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The Oxford Democrat.

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F. E. SHAW,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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W. C. FRYE,

Counselor & Attorney at Law,

Barnford Point, Maine,

dec 18 '68

J. A. MORTON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

BETHEL, ME.

Office in Kimball's Block; Residence on Park St.

FREELAND HOWE,

INSURANCE AGENT,

NORWAY, ME.

OFFICE—over Post Office.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance on favor-

able terms. may 13

FRED. E. CROCKETT, M. D.,

Successor to Dr. W. C. GEORGE,

Eclectic Physician and Surgeon,

NORWAY, ME.

Special attention paid to Female Complaints.

ENOCH FOSTER, JR.,

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BETHEL, ME.

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Dr. E. will pay particular attention to diseases

of the EYE and EAR.

Office at his residence. Office hours, from 8 to

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Receipts from abroad promptly attended to.

Aug 17, 1870.

SHAW & KIMBALL,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

PARIS HILL, ME.

F. E. SHAW. W. K. KIMBALL.

DR. C. R. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL STOP AT RUMFORD CENTER the two

weeks following the last Monday in each

month. The remainder of the time at WEST

SUMNER.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one tooth to

a full set, and all work warranted to give satisfac-

tion. May 12, 1870. 3m

DR. G. P. JONES,

DENTIST,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcan-

ized Rubber.

BOLSTER & WRIGHT,

Counsellors and Attorneys at Law

DIXFIELD, ME.

W. W. BOLSTER. J. S. WRIGHT

S. C. ANDREWS,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, OXFORD CO., ME.

Will practice in Oxford, Cumberland and

Androscoggin Counties.

EDWARD F. PHILBROOK,

Counsellor & 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.

G. G. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD, MAINE.

Collecting promptly attended to. sept 4

O. R. HALL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BUCKFIELD, ME.

NOV 8-7

HASKELL & KEITH,

MARBLE WORKERS.

Places of Business—

BETHEL AND SOUTH PARIS.

B. WALTON,

DEALER IN

SPECTACLES, JEWELRY, WATCH-

CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS, PICTURES & FRAMES.

Also, on hand and for sale a lot of TIN-WARE

and other fixtures.

Sept 10, 1870. REPAIRED. 2m

G. D. BISBEE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

Buckfield, Oxford County, Me.

CHARLES A. HERSEY,

ENGRAVER, - - South Paris,

Will be found at his Residence.

dec 8/68.

DR. G. M. TWITCHELL,

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BETHEL HILL, MAINE.

Office on Maine St.—over Post Office.

Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold or Silver. Pat. Plates.

Residence on Church Street.

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

ing the second Monday of each month.

Poetry.

TWO WOMEN.

Kate sat toiling her yellow hair,
Where the summer winds swept by,
While Blanche tossed out her ebony locks,
With many a blush and sigh.

For both were fair, and the world was wide,
Where they sought to reap and win
A harvest of joys, with golden sheaves,
With many a heart within.

Kate, like a queen, would conquer and reign,
With a kingdom of men at her feet,
But Blanche, like a lily, would bend and sway
Where the waters of love should meet.

And each had the wish her thought had made;
But their paths were wide apart,
For one ruled a host of fools at her beck,
And the other ruled only a heart.

And time the toiler, when fleeing by,
Found Blanche as bright and fair
As in the days of the summer winds
That waved Kate's yellow hair.

But the yellow hair was thin and gray,
And the heart of Kate grown old;
For the hearts of women must love or die,
And they never thrive on gold.

—California.

Select Story.

From the Portland Daily Advertiser.

AN OUTLAW'S CAREER—A PORTLAND ROMANCE.

The History of Appleton Oaksmith and his Escape from the Gallows—A Bogus Divorce and a Mock Marriage—A Woman's Trust and its Reward.

Hiram Fuller, once a well known New Yorker, now editor of the London Cosmopolitan, announced in a recent number of his paper that "Appleton Oaksmith, a bold and valued friend, formerly well known in editorial, financial and political circles in New York, has been residing since the war in the quiet village of Cligwell near London." Oaksmith being thus brought before the public again, the New York Sun gives an account of his life from which we gather the following facts, abridging the Sun's article. It is hardly necessary for us to inform Portland readers that the hero of this story is the son of Seba Smith, the original Jack Downing, once an editor here, and Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, a Portland woman. The name of Smith not being sufficiently aristocratic for her and her family has been changed to Oaksmith.

In 1854 Appleton Oaksmith, then a shipmaster of some repute, was appealed to by the Cuban Junta in New York, then gathering a body of filibusters under John A. Quitman, Mansfield Lovell and others, for aid. He was not thought to have money of his own, but it was rightly conjectured that his acquaintance with shipping merchants and commercial men generally in the metropolis would enable him to secure access to their liberality. Oaksmith entered into the operation as a pure speculation. He succeeded in borrowing large sums of money with which to fit out the expedition. Among others Mr. Arthur Leary, the wealthy ship-owner of William street, loaned him \$75,000. With money thus obtained from various sources a fleet of vessels was secured which rendezvoused at Mobile.

Pending these events Oaksmith became acquainted with Isotta Rebecchini, the only daughter of an Italian music teacher then living in Portland. She was thoroughly educated, versed in the modern languages, her accomplishments were varied, and her musical abilities especially remarkable. Thus she was a great favorite in Portland society, sought after and admired. She was then young, less than 18 years old. Sidney Oaksmith, the brother and intimate of Appleton, had married in Portland and moved in good society here, and as Appleton made a liberal display of money, boasted largely of his business connections and property, and possessed a fine figure, good address and lively habits, it is no wonder he succeeded in winning the affections of the young and susceptible Italian belle. He was married to her, at her father's house in Portland, on the 24th of September, 1855, by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, of St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony was witnessed by the parents of the bride, the family of Mr. N. L. Woodbury, Sidney's father-in-law, Mr. John Neal and others. The newly married pair left immediately for New York, where they arrived the following day. The bride was received with all proper show of affection by the mother of her husband, Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, who was then living in the house 46 Stuyvesant street, which had been recently purchased by Appleton with a portion of the money borrowed from Arthur Leary and others for a different purpose, and put in his mother's name. To this house he took his bride.

