paris, July 26, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

The farm known as the Bela Williams farm situate upon the banks of the Androscoggin in Hanover, is hereby offered for sale. It consists of about twelve acres of first quality interval, the same quantity of plains land, and one hundred acres of pasturage, tillage and woodland, and has upon it a story and a half house in good repair, a barn, out buildings and orchard. For terms of payment further particulars, call on William Straw near the premises, or D. HAMMONS,

Bethel, Aug 3, 1867 at Bethel Village

"Down East!"

ADJOINING the smart little village of Caribou, 12 miles north of Presque Isle, is a valuable farm containing one hundred and fifty acres, cutting 25 tons of hay annually. Said farm is in the Plantation of FORESTVILLE, where there are scarcely any taxes. Price $1000. Address C. C. SAMPSON, Lyndon.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

YOUR petitioners legal voters and inhabitants of the Towns of Sumner, and Hartford and adjoining towns would respectfully represent that public convenience and necessity require that a public road or highway should be laid out and established, beginning at or near the brook bridge on the road leading from Hartford Centre, to East Sumner, and near the dwelling House of Amiel Thompson in said Hartford, crossing the line of the Portland and Oxford Central Rail Road, at that point, thence by a line nearly parralell with said Rail Road, to Packard's corner, so called Thence on or near the line of the former location of the Meadow road, so called to the Easterly end of the River bridge at East Sumner or near the same.

Your petitioners would therefore ask that your Honors would view the premises and locate said route or highway pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided and as duty bound will ever pray.

WINFIELD S. ROBINSON and 67 als.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Board of County Commissioners, September Session, 1867.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient, It is ordered that the County Commissioners meet at the Depot of the Portland and Oxford Central railroad at East Sumner, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper.

And it is further Ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the clerk of the town of Hartford, and also posted up in three public places in said town and published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris in said Co. of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: W. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and order of Court thereon.

Attest: W. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas Albion P. Cole of Woodstock in the County of Oxford, on the 20th day of September, 1866, conveyed to the subscriber by his deed of mortgage duly recorded in Oxford Records of Deeds book 143, page 144, a certain house and lot containing one half acres of land, more or less, being the stand known as the Abby W. Estes stand at North Woodstock, reference to said mortgage is had for more particular descriptions, to secure the payment of certain notes described therein; and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, by reason thereof, we claim to foreclose the same agreeably to the statute in such case provided,

JOHN C. ANDREWS.
ALDEN CHASE.

Sept. 11, 1867.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the last will and testament of

JOSHUA S GLOVER late of Sumner

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 29, 1867. CHARLES GLOVER.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administratrix of the estate of

NAHUM BARNES late of Sumner,

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 29, 1867. CLARA BARNES.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ISAAC ESTES late of Bethel,

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 29, 1867. NATHAN C. ESTES.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administrator of the estate of

ANDREW A. CHILD late of Buckfield

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 29, 1867. GEO. D BISBEE.

SWEDEN, Sept. 2d, 1867.

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

MILTON JEWETT.

Witness: E. SANDERSON.

FREEDOM 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. his

JOSEPH X RICHARDSON.
mark.

Witness: E. B. RICHARDSON.

Roxbury, Sept 2d, 1867.

ÆTNA,

HOME, N. Y.,

HARTFORD,

N. Y. LIFE,

TRAVELLERS.

FREELAND HOWE,
AGENT,
NORWAY, ME.

Room Paper!

ENGLISH & AMERICAN

ROOM PAPERS, BORDERS & CURTAINS.

New and beautiful patterns, and Cheaper than can be bought elsewhere of the same quality.

For sale by

A. O. NOYES.

Norway Village, April 30th, 1867.

SEND Orders for JOB PRINTING to the DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

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 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-second day of June, 1867, by his certificate of that date, and now remains unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the treasure 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 Lot	No of Range	No of Acres	Value.	Amount of County tax	Delinquent highway tax for 1865.
Jonathan Mitchell	1	8	33	50	1 70	
Darius Mitchell	1	8	33	50	1 70	
Same	5	8	15	35	1 19	
Jos Bowsley or un	13	1	100	80	2 72	
Same	"	13	2	100	40	1 36
Same	"	14	1	150	40	1 36
Same	"	14	2	150	40	1 36
Fits	"	13	7	100	75	2 55 2 10
Same	"	14	7	100	75	2 55 2 10
Same	"	13	8	100	75	2 55 2 10
Same	"	14	8	100	75	2 55 2 10

S. A REED,
Treas. of the town of Roxbury.

Roxbury, August 28th, 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 bills committed to Enos 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 Marshal Walker, in said town on the twenty-eighth day of December A. D., 1867, at ten o'clock P M.

Description of property.	No. of lot	Division	No. of Acres	Value.	Amt rated
Oliver Kneeland	9	4	6	$20	$0 84
Elbridge Hawkes	10	5	25	40	1 68
John Cray	24	5	½	200	8 40
Same	21	5	½		
Owner unknown	Surplus gore			50	2 10
	74	4	15	30	1 26

MARSHALL WALKER,
Treas. of Lovell

Lovell, August, 20th, 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 bills committed to Caleb Frye, 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.
Wm C Brown,	40 acres upland,	$75	$1 58
B Roswell & A Chandler,			
Jos Hobson or owner un.	4 10 of the following lots:		
	100 acres No 29 5th div 3d right Joe Frye; 100 acres No 29 5th div 4th right Joe Frye; 50 acres No 49 5th div J Hazeltine,	10,000	210 00
	47 acres roads and meadows, D. Evans; 20 acres compensation and meadow A McMillan; 670 acres 5th div Nos 32, 33, 34, A McMillan; 350 acres 5th div No 36 J Charles; 150 acres 5th div No 35 J Russell	2,200	46 20
J B Perkins	14 acres Hobson land	40	84
Jos L Boothby	7 acres meadow the west half of lot 2 school lot 10 formerly J Charles	70	1 47
Nath'l Freeman	10 acres plain	30	63
Alfdus P Lord	18 acres meadow No 25 S Osgood	180	3 78
Jos W Emery	14 acres in M Day	100	2 10
John R Smith	barn and 22 acres Interval part of 4th div M Ames	300	6 30
Jona Dowse or unk	42 acres Littlefield land on Brownfield line	50	1 05
Leonard A Berry	50 acres on lot No 40 5th div J Hazeltine	1000	21 00
Jos H Burgess	21 acres lot No 39 M Ames; 30 acres lot No 28 J Frye; north of Clay's brook had of Gibson	200	4 20
Jos R Osgood	70 acres M Ames		
	35 do No 28 Osgood		
	78 do 4th div J Frye		
	26 do part Lewis farm		
	50 do D Page		
	36 do D Page	1,600	33 60

TIMOTHY C. WARD,
Treas. of Fryeburg.

Fryeburg, August 29th, 1867.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for Oxford County there will be sold by public auction, at the house of Greenleaf Andrews, late of Sumner deceased, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the real estate and all interest in any real estate which said deceased may have, for the payment of debts and incidental charges. Said real estate is situated in the town of Sumner.

BRITTANIA J. ANDREWS,
Sumner, Aug. 29, 1867. Administratrix.

This is to give notice: That on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John Weeks, of Porter, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own Petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be holden at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Paris, Maine, before Seth May, Register, on the fourth Tuesday of October, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M, at the Office of George A. Wilson.

CHARLES CLARK, U. S. Marshal
as Messenger, Dist. of Maine.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of executor of the last will and testament of

MARTHA S. BURGESS, late of Andover, in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

July 16, 1867. CALVIN HOWE.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale her house in West Paris Village known as the Little Stand this is very desireable property and will be sold at a reasonable price. Terms Easy.

S. C. HARWOOD.