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The Oxford Democrat.

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Counselor & Attorney at Law,

GORHAM, N. H.

Business by mail or otherwise, promptly at

tended to. Will practice in Oxford County, Me.,

and Coos County, N. H.

DR. W. B. LAPHAM,

Will attend to the Practice of

MEDICINE & SURGERY.

—IS ALSO—

Examining Surgeon for Invalid Pensions,

AT BRYANT'S POND, ME.

Will give special attention to the treatment of

Nervous Diseases.

Saturdays, when practicable, will be devoted to

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AND—

WATER CURE,

(NOT COLD WATER CURE).

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BUCKFIELD, ME.

NOV 8-67

S. C. ANDREWS,

Counselor & Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, OXFORD CO., ME.

Will practice in Oxford, Cumberland and

Androscoggin Counties.

CHARLES A. HERSEY,

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Dec 18-68.

ENOCH FOSTER, JR.,

Counselor & Attorney at Law,

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G. G. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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Collecting promptly attended to. Dec 18-68.

A. M. PEARLES, M. D.,

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NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

OFFICE and Residence, first door east of A. O.

Noyes' Drug Store. Dec 18-68.

DR. G. M. TWITCHELL,

DENTIST,

BETHEL HILL, MAINE.

Office on Maine St.—over Post office.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Fulson's Pat. Plates.

Residence on Church Street.

Dr. T. will visit Gorham, N. H., the week follow-

ing the second Monday of each month.

G. D. RISEBEE,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,

Buckfield, Oxford County, Me.

H. A. JEWETT,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

For Oxford and Cumberland Counties.

P. O. Address, North Waterford, Maine.

Attorney sent by mail will receive prompt

attention. March 12-69.

W. E. GOODNOW,

Fire & Life Insurance Agent,

AND CONVEYANCER.

Dec. 3, 1868. NORWAY, ME.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

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W. C. FRYE,

Counselor & Attorney at Law,

Rumford Point, Maine,

Dec 18-68.

Poetry.

CHILDREN AT PLAY.

"Open your mouth and shut your eyes,"
Three little maidens were saying,
"And see what God sends you?" Little they thought
He listened while they were playing.
So little we guess that a light, light word
At times, may be more than playing.

"I" said Kate, with the merry blue eyes,
"I would have lots of frolic and folly;"
"I" said Clara, with the bonnie brown hair,
"I would have life always smiling and jolly;"
"And I would have just what our Father may
send,"
Said lovable little pale Polly.

Life came for the two, with sweetness new,
Every morning in gloss and glister;
But our Father above, in a gush of great love,
Caught up little Polly and kissed her;
And the churchyard nestled another wee grave,
The angels another wee sister.

—Gerald Massey.

Select Story.

PREDESTINATION.

BY REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.

Why the wild beautiful lake, which lay

snuggled up in the further corner of the

town, was called "Cedar Lake," I never

knew; certainly not because it was over-

shadowed by cedars, for the memory of

man could not recall a cedar within five-

miles of it. But there it was—full of

fish in the summer, and the very paradise

for the boys to skate on during the win-

ter. Many a little fish had lost his life

by the pin fish-hook, and many a hard

fall, as well as many a graceful curve,

had marked the ice.

At the south end of the pond was the

outlet, over which was a wooden bridge,

without any rails at either end to protect

the traveler in crossing it. The out-

let was a large, clear brook, that went

singing off through the lots—nobody

seemed to know where, till at length

about a mile off it was again found tum-

bling down a steep hill. Here a dam

was built, and the water had now to go

to work, as if its time of play was over.

At the bottom of this very steep hill was

a grist mill, with a huge over-shot wheel,

a very house of bread to all the region.

How the boys used to come with the bags

of grain thrown across the horses' backs,

and dreading to go down this hill more

than all the rest of the journey! How amaz-

ing to them, the power of water brought

in a small trough, that could dash down

upon the old wheel, and set it in motion,

and make every wheel in the building to

creak and move, and help change the grain

into flour.

This mill was owned and managed by

Gen. Willard, a large, noble-looking,

good-natured man, full of kindness, com-

mon sense, shrewdness and theology.

On the latter attainment he probably

prided himself somewhat, for there was

no man, far or near, who liked to have

the General charge down upon him with

his texts, catechism and his hymn-book.