About the time of this marriage the vessels prepared for the Cuban expedition were seized by the government, not without the connivance of the owner, as it is understood. Oaksmith represented to his wife that he must proceed at once to Mobile to secure his interest in the vessels, and nine days after his marriage he bade her farewell, leaving her in charge of his desk and papers. Soon after his departure his mother demanded and took charge of his desk and papers and the room in which they were kept, forbidding ejection of the wife, and remarking that "Appleton has never given charge of this room to anybody but me, and I mean to keep the keys for him till he returns."

From that day commenced a series of persecutions against the young wife which have been continued with steadily increasing violence until the present time. The mother-in-law refused to treat the young wife as a daughter; forbade her the service of the domestics; refused to allow her linen to be washed in the house; treated her with indignity at the table; and in every way sought to humiliate and degrade her.

About one year after the marriage the young wife gave birth to a son which was named Buchanan. Prior to this event Oaksmith and Goicoria had secured the release of those vessels which had been seized as stated above, and had joined Walker's Nicaraguan expedition. In this affair Oaksmith figured conspicuously as an intimate of the very remarkable "grey-eyed man of destiny." When Walker had secured a temporary footing in Central America De Goicoria, recently executed by the Spaniards in Cuba, was appointed his minister to England, and Appleton Oaksmith was accredited in the same capacity to the United States. In August 1856, Oaksmith proceeded to Washington to present his credentials. The shrewd Marcy, then Secretary of State, managed adroitly to avoid mischievous political complications by refusing to recognize the pretender as Minister, on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States. And thus his vision of ambassadorial honors vanished into thin air. Soon afterwards Walker was captured and shot, and his expedition fell with him.

These events afforded Oaksmith a fitting excuse for a financial failure. He was heavily involved, and what real property he possessed he shrewdly covered in his mother's name. The house in Stuyvesant street, which stood in his mother's name, was rented and furnished in order to yield the family a little income. Appleton took his wife and infant child to board with a Mrs. E. V. White, in Sackett street, Brooklyn. He represented to his wife that this Mrs. White was a poor widow who had answered his advertisement for board. But it subsequently appeared that she was his mistress, and the mother of a child of which he was the father. She was fourteen years older than Isotta, a rough, coarse, tyrannical woman, who treated the timid wife and mother with even greater brutality and indignities than had Mrs. Elizabeth Oaksmith, her mother-in-law. At the end of three months this turbulent mistress made an attempt on the life of her boarders, the wife of her paramour, by endeavoring to cut her throat with a carving knife. This affair brought matters to a focus. Oaksmith removed his wife from the dangerous locality. More of his iniquities came to his wife's notice, but she, meek and forgiving, bore his cruelty and wrong in meekness and silence. Her first-born died, but three other children were born to them.

In 1862, Appleton Oaksmith was arrested for complicity in the slave-trading operation for which the notorious Gordon was convicted and hanged. Appleton and his brother Sidney were supposed to be the principals in the business, while Gordon was but their agent. Sidney Oaksmith eluded arrest and got out of the country. Appleton was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and was confined in the jail at Boston awaiting execution, when he managed to escape. He had refused to permit his wife to be present at his trial, but had his oldest daughter, Bessie, then a mere child four or five years of age, present in the court room throughout the trial. York upon the sympathies of the court and jury. When this expedient failed the child was sent back to Patchogue to the care of its mother.

Now more Portland people appear upon the scene. Precisely how his escape was effected is not known, but the principal instrument was Augusta Mason, a cousin of Oaksmith, who, with her mother carried on the military business in this city. We are informed, though the Sun does not state the fact, that Oaksmith and his cousin had been intimate from childhood and were warmly attached to each other. Oaksmith's marriage to Isotta Rebecchini was not for love, neither for money, but, as we are told, for the purpose of obtaining a wife whose talents and acquirements, particularly in the languages, would be more serviceable to him.

After his escape from prison, four years and a half elapsed before the wife was permitted to know of her husband's whereabouts, or to communicate directly with him. During all this time she remained faithful and devoted to him, and struggling to take care of her children, partly by her own toil and partly by the miserable pittance that came to her through her mother-in-law, who kept close watch and ward over her. In this long period of separation four letters had come to her from her husband, through her mother-in-law, one of which that woman had destroyed, though generously vouchsafing to the poor wife a verbal statement of so much of its contents as she saw fit to impart. It has since transpired the first six months of the fugitive's escape were spent with his mistress, Mrs. White, in Brooklyn, where his mother visited him. Then he fled to England, where he has since resided under various aliases, as Robert Maxwell, Capt. McDonald, Mr. Rebecchini, and perhaps others, returning once or twice in disguise to this continent, but not until now throwing off all subter-

fuge and appearing bodily as Appleton Oaksmith, in which character he is introduced to the British public by his old chum Hiram Fuller, in the London Cosmopolitan.

The most villainous part of this whole drama remains to be told. Sidney had returned to this country, and, for some reason, was allowed to remain unmolested. Some time after Appleton's escape to England, Sidney interested himself in procuring for him a fraudulent divorce from his wife. Either Sidney or one Charles S. Larrabee went to Indiana, and personating Appleton, obtained for him a divorce. His wife meanwhile was living with her husband's mother, at Patchogue, L. I., caring for the children of the miserable scoundrel, and remained from the inception of the farce until several years after its conclusion, in blissful ignorance of it all. No papers were ever served on her, nor was it ever intimated to her that such proceedings were even contemplated.

As soon as this decree was obtained, Appleton Oaksmith, under the assumed name of Capt. McDonald, returned to this country in conformity with a previous arrangement, and married Miss Mason, the woman who had assisted him to escape from the Boston jail.

Where he stayed while here, the Sun says is not known, but we are enabled to give the information. For six months he lived in the city of Portland, in the closest seclusion. Once indeed being recognized he threw himself on the generosity of his discoverer and was not betrayed. A bridal party was made up here consisting of Appleton Oaksmith, alias Capt. John McDonald; Miss Augusta Mason, the intended bride, and Mrs. Mason, her mother; and little Bessie, the only innocent member of the company. The marriage was to be celebrated in a church in Halifax, and all the arrangements were perfected for the ceremony, the party in church, clergymen in attendance, and in fact, the solemn ceremony in progress, when a singular circumstance interrupted it. The clergyman said: "Capt. John McDonald, wilt thou have this woman—"

When the bride burst into tears and interrupted the ceremony by turning to her companion with the remark: "Oh, Appleton, give your real name; let us have no deception here."

