

without arms for some woods on the right, and the uncomfortable way in which the bullets whistled, were too much for O'Neil's men, and they fell back in disorder, till they were rallied by Gen. O'Neil and his staff, when they were addressed again by Gen. O'Neil as follows:

Men of Ireland: I'm ashamed of you. You have acted disgracefully. But you will have another chance of showing whether you are cravens or not. Comrades, I will lead you on again, and if you will not follow me, I, with my officers will go and die in your front.

With these words he ordered them back to their position, and a scattered fire was kept up across the line for an hour and a half, with no particular effect on either side, the Canadians keeping their position behind the stone fences, and the Fenians keeping their position with the loss of several men, and more or less scattering to the rear.

It was at this stage of the proceedings that Gen. O'Neil was arrested by U. S. Marshal Foster. It was certainly a bold deed to seize the commander of a force of armed and desperate men, right from among them; and the brave Marshal deserves high credit for the prompt and successful discharge of his duty. The arrest of O'Neil, when known, caused great discouragement among his followers. Donnelly, it is said, wept, and joined to the resistance in front, the impression became general that the game was up.

DEMORALIZATION.

All order became lost, numbers of the Fenians started for their homes, some turning the green jackets of their uniforms and others throwing them away. No attempt was made to stop this straggling till about 4 o'clock, when a rear-guard was posted across the road in Franklin village. The main body remained about a mile from the line, the men sitting or lying by the sides of the road, boxes of ammunition and arms open by the roadside, and very little sign of any authority or discipline. Col. Donnelly who assumed command after O'Neil's arrest, with about thirty men, still held Richards' house, probably with the intention of bringing off their dead and wounded from that point after nightfall. Some thought that after reinforcements reached there they should again advance. But the prevailing opinion was that it was of no use to try again, under the circumstances. Prominent officers admitted that not one-tenth of the force they expected, was on the ground, and that their force was entirely insufficient to undertake an advance into Canada.

Gen. O'Neil was taken to St. Albans, a railroad before U. S. Commissioner Snalley, waived examination, and in default of \$22,000 bail was committed to jail.

In a conversation with Gen. O'Neil he expressed confidence that his capture would not materially injure the Fenian cause, as other able officers would take command. He admitted that he was very imprudent in going alone without his staff to such a distance from his men, but said he had at the time no idea of the U. S. authorities interfering with him. When thus arrested, he considered it useless to make resistance, especially as Gen. Foster threatened him with death if he made the least outcry. He vehemently protested against the conduct of the United States, as being anything but neutral.

Several skirmishes along the line were had on Friday, and some Fenians were killed—but on Monday all was quiet. The Fenians are being sent home by our Government. Several of the leading officers are still in confinement, for want of bail. The Fenian prisoners will probably be summarily dealt with, judging from the tone of the Canada papers. The Fenian leaders from the Middle States and the West, were in Council at Buffalo on Monday, investigating the late disaster and adopting measures for reorganization. The whole movement has been farcical, and the capture of the General in command, while under fire, and shoving him away a prisoner, amid the tears of one of his aids, will be promptly set off by Punch, to the amusement of the world.

State Temperance Mass Convention.

A State Temperance Mass Convention will be held at Auburn Hall, in the city of Auburn, June 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and to attend to any other business that may properly come before said convention. All temperance men are cordially invited to attend, who are in favor of such men, and only such men as will use their influence for the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will speedily and effectually suppress the entire traffic in alcoholic liquors, as a beverage in this State, and who regard this question as paramount to all other political issues of the day.

The State Temperance Executive Committee will be in session at the Auburn House, Auburn, on the evening preceding the Convention.

Benjamin F. Hamilton, Chairman; A. W. Munger, Cumberland; Geo. H. Dillingham, Androscoggin; B. D. Russell, Franklin; Simon Comer, Somerset; Newell Winslow, Lincoln; Isaac Hacker, Arundel; George Pratt, Knox; S. J. Roberts, Waldo; H. R. Taylor, Washington; H. H. Osgood, Hancock; Sumner Basford, Penobscot; A. J. W. Stevens, Piscataquis; William Bicknell, Oxford; A. Deering, Secretary, S. T. Committee, Sagadahoc.

—Mr. Beecher tells us of a class in his mission school which was offered a banner for good behavior. One youngster made some kind of a disturbance one Sunday before school; when the rest took him out and punched him till he promised to reform! That class has got the banner.

—The Machias Union mentions the case of a little boy in Wesley who was so poisoned as to nearly cause his death, by walking over land where super phosphate had been spread. The little fellow had a crack in his heel and the poison communicated with his blood.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 3, 1870.

Republican State Convention.

The citizens of Maine who rejoice in the progress of Human Freedom and Equal Rights, achieved by the Nation, under the direction of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY during the past decade, have heartily seconded the Administration of President Grant in its measures to secure national prosperity by the restoration of confidence abroad and tranquility at home; who endorse its wise policy for the reduction of the national debt and applaud its successful endeavors to establish economy and honesty in the administration of the Government; who approve the record of the party in Maine on all questions of public policy, including its consistent and straight-forward efforts for the suppression of the evils of intemperance, are requested to send delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Granite Hall, Augusta, Wednesday, June 15th, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and to transact such business as may properly come before the Convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every 75 votes cast for the Republican Candidate for Governor in 1868. A fraction of 40 votes will be entitled to an additional delegate.

Delegates are required to be actual residents of the municipality they claim to represent in the Convention.

The State Committee will be in session in the Reception Room of the Hall at 9 o'clock, the morning of the Convention for the reception of the credentials of delegates and to hear and determine all cases of contested elections, subject to ratification by the Convention.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Chairman.
W. P. FLETCHER,
CYRUS M. POWERS,
FREDERICK ROBBE,
W. E. L. WALKER,
J. H. WALKER,
PAUL STEVENS,
S. M. MAHER,
TIMOTHY WALKER,
WM. P. WINGATE,
STANLEY T. PULLEN,
J. W. WAKEFIELD,
HERMAN KNOWLTON,
S. G. THURGOOD,
CHARLES B. PAINE,
GEO. H. KNOWLTON,
Republican State Committee.

All order became lost, numbers of the Fenians started for their homes, some turning the green jackets of their uniforms and others throwing them away. No attempt was made to stop this straggling till about 4 o'clock, when a rear-guard was posted across the road in Franklin village. The main body remained about a mile from the line, the men sitting or lying by the sides of the road, boxes of ammunition and arms open by the roadside, and very little sign of any authority or discipline. Col. Donnelly who assumed command after O'Neil's arrest, with about thirty men, still held Richards' house, probably with the intention of bringing off their dead and wounded from that point after nightfall. Some thought that after reinforcements reached there they should again advance. But the prevailing opinion was that it was of no use to try again, under the circumstances. Prominent officers admitted that not one-tenth of the force they expected, was on the ground, and that their force was entirely insufficient to undertake an advance into Canada.

The Governor Question.

Mr. Editor:—At the last gubernatorial Convention, nearly one half of the Republican delegates voted for Hon. Sidney Perham, as the nominee for Governor, Gen. Chamberlain having then occupied the position the usual period. Mr. Perham, it is well understood, did not seek the position, and made no personal efforts to secure the nomination. He was made a candidate, without regard to his personal wishes, by the people of Maine. In the result of that Convention, Mr. Perham and his friends, not only "acquiesced," but he, and they, gave their hearty support, and, *verified* at the election, the promise made by you, as the friend of Mr. Perham in that Convention, that he and his friends would use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of Gen. Chamberlain. Everybody knows, that any holding back on the part of the declared minority of that convention, or even a lukewarm support of its nominee, would not only have been highly damaging to Gen. Chamberlain, but it would have made the Third party a power in the State. That efforts were made by those opposed to the re-election of Gov. Chamberlain, to induce Mr. Perham to "dangle him with faint praise," may well be inferred, for such was the fact. That those efforts were futile, and that Mr. P., disregarding everything, except fealty to the great union Republican party, marched steadily on in support of its nominee is equally true. So much for the last canvass.

Now the question assumes a new phase. Gen. Chamberlain declines to be a candidate of any party for Governor—and the nomination is conceded to lie between Mr. Perham and Gen. Hersey, of Bangor. Under such circumstances what is the duty of Gov. Chamberlain's friends? As one of them, I unhesitatingly answer—The qualifications of the candidates being equal (and that is no great concession on the part of Gen. Hersey's friends) it is our duty to Mr. Perham and his friends, to repay to him and them, the generous support afforded us in the last canvass, and to demonstrate the fact that the Republican party will not proscribe a man for the simple reason, that he was made a candidate by the rank and file of the people, and then heartily supported, instead of covertly attempting to defeat his successful competitor.

Memorial Day.

The beautiful and appropriate practice of decorating the graves of our soldiers, was very generally observed throughout the country last Monday. It is getting to be a national rite, more solemnly and impressively kept each year. In our State, there were two places, Kittery and Augusta, where the exercises occurred on the Sabbath, but all other places, with better taste we think, observed Monday, the day designated by proper authority. Portland and Bangor had very large gatherings and eloquent addresses, with military parades. Gov. Chamberlain delivered a chaste and polished address at the latter place, while Judge Goddard and Mayor Kingsbury spoke eloquently at Portland. In Bath an oration was delivered by Rev. Almon Gurnison, and a poem by Mr. Edward Mitchell, a member of the Junior Class of Bowdoin College.

May the honored dead ever receive this poor boon of a nation's recognition, and the fragrance of their memory be as sweet as the roses which are scattered over their last resting places.

—A Washington special to the Boston Advertiser says the Hon. S. P. Morrill, representative from the second Maine district, has just returned from a ten days' visit to his home. He admits that the chances are against him for renomination, and says Wm. F. Frye, late attorney general of the State, will probably be the next member from his district.—The Farmington Chronicle favors the renomination of Mr. Morrill.

—The Massachusetts House on Saturday amended the liquor bill, by including ale, porter, brandy and all wines, among the liquors to be exempted from the provisions of the prohibitory law, and ordered the bill to a third reading by a vote of 103 to 68.

Taking the Census.

The Census takers commenced their work on the 1st inst. It is highly desirable that correct information be obtained, and in order to aid those required to give it, we publish below some directions from the Portland Press, which will be of value to all.

The names given the Assistant should include such persons as were temporarily absent on the 1st of June. The name also of any member of the family who may have died between this date and the day of the Assistant's visit is given, and the person fully described, as if living; but the name of any person born during that period is to be omitted. All persons temporarily absent on journey or visit are to be counted as of the family; but children and youth absent for purposes of education on the 1st of June (to-day,) and having their home and family where the school or college is situated, will be enumerated at the latter place.

Sea-faring men are to be reported at their land homes, no matter how long they may have been absent, if supposed to be alive.

Express men, railroad men, &c., if they habitually return to their homes in the interval of their occupation, will be reported as of their families, and not where they may be temporarily staying on the first day of June.

A statement of the value of all real estate owned by any person, will be required. This should be the full market value, without deduction on account of mortgage or other incumbrance.

The statement of personal property should include all of bonds, mortgages, notes, live stock, plate, jewels or furniture, but exclusive of wearing apparel. No report is required when the personal property is less than \$100.

The place of birth is required, and if foreign birth the particular country, as "England," "Scotland," "Wales," instead of Great Britain; or the particular State, as Prussia, Baden, Bavaria, &c., instead of Germany.

Inquiries will also be made as to attendance at school, and ability to read and write.

Great care will be taken in the enumeration of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane and idiotic, so as to at once secure completeness and avoid giving offence. Total blindness and undoubted insanity only are intended in this inquiry. Deafness merely, without loss of speech, is not to be reported.

All deaths in the family between June 1, 1869 and June 1, 1870, are to be reported.

There are of course many other inquiries but these are of the most general application.

These must be made by the Assistant Marshal in person. He cannot delegate his authority to another; and no graver offence can be committed by him in his official capacity than to divulge information acquired in the discharge of his duty. All disclosures are to be treated as strictly confidential, and the department is determined to protect the citizen in all his rights.

Resignation of Hon. E. W. Woodbury.

A few days ago we mentioned the resignation of the Hon. E. W. Woodbury, the present Superintendent of the Reform School. The special correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says "the reason of his resignation was a difference between him and the trustees in which he thought they did not sufficiently consider his views. The differences culminated recently on the occasion of releasing a boy under the following circumstances: Some six years ago a boy was sent there from Lewiston, for vagrancy. Two years ago, having been allowed to go out with others of the best boys, he made his way home. There he got employment and took charge of his mother, who had been thrown upon the town, and supported her. Six months ago he was captured and brought back. Within a few days ex-Mayor Frye of Lewiston, and the City Marshal, bearing a petition from the citizens for the release of the boy, appeared before the trustees and asked his release on the ground that he was not put in for any crime, and had proved himself worthy to be trusted and capable of taking care of his mother, who otherwise must be supported by charity. Mr. Woodbury strenuously opposed the release of the boy, claiming that it was dangerous to the peace and order of the institution to do so, and declared his purpose to resign if it was insisted upon. But the trustees decided to let the boy go, and almost immediately came the Superintendent's resignation, which, as he insists upon it, will probably have to be accepted."

Mr. Woodbury has proved himself an efficient manager of this institution, and we are sorry that he should feel called upon to resign, and trust some way of compromising the present differences may be devised and Mr. Woodbury induced to remain.—[Portland Press.]

A RECENT DECISION OF U. S. Circuit Court of Iowa is of equal interest in this eastern section of the country. The case is briefly this:—The counties voted to issue the bonds in question to secure the completion of a Railroad. The road was built, but before that time the people had become sick of their bargain and not only retracted their agreement but elected county officers pledged to refuse issuing the bonds. The case went into the State court where the action of the counties was sustained. An independent suit was brought in the United States court, and the counties were directed to issue the bonds. The officers still refusing to obey the mandate of the court were arrested and punished for contempt, but notwithstanding this they have hitherto resisted the efforts to compel them to comply. The matter has since been reopened and tried anew, with the result which has already been noticed.

—Senator Anthony has been re-nominated by the republican caucus of the Rhode Island Legislature.

Mistakes.

Mr. Editor:—"To err is human." All people are liable to err both as individuals, and as corporate bodies. And in a free country like ours, the privilege of criticism upon things said and done, is universally considered right, provided this exercise originates in and is the candid development of a true catholic spirit. In our opinion, the last Legislature of our State, made a sad mistake in its revision of our "School Laws." We were out of the State when the bill was passed upon the subject of Education. On our way home, we met with a man in the cars who informed us of the passing of the bill, and mentioned some of its provisions. On having heard his report, we immediately replied, "That won't work any how." We felt at the time, that the legislators had transcended the limits of the proper authority as representatives of a Republican form of government, and our belief in it has been growing stronger ever since. We will here insert one item in the bill:

"They (that is the Superintendent School Committee,) shall employ teachers for the several districts in town, and notify the several School-agents, of the teachers employed, and the compensation agreed to be paid."

This in our view, is peculiar language, and tells of very peculiar doctrine. We probably should not notice the doctrine here taught, did we live under a non-archaical form of government, where the power of control is in the hands of a few. But where, as in our Republic, it is in the hands of the many, we some how cannot keep silent.

The districts in the several towns of the State are corporate bodies. These have been incorporated in accordance with the will and decision of the State government. And they are empowered to act freely in all matters which appertain to their internal structure, and their best good, while they are perfectly loyal to the general government. These districts embrace all the people in the State, the public men as well as the private men.—In very many of these districts, there are private citizens as intelligent and as well educated, and are possessed of as great ability to decide what had better be done and what had better not be done in the cause of education, as many in public life. So these men in public life should consider many in private life as their equals in intelligence and in ability to do well, rather than inferiors. Each school district has yearly, a certain amount of money to be expended for the education of children, and the great thing is to have it spent to the best advantage. As each district is composed of men of intelligence, it is reasonable to believe that they know best how to spend the money to good advantage. This questioning their ability thus to act, by an external power, and employing foreign agents, to spend their money for them against their wish or request, is, in our view, bad business, that should not be tolerated. Should the districts generally, or a bare majority become dissatisfied with the spending of their money, by agents, chosen by themselves, and request the general government, to devise some new plan by which the money might be more profitably used, they would be the fit time for the general government to act. But while the several districts of intelligent men are quite well satisfied with their long established customs, it, in our view, is not well for any foreign power to interfere, and break up their arrangements.

In our town there are some five hundred voters, and among these five hundred, we are of the opinion, that fifty could not be found who would sanction this act of the last legislature. As good, loyal citizens, let us bear it in good grace, until it shall be changed, which doubtless will be done in less than a year.

D. GARLAND.
Bethel, May 31st, 1870.

The Moving Machine

Season has commenced, and the Agents of the various kinds are prepared to give purchasers all the opportunity afforded in any market for getting the best.

First comes Col. Swett, with the *Union* and the *Advance* and several kinds of Rakes. He is a veteran in the business and knows the wants of the farmers.—

Then there is Marshall, N. L., of West Paris, with the *Buckeye*, the *Pioneer* Machine, which can be operated by a *Lady*, as he says, and if any one doubts it he will prove it. Then, there is *Wood's*, which is getting to be a favorite in the County. But we advise all to read the advertisements for themselves, and then judge.

—We find upon our table a copy of the Richardson Manufacturing Company's *Buckeye* setting forth the merits of the *Buckeye* moving machine. The circular contains an elaborate history of the *Buckeye* as the pioneer mower, and shows to what extent all other machines are indebted for their essential working qualities. We observe, too, some hints to buyers that must be valuable to any one wishing to purchase, for the subject is discussed in a very candid manner. As stated, the *Buckeye* has received substantial improvement for the present year—not by the addition of any trap, nor by taking away anything that has formerly given it utility, but by lightening the machine generally, and at the same time strengthening it, in substituting malleable for many of the castings heretofore used, and by the extra finish which the company are able to give in their new works. It is now said to be lightest in draught, and indeed so warranted in the circular. This will no doubt remove the only objection ever urged against the *Buckeye*. N. L. Marshall, West Paris, is Agent for this vicinity.

—We understand that Mr. J. C. Marble, Esq., of this town received a dispatch on Tuesday that one of his powder mills in Canada was blown up that day, and that Mr. Levi Monk, of Buckfield, was seriously injured, and has since died. He lived but about an hour and a half after the accident, during which time he was unconscious. He leaves a wife.

Bethel Items.

The arrangements which were made in our village for bestowing honors on the soldiers who bravely fell in the late war in defence of the Union, were successfully carried out on Monday last. At one o'clock a large number of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 30, which includes the comrades belonging in this vicinity, appeared upon the common accompanied by the Drum Corps. A procession was formed in front of the Chandler Hotel, representing the members of the G. A. R., also the members of the Rising Star Lodge of G. T., and the teachers and pupils of the two village schools, which then proceeded to the village Cemetery. Most of the pupils bore in their hands wreaths and bouquets of flowers. Dr. J. A. Morton, the Commander of the G. A. R., of this Post, and who officiated as Marshal of the occasion, called the assemblage to order and after making a few remarks, Rev. J. C. Perry pastor of the Methodist church, then read a selection from the Bible and invited the assembly to listen to a prayer by Rev. Mr. Titus. Appropriate singing by Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Barker and Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Carter. The orator of the day, Gen. J. A. Hall, of Damariscotta, was then introduced. The speaker commenced by referring to the practice which prevailed among the ancients of bestowing honors upon their distinguished heroes. In the hurry and bustle of life we are prone to forget our obligation to the soldiers who gave their lives to save our Country. It is well to gather on occasions like this and commemorate the virtues of our deceased heroes, that we may be enabled to set a higher value on the institutions they defended. The great uprising in 1861, and the patriotism and devotion to liberty thus manifested in the North, were referred to and a worthy tribute was paid to the bravery of the volunteers who marched to the field. Their sufferings in the camp, the prison and the hospital, were portrayed. They shrank from no toil or danger, but performed every duty required with cheerfulness and alacrity. No event in the history of the world could equal in sublimity the going forth of the millions of men to battle in defence of their country. Three hundred and fifty thousand of these heroes are now sleeping in martyr's graves.—The thunder of artillery which so long shook our nation, has been hushed in silence, and the iron hall which filled all our homes with mourning has passed away. It is true, for a time the dark clouds skirted our horizon. The distant muttering thunder and the faintly flashing lightning threatened a renewal of the contest.—But these have now passed. The bow spans the retreating cloud and on it are written the words "Let us have Peace."—Words now immortal—words prophetic as being responded to by millions, yea, millions recently in arms against our government. The widows, orphans and friends of the departed should always receive the warmest sympathy. While we decorate the graves of the fallen, let us resolve that we will forever remain true to the sacred principles they died to save. The oration was eloquent and impressive, and was received with great satisfaction. An appropriate song was then sung, entitled the "Beautiful River," after which the soldiers and friends proceeded to decorate the graves of the soldiers. After all these had been decorated, the procession was re-formed, and marched to the village, where the gathering dispersed, with the feeling that the observance was a most fitting one.

Waterford Items.

May 30th was observed as "Memorial Day." A goodly number of citizens met at Elm Vale Cemetery, bringing with them a profusion of the early flowers of spring. Rev. W. W. Dow, of the Congregational church, first spoke, urging the fitness of the occasion, our proneness to forget our benefactors—also, remarking that the reason for appointing the day so early is that we may bring the first products of the spring. When the earth wakes from the tomb of winter to the life of spring, we place peculiar value upon the earliest indications, the first verdure and flowers. These gladden our hearts as heralds of the opening year. We bring these precious early products of nature, and place them as votive offerings upon the graves of those who gave themselves to the cause of their government, in the hour of peril. Rev. J. A. Douglass followed, with fitting remarks and prayer, to all of which, good attention was given. Then the hymn "My country 'tis of thee" was sung, and the audience dispersed to adorn the graves of departed soldiers.

Rev. J. W. H. Baker, of North Waterford, has closed his faithful labors with the Congregational church there.

East Peru Items.

On the night of the 17th ult., the house of Mr. Widbar was burned to the ground. Two families occupied the house at the time. It was first discovered to be on fire by one of the inmates who had arisen for the purpose of taking medicine. The occupants had been asleep about two hours. Fire was first discovered in the upper part of the building, and the progress of the flames was so rapid that there was barely time to save a portion of the furniture. A hall had lately been added to the house, and other improvements made. Mr. Widbar was so prostrated by over-exertion and the excessive heat, that fears were entertained that he would not recover, but we understand that he is now comfortable. This was the house in which "spirit lights" were seen about a year ago, and as the cause of the fire is unknown, some are inclined to attribute it to malicious spirits! It was insured in the Monmouth Ins. Co. for \$700. Loss about \$1300, says the Oxford Register.

—The Journal says R. G. Chase & Co., of Auburn, have sold this season, chiefly in New York and New Hampshire, 90,000 fruit trees, chiefly apple, pear and plums.

Andover Items.

Andover, at this season of the year, is one of the most desirable places of resort for city boarders that can be found in Maine. We have a great variety of scenery and curiosities. Among the latter is the Cataract. This is a gorge or canyon about eight rods long, nearly forty feet deep, about eight feet wide, with perpendicular walls on either side. It winds its way down table rock, falls twenty feet into a basin, and continues alternating in falls and eddies until it reaches a place denominated the Churn; at this place the water falls thirty feet into a cistern, seven feet across; it has been sounded sixty feet without finding bottom. Whether or not the bottom has fallen out has not been definitely ascertained.

We have a great variety of brooks, ponds, lakes, in this vicinity, which afford rare sport for anglers. There are pleasant carriage roads leading from the Corner, in all directions. A pleasant ride of four miles, will bring you to White Cap, a mountain where nearly 1000 bushels of blueberries are picked every year; three miles to Roxbury Pond, where a number of tons of pickerel are taken in the winter; four miles to the Cataract. We have trustworthy guides ready to accompany those that need their services.

There are ample facilities for boarding all that may desire to leave the city. We have one hotel, and a number of spacious mansions, with accommodating landlords, who will spare no pains in making their boarders happy and contented. Those fond of the chase, would find great pleasure in hunting the different variety of wild game that are roaming the forest.—By securing the services of Simon A. Abbott they will have the pleasure of seeing that he has the power over the bear that Col. Crockett had over the coon; when they know that he is on their track they will surrender at discretion.

At the last Maine Conference, Andover was made a station with Rev. Ira G. Sprague as pastor; the Methodist church has secured a library of 160 volumes, also an organ; this enterprise was brought about entirely by the self-sacrificing and energetic pastor.

Canton Items.

Farnam & Gowell have lately opened a new meat market in this village.

Mr. O. A. Hayford has nearly completed a roomy new store for his apothecary and fancy goods business.

Mrs. Winslow of Canton is now 103 years of age. Until quite recently she has enjoyed excellent health. It is safe to conjecture that she has been an observer of the 5th Commandment, for surely "her days have been long in the land."

Canton challenges the State to show an elm that shall compete with the magnificent one at Canton Point. It measures twenty-two feet around the trunk, and its branches have a spread of over one hundred feet. It is now seventy-five years old. It is said that the tree, with its nine venerable companions, was brought from the other side of the river, upon the shoulders of a man who transported the lot for two quarts of rum. The more romantic of its admirers affirm that often when seated beneath its whispering branches they have caught the murmured regret of the old tree's life; "Rum did it," says the Oxford Register.

West Peru Items.

Business in this vicinity at the present time is very active. Farmers are active in preparing the soil for planting, sowing &c., which is an indication of a good crop the coming fall. Prospects never looked better in the town of Peru for an abundant crop than at this time.

Fruit trees are in full blossom with a color that indicates a good yield if not blighted by the cold nights of June.

Cyrus Dunn, Esq., who is carrying on a prosperous business in the lumber line, has just finished sawing out his stock of lumber, consisting of boards, shingles, laths and clapboards. His stock of stave which was manufactured last fall, is now all conveyed to market which has made the business of the teamsters quite active.

Trade is quite lively here, the traders having fitted up their stores with new spring goods.

Charles York of this town, has a mare that has dropped this spring two bright yellow colts which are now four days old and doing well, and the prospect is that they can be reared by care and attention.

Mrs. Hannah Small, widow of the late Alvin Small, of West Peru, died on the 8th inst., after an illness of several years. Aged 70 years. She leaves many near friends who mourn her loss.

Maple Grove Lodge of Good Templars organized the 2d of last February is now prospering finely, numbering fifty active members working in the cause of Temperance.

East Peru Items.

Preparations are being made at the present time, in connection with sister Lodges to celebrate the 4th of July, the 94th anniversary of our National Independence in the way of Orations, Poems, Sentiments and other amusements fitting to the occasion.

May all the Lodges of the order in this County rally on that day for the purpose of reminding the people that all that can intoxicate must be driven from our midst, and the horizon that has been darkened so long, be lightened by the beam of truth and justice.

The P. O. and C. Railroad.

HARTFORD, May 30th, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—The report of the Hartford railroad case, in the Democrat of May 20th, misrepresents the facts as they existed at the hearing before Judge Walton.

The Judge decided 1st, that the railroad must be finished as claimed by the town in order to comply with the vote of Sept. 1868.

2d, That the railroad has never been completed according to the vote.

3rd, But as the parties were to carry the case to the Law Court he ruled as matter of form in order to put the case in

Andover Items.

Andover, at this season of the year, is one of the most desirable places of resort for city boarders that can be found in Maine. We have a great variety of scenery and curiosities. Among the latter is the Cataract. This is a gorge or canyon about eight rods long, nearly forty feet deep, about eight feet wide, with perpendicular walls on either side. It winds its way down table rock, falls twenty feet into a basin, and continues alternating in falls and eddies until it reaches a place denominated the Churn; at this place the water falls thirty feet into a cistern, seven feet across; it has been sounded sixty feet without finding bottom. Whether or not the bottom has fallen out has not been definitely ascertained.

We have a great variety of brooks, ponds, lakes, in this vicinity, which afford rare sport for anglers. There are pleasant carriage roads leading from the Corner, in all directions. A pleasant ride of four miles, will bring you to White Cap, a mountain where nearly 1000 bushels of blueberries are picked every year; three miles to Roxbury Pond, where a number of tons of pickerel are taken in the winter; four miles to the Cataract. We have trustworthy guides ready to accompany those that need their services.

There are ample facilities for boarding all that may desire to leave the city. We have one hotel, and a number of spacious mansions, with accommodating landlords, who will spare no pains in making their boarders happy and contented. Those fond of the chase, would find great pleasure in hunting the different variety of wild game that are roaming the forest.—By securing the services of Simon A. Abbott they will have the pleasure of seeing that he has the power over the bear that Col. Crockett had over the coon; when they know that he is on their track they will surrender at discretion.

At the last Maine Conference, Andover was made a station with Rev. Ira G. Sprague as pastor; the Methodist church has secured a library of 160 volumes, also an organ; this enterprise was brought about entirely by the self-sacrificing and energetic pastor.

Canton Items.

Farnam & Gowell have lately opened a new meat market in this village.

Mr. O. A. Hayford has nearly completed a roomy new store for his apothecary and fancy goods business.

Mrs. Winslow of Canton is now 103 years of age. Until quite recently she has enjoyed excellent health. It is safe to conjecture that she has been an observer of the 5th Commandment, for surely "her days have been long in the land."

Canton challenges the State to show an elm that shall compete with the magnificent one at Canton Point. It measures twenty-two feet around the trunk, and its branches have a spread of over one hundred feet. It is now seventy-five years old. It is said that the tree, with its nine venerable companions, was brought from the other side of the river, upon the shoulders of a man who transported the lot for two quarts of rum. The more romantic of its admirers affirm that often when seated beneath its whispering branches they have caught the murmured regret of the old tree's life; "Rum did it," says the Oxford Register.

West Peru Items.

Business in this vicinity at the present time is very active. Farmers are active in preparing the soil for planting, sowing &c., which is an indication of a good crop the coming fall. Prospects never looked better in the town of Peru for an abundant crop than at this time.

Fruit trees are in full blossom with a color that indicates a good yield if not blighted by the cold nights of June.

Cyrus Dunn, Esq., who is carrying on a prosperous business in the lumber line, has just finished sawing out his stock of lumber, consisting of boards, shingles, laths and clapboards. His stock of stave which was manufactured last fall, is now all conveyed to market which has made the business of the teamsters quite active.

Trade is quite lively here, the traders having fitted up their stores with new spring goods.

Charles York of this town, has a mare that has dropped this spring two bright yellow colts which are now four days old and doing well, and the prospect is that they can be reared by care and attention.

Mrs. Hannah Small, widow of the late Alvin Small, of West Peru, died on the 8th inst., after an illness of several years. Aged 70 years. She leaves many near friends who mourn her loss.

Maple Grove Lodge of Good Templars organized the 2d of last February is now prospering finely, numbering fifty active members working in the cause of Temperance.

East Peru Items.

Preparations are being made at the present time, in connection with sister Lodges to celebrate the 4th of July, the 94th anniversary of our National Independence in the way of Orations, Poems, Sentiments and other amusements fitting to the occasion.

May all the Lodges of the order in this County rally on that day for the purpose of reminding the people that all that can intoxicate must be driven from our midst, and the horizon that has been darkened so long, be lightened by the beam of truth and justice.

The P. O. and C. Railroad.

HARTFORD, May 30th, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—The report of the Hartford railroad case, in the Democrat of May 20th, misrepresents the facts as they existed at the hearing before Judge Walton.

The Judge decided 1st, that the railroad must be finished as claimed by the town in order to comply with the vote of Sept. 1868.

2d, That the railroad has never been completed according to the vote.

Agricultural.

One Cause of Disease in Animals.

Professor James Law, of Cornell University, in a late address before the New York State Agricultural Society, on "Rational and Rational Treatment of Animals," says that many of the diseases of sheep, neat stock, and indeed horses, are caused by pasturing them on low-lying, wet, undrained lands. Among these diseases are the black tongue and yellow water or dropsy in cattle, staggers and moon blindness in horses, foot-rot in sheep and cattle, especially in the fluke worms of sheep. Many farms in Great Britain could be mentioned from which foot-rot has been virtually banished by a thorough drainage and a consequent increased firmness and dryness of the soil. "I could point," says Prof. Law, "to many farms in the south of Scotland, and in England, where, before the adoption of a thorough land drainage, black tongue or black quarter yearly recurred, but from which they have disappeared with the inauguration of a more porous condition of the soil. Waldo reports, concerning the district of Potsdam, which was formerly decimated by these maladies, that since the cultivation of the meadows and the feeding of the cattle in doors the losses have been greatly diminished. Bull reports, of Donnan, where these maladies were formerly very life, that they have completely disappeared since the drainage of the wet lands has been thoroughly carried out." He also states that climate and locality has so great influence on moon blindness in horses that on the wet lands, to the north of the Pyrenees, nearly all horses are attacked by it; but the Spaniards, on the south of this mountain chain do not hesitate to buy up the young horses which have only had just one attack of the malady, since experience has taught them that these animals are removed to the high grounds of Catalonia, they rarely suffer from another attack. In England the dropsies or yellow water of all domestic animals prevail to a great extent on those lands which barely rise above the sea level and where drainage is, consequently, very partial and imperfect. Prof. Law also believes the disease common in this country on undrained lands, and its increased prevalence, during the past year, he thinks, may be attributed to the aggravation of this, caused by the wet and cloudy summer. In conclusion he says:

"We have thus placed before us a long list of diseases more or less directly dependent on undrained soil for their extensive prevalence, in many localities in America, mainly to this cause. I will not venture even an approximate estimate of the enormous losses from these diseases over the entire continent, but, judging from the reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture, they make up a very large proportion of the entire losses sustained in live stock. And if the statement of the Hon. Horace Capron, in his last report to Congress, is correct, that a judicious investment in drainage often pays one hundred per cent the first year, the consideration I have offered regarding its effect on the health of stock will, I trust, add materially to the strength of his argument, and lead to a more universal adoption of this desirable improvement."

The Hay Crop.

From different quarters of our State we learn that hay is low and that there are still large quantities on hand. This we did not expect, considering that the crop of last season throughout the State was from one fourth to one third less than the average. There are two very plain causes, however, which have produced this result. At the commencement of the last feeding season, farmers were aware they had not the usual crop of hay harvested, and in consequence were economical and saving in feeding it out. The winter also proved a very mild one, so that the same amount of fodder lasted a third longer than it would have done during weather of greater severity. Together these afford another proof of the untrustworthiness of the great plan of Nature, and the compensations it is to give for all seeming deficiencies.

It is a good plan to have some old hay left over. The stock is sure to come out of the winter in better condition than when, through scarcity and high prices they have been stinted and go to the pasture thin and run down. Then again if it is thought not best to keep it in a mow by itself, it can be used to mix with new hay as it is brought to the barn, and will be found of special value should it be necessary to haul in any not sufficiently made in order to save it from rain. Notwithstanding the fact that most farmers have some old hay on hand, the same forethought in securing the hay and forage crops the present season, and the same economy in feeding them out should both be practiced for we may have a light crop of hay this season followed by a severe winter. Forworned in foreworned. Put in fodder corn in waste places, sow oats for forage, and by every possible means add to the resources of the farm for producing forage for the farm stock.—[Maine Farmer.]

Points of Cows.

A cow, to be a good milk, must have a good form, firm and compact bones, broad udder, mellow hide, soft hair, and a gentle, feminine look. Great thick bones are generally spongy, and mark the character of the animal. If spongy, then the animal is a coarse, half-formed creature, that has no richness of body or product. If the bones are large and compact, they show her to be too masculine, and that her appropriate place is at the plough rather than in the milk stall. From such an animal, a tolerable article of milk and water may be obtained, but it is useless to look for good milk. So, too, a cow with a large, clumsy head, dull eyes, and a sng hors, should be killed

ed, or sold, but never kept for milk. As well may we look for refinement in a woman, with such a head and eyes, as for the qualities required in a cow, in such an animal as we have described.—For a good cow there should be as much mildness, amiability and beauty, in the head, eyes, and countenance, as in a lovely woman. It is not all nonsense to say: "A good cow should be as pretty as a school ma'am."

Granite at East Paris—Farming.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says:

It is not very often that your correspondents hail from this part of the world. It is not a city nor a village. It does not possess a store or a mill. The country is full of hills and granite ledges—genuine granite, such as would delight a foreign geologist to examine, and be surprised at the stupendous forces necessary to make them. For miles in width, these rocks form a belt peculiar to themselves.

Hard and unseemly as these rocks appear, they are not without their uses.—Here we are on one of these farms—that of Mr. Ichabod M. Thomas.

It is fenced in everywhere by heavy double walls that were built by the hardy pioneers of the soil in clearing the land. The soil is a stony one surrounded by a fence that will never decay. But these rocks are not all granite. There are mixed in with these rocks veins of limestone.—They break up easily, decompose easily, and help form a fertile soil. We picked up a boulder of a remarkably pure quality which would turn well for lime.

This is a splendid country for orchards. Trees grow rapidly and look healthy.—The rougher portions of the land are devoted to pasturage and woodland. The wood is largely of hardwood growth, and will sprout up very rapidly after a crop is cut off.

Mr. Thomas has a rowed well high forty bushels of grain the present spring, chiefly on a barn. As we went over the farm we noticed the effects of the ice during the winter on the grass. We found the land covered all over with small patches of ground where it was entirely winter-killed. We incline to believe that in this section the hay crop will be light. Fruit trees are putting forth their buds in profusion, and we may well anticipate an abundant crop.

From the point where we write we overlook a large extent of country,—rough, but dotted with excellent farms and occupied by an intelligent population. It was a compliment we recently received from a gentleman who has traveled extensively over Maine as well as elsewhere. "I do not believe," said he, "there is another population in the globe where there is so much thrift, temperance and happiness as in the State of Maine. Your houses are all neatly painted, and I have rarely known a miserable poor family belonging to your native population." Such a testimony is certainly a flattering one. We anticipate very much from our State in the future for this very reason, that a very large proportion of our citizens are now in this condition.

By invitation we took a ride to Hebron. We soon passed through one of the handsomest wood lots in the County. It is known as the Deacon Ezra Bartlett farm, and has recently been sold for six thousand dollars to Fisk & Holbrook of Oxford. The roads here are hilly and badly washed out. Nature is bursting out in all her beauty, and we rode along enchanted with the scene.

This town is noted for its granite rocks, which are of the coarsest character; for the almost spontaneous growth of the apple tree which springs up everywhere; for the quiet and moral character of the people; and for the well endowed and efficient academy under the direction of Mr. Herriek, who has been its principal during the last nine years. The hope and glory of our nation is centered in just such rural towns as this, and we spent the day in a way that seemed to increase this feeling of the stability of our common country.

Live Stock.

As the weather grows warmer vermin increase in numbers on our live stock of all kinds. The long coats upon the horses, cattle and sheep, favor their increase, and when they come to have a toothhold, only vigilance in the thorough application of remedies will rid one of them. Washing with carbolic soap we have found effectual. Those who have not, must have used the solution to weak. The currycomb or card and brush, are also efficient, and do all kinds of animals much good. Spring is a trying season to most stock, and all should have plenty of feed and water, with all the salt they want. Let cattle and horses drink all they will, unless heated or very thirsty.

How to Fatten a Poor Horse.

Many good horses devour large quantities of grain or hay, and still continue thin and poor; the food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of barley, one of oats and one of Indian corn, and let it be ground into fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or the meal or the barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may first be procured, and one fourth part of oil cake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled out feed.

Feed two or three quarts of the mixture two or three times daily, mingled with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat that greedily, let the quantity be gradually increased until he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a stack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick his manger for more.—[American Stock Journal.]

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the first day of July, A. D. 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of the Sheriff, in the town of Paris, in said County, all the right in equity which George Hall, formerly of Paris, in said County, has or had on the 1st day of January, 1870, in and to the premises hereinafter described, to-wit: the following described Real Estate, situated in the town of Paris, in said County, viz: A certain piece of land, containing about one acre, more or less, bounded on the north by the land of the Androscoggin river, known as the "Knight's Opening," containing about four acres, and being the same land conveyed to said George Hall, by deed of Cyrus Dunn of said Paris, said deed being recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 135, page 28, and on the south by the land of Isaac Chase, and being the same land conveyed to said George Hall, by deed of Isaac Chase, said deed being dated April 17th, A. 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