I was what we call a Calvinist—albeit I

doubt whether he ever heard of Calvin,

he knew the difference between Calvin

and Calcutta. He studied his Bible much,

and went to his catechism for definitions.

He had great jealousy toward anything

that made God small. He wanted to ex-

alt him, and felt that everything, even

the smallest events, must be under the

Divine presence and guidance. "He not

only believed that God foreknew every-

thing, but if he did foreknow whatsoever

comes to pass, then it must be certain to

come to pass. And what should make it

certain? Nothing surely but the Divine

will. He believed then in the decrees,

as they are called, and that everything,

great or small, must be a part of the

Divine plan, even to the falling of a hair,

or the dropping of a seed, or the crawling

of a worm to feed the sparrow with. His

minister—though not a gifted man,

though consistent and true, and who

taught all the sailor boys the science of

navigation—could never make what the

neighbors called "real deep theology" as

plain as the General. Nay, they even

said "he couldn't hold a stick to him,"

the General; though what holding a stick

had to do with it, is more than I know.

About a mile to the west of the mill

lived Mr. Lines, a plain, simple, honest

farmer, who had a large family of boys,

whom he fed on the plainest food, and

clothed with the coarsest garments, but

trained the wild, high-spirited fellows as

well as he could. This Mr. Lines held a

milder type of theology, and always took

man as his starting point, and so clothed

him with theological power and free will,

and held that all was poised on this self-

same point of free will that there was

very little room or need of a God to act

at all in the salvation of men. What are

called "The Decrees," or "The Divine

Purpose," he did battle against, always

alleging that it was utterly impossible

for God to plan and mark out everything

without destroying the free agency of

the creature. "Nothing," he would say

"could be certain form eternity without

destroying our power to do as we please-

ed." Many an earnest, sometimes almost

too earnest, talk did the General and Mr.

Lines have, but neither convinced the

other. Mr. Lines would allow that God

might foreknow everything, but not de-

creed it. "But," the General would say,

"neighbor Lines, what is the difference?

If God knew from eternity that we should

have this talk to-day, it was certain to

take place, was it not?"

"O, no, General. It is like God's pow-

er. He may do everything, but he doesn't

choose to. So he may know everything,

but he doesn't choose to! I have got you

now General, have I not?"

"Got me! yes, just as I saw a man get

an old negro slave into the same corner.

When told that God could do everything,

but chose not to do it, and so could know

everything, but chose not to—the poor

fellow scratched his woolly head a mo-

ment, and then replied:—"Den I think

the good Lord makes a mistake, for 'pears

to me He ought to know everything, so

that He might know what He wouldn't

choose to know."

As Mr. Lines often boasted that he

rather thought that he got a little

best of the argument in their last con-

versation, the General determined to put

<

Democratic Pretensions.

It is natural for one who has filled an important station for some length of time, to imagine that "wisdom will die with him," and that no one else could fill his place. One of the hallucinations of the democratic party is, that the welfare and prosperity of the country absolutely requires its restoration to power. It has the arrogance and assumption to declare, that now that the 15th amendment, which has strongly opposed, is adopted, the mission of the Republican party is fulfilled, and that they should now be entrusted with power! As though the party which has had so important a mission to perform as the Republican, and which has succeeded so well, were not able to perpetuate what they have begun—and so the government must be turned over to those who have been triggering its wheels all along, and would like to undo all that has been done, as in New York, where they have the power, and where they propose rescinding the act of approval of this very amendment. Truly this is a specimen of cheek that puts to blush the ordinary exhibitions of that party.

The democratic party lays much stress upon its permanency—but this consists only in name. Its principles and policy have been as changing as the hues of the chameleon, but it has stuck to the name as its only salvation. What though the Southern portion of it grew aristocratic and desired to establish an Empire with Slavery as its corner stone, if it was only done under the name of democracy. Shall not their democratic allies at the North give them aid and comfort? What though the party grew as corrupt as in New York, where one of its own organs, unable to endure it, denounces it as politically corrupt and unworthy of power, is it only democratic—it is fulfilling its mission.

The great folly and sin of the democratic party is, that it always has truckled to the fabled theories and principles, to retain power. It has adhered to the doctrine of Slavery, how down to this moment it must—*if free men, then must all temperance legislation be denounced.* If the Catholic element of the party which is so predominant in the cities, demands the removal of the Bible from our public schools, we find the party adequate to the requirement, and commanding themselves to it, as they are in the West. If they could see any prospect of advantage out of woman suffrage, how quickly would they become women's rights advocates.

But why should the democratic party be entrusted with power again? Have they any positive policy to advocate? Have they not been a negative party since they lost power? Fault-finding and complaint have been their sole capital in trade for the past ten years. The only positive thing they have accomplished is carrying the State of New York, and that every one knows, has been done through the corruption of that great cess pool of political rot, the city of New York. What folly then, for it to talk about the mission of the Republican party being unaccomplished. As well might the rebel Gen. Lee, after his surrender to Gen. Grant, turn to him and say—'Now having accomplished your mission in subduing my army, retire from the field and leave it to me!' The Republican party has a mission yet, and that is, to stay by and watch the democratic party, and see that it does no mischief, and that will keep it pretty busy for some time to come.

The failure of the Grand Trunk to connect on Fridays, has occasioned delay to many of our subscribers, for several weeks. We are interested, as are our subscribers in the due delivery of the units, and hope that there will be no occasion for complaint hereafter. There should be trains made up at South Paris, for Portland, when the trains are too late to connect, and the public never will be satisfied till the company are more particular. If complaint were made at Washington, the company would not be able to collect payment on their mail contract, because not fulfilled.

Bangor has elected republican officers, Henry E. Prentiss, Esq., a native of this town, having been elected Mayor. In August, the democrats, who two years ago carried the city, tried the dodge of a citizen's nomination, but they less than 200 votes. All the cities in the State with the exception of Bangor, hold their republican predominance. The town elections throughout the State show no democratic victories, and are about as usual.

The Maine correspondent of the Boston Herald says that Gen. S. F. Hersey of Bangor, and Hon. Sidney Perham of Paris, are prominently mentioned in connection with the next republican nomination for Governor of Maine.

The Oxford Conference of Congregationalists are urgently invited to send two delegates (one a layman) to the Convention of the Congregational Churches of the country, to be held at Chicago, Ill., in connection with the Triennial Convention of the Congregational Churches of the Northwest, on Wednesday, 27th of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M.—the object of the meeting being to make arrangements for the Jubilee Convention.

Wm. B. Sparrow, of Hartford, having sold his farm and personal property at auction, passed through town on Tuesday, with his family, on his way to Massachusetts, where he has rented a farm near the next station beyond Manassas, and near Hon. Jonas Greene's. He expects to purchase somewhere in the State. He is an enterprising farmer and citizen, and will succeed in showing Yankee enterprise in that State. Several other families propose to follow him.

S. J. Court, March Term.

WALTON, J., PRESIDING.

The Jury were out in Bartlett v. Bartlett about eight hours and failed to agree. They stood ten for defendant to 2 for plaintiff at the first, which was changed to 9 to 3.

Harlow. Virgin. Inhabitants of Greenwood v. Daniel P. Bennett. Assumpsit to recover back \$27.50 paid by the Treasurer of Greenwood an order from the Selectmen, for abatement of tax against Bennett, and claimed to have been paid by mistake. Withdrawn from jury and defaulted by consent.

Hammans for pliffs; Davis and Gibson for defts.

Inhabitants of Greenwood v. Daniel P. Bennett. Debt on an award for \$22.50 tax against Bennett. Withdrawn from the jury and nonsuit entered by agreement.

Hammans for pliffs; Davis and Gibson for defts.

S. F. Briggs v. Mrs. Lombard, Oxford. Action for meat charged the defendant, a married woman, on an alleged contract. Defendant denies contract and argues that wife is not held for necessities supplied a family except on a special contract.

Plaintiff claims \$35.13; Defendant claims payment reducing amount to about \$8.00. The Judge charged that in the absence of any contract, articles of food furnished a family where the husband is a part of the family, are presumed to be delivered on the credit of the husband; but the Legislature has enacted that a married woman may be liable and sued on contracts made by herself; at the time the debt was contracted, it was lawful for the defendant to make herself liable. Was the meat furnished at her request, on her credit, and did she expressly agree to pay for it. If so, she is liable. Verdict for defendant.

Wilson. Perry. D. S. Marble v. Reuben Wright, of Jay. Assumpsit for a yoke of oxen, delivered defendant, but soon after returned on a breach of warranty. Verdict for deft.

Ludden and Black for pliffs; Rolster and Wright for defendant.

Samuel S. Dunn et al. vs. Orange C. Frost. This is an action to recover of the deft the amount of \$42.60 for certain materials furnished by the pliffs to the deft in the Spring of 1868. The pliffs proved the amount of their account, and retted their case. The defense sets up an agreement between the pliffs and defts to pay for 677 ft. of pine lumber, hauled and delivered to the pliffs mills in Bethel, after the materials were furnished at \$40 per thousand, also a tender to pliffs of \$17 as balance due before this action was commenced. Both of these propositions the plaintiffs controvert by introducing several witnesses, and claim the tender as insufficient in fact and in law. The jury returned a verdict for pliffs for \$29, and thereby adjudging the value of the lumber at \$20 per thousand.

Foster. Gibson. Fosters and Godwin v. J. Dudley. Action for \$218 for supplies furnished Wm. Stowell, who was in the employ of deft. Defence, that plaintiffs were only authorized to supply Stowell for one month or till next day pay. Verdict for defendant.

Edward T. Little v. Thomas Thurston, et al. Action on a promissory note for \$122.50 given in 1861 by defendants et al. payable in one year. The defence was that the consideration of said note had totally failed, it being given for a bond, for conveyance of Real Estate to one Garland, with whom Thurston had signed said note; that Little had sold the land named in bond to other parties, said note not being paid at maturity, thereby releasing the land. After the plaintiff had introduced and read the note to the jury and the defendant had opened the defense, the case was withdrawn from the jury on suggestion of the presiding Judge, and carried to the Law Court on report of the facts by the court.

Gibson. Foster. The Grand Jury came in on Friday, afternoon, and reported twenty-seven indictments, as follows:—

State v. Samuel Simmons, Livermore, Forgery of a Deed.

State v. Zephaniah Starbird, Summer, for obtaining money under false pretences, in selling a mare to Horatio Austin.

State v. Ruel Barrows, Hebron, burglary—breaking and entering a dwelling and stealing butter.

State v. Napoleon B. Jackson, Rumford, for stealing a sheep.

State v. Hezekiah McFarlane, of Stowe, for selling a wagon which had been mortgaged, and the following

Liquor Cases.

State v. Elisha T. Cotton, Brownfield, two indictments, as Common Seller and Tipping Shop. Defendant came in and pled guilty on both, and in consideration of promising to sell no more liquor, and paying a fine of \$100, he was discharged on one, and the other is to stand over him.

Gibson, Virgin for pliffs; Hammans for defendant.

State v. Allen Richardson, Denmark, two indictments, Common Seller and Tipping Shop.

State v. Henry W. Richardson, Denmark, two, Common Seller and Tipping Shop.

State v. Isaac Richardson, Denmark, two, Common Seller and Tipping Shop.

State v. Wm. Simmons, Canton, two, Common Seller and Tipping Shop.

State v. Hiram Boston, Hiram, two, Common Seller and Tipping Shop.

State v. Ivory H. Johnson, Denmark, two, Common Seller and Tipping Shop.

State v. Isaac G. Virgin, Town Agent of Canton, two, Common Seller and Tipping Shop.

State v. Freeman F. Goodnow, Newry, three, Common Seller, Tipping Shop and Nuisance.

State v. Abner S. Harnden, Denmark, three, Common Seller, Tipping Shop and Nuisance.

The Grand Jury were out only three days and a half, and examined one hundred and seventeen witnesses.

ON TRIAL.

Daniel F. Bearce v. Grand Trunk R. R.

Co., for burning of a store at W. Bethel, alleged to be from sparks from the Engine.

Hammans. P. Barnes. There were 242 new Entries, and 13 Libels for Divorces.

From Augusta.

A stay of three weeks at Augusta this winter has given me an insight into men and things, to me hitherto unknown. While Oxford has not any "Low Barkers" or other "sheafy" (word from Coolidge's vocabulary) speakers, we can claim that our delegation is one of working men. I found Messrs. Hammond of Paris, Chase of Woodstock, Jones of Norway, and our democratic friend from Dixfield, Holman, to be able and willing workers for any just cause, and opposers to any scheme of injustice, relating to the interests of any Oxford County matter.

Messrs. Kimball of Bethel and Martin of Rumford, I heard spoken of in terms of strong commendation. I understand them to be true to their friends, and able workers in their branch of the Legislature.

Mr. Bolster very ably fills his position, and makes a faithful President of the Senate; it is noticeable he shirks no responsibility. Upon important questions, he decides every one to understand his opinions; and when the clerk calls the names he (the President) says, Mr. Clerk, call my name and records an eye or nay, given emphatically and positively, showing that decided views are his, and that he fears not to have his position known.

Mr. Cleaves stands well. He is among the youngest, if not the youngest member of the Senate, Oxford cannot be better represented in the Senate than with such as Mr. Cleaves.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the section relative to the establishment of a State agency at Bangor, was struck out. The bill as passed provides that any person selling liquors or taking orders as a runner, shall be liable to a fine of from \$30 to \$100; and further, that the State Liquor Agent shall publish quarterly the amount, kind, price and parties purchasing liquor.

The Governor sent in the following communication:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPT.

Augusta, Mar. 11, 1870.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The bill entitled "An act additional to chapter 33 of the public laws of 1868, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors," has been laid before me for approval. Some of its provisions appear to be of so extraordinary a character as to suggest grave doubts of their propriety or good effect; but considering the remarkable circumstance that the bill has passed both Houses without opposition, I have given it my official signature. (Signed) JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

The legislature will not get through this week, probably.

Impudence now marks every day's session. The members are anxious to close their winter's labor. This winter has been one of those bringing before the Legislature more private legislation than usual; and the work to be done has lengthened the session beyond expectation. Two weeks will not more than suffice to close it.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Oxford Quarterly Meeting, held its last session with the church at North Paris, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 1st and 2d. The weather was fine, but the travelling was unfavorable, in consequence of which the attendance was not large. The session commenced on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Bro. G. W. Fuller was called to preside over the meeting. Prayer was offered by Bro. Tucker; one hour was spent in social meeting, after which reports were listened to from the churches—nine were reported, but no special work of grace is enjoyed in any that were represented. At the close of these reports Bro. E. Tucker preached from Acts 4:13, "Being left go." A session was held in the evening beginning with a sermon by Rev. A. B. Pendleton, from 2 Thess. 3:13 "Be not weary in well doing." Wednesday morning another free conference was held, and at 11 o'clock, Bro. Pendleton, preached again from Psalms 77:13, "Thy way, O God, is in the Sanctuary." The sermon was excellent. A free conference from 1 till 3 o'clock P. M. in which a large number participated, and which was a good season, closed the session. Some of the prominent churches in this Quarterly Meeting are soon to be destitute of pastors; Bro. Parker has already gone from Canton, Bro. Gurney, of Hebron, Walker, of Paris, have resigned. Who will come and fill their places? These are good fields and the churches will pay good salaries. We are glad to meet Bro. Pendleton again in the Oxford Quarterly Meeting. Nine years a pastor in this Quarterly Meeting he had come to love the people, hills and valleys of Oxford County. Having been absent from us fifteen years, he remarks that he felt that he was a "pilgrim and stranger on familiar ground."

The people in this place have a beautiful and attractive sanctuary, it having been remodelled recently at considerable expense. And it is very remarkable that the three societies owning this house have acted in so much harmony. They have rebuilt this house, disposed of their pews and arranged the time that each shall occupy it and have had no quarrel. They have an excellent choir that added to the interest of the present meeting.

The Baptist society have a nice Bible which was presented by the three remaining members of the Prentiss family that used, many years ago, to worship in the old house. May the blessing of God rest upon the people at North Paris. The next session of this body will be held with the church in West Sumner; Bro. J. Record will preach the sermon.

CLERK.

—Mr. C. W. Starbird of Woodstock, is slowly recovering from a severe sickness under the skillful attendance of Dr. D. W. Davis of Locke's Mills.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Mr. Editor:—Having returned from New Jersey, whither I have been, to consign to its final resting place the remains of my long missing son, I find that his friends and acquaintances, and the community generally, having any knowledge of his mysterious disappearance, manifest a deep anxiety, and from sympathy, or curiosity, appear to feel strongly interested to know the cause of his strange exit from among us, and to learn his history for the four years and more, that he has been hidden in obscurity, from all his former friends and relatives.

Glad as I should be to lift the mysterious veil, my most zealous and diligent exertions have proved, as yet, abortive, and I have failed to do it. The cause of his disappearance cannot be accounted for; and from no circumstances unconnected with his money, can I venture a reasonable conjecture.

I found his body in Dover, N. J., at the house, and in the care of Mr. E. A. Steekle, a wealthy, kind-hearted and highly respected Merchant, in whose employ as a clerk, and in whose family he had been as a boarder, for nearly two years, and whose amiable wife, with maternal kindness, had acted the part of a tender mother and nurse during the short, distressing sickness of the lonely boy.

Of his history, for one year after he left Boston, or was missing, I learned nothing definite.

He came to Dover, in November, 1866, bringing nothing, save his valise and wearing apparel,—which was neither abundant nor costly, which showed, conclusively, that whatever money he had with him when last seen in Boston, in hour before the departure of the boat, in which he intended, evidently, to come to Portland, one year before, had in some way disappeared.

While in Dover, he had added to his wardrobe, and though it was not extravagant, his apparel was ample—both for business and church. He felt means sufficient, at least, to discharge all his liabilities and expenses, and to erect a suitable stone, or monument at his grave.

Mr. Steekle informed me, that such was Roscoe's character for honesty, integrity and attention to his business, that he had designed, if it continued, to give him, in due time, a stronger interest in his mercantile affairs.

Dover is a small city in the interior of New Jersey, peopled with intelligent, enterprising and kind-hearted citizens whose kindness and christian sympathy I shall ever remember with gratitude.

I can perhaps give no better explanation or history of this mysterious affair, than to lay before the public and friends interested, the obituary pronounced, as a part of the funeral service, which was kindly handed to me, after service, by the gentlemen who attended on that occasion and whose names are appended thereto.

STIMMER R. NEWELL.

Paris, March 12, 1870.

PARIS, MARCH 12, 1870.

OBITUARY OF ROSCOE G. NEWELL, read at his funeral March 12, 1870, in the M. E. Church, by the Pastor, Rev. G. S. OAT.

Roscoe G. Newell, or Oat, as he is called, by which latter name he was better known to us, was born in Paris, Maine, on March 27, 1849. His family connections consist of a father, Sumner I. Newell—who, to-day alone is the only relative of his who remains in this world. He was brought up on a farm, and blessed with a good New England education, and religious instruction, and was a member of the M. E. Church in his youth. At the age of 21 years, he left home, to act his part in the great battle of life.

He soon after enlisted in the service of his country in the 11th Massachusetts Reg't, and went to the seat of war.

He was captured by the rebel forces, and was for 11 months a prisoner at Libby's prison in Richmond, at Falmouth and Salisbury, where, in common with his fellow countrymen, he suffered all the privations and hardships which are incident to such a situation. He was, however, a brave and noble man, and his conduct was such as to win the respect and admiration of his captors.

At Salisbury he was paroled—afterwards discharged, and returned home, where, on account of his impaired health, assigned a place as Surgeon's Assistant in the medical corps. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to the home of his parents in Maine, and after a few months rest, prompted by an ambitious and enterprising spirit, he again set out on his journey to the West, and in the month of February, 1867, was lost to all his relatives and friends—a blank that has caused many sleepless nights and tears to his bereaved parents and that family. In October, 1865, the Boston papers and the Lexington Journal and other papers in Maine, published and read the following paragraph:

"The money on his person was found, covered by some demon, who has, by foul play, turned the course of this young man into obscurity."

As a result of this, temperate and very correct in his habits, foul play is suspected, as he had on his person quite a large sum of money. He was, however, a brave and noble man, and his conduct was such as to win the respect and admiration of his captors.

He was a faithful and devoted minister of our church, and was a member of the M. E. Church, of which he was a member of the Bible-class, taught by Mr. Neighbor. Subsequently he attended the ministry of Rev. Mr. S. of the M. E. Church, and was a member of the Bible-class, taught by Mr. Neighbor. Subsequently he attended the ministry of Rev. Mr. S. of the M. E. Church, and was a member of the Bible-class, taught by Mr. Neighbor.

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request was complied with, and it increased the interest of the church in his behalf.

Pastor of the French Church, Dover, N. J. I was present at the funeral, which took place in the Methodist Church, which was filled, both in the gallery and below. The text was Prov. 9:21. "The ways of a man are before the eyes of the Lord, and he pondereth all his goings."

Mr. Editor:—If the article in your last issue signed "Isabel P. Cushman" had really been written by her, I should not have deemed it worth while to have burdened your columns with a rejoinder: but the shadowy forms of others are so palpable behind her in this communication, destroying and giving false colors to her ideas, and embracing the opportunity offered of gratifying their own malignant feelings, by sandwitching them with their own; and since she has allowed herself to be made a tool of, by persons who have not the courage to sail under their own colors, and suffered them over her own signature, to give expression to thoughts which originated only in hate and malice, I must beg the indulgence of a few words more.

In the letter which bears her signature, it is claimed that a history of the medical treatment of her husband is given from the beginning to the end and one unacquainted with the facts would suppose that the only "doctors" employed in the case were those named. Now the "brief statement" in that letter may be true so far as goes, but the suppression of material facts in any case, which leads to a wrong understanding of it, in our opinion, is equivalent to stating the case stronger than the facts would justify.

Now what do we learn from this "brief statement?" First that Drs. Davis, Webster and Tewksbury treated the patient and he grew worse. Next Hopkins was employed and lastly Hamilton. We are not told that early in the disease, a look at the patient's hair with money was sent to a certain Mrs. Brown, who claims to be a spiritualist doctor and that her services would have been continued, had not Trask recommended Hopkins. Neither are we told that "doctor" Ripley, another spiritualist was employed before Tewksbury was, and I think before Webster, and charged fifteen dollars a visit from Paris, while Webster was severely censured for charging five for the same service. We get no information from this "brief statement" of a certain Mrs. Hutchins whose aid was invoked, and who in her classical answer, stated that "the doctor" had got ducks of his liver was stopped up." Think of such an argument being summoned to treat Geo. Cushman, who was always known to have a supreme contempt for any form of pretended knowledge, and yet it has been said that he was in the full possession of his faculties and approved it.

I shall not further bandy words with her as to the question of veracity between us. Although so anxious to make it appear in the first instance that she acted independently of others, she is now wishing to divide the responsibility with Gen. Cushman, though whether the General did "approve" of the employment of all these "doctors" and "doctresses" is a question which I think he will prefer to answer for himself.

I have never intimated that Mrs. Cushman had not a right to employ what physicians she pleased, and take counsel of whom she pleased, and the insinuation at this point in her letter, which comes not from her, but from the shadows behind her, is entirely gratuitous. I have before stated that the case was regarded as hopeless, by competent authority, from the beginning and it made little difference what treatment he had, provided he was made as comfortable as the nature of his case would admit. But we have every reason to suppose that if his disease had not been necessarily fatal, the same course of treatment would have been adopted, that was adopted, and if so I have no doubt that, in any severe case, all hope of recovery would have been precluded.

Mrs. C. complains of the use of her name in this controversy. If she had not have authorized Davis to use it, it never would have been used at all. Afterwards she desired me to state that Hopkins did not treat her husband during the last six weeks, though why she wished the public to know that she employed two doctors at the same time, unknown to each other, and unbeknown to her friends and even to the spiritualists who were almost daily at her house, is more than I can comprehend.

The contemptible allusion to "pretended friendship" and other base insinuations with which this letter abounds, emanating not from her, but from the figures behind her, are unworthy of farther notice. The parties are welcome to all they can make out of it.

What was said, too, about the "merits and demerits of medical practice"—regiments, cures, &c., are mere rhetorical flourishes having no meaning in this connection, since this is the first time they have been introduced into this controversy. So it is, and never would have been, had not her spiritualist advisers, encouraged by her, picked up the gage when none had been thrown down. I have no desire to prolong it, but I shall defend myself when attacked and maligned, whether it be by open foes, or by those less manly, who attack from behind a woman.

The letter closes with a scriptural quotation. As applied to the chastened condition of Mrs. Cushman, the passage is beautiful and contains words of hope and consolation, but when we remember that she never wrote the letter which bears her signature, nor any part of it, and consequently that the quotation is not her own, but is hissed in our ears from the figures behind her, we are forcibly reminded of another, who in ancient times, from the pinnacle of the temple, quoted scripture to cover his baser designs.

INDEX.

—The Prepared Pumpkin put up by Ayer Bros., Waterford, is just the thing for this season of the year, as well as for all seasons. It is in great demand and the proprietors are unable to supply all.

Bethel Items.

During two weeks past, old Boreas has blown its blast. The travelling here is getting to be as good as we have had during the winter. There are nearly three feet of snow on a level now, and the wood haulers say they shall have six weeks of sledding in March to make up for lost time the first part of the winter. The wood business has been quite good this winter, and it has sold all the way from three to five dollars a cord. Hay is worth from fifteen to twenty dollars per ton, and being plenty and of a superior quality. All kinds of farm stock have done exceedingly well, and bring a good price compared with last fall. Mr. Geo. W. Haskell, of this village, recently sold one of his cows for \$100. Still, we often hear some of our farmers complain that they cannot make five percent. on capital invested by farming. We think it is because, one reason is, too much time is spent in loading around stores, barn-rooms, attending lectures, public meetings, levees, and the socials. The fact is, we young men are too lazy and the sooner we pull off our kids and go to work the better.

At our last town meeting there was an article in the warrant to see what the town would do in regard to building a new town hall, but the voters at the north part of the town being determined to stick to the old house a few years longer, failed to receive the support of the town, so it remains in statu quo for the present.

Mr. Ruel Needham of this town, proudly bears off the palm on fat pigs. He recently slaughtered a porker, nine months old that weighed, when dressed, 405 lbs. Mr. N. fed him from his birth on skim milk and corn meal baked in the form of bread. Try again next year.

We noticed while in Mr. Martin's jewelry store, the other day, the accommodation patent Spectacles. By the nature of the spring at the joint of the spectacles the Lenses can be taken out and changed to suit the customer, the elasticity of the spring allowing them to be inserted and removed through the pressure of the glass on the frame, without the inconvenience of unscrewing and taking the frame apart. Call at his store on Main Street and see for yourself.

We learn that Dr. N. T. True, Supervisor, has commenced to hold a series of Town Institutes, throughout Oxford County.

The Spring Term of Gould's Academy commenced two weeks ago and already numbers one hundred and twenty pupils. The average yield of wheat in this section, the past season, was about ten bushels per acre, being about one third heavier than for several years past.

The Rising Star Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and now numbers one hundred and seventy-five. Blessings upon the cause of temperance. C.

Rumford Items.

A very successful Town Institute was held at Rumford Centre under the charge of Dr. True, our County Supervisor, and the S. S. Committee of Rumford. The Doctor gave a very interesting public lecture on Monday evening, March 7th, upon the subject of Astronomical Geography, and although it was a stormy evening, there were a good number present. The Institute was held on the following day; about seventy were in attendance. The Institute work was very acceptably done by Dr. True. Some very valuable suggestions were made by Miss. Virtue Howard the veteran teacher, and the exercises were varied by an exercise in reading, given by a class from the High School of Mr. F. B. Maxin. The reading was very creditably done.

We were very much pleased to see some of the parents present at the Institute; we wish that their number had been greater, for we think that those who do attend cannot fail of being interested and instructed.

The Lodge of Good Templars at this place is in a flourishing condition, it already numbers about sixty. The meetings are held partly at East Rumford and partly at Rumford Centre.

Canton Items.

The P. O. & C. R. R. have circulated Posters proposing to sell the Depot, at Hartford Centre and remove the one near Sumner Flat, in Hartford, called East Sumner station, across the river into Sumner—and stating that the trains will not stop at Hartford, on account of their not supplying the Bonds to the amount of \$6,500. They have a good road from Hartford Centre to Mechanic Falls—will now run through to Canton in about a fortnight. They propose to ballast up the road soon.

Oakes T. Bosworth, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, of Canton, died on the 15th inst., aged 39. He will be buried under Masonic orders.

R. A. Barrows, has been deputized and qualified as Deputy for Canton and vicinity.

Stillman Hayford, of Canton, of the firm of Hayford & Ricker, while splitting wood last Thursday, was struck in the eye by a splinter, which has been very painful; whether the eye is destroyed or not, has not been determined.

—The Brunswick Telegraph hears a rumor that the losers by the robbery of the Bowdoinham Bark, a year or two since, had compounded the affair, taking 60 per cent. of the loss, agreeing not to prosecute. As the story was told us, the whole amount taken was offered, provided the robbers in Thomaston prison could be released. This was pronounced impossible. The inference is that parties having the bonds were afraid to negotiate them. Indeed, it is said, that from the bonds returned not a coupon had been detached. 40 per cent. premium on bank robbery.

—Wednesday afternoon an engineer on the Grand Trunk, by the name of John St. Clair, as they were taking water at Pownal station, slipped and fell from the engine striking on his side across the rail. He was so badly hurt that he had to be taken up and carried to Portland in the brake van.

West Peru Items.