The guilty and affrighted man hung his head in shame and confusion. "Is not your name John McDonald?" demanded the clergyman; but there was no response.

"Give him your real name, Appleton, or I will not consent to be married," persisted the woman.

"Nor can I proceed with the ceremony so long as there is any mystery attending it," said the clergyman, and he left the church indignantly. The party returned to the hotel and a council was held, the result of which was that as the girl was obstinate, the party resolved to return to Portland, where the two might be quietly married by the clergyman under whose ministrations the Masons had formerly sat, and on whose discretion they could rely. They could produce to him the decree of divorce, and so satisfy any scruples he might entertain on that account, while his benevolent disposition could be trusted to prevent his exposing Oaksmith's presence in the country. And so the plotters carried their scheme to success. Oaksmith and his new bride returned to England, and the wronged wife and mother remained at Patchogue. But not a word of this cruel criminal act was breathed to that much suffering woman. Little Bessie, taught to fear her grandmother, had received her lesson, and was permitted to say that she had seen papa, but nothing more, and the scheming woman would tell no more, though besought with tears to do so.

In the winter of 1865, by the connivance of her mother-in-law, Bessie, her oldest child, was stolen from the deserted wife and sent to her father in England. In the following June came a letter from "A. O.," desiring his wife to join him in Liverpool, to which place he had secured a passage for her in the steamer Queen. The letter directed her to leave the two children, but the poor woman had begun to learn caution and she hesitated, but her mother-in-law reassured her and she started on her weary pilgrimage. Her baggage, sent to the care of Sidney Oaksmith, was left behind and her only outfit was a pocket comb. She arrived in Liverpool at eleven o'clock at night and her husband met her for the first time in five years. All his cruelty and criminal conduct had not shaken her love for him, and she had attributed all her sufferings to others. He received her coldly and told her she must continue to pass as his sister, as she had done on ship-board, on account of his misfortunes; that the United States had made a demand for his extradition; and that he had taken private lodgings for her in a distant part of the city. The next day he called again. Taking a seat by her side, he proceeded at once to earnest business, opening the unpleasant topic in a Judas-like manner by saying:

"There is no doubt, my child, but there has been much injustice done you; but what is done, is done, and you can never be my wife again," saying which he showed her the bill of divorce.

The woman was struck speechless with terror and surprise. She looked at her husband as in a stupor. He sat quietly contemplating her anguish. At last she found voice to exclaim that the divorce

could amount to nothing, as she had never even heard of it until that minute.

"Remember the children, Appleton," she pleaded. "For their sake, let this farce stop here."

"Isotta," he answered. "I do not love you, and I can never live with you as a man should with his wife."

"If you do not love me," she pleaded, "let me live with my children. Let me keep house for you and them."

"That I cannot do now," he replied. "I am going to India to make a voyage, and when I return I will send for you and the children to come to Liverpool."

By lies and threats he induced her to sign certain papers, she knows not what, but probably relinquished her claim upon him and the children, he stipulating to give her £100, or \$500, annually for her support. Then the poor helpless woman was bundled off to Smyrna, where her father was living, still confiding in the word of the accomplished scoundrel, not dreaming that at that very time he was living with Augusta Mason as Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald, and that her daughter Bessie was sharing this home of shame, to which her other children were soon to be brought.

She proceeded in safety to Smyrna, where she secured employment as teacher of English in the convent of St. Vincent de Paul, where she originally received her education. She remained there several months, hearing twice from her husband, who showed his anxiety to have her remain there and not communicate with any one in America, but she finally received mysterious intimations that every thing was not right, and hastened back to this country. She brought with her as escort her young brother Frank, nineteen years of age. She arrived in Boston in May, 1867, in a penniless condition, and the first news she learned was that her children had been sent away. Her mother-in-law was at first astonished at seeing her, but quickly recovering herself, made a demonstration of affection, which was, of course repulsed. She then refused to give any information regarding the children, and ordered the injured woman from the house.

At this very time an application was before the President for the pardon of the convicted slaver Oaksmith. Mrs. Elizabeth Oaksmith had been instrumental in securing signatures to the application. Intimations had been received direct from the Executive Mansion that the application had been favorably considered, and the pardon would be issued in the due course of business in a very few days. These facts were related to the abused and deserted wife, and she was urged to use her influence to stop it. She declined going as far as that, but did write a letter to the President requesting that the pardon might be withheld until her children should be restored to her, relating as much of her history as was necessary to render the request intelligible. The request was granted without hesitation, and the unhappy wanderer has still reason to apprehend arrest wherever he may be, and extradition to this country for the punishment due to his crimes.

Then began a long and painful search for the lost children. Struggling with poverty, too proud to beg, with but few acquaintances, she bravely sought employment as a music teacher and instructor in modern languages, improving every opportunity, toiling early and late, and half starving herself to board from her petty earnings means to assist her in the great work of her life. And thus two years passed away, during which time she learned definitely that Oaksmith was still in England, living under an assumed name: that the children were with him, and that the sister and mother of Augusta Mason had also joined the household, she having taken voyage to sea with him while his pretended wife, her sister, remained at home in England.

She obtained help, crossed the ocean, again found her husband had fled leaving no trace. She consulted the police, found where her children were, but was unable to see them. She found her husband and a scene ensued. Bitten at all points, she returned to the United States, and is now in New York struggling as a music teacher and instructor of languages, bravely seeking to get together a little money to renew this unequal struggle.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Presence of mind is the popular term to express mental equilibrium. The question has been frequently discussed in social circles, whether men or women are more prone to lose their presence of mind. Lucy, just seventeen, says: Oh, men, to be sure. Why, self-possession is an attribute almost peculiar to women; a young girl entering society is quite at her ease, while a young man is sure to be awkward and nervous. See how we get out of a scrape; never at loss for an answer. A man would stutter and mutter, and get deeper into the mire."

"Yes, but," says Tom, who is just home from school, and not much troubled with nerves—"just look at you girls how you scream; if your life depended on silence, you'd betray yourselves by a scream." Then the ladies reply: "Oh, we don't pretend to be as brave as men." And so the question remains unsettled. Lucy, no doubt, is correct, nor is Tom less so. Perhaps the fairest arrangement would be to grant the weaker sex pre-eminence in the absence of physical danger; and yet, on the other hand, instances of calm thought and deliberate action of woman under trying circumstances are so

numerous, that they can scarcely be held as merely exceptions to the rule.

The following story, exemplifying remarkable presence of mind in an old lady, has never been in print. It is perfectly true. She shall tell the tale herself:

A ROBBER UNDER THE BED.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, SEPT. 9, 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.

—Vote the Regular Republican Ticket!
—Look out for Split Tickets!
GET EVERY VOTE OUT!!!

Another Dodge!

The democracy, despairing of success in a straight-out fight, have remarkable visions of the breaking-up of parties, and are proffering their gratuitous advice on all hands, to "stand under," and save their heads, talking glibly about new parties, new deals, &c. Be not deceived by them. The only signs of the breaking-up of parties is found in their own ranks. The republican party was never so strongly entrenched in the affections of the people as now. Any one who is led by the false light of this *ignis fatuus*, with the expectation of seeing a new order of things, will find himself "out in the cold" politically. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Republican Nominees for the Legislature.

Paris, &c., Henry E. Hammond.
Newry, &c., George P. Jones.
Buckfield, &c., Nahum Moore.
Bethel, &c., Moses C. Foster.
Rumford, &c., Jonathan K. Martin.
Brownfield, &c., James Edgcomb.
Hiram, &c., William Bean.
Sweden, &c., Joseph Knight.
Canton, &c., Gideon Ellis, Jr.

"A Cat Under the Meal"

The democracy, with their accustomed facility of adopting the stock in trade of others as a business capital of their own, are now seizing upon the new movement to make Gov. Chamberlain U. S. Senator, and claiming republican votes in the Representative Districts on the ground that their candidate will vote for Chamberlain, if elected. Which is safest to trust—a republican or democrat, in this matter? If you are told that the republican nominee is a Morrill man, and your only hope for Chamberlain is to elect the democrat, your reply should be, no true republican will desire to see any one elected to such an exalted position, unless he is the regular nominee of the republican party, and that it is not necessary for such a man to have democratic help. Keep clear of all such tricks. You may be sure there is a "Cat under the Meal."

Another Cat.

Democrats are proclaiming loudly that there is a breaking-up of parties! and as an evidence of it, they are willing to take republicans as their candidates for the Legislature, who are in favor of Gov. Chamberlain for U. S. Senator. Failing to use Chamberlain as their tool for Governor, they are now trying to run him for U. S. Senator and will take a republican for the Legislature. Their only object is to break down the republican nominations, and produce discord in our ranks! Beware of all such tricks. Gen. Chamberlain spurns democratic aid now, as he did then. He don't want any disaffected republicans elected by democratic votes!

Mr. Perham and Temperance.

It was to be presumed that Mr. Perham would be mis-represented on the Temperance question, by his political opponents. They never scruple at this when a vote can be influenced. A life long temperance man, actively identified in the temperance reform, he had long ago incurred the charge of being a radical on the subject—but the Oxford Register overdoes the matter when it gives utterance, in the same number to both of the following contradictory statements:

"The Hibernian party (4,600 strong) were satisfied that Perham who was pledged for a state constabulary would also go the whole figure for a more stringent liquor law, and though opposed to the execution of murderers agreeably with the statutes, would nevertheless hang rascals." [Oxford Register, Sept. 2.]

The writer of this knows that Mr. Perham is pledged both for and against a license law. [Oxford Register, Sept. 2.]

The assertion that Mr. Perham is pledged to a State constabulary, is made for political effect, and is entirely unauthorized. He stands squarely upon the Republican platform, and is pledged to the principle of enforced prohibition, nothing more. The idea that he is pledged for and against a license law is too absurd to notice.

Jerre, Wardwell, Esq., of Rumford, one of the republican candidates for the Legislature, in the Republican Caucus, has been taken up by the democrats. What hope of future favors from the republican party, can men look for, who allow their names to be used by the democrats?

Hon. Sidney Perham.

The gubernatorial canvass is drawing to a close. This is the last opportunity presented us of reaching our readers before the election, and we desire to clear up a little of the rubbish which has collected in the course of the campaign.—But little acrimony or personal feeling or slang has, as yet, characterized the efforts of either party. The only departure from this, is the low insinuation contained in an article in the *Maine Standard*, and copied into the *Oxford Register* of last week, as follows:—

"But, as the *Journal* seeks a comparison of candidates, there is another matter connected with the soldiery in the record of Mr. Perham, which we shall call up, though for the honor and credit of the State, we had hoped no occasion would ever arise when it would be deemed necessary to refer to the shameful deed.—We refer to the proposition made by this Sidney Perham while a member of Congress, which in effect was to so modify the U. S. pension laws that the widows of all deceased soldiers should be compelled before they receive the miserable semi-annual pittance allowed them by government for the loss of their protectors and support, to prove by competent testimony that they were not vice prostitutes! The Congress very properly received this proposition with contempt and spelt upon it, and voted it down almost, if not quite, unanimously. The radical candidate for Governor of Maine stood alone upon the miserable, shameful proposition. It should cause the blush of shame to mount the temple of a son of the Pine Tree State, to recall the fact that one of her representatives in the national Congress was the author of such a monstrosity."

There is such a perversion of truth in the above, we cannot allow it to pass unnoticed. We positively affirm, and appeal to the *Congressional Globe* for authority, that no such proposition was ever made in Congress by Mr. Perham, or any other person. The legislation in relation to the Pension laws, referred to, simply proposed to withdraw the pension from such soldier's widows, as were disgracing their deceased husbands by living lives of open shame and sin, and allow the children of the deceased soldiers, (if any) to receive it. The measure was strongly urged by the head of the Pension Bureau, and reported to Congress by Mr. P., under special instructions from the Pension Committee. The measure did not become a law, because it had too limited an operation to be enforced by positive enactment, but could be reached better by rules adopted by the Pension Bureau, which are now in force, and which do not operate to the prejudice of any honest pensioner in the land.

So much for this. It is the only act in Mr. Perham's course of six years in Congress which is complained of.

The record in the matter of Pensions alone—what he has accomplished, as chairman of the Pension Committee, in procuring changes of the Pension law for the benefit of families of the poor Soldier, should commend him to the soldiers' lasting gratitude. During the four years that he was at the head of the Pension Committee, the most liberal legislation was carried through in the Pension laws, making our laws in this respect, the boast of the civilized world, far more liberal than those of any other government. No man in the country has done more than Mr. Perham to effect this. The pension of disabled soldiers, for one item, was increased from eight to fifteen, twenty and twenty-five dollars per month, and that most humane provision of giving widows two dollars per month additional for each child dependent upon her for support, was carried through by his agency. How mean, then, to charge that while Gen. Roberts was in the field, fighting for his country, Mr. Perham was "sitting in Congress, voting himself a large increase of pay (which, by the way is false, for he voted against that proposition) and supporting every scheme of the greedy bondholders and corrupt monopolists, at the expense of the laboring poor men of the country," as the *Standard* says. The truth is, that while the soldier was in the field, Mr. Perham was doing most worthy service for him and his family and his country, in that elevated place of legislation, where the people had sent him.

Then let the republicans of old Oxford show, by their vote NEXT MONDAY, that their confidence in their true and tried leader is yet unshaken!

Rally to the Polls! Republicans of old Oxford—one and all, and give another ROUSING MAJORITY to the candidate of your choice, your well tried and faithful citizen, Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM!

Good Authority!

Hon. Henry Dawes, one of the ablest members of Congress and an acknowledged leader of unimpeachable character, who has served six years in Congress with Mr. Perham, in his eloquent speech at Portland, Wednesday evening, spoke in the following highly complimentary manner of Mr. P.:—

"With one of your candidates for Governor I am personally acquainted, and I speak but the sentiments of those who have served with him in Congress when I bear testimony to his spotless integrity, to his untiring industry and assiduity in the discharge of every duty which devolved upon him, and particularly in the discharge of that duty assigned him of providing for the crippled soldier and the dependent widow and orphans of those who tell that their country might live. If a pensioner in Maine forgets him now he will forget his best friend."

ALL HAIL, VERMONT!

Great Republican Gains!

LET MAINE DO LIKEWISE!

The State election in Vermont took place on Tuesday, and resulted in a republican victory by an increased majority. J. W. Stewart (rep.) was elected governor by about 20,000 majority, the republican vote being three to one. The Legislature is overwhelmingly republican. In the first district there was a division among the republicans, but C. W. Willard, the republican candidate, was elected by a small majority. Luke P. Poland and Washington Smith, (rep.) were re-elected in the other districts.

United States Senator.

Since it has been generally understood, in the State, that Gen. Chamberlain will be the principal competitor of Mr. Morrill, for the U. S. Senate, there have been some decided popular movements in the cities in Gen. C's behalf. Papers have been circulated for public meetings, which have obtained the signatures of many republicans and some democrats, and the meetings in Portland, Bangor and other places have indicated a strong feeling in his favor.

This is well enough, so far as an expression on the part of republicans of their preferences. That Gov. Chamberlain has a strong hold on the people of Maine is very true, and it is perfectly natural that such demonstrations should be made, to elevate him to another position of honor, when he has so ably filled those already occupied by him. He is still a republican, and if he ever sits in the United States Senate he will go there as a republican, by republican votes. The attempt to manufacture capital for him by getting up "citizen's meetings," and talking about breaking down "political rings," &c., is in bad taste, and only calculated to produce mischief. Gen. Chamberlain has suffered already in the estimation of republicans by reason of democratic landation. It has created a suspicion of his political orthodoxy, which his recent course in refusing to take their nomination for Governor has done much to allay. The democratic move now is, to nominate Chamberlain republicans in republican districts, and try to break down the regular republican nominations. This is done from no love to Chamberlain, but to make discord in our ranks. Should any of these democratic republican Chamberlain men be elected to the legislature, where would they be found? Would they go into a republican Caucus to nominate a Senator and if some other person was the choice of the republican majority, for that place, would they abide by the decision—or would they act with the democratic party which elected them? They would be in a tight place, and probably fall from grace.

There is but one safe way in politics, and that is, to be honest and above board in your transactions. Be careful how you break away from party associations, while professing to be with the party. If you are found in bad company, running against your political associates, and being supported by those who have hitherto opposed you, turn squarely about, and you may be saved. To dally with temptation and allow personal ambition to bear away, and your ruin is irrevocable.

The Oxford Oracle!

Our lively Republican friend from Oxford county, who now appears in the columns of the *Argus* occasionally, made his second appearance on Saturday. He still retains his good humor accompanied by a large flow of self conceit. He evidently was not "born to blush unseen, and waste his sweetness on the desert air." He is full of schemes for defeating the candidates for the Republican nominees in this State, as the marshals of the French army have been of strategy; and they will both probably prove the same abortions. His ardent wishes for the success of the democratic nominee for Governor, Gen. Roberts, bristle out like "quills upon the fretful porcupine." When he reaches that point of his wishes, it seems as though his small frame if only punctured would collapse. It is the ecstasy of exaltation. When he touches on Gen. Chamberlain for the next Senator. Pishu is sealed. Steady, good friend, steady! You will "burst up," before you get in your bolting vote, if you don't mind your helm. As for the great number you have on your string ready to follow you in your crusade which you boast of, that is very likely a dream of your vivid imagination. But it would be a pity after all your bouncing round that you should so strain yourself as to be unable to be carried to the polls next Monday. [Portland Press.]

Now You See Him!

The *Argus* of Wednesday contains another article from the Oxford luminary. It discloses just enough to show that the author of many of the anonymous articles in the *Argus* and *Register*, and probably all of them, is the democratic candidate for Senator, Mr. Jeremiah Bartlett of Bryant's Pond a man who has occasionally fooled the republican ticket. His principal cause of complaint against Mr. Perham and the party is, that when he sought to get a nomination for Representative to the Legislature of the republicans of Greenwood, where he then lived, Mr. Perham, in common with a large majority of the citizens of his own town, did not believe him fit for the place, and another republican was nominated! It is evident that Mr. Bartlett has private griefs, which accounts for his animosity to the republican party.

—Mr. Jefferson Jackson, of Milton Plantation, is the democratic candidate for Representative to the Legislature, for this district. A pretty good story is told of Mr. J. He has been the authorized Agent to sell liquor for the Plantation for many years. On one occasion, complaint being made that liquor was sold by the glass at the agency—an officer of the law called upon Mr. J. to warn him that he was violating the law. Mr. J. admitted that he sold by the glass and contended that he did it out of great regard for the temperance cause, for when he sold it by any larger quantity, it was taken away, and a man might make a bad use of it, and get drunk, but when he drank only a glass, he knew just how much he took, and he could keep him temperate!

—S. C. Andrews, Esq., of Buckfield, has been nominated by the democrats, for the legislature. He was elected in the District three years ago, when the republicans ran two candidates. This year there is more reason why Sullivan should stay at home. It will be *Nu-hum*—not him.

The European War.

End of Napoleon and his Dynasty!
PRUSSIANS VICTORIOUS.

It seems from present indications that the Franco-Prussian war is about ended. The French armies in the field have been outnumbered, outgeneraled and defeated, and the survivors, including generals and the Emperor himself have surrendered to King William. The victory of the Prussians is complete. They have overthrown the empire of Napoleon, and so weakened the power of the French, that they have nothing farther to fear from them. As this was merely a war of defence on the part of the Prussians, it is not probable that they will push their successes any farther. A new government will have to be formed in France, and the other great powers of Europe will probably have something to say about its establishment. It looks now as though the contest would be changed from arms to diplomacy. It is certain however that the short space of one month has rarely witnessed so great an overturn in the affairs of nations.

McMahon was severely wounded in the last great battle before Sedan, and his army surrendered. Napoleon did the same, saying that he had no command to surrender.

King William has sent the following despatch to the Queen:

What a thrilling moment was that of my meeting with Napoleon. He was dejected, but dignified. I assigned as his place of immediate stay at Wilhelm House, near Cassel. Our meeting took place at a small cottage home opposite the western glacis of Sedan. When summoned to it I was in the saddle inspecting the position before the place. You must imagine my reception among the troops. It was indescribable. The exultation was overwhelming. At dusk I ended a five mile ride, and at one in the morning returned hither. May God aid us further.

(Signed) WILLIAM.
In France there was great excitement at the announcement of their defeat and Emperor's imprisonment.

After the Corps Legislatif, in response to the popular demand, had declared the Emperor's claim to the throne forfeited by a unanimous vote, the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the city. "Vive la Republique" was the universal cry. The only disorderly proceedings consisted in tearing down the imperial arm, and tearing from the flags of the national guard the golden eagles of France, and from the walls and signs the medals bearing the imperial effigy. The soldiers joined in these demonstrations, throwing into the Seine all the busts and statues of the Bonapartes. After the vote of forfeiture the majority of the deputies retired from the chamber when the liveliest scenes of enthusiasm took place around the building the National Guard fraternizing with the troops and the people. Thousands of the Guards rushed into the hall, but were persuaded to retire by Gambetta who seems to have great influence over the people. Crowds outside were singing "Marselles," and "Vive la Republique."

The deputies who remained organized a provisional government as will be seen by the following proclamation.

Republique Francaise, Ministère d'Intérieur.—The forfeiture has been pronounced in the Corps Legislatif. A republic has been proclaimed at Hotel de Ville and a government of National defence, composed of eleven members, all deputies of Paris, has been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. Their names are Arago, Emmanuel Grenievre, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier Pages, Glais Bizot, Eugene Pelletan, M. Picard, Rochefort and Jules Simon.—Gen. Trochu will at the same time continue in the exercise of the powers of Governor of Paris and is appointed Minister of War in place of Gen. Pallao. Please placard immediately, and if necessary have proclaimed by the public either the declaration.

For the government of national defence, Minister of the Interior, LEON GAMBETTA.

Gen. Trochu was soon after added to the number, made President and assigned the department of war so that he is now at the head of a French republic. Louis Jules Trochu is a man of 55 years. His history in brief is Lieutenant in 1840, captain in 1843, then staff officer with Marshal Bugeaud in Algeria, major in 1846, lieutenant colonel in 1853, general of brigade in 1854, and general of division in 1864. In the Crimea he served as chief of the general staff and is credited by Kinglake, the historian, as the master mind of the French army in that war. In 1866 he was charged with the preparation of a plan to reorganize the French army, the Emperor discerning through the smoke of Sadova that a new military era had set in, and in 1867 issued the result of his labors in a famous essay that has run through ten editions. He is everywhere regarded the best general France possesses. His recent appointment to the command of Paris was hailed with great enthusiasm and the utmost confidence has been felt in him.

The provisional government took possession of office without the slightest disorder. All the ministers are acting with energy. An order for the immediate formation of colossal armies have been issued. Over 200,000 men are ready to take the field. The government superintendent of telegraphs announces to all the departments in Paris that the Senate is suppressed and the Corps Legislatif dissolved. An important portion of the Chambers met at President Schneider's residence and some were disposed to act independently of the provisional government, to whom however they have sent delegations. The officers and soldiers fraternize with the people and place themselves under orders of the government which is in permanent session at the Hotel de Ville under the Presidency of Gen. Trochu. The franc-tireurs of Paris guard all the public offices and evince the utmost desire to be courteous. It is understood that the government will convocate a constituent assembly.

The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial have gone to join the Emperor, in his imprisonment. The Prussian army is making towards Paris, determined that arbitration, if forced upon them, shall be under the Walls of Paris.

REMOVED. The Augusta Journal states that Joseph Baker, Esq., of that city, one of the Commissioners to revise the statutes of the State, under the provision of a resolve of the Legislature of 1869, has been removed from that position by unanimous vote of the Executive Council, at their session which has just closed. In the resolve that was offered and which finally passed it is charged that Mr. Baker has "unwarrantably altered the text of the engrossed bill embodying the revision of the statutes; therefore it is recommended that said Baker be removed from the commission."—Messrs. Ephraim Flint, of Dover, and E. W. Wedgewood, of Biddeford, the remaining members of the commission, tendered their resignations, which were accepted. The Council ordered that Ephraim Flint, Woodbury Davis and Artemus Libbey, be requested and authorized to superintend the printing of the Revised Statutes until the vacancies in the commission are filled.

—The *Star*, whose editor has been connected with the compilation of the revised statutes, and is engaged in supervising the work as it goes through the press, defends Mr. Baker from all design of altering or injuring the statutes, as has been charged. He says:

After the completion of the work of revision of the laws since 1857, the Commission was directed, at the last moments of the Legislature, to incorporate also the laws of 1870. This was hastily done and hastily accepted, and the whole work enacted to take effect next February.—There was still, however, more to be done in the way of references, &c., so as to make the work complete and elaborate. This necessitated the holding of the work by the Commission and its use for a considerable time before it went into the hands of the person to prepare printers' copy. It was during this time that Mr. Baker, alleging that some portions were rudely thrown together, made changes in the way of more completely incorporating the new provisions and rendering the text, as he said, more concise. It has not been declared that this was secretly done, or for any but a declared purpose to improve the work; and it is simply to do the gentleman justice in this particular that we write this, coupled with the more important desire to assure those interested that there is necessarily nothing very calamitous to the public interest. The whole work, strictly, was an engrossed and enacted bill, deposited in the Secretary of State's office, and it was altogether unwarrantable to change it; and yet the peculiar circumstances of the case ought not to carry the impression that Mr. Baker effected this clandestinely and with sinister motives.

—The population of Paris, by the Census just taken, is 2,775. In 1860, it was 2,828, and in 1850, 2,882. Decrease in the last decade, 53—in the previous decade 54. The population twenty years ago, was considerably increased by a floating population connected with the building of the Railroad. South and West Paris villages have steadily increased, during the time. The falling off is in the farming districts, and probably in children under ten years of age. There are not so many farms in town, as some have been bought up and made pastures of, while few or none have been divided.

HORSE TROT AT SOUTH PARIS. On Friday afternoon last, there were several fine trots at the Cattle Show grounds, though the Park was not in the best condition. For the fifty dollar purse there were four entries, to wit: Pleasant River Boy, by Hall of Windham; the Buckfield Boy, by the Hales of Buckfield; the White Mountain Maid, by H. McKee of Bethel; and the Chesnut Morgan, by A. G. Hinds, Oxford.

The first two and last two were classed together. The Buckfield Boy won three straight heats, in the first class, and the White Mountain Maid, three, in her class—so the two were matched and the Buckfield Boy won, taking \$35 purse, and the White Mountain Maid the \$15 purse.

The second purse of \$25 was trotted for by Sorrel Nance, owned by Buck of Buckfield, and the Lady Danon, also a Buckfield horse, besides two other horses. Sorrel Nance took the first purse of \$15, and Lady Danon the second of \$10.

Buckfield takes the palm for fast-horses in this race. She has some handsome trotters.

—At the town meeting on Saturday last, called to see if the town would pay certain persons claiming Bounty, J. S. Hobbs, Esq., was chosen Moderator. The town voted to raise a sum of money not exceeding \$3000, and raised a Committee consisting of Alvah Black, Esq., Jonas Bisbee and Alexander S. Thayer, to determine what men, if any, were entitled to Bounty. The Treasurer was authorized to pay to those to whom the Committee gave a certificate.

—The County Lodge of Good Templars met with Paris Hill Lodge on Wednesday of this week. The Lodges were well represented and reported in a flourishing condition. A public meeting was held in the afternoon at the Universalist church, presided over by F. E. Shaw, which was addressed by Sharon Robinson, Jr., of Sumner, H. F. Howard, Esq., of Dixfield, G. D. Bisbee, Esq., of Buckfield, W. R. Sewall and A. J. Robinson, of Sumner, J. S. Hobbs, Esq., Paris, and Hon. Sidney Perham. The remarks were short, but pithy and the meeting though not a large one, was a profitable and interesting one.

—Rev. Mr. Bixby closed his labors of six months with the Baptist Church in Canton on the last Sabbath in August.—During his ministry, he has baptised six, and some others have been converted, who have not yet joined the Church. His labors have been very satisfactory to the people.

—Hon. Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, was to address the republicans of Portland on Wednesday evening last.

Norway Items.

Saturday and Sunday there were most welcome showers. We think it may start potatoes, which have stopped growing for want of rain. This morning the weather is cooled off nicely, and we now discern signs of a change before Christmas.

E. F. Beal, Esq., is putting things right along his home. The Republicans had quite an animated contest in their caucus last Saturday. The candidates in the field were Dr. G. P. Jones, and E. F. Beal, Esq. 207 votes were cast, Dr. Jones being the winning man on the second ballot. Mr. Beal, in a very polite manner, moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was done with hearty good will.

At a meeting of the Norway Light Infantry on Saturday evening, they voted to celebrate their anniversary this year, which occurs next Thursday, 14th inst. They did not exactly decide where to go, but Paris Hill will probably be the place. Thrashers say grain turned out well this year—much better than expected.

Corn which has been husked, proves not to be filled-out well—the drouth nipped it. Apples are plenty enough. Farmers talk of putting their winter apples in their cellars.

DYKE.

Bethel Items.

"Gould's Academy" opens this fall with an attendance of one hundred and forty members, and the prospect of more during the week; that the Teachers are popular and the standing of the school good, no one can question.

Cold weather has come on and our Company has left us. Our Hotels look a little deserted.

Mr. G. W. Coolidge opens his tailoring establishment this week in the new store built by Mighill Mason, Esq.; it is one of the most convenient stores to be found in the county.

NEPOS.

East Bethel Items.

Our East Bethel correspondent writes that building operations in that vicinity are going on finely. Mr. James A. S. Bartlett of that place, has built a new house this season, which is now completed. Mr. Adamson has also built a house. Peter Powers, Esq., is building a very large brick house. Mr. J. B. Currier, Esq., is building a hall at Locke's Mills. Mr. J. W. Kimball, Esq., of the above named place, has built a stable this summer. Corn is as good as could be expected, considering the long drouth. Potatoes look well and promise about an average yield. Hops are an excellent crop; where not gathered before the frost they are slightly blackened. The apple trees are well loaded, but many apples are small and wormy. Canada plums are loaded bountifully. Mr. A. F. Bartlett of this place, has this year raised two crops of peas. He planted the first so that they got ripe in July, and he took some of them and planted and they got ripe about two weeks ago. He had a very early kind of peas. A number of bears have been seen this season in this vicinity. Mr. Wm. Adams of Andover, recently had a two year old heifer killed by one, says the Lewiston Journal.

West Summer Items.

Finer weather we seldom have than of late, except for dryness. We had a slight rain last week, as, also frost on low ground, but the latter did little damage. Corn is fair and nearly matured—some harvested; but the potato crop is yet immature and must be light without adequate rain. The hungry grazers go in large numbers at very low prices. Those who can, we think will do better to keep stock until later. Many pastures are almost barren; such owners are compelled to sell, gorging the market at present. A bountiful apple crop will be gathered; the low prices talked, it seems, should not be taken, considering the adverse season for crops in general.

The water power here is down until renewed by rains. Orders for wares of the sled factory, have been received for some eight hundred doz. The decorative paintings of these, is done by J. Meado of North Bridgton, an expert in his art, assisted by a young painter of promise, from Canton. Will not the faces of feminine beauty that grow under the rapid and delicate touch of Mr. M., prove too much for the young American coarser, as they do sometimes, and men (or) too? The harsh and wily Indian's unrestrained, and lawless look shows equal skill; and the deer, in color and alertness, seems as true to nature as Scott's morning "Chase."

"The stag at eve, had drank its fill,
Where dance the moon on man's rill, &c."
But we did not mean to be poetic, for this we are ill fitted.

F. G. P.

Andover Items.

The frost did us much damage, killing India Wheat, corn, and to a great extent, potatoes. It is said by some of the oldest men in town, that the rivers and brooks are the lowest ever known. Our pastures are drying up; cattle live on bushes, &c.

The travelling public demand the building of a bridge across the river at Rumford Point. It is with great difficulty that our loaded teams can get in and out the boat there, as the boat cannot get within several rods of the shore. In the fall and spring too it is very bad crossing.

At Andover Corner, one of the most lovely and thriving villages in Maine, there has been erected, this summer, a three story house to manufacture the native emery into grind-stones, &c.; the vane, it is said, is 60 feet deep. Here is untold wealth; somebody will make here a fortune. Who will be the lucky man? Here is a great resort for city people in the hot months of July, August and September. Those who visit the lake find this the best and quickest way to get too and from the lakes. It is often asked why it is that so many people come here and enjoy themselves so much. It is not only because this place is the "Garden of Eden," but because we have the best of men to entertain them. Such men as E. W. Gregg, S. Poor, &c., were made to make every body happy around them and

they are bound to do it. Come city folks drive up to Gregg's & Poor's if you want to laugh and grow fat. Our people are very intelligent—why shouldn't they be; not a rum shop in town—hardly a young man can be found that uses rum or tobacco. Our school houses are the best; but I am sorry to say our teachers are not all of them A No. 1. Our people are religiously inclined, two meeting houses and a third now being erected. Rev. G. Briggs of Paris baptised two little girls and a man here yesterday, Sept. 4th, 1870.

UNCLE JOHN.

Peru Items.

This town, in 1860, numbered 1121 inhabitants, and at the present time, 1870, there are but 931—making a loss of 190 within the last decade. This decrease of the population of a rural town like this, may seem strange to the people at first, but when we take into account the number that have died, left the State, or town at least, to pursue different avocations, it may not appear so very strange after all. The past war took from our midst forever, not less than half a score of patriotic and industrious men, fighting for truth and justice. The cities contain many others; and taking into account these losses, we quickly see that the natural increase cannot be equal to, nor exceed them.

The farmers are advancing their work with vigor. The hops are picked and are well cured, and a good price is expected for them, as the quality cannot be surpassed. Josiah Hall of West Peru, has a field of corn which I think can't be beat in Oxford County, for growth and goodness. Nearly every stock contains two ears—averaging nine inches in length, and perfectly sound and well filled out to the tips. His success in raising corn may be accounted for in considering that he has a good farm and cultivates it in a right manner.

John V. Young of Peru Centre, who has carried on a good business for several years in the boot and shoe line, has now on hand several cases of boots which he will sell at reasonable rates. He also has for sale, an amount of good sole leather, which he will sell at whole-sale or retail. Those who desire such articles would do well to make him a call.

E. S. Wyman, who occupies the store formerly owned by Jonas Greene, Esq., is doing a good trade in dry goods and groceries. He not only carries on his store, but buys and sells the products of the farmers, which makes business more active among the producers. The new store owned and occupied by W. H. Bent, is now well filled. He has on hand an assortment of clothes which cannot be surpassed for firmness and fineness of quality. When the P. & O. C. Railroad is extended to Rumford Falls, then the traders of this town will be better fitted to do a more extended and lucrative business.

A. L. H.

Rumford Items.

Thursday evening, August 25, Mr. Colton Elliott of this town, had his hop-house burned with about 250 pounds of hops that he was drying. Also, in Milton Plantation, on the morning of Aug. 26, Mr. Darius Sessions' hop-house was found to be on fire, with about two days' picking, there being some over 500 pounds. All was consumed. His loss is estimated at \$350. Many other hop houses have caught fire but have been saved. The frost of Friday night, Aug. 26, did considerable damage, killing eight acres of India wheat for Mr. J. W. Elliott, and other crops in many places.

Rain is very much needed, as the fall feed is drying up and the roads are quite dusty, says the Lewiston Journal. —The surviving members of the first Maine Heavy Artillery celebrated their 5th anniversary the 23d ult., by an excursion from Bangor to Fort Point. The exercises at Fort Point consisted of an address by Col. Z. A. Smith and toasts prepared by Maj. F. E. Shaw which were responded to by several present. The following officers were elected for the next year: President—Z. A. Smith; Vice President—Gen. Chas. Hamlin, Capt. J. W. Atwell; Directors—Maj. F. E. Shaw, Dr. J. B. Elkins, Lieