

NUMBER 33.

in our pews; we don't go in for style.—
The fattest person has the softest seat,
and takes it out with him at the close of
services.”

—A head wind—a sneeze.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, SEPT. 2, 1870.

ELECTION, MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

FOR GOVERNOR:

SIDNEY PERHAM,
OF PARIS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS:

WILLIAM P. FRYE,
of Lewiston.

FOR SENATORS:

THOMAS P. CLEAVES, of Brownfield.
OTIS HAYFORD, JR., of Canton.

FOR SHERIFF:

LORENZO D. STACY, of Porter.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY:

ENOCH FOSTER, JR., of Bethel.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

ALBION P. GORDON, of Fryeburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

FREDERIC E. SHAW, of Paris.

Only One Week for Work!

So quiet is the political atmosphere around us, that it seems necessary to remind our political friends that Election day is near at hand. It is hardly necessary to affirm that our State Election this year, notwithstanding the lack of excitement, is a highly important one. The question is not, as to maintaining our supremacy, but how strongly shall we do it. Any considerable falling off of the republican vote, through apathy on our part, will be claimed as a democratic gain, and be heralded throughout the country as an evidence of the waning of Republicanism. When the vote is small, the majority party suffers most. Then let every republican feel that upon his vote depends the question of the majority Maine shall give to the republican cause.

There is power in numbers. A big police force often prevents a riot. Twenty thousand republican majority in the State is a mighty force to make the old democratic party discouraged, and keep it, where, by its own misrule, it plunged itself into a hopeless minority.

Let the few days before Election be improved for organization. This is all we want to get out of our strength. There are no desertions to the enemy, but on the other hand, many young men among the democracy who are ready to give the talented Frye, in whom they take a laudable pride, a lift into Congress! We say to all such—Come on, boys—join the party that is always ready to recognize talent in Young Men!

We have a Standard bearer, too, that old Oxford will delight to honor again. Let us show our respect and appreciation of the man by giving

A FULL VOTE!

to Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM, our nominee for Governor.

One word as to the Representative Districts. Look well to them. The nominations already made, are first rate, and should command more than a party vote. Last year, we had a gain of two, and only need one more to have a united representation in the Legislature. It is worth the trial to obtain it. A little work will do it. Don't fail.

We need say nothing in commendation of our County ticket. They are all well known as sterling republicans, who can be trusted. Let us keep up our prestige in old Oxford, as of yore! Will you do it, fellow Republicans?

An Old Dodge.

It is an old trick of the democracy to get up letters which purport to emanate from republicans, bidding from different portions of the State. During the last few months several anonymous letters purporting to have been written by republicans in Oxford County, have appeared in democratic prints. The effort seems to be to represent our County as in an alarming State—on the brink of a great political revolution, in which Chamberlain republicans are to affiliate with democrats and overturn things generally. They state what they know to be false, that Mr. Perham's friends commenced the campaign for his nomination with the deliberate purpose to let Gen. Hersey, should he be nominated, and then they try to get the backs of the Chamberlain men up by saying that Mr. Perham is doing all he can for Mr. Morrill for U. S. Senator, and advising the Chamberlain men to bolt. All bosh! The articles had their origin in the sanctums of the democratic papers which produced them. There is no such feeling in our County, as these men of straw represent. Mr. Perham, it is well known, stands aloof from all interference in the Senator question. His popularity in his own County is unshaken and cannot be disturbed by these false prophets—prophets of evil. The democrats may decide themselves by such shallow tricks, but nobody else. After election, their dupes will curse them for their misrepresentations, and the lying Argus will add still more proof to its reputation for mendacity in political matters.

No Office-Seekers.

Speaking of the Oxford County Democratic Convention, the Oxford Register makes the following candid confession: "Not over a hundred, delegates and all, were present at any time. There were no office seekers there—that business is played out." Sour Grapes, eh?

County Lodge—T. O. G. T.

The County Lodge of Good Templars will meet with Paris Hill Lodge, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th at 10 o'clock A.M. A full attendance from all the Lodges is requested.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Another Tussle Between the Old and Young Democracy.

THE OLD HUNKERS AGAIN VICTORIOUS!

The democrats of this Congressional District met at Auburn on Tuesday, to nominate a candidate for Congress. There was a grand total present from the Counties of 71, on a basis giving a full Convention of over three hundred! Oxford County had just ten per cent of its number—eleven delegates—four from Buckfield, three from Norway, and four from Canton! The strife for the nomination was between Buckfield and Paris, and most wonderful to relate, Paris, without representation, took the palm! The vote was 26 for ALVAH BLACK, to 19 for S. C. ANDREWS! As the latter was made President of the Convention, we presume the result was the effect of a compromise. Franklin County had 10 present, Sagadahoc 3, and Androscoggin the balance of power—yet its favorite son, Dr. Garcelon, the nominee of the party two years ago, who, by party usage, is entitled to a re-nomination, was slaughtered in the house of his friends and an Oxford man taken. Let us have peace!

Democratic Progress.

The attempt of the democracy to purge themselves of their disloyalty by nominating a soldier for Governor, may tell in some portions of the State, but in the 4th Congressional District, the nomination of MARCELLUS EMERY, for Congress, will effectually squelch the movement. Emery will hang around Robert's neck like a dead weight, and drag him down with him. The Oxford Register quotes approvingly the comments of the Republican Journal on Emery's nomination, and says, "as we have always been in favor of training democratic young men for position, that the people may have the benefit of their experience, we read with pleasure the following in the Republican Journal."

Emery, as the editor of the Bangor Democrat, and as the nominee for Congress, is the double representative of his party. His sentiments during the war were so distasteful to the loyal people of Bangor, and so treacherous on account of their tendency to prevent enlistments, that the people, in broad daylight, in such force as to dignify the movement above mob-law, assembled and pitched his press and types into the street—and like Paul, at the stoning of Stephen, we were present, consenting to the act. It is only necessary, to sink Emery and the party which supports him, to re-produce some of the mean and dastardly articles which he published during the war. In response to the call of President Lincoln for 50,000 volunteers, issued just after the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, Emery wrote—

"**DEMOCRATS OF MAINE!**—The loyal sons of the South have gathered around Charleston as your fathers of old gathered around Boston. IN DEFENCE OF THE SAME SACRED PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY!—principles which you have ever upheld and defended with your voice, your arms, and your strong right arm. Your sympathies are with the defenders of the truth, and the right. Those who have INAGURATED THIS UNHOLY AND UNJUSTIFIABLE WAR, are NO FRIENDS OF YOURS—NO FRIENDS OF DEMOCRATIC LIBERTY! Will you aid them in their work of subjugation and tyranny?"

"When the Government at Washington calls for volunteers at recruits to carry on the work of subjugation and tyranny, under the specious phrase of 'enforcing the laws,' 'retaining and protecting the public property,' and 'collecting the revenue,' LET EVERY DEMOCRAT FOLD HIS ARMS AND BID THE MINIONS OF TORY DESPOTISM DO A TIDY DESPOT'S WORK! Say to them, fearlessly and boldly—in the language of England's great lord, the Earl of Clarendon, who so bravely led the fight for the struggling Colonies of America, in the dark hours of the Revolution, have enshrined his name in the breast of every friend of freedom, and immortalized his name wherever the name of liberty is known—say in his thrilling language—'I AM A NORTHERNER, WHILE A FOREIGN TROOP WAS LANDED IN MY COUNTRY, I WOULD NEVER SHOOT DOWN MY ARMS—NEVER, NEVER!'"

Don't talk of Democratic progress or loyalty after the party returns, like "a dog to his vomit," and takes up such a cast-out as Marcellus Emery!

At a republican Caucus held at Paris, on Saturday last, to nominate a candidate for Representative to the Legislature, Wm. Chase, Esq. was called to the chair. Gen. Kimball stated that he had heard of no opposition to the Representative of last year, Henry E. Hammond, Esq., and moved his re-nomination by acclamation, which was carried without dissent. Mr. Hammond represented the District very acceptably last year, and was one of the most influential members of the delegation from the County. With his experience, he will have a still higher sphere of usefulness in the next Legislature.

Mr. EORRIS—The republicans of Denmark have nominated William Bean, Esq. of that town, for candidate for Representative, for the district composed of the towns of Hiram, Denmark, Lovell and Stow. A grand nomination, and we shall elect him.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal, writing from the Poland Camp Meeting, said:

Rev. Ira Sprague, of Andover, preached from 2 Cor. vi:2. Mr. Sprague is a young man of promise to the church. His sermon was well arranged, finely illustrated by appropriate incidents and facts, and he spoke with intense earnestness and deep feeling. The preacher closed his sermon by inviting seekers of salvation to the altar. Many came, and God came with them to bless.

Editor Democrat—As that portion of my communication pertaining to Mr. Lathrop, in the Democrat of August 19, is misinterpreted by some, permit me to say through your columns that I did not intend to allege that the facts were derived personally from Mr. L., nor was he my informant.

WINFIELD S. BECKHAM.

Death of S. B. Locke, Esq.

We regret to learn that Samuel B. Locke, Esq., died at his residence in West Paris, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., after a painful and somewhat protracted illness. Samuel Barron Locke was born in Bethel, Sept. 25th, 1801, and at the time of his death was little less than sixty-nine years of age. His father came from New Hampshire to Fryeburg in 1794, and two years later, in 1796, he came to Bethel, and settled on the rich bottom lands near the mouth of Sunday river.

In 1818, just after the great fire which burned over the timber lands of Oxford County—he built a set of Mills, which took the name of Locke's Mills, and which name they yet bear. He had five sons, the oldest of whom was the well known inventor and naturalist, Prof. John Locke, who died recently, in Cheltenham. The whole family of sons, like their father, was distinguished for the possession of strong intellectual powers, and a particular taste for the study of the Mechanic Arts.

The subject of this sketch received a fair education, for the times in which he lived, and we believe spent some time in teaching. Subsequently, he learned of his father, the millwright trade, and on reaching his majority, he successfully worked at it for several years in Buxton and vicinity. Here he married Miss Lucetta Edgerly, an estimable lady, who was his companion for nearly half a century, and who still survives him.

On the death of his father, he became the owner of the mill property at Locke's Mills, and moved there with his family in 1838. Soon after this, the mill accidentally took fire and was burned to the ground—and as there was no insurance on the property, it was a loss very severely felt. But with that indomitable perseverance which characterized him through all his life, he immediately laid the foundation of a much larger mill, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing completed the first good flour mill ever erected in Oxford County.

The rebuilding of these mills gave a great impetus to the business in the vicinity, and had the effect to start up quite a village there. These mills consisted of a saw, grist, shingle, clapboard and lath mill, and a large building adapted to a woolen factory which was used for this purpose for several years. It is now used in the manufacture of spools. Subsequently Mr. Locke built first-class mills in Bethel, Waterford, Lovell, and at West Paris which place he finally fixed his residence. At the time of his death he was engaged in building a large mill on Ballard brook, in Fryeburg, which, when completed, would have cost fifteen thousand dollars.

Building new mills and repairing old ones, seemed to be the great business of his life, and the numerous fine mill structures located in different parts of this County, are enduring monument of his industry and cunning workmanship. He had wonderful tact in selecting mill-sites, taking in, as if by intuition, all the available points in the case, seldom if ever having occasion to change his original plans. He regarded water as the natural power for driving machinery, and was opposed to the substitution of steam power wherever a water-power could be made available. It has often seemed to the writer, who was intimately acquainted with him for many years, that it injured his feelings to see water running to waste, seeming to regard it as a loss of so much power which ought to be applied to driving the wheels of industry. Hence, he kept on building new mills, and rebuilding those which were old and run down; oftentimes at a pecuniary loss to himself, but greatly to the interests of the places where his operations were carried on. The secret of his great success in mill-building, lay in doing in the best manner whatever he undertook to do. In these operations he never made any mistakes—never built a mill which did not run, and run precisely as he intended it should run.

For many years Mr. Locke was the principal man of his town, and was always the arbitrator when there were differences to settle between his fellow townsmen. He was Postmaster at Lockes Mills, and Justice of the Peace, and did considerable business as a civil magistrate. He was land surveyor and a good conveyancer, being an excellent penman, and very ready at drafting deeds and other legal documents.

Few persons outside of his own family have had better opportunities of knowing and judging of his private life than the writer, and while he has no disposition to cover up his faults, from which, in common with depraved humanity, he was not exempt, yet he can testify to his possession of very many excellent qualities, both of head and heart. In religious faith he was liberal and free from the narrow prejudices so common to sects; in politics he was ever an ardent advocate of civil and religious freedom, and of equal right before the law without regard to race or color. He was never an aspirant for office, and always very bitter against those who made politics a mere profession. He believed in Churches and School houses as an aid to a higher civilization, and as the chief corner stone of our national structure, and gave liberally of his means to sustain both. It was ever his delight to aid and encourage young men, who were striving to help themselves, as the writer of this can especially testify. He always encouraged industry and economy and was very simple in his habits and tastes. While he was an excellent provider for his household, he never encouraged extravagance nor allowed the claims and demands of fashion.

In his death, the community has sustained a loss which will be long and deeply felt, and the industrial interests of the county at large, one of its best friends and brightest ornaments. But the greatest loss is to his family, in which he was always a kind and affectionate husband and indulgent father. He leaves five sons who are settled in different parts of county, and one daughter. Of his four brothers, only one survives him, Charles

Russell Locke, who still cultivates the old homestead on the Sunday river.

—We understand that the Sabbath School Picnic of the Universalist Societies at Bryant's Pond, last Thursday, passed off finely. The weather was comfortable, the threatening rain, in the morning, deterred some from attending. Good delegations from the Paris Hill, Norway, Bethel and Bryant's Pond Schools were present. Dr. W. B. Lapham, of Bryant's Pond, presided. Rev. Z. Thompson made the opening prayer, and also addressed the Schools. Rev. E. W. Preble, supplying the pulpit at Paris Hill, also spoke. The rest of the day was spent in the Picnic, with nice singing from the Bryant's Pond School, recitations from the scholars, music from the Bryant's Pond Band and other festivities. All seemed to enjoy the occasion.

—The Sabbath School Picnic at West Paris, on Wednesday last, was a success. Four schools were present. A procession was formed at the Baptist meeting house, headed by the Bryant's Pond Band, and marshalled by N. L., consisting of the Paris Hill Baptist School, the North Paris, West Sumner and West Paris. They marched to a beautiful grove, where a platform had been arranged. About five hundred people had assembled. N. L. Marshall, Esq., called the assemblage to order. The constitution of the association was read by Rev. A. Hill. F. E. Shaw was then elected President. Prayer by Rev. A. Dunham, of Bryant's Pond, and music by the band. The West Sumner School, under the superintendency of C. Y. Tuell, Esq., gave some recitations and singing, and the North Paris school, followed with similar exercises. An intermission of an hour, for the picnic was then had. In the afternoon, the West Paris school introduced its exercises, followed by the Paris Hill school. The audience seemed highly pleased, and the children full of glee. It was one of the pleasantest picnics ever held there, as all confessed. The Band has made great proficiency in music and plays splendidly. It is a great addition to all such entertainments.

—The statement in the papers that Hon. E. W. Woodbury, Superintendent of the State Reform School, has resigned with a view of leaving the State, is a mistake. He proposes to return to his old home in Sweden, in our County, and resume his former occupation, farming. He has won an enviable reputation in his management of the Institution, and it will be hard to fill his place. The discipline there, at the present time, is such that instead of whipping twenty to forty boys a day, there is not one struck a day. Instead of 50 or 60 cases to be settled daily, there is not one a day, on an average. Last year, at this time, there were two boys entitled to the appellation of "Truth and Honor," 32 candidates, and 38 in the 4th grade. Now, there are 38 Truth and Honor, 108 candidates, and none in the 4th grade. The sanitary condition of the boys, owing to care and a healthy diet, is such that not a case of summer complaint or diarrhea has occurred this summer. The finances of the Institution are also left in a healthy condition by Mr. W.

A Fearful Accident Averted!

The passenger train on the Grand Trunk at Bethel the other day, was reported twenty minutes late at So. Paris. So the Conductor on the freight train thought he should have time to attach two cars before the arrival of the passenger train, and commenced running on to the side track. Mr. True, the Freight Agent, with commendable care, would not turn the switch until a red flag was sent down the track. The Engine had only got on the main track, when the passenger's shrill whistle chilled the hearts of all who were conscious of the threatened danger. It would have been beyond the power of human agency to have prevented a collision, had the flag not been used; and as it was, it was not put down far enough for absolute safety, as the train was only stopped, with great effort, two rods short of the switch. Such risks are fearful, and only happen on a road which allows the making up of time, when belated.

In a trip to Bangor, last week, we found the Grand Trunk cars nearly an hour late each way to Danville Junction; but the Maine Central officers do not allow time to be made up, under any circumstances. It is the only safe rule, where human life is at stake.

—The Bangor Whig says that the venerable Rev. Dr. Pond, who has been connected with the Bangor Theological Seminary for about forty years, occupying some one of the Professor's chairs, and sometimes two—during all that time, who has seen the institution grow from infancy to full stature, who will be ever remembered by the numerous graduates with almost filial affection, has reached a good old age and has resigned his seat as Professor, the resignation to take effect when a successor shall be found. He retires with an annual pension of one thousand dollars and the use of a house through life.

—The Lewiston Journal says: "We were happy to greet, yesterday, Waterman T. Hewett of South Paris. Mr. H. has recently returned from a trip to Europe, having been absent about a year. He spent several months at Heidelberg, studying the German language, and a considerable portion of time at Athens, studying Greek. Mr. Hewett fitted for College at the Maine State Seminary in this city, and then entered Amherst College, from which he graduated last year, we believe.

—Rev J. Elliott of Ramford Point has been very dangerously sick from bilious fever, for the past five weeks, at Neweastle, but is now slowly recovering; it will yet be some weeks before he can resume his labors. He left home about the middle of July to spend a few weeks of recreation among his friends and relatives in that vicinity.

Maine Sunday School Convention.

The State Sunday School Convention will hold its Second Annual Meeting in the City of Bath, commencing at 3 o'clock P.M., on Tuesday, September 13th, and continue through the 13th, 14th and 15th of Sept. Each Evangelical School in the State is entitled to representation as follows:—Pastor, Superintendent, and one Delegate for every full fifty scholars. Every school is entitled to one delegate.

The order of Exercises will embrace:—First—On the assembling of the Convention an Address of Welcome by Rev. Smith Baker, of Orono. Second—Under the direction of the Business Committee of the Convention, the following discussions:

"The Relations of Sunday School Teaching to the Dangers of Practical Life." Opened by J. S. Barrell, Lewiston. "Qualifications and Duties of Sunday School Teachers." Opened by Rev. C. F. Penney, Augusta. "Qualifications and Duties of Superintendents." Opened by Hon. Geo. H. Pillsbury, Lewiston. "Relations of Pastors to Sunday Schools." Opened by Rev. C. F. Allen, Bangor.

Other subjects, "How to conduct teachers' meetings"; "Best means of conducting Bible classes"; "How to secure the attendance of persons between the ages of seventeen and thirty"; "Place of adults in Sunday Schools"; "Illustrated Teaching"; "Adaptation of the Gospel to children"; "Systematic benevolence in Sunday Schools."

Eminent Sunday School workers from different sections of the country are pledged to be present and take part in the above discussions and also present new ones of vital interest to the cause. Among these gentlemen are B. F. Jacobs, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of New York, and Rev. E. G. Porter, of Lexington, Mass. Mr. Porter will lecture on "Scriptural Geography," some time during the session of the Convention.

It is devoutly hoped that every Sunday School in the State, included in this call, will be fully represented. Let us meet together in council for the good of our children, and for the thousands of all ages who are as yet unreached by Sunday School instruction.

Will pastors and Superintendents who may see this notice please call the attention of their congregations and schools to this subject, and urge upon them the importance of the Convention. All Railroad and Steamboat lines in the State will carry and return delegates for one fare.

GEORGE H. PILLSBURY,

Chairman Executive Committee.

E. M. HAYNES,

State Corresponding Secretary.

Lewiston, Aug. 18th, 1870.

Mexico.

The newspapers are very industriously engaged in accounting for the result of the census, as shown by returns which have been made public, and which show a much smaller population than was expected. Great gains had been figured up. Decrease in numbers seems to be shown in many instances, and very little increase in the greater majority of these towns and cities where great increase was counted upon. The Democratic papers are particularly ugly about the matter and a New York sheet devotes a whole column to prove that dishonest men under the control of the Republican leaders, are making fraudulent returns to effect Democratic localities, &c., &c. None of the writers have accounted for the results shown by any reason that has a semblance to the true reason.

The last census, that of 1860, was taken by a class of officials, who well knew that they were engaged in performing the last official acts that adherents to the democratic party in this Country would ever perform, and were desirous of making all they could out of their position. They were paid so many cents for every person returned as residing within their district or sub-district, and therefore added as many names of imaginary persons as their fertile resources could invent.—New York city being Democratic, to gain an additional representative, or more than one to Congress, they added imaginary names to the city lists to the number of thousands perhaps hundreds of thousands really taking the census—not as it was in 1860, but in point of numbers, as it was to be in 1870. In this town the number was increased in this manner more than 150. If the number in New York city was proportionately increased above the real population, it was shown to contain 200,000 more people than there really were. We had really 450 population. The census showed nearly 600. New York showed a population of near 800,000—apply the same test of figures and the result is as shown above.

The fact regarding this town, as stated, and are facts sworn to by assessors and selectmen of this town, for the year 1861 or '62, one of them being a bachelor, a democrat, and one, who was shown by the census returns to have some three or five children.

SPARKES.

CHANGE OF NAME.—A friend furnishes us the following extracts from Legislative records, showing the several men well known in the State and country were not always known under the name they now bear:

In 1828, "John Wilson Brewer was allowed to take the name of John Drisco Wilson."

In 1821, "Washington Stanley of Winthrop was allowed to take the name of George Washington Stanley."

In 1825, "Ezra St. John Smith of Ramford was allowed to take the name of St. John Smith."

In 1827, Peasele Morrill, third, of Dearborn in the County of Kennebec, was allowed to take the name of Anson Peasele Morrill."—Bangor Whig.

—The Bath Times says that the delegates to the Republican County Convention on Thursday, were furnished by the nominees with a beautiful collation at the Columbian House. This custom shall prevail everywhere full delegations will be got out to political meetings.

The European War.

Of the cause of the war, it is rather late to discuss this subject now, but the real cause of the war has all along been such a mystery to many well informed people that they will be glad to have a little light—if they can get it—from one of the highest French authorities, the *Becus des Deux Mondes*, which handles the subject with manifest ability. In answer to the inquiry, "What is the real question at issue?" the writer says:

"The situation and power of Prussia are a permanent menace to France; and if Prussia really wished peace, she surely shut her eyes upon the greatest danger of all—she did not see that it was a piece of offensive rashness to throw one defence more into a situation, which, of itself, is a continued provocation. That is, in substance, the truth of the matter. In substance, certainly, the Hohenzollern incident would have amounted to nothing, or at worst, it would have passed away quickly with a little dust and noise. It is the entire situation of Prussia, which, for four years past, has been a challenge to France."

In other words, it will be seen, says the Boston Journal, that Prussia, from the French point of view, has no right to become a great, united and prosperous nation. It is the will of France that the German people should continue to be split up into petty principalities, without power or prosperity. Then France would be the undisputed arbiter of Western Europe. In seeking her own welfare and development, therefore, Prussia has become a continued menace, to the French Empire, and must be punished. It is well to have this frank expression of the French position on the real cause of the war.

Of Louis Napoleon, there is little known: the Imperial head, like the king who slept in a different chamber every night, values his crown too highly to trust it too long in one place. We read of one narrow escape at Longueville, where the Emperor and household encamped for the night. Early in the morning they were awakened by cannon shot. Rushing out of their tents they beheld shells falling all about their encampment. The escort mounted instantly, and the Emperor tumbled into his carriage in the utmost haste. Meanwhile, the Prussian reconnaissance, which had caused this alarm, was easily driven back, and the Imperial carriages, surrounded by a strong escort, made their way through Gravelette toward Comans; thence, the next morning from Comans to Verdun.

The escort was without food, except what they could glean by the way, from Metz till Verdun was reached: this retreat, or flight of the Emperor, was made through the very midst of the Prussian army, then laying about Mars la Tour, where the next battle was to occur. The Emperor and his escort had no idea what peril they ran until afterwards, but they had actually passed, during the night, just on the edge of the Prussian lines. It is not probable that he will go to his capital very soon. Nor would he find, could he get there, such an oration as was talked of at an early stage of the war. On the contrary Paris may lose all its attractions for him: his palace be swept of its old retainers, and a new order of things instituted. A committee of safety is already the government, and Gen. Trochu the executive head.

The Parisian government is preparing for the worst. The animals in the Zoological garden in the Bois de Boulogne have been removed; some retained in the city and others sent to Belgium. The master pieces of the Louvre are being deposited in some safer place. Already, it is reported, a removal of the French capital is talked of: and the ancient city of Bourges (boorzh), 123 miles directly South of Paris, is being fortified—a city of high antiquity, besieged and taken by Cesar 52 years B. C. It is a matter of no ordinary interest to the civilized world whether Paris is to be exposed to the devastation of a siege: The second city on the earth in population, it ranks above all others in culture and refinement; it is the repository of the choicest treasures of Science and Art. Are these, with so much architectural beauty, to be thus exposed? The greatest breadth of Paris is but three miles, and its maximum length only about five. Guns like our "swamp angel" can easily compass it in both directions. For its defense there is a chain of detached forts (17,) each in itself a complete fortification. There is too a ditch of 22 miles in circuit around the city embracing both banks of the Seine. But this is interrupted at every gate by the road, which will have to be cut through, provided with drawbridges, and these protected by some field work; there is no continuous wall, *coeur de continue*. The victory of Paris by the Allies in 1811 cost them 9000 soldiers, and the French nearly half as many. We shudder at the probable sacrifice of life and property, from such an enemy as the Prussians are sending—an army whose front extends 30 to 40 miles!

LATEST.

A Splendid Victory for the Prussians:

BIRZANEY, Aug. 30, via London, Aug. 31.—The Prussians attacked McMahon's army to-day near Beaumont, defeated it and drove it back to Belgian frontier. The French camp fell into the hands of the Prussians. The pursuit of the French troops continued for several miles and was interrupted by the number of cannon and prisoners taken. The extent of the battle field is so vast that it is impossible to obtain further details at this moment.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31, via London, Sept. 1, 12 30 A. M.—The King of Prussia has sent the following telegram to Queen Augusta:

Verden, Aug. 30.—The Crown Prince has been in action with the 4th, 12th & 17th corps and the 14th Bavarian. McMahon was beaten and driven beyond the Mense. Twelve guns, some thousands of prisoners and material of war were captured. The Emperor is reported to be seriously ill at Sedan.

Dirfield Items.

L. D. Kidder Post No. 46, Grand Army of the Republic, stationed at Dirfield, installed the following officers for the present quarter, on Saturday evening, Aug. 20th, 1870.

Frank Stanley, Commander; E. K. Norcross, Senior Vice Commander; J. F. Holman, Junior Vice Commander; S. B. Brackett, Adjutant; Mark Beverly, P. Q. M.; Wm. W. Abbott, Officer of the Day; L. L. Stockbridge, Officer of the Guard. L. D. Kidder Post is so called in honor of Lemore D. Kidder, one of the gallant sons of Dirfield, who served as Lieutenant in the Army, was wounded, returned home and died after the close of the war. He was a brave soldier and a good citizen. This Post was organized a little more than a year ago. The comrades are devoted to the interests of those who have served their Country and are now in need of help, and they also hold high estimation all officers and soldiers who contributed their might to put down the rebellion, and who have since conducted themselves as worthy citizens.

Dirfield, Aug. 22, 1860. Q. M.

East Sumner Items.

HOUSE-BREAKING. Last spring a man calling himself Edgar E. St. Johns, came to Capt. Lewis Bissbee's to hire; he is about five feet, nine or ten inches, sandy complexion, with his hands and arms marked with ink, and the initials, J. P. C. on each arm. He worked until the first of July, when he stole ten dollars, as is supposed;—but not having positive proof against him, he remained at work till about the middle of July, when on the Sabbath, while Mr. Bissbee and family were at meeting, he returned to the house, and with false keys, he rifled it from top to bottom, taking from various members of the family, old and young, about forty-five or fifty dollars, together with gold rings, &c., with which he left for parts unknown. The Captain has his picture, which he has distributed to various parts of the State. His real name is James Rich. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

Editorial and Selected Items.

—We are having delightful weather.

—Sneering time for September Court expires next Tuesday.

—The September term of the County Commissioners will occur next week.

—Don't forget the session of the County Lodge, at this place, next Wednesday.

—Invest your money in Bonds, and get those of our own State whose worth you know. See advertisement.

—The drouth is broken. We had a good rain on Monday last, and the new moon looks like a wet one.

—Send in the nominations for the Legislature as soon as made, that the votes may be printed seasonably.

—Rev. A. A. Ford, of Cambridge, Mass. has declined the call of the Baptist Church in our village, and accepted one from the Warren church.

—There will be horse trot this (Friday) afternoon, at the Fair Grounds, South Paris. Two purses will be trotted for. Trotting to commence at 2 o'clock.

—The Eating Saloon of Browns, at the South Paris Depot, is one of the best kept on the line of the road. Passengers by the Stages can always find good square meals and the best of attention here, at all hours.

—Messrs. Burnham and Morrill's Factory, at South Paris, for canning sweet corn commenced operations August 23d. They expect to put up about seventy-five thousand ears this season, about a fourth less than last year, on account of the partial failure of the corn crop caused by the drouth, says the Register.

—A call for a Chamberlain meeting at Norumbega Hall, Bangor, on the evening of September 3d, is published in the *Whig and Courier* with nearly six hundred names appended.

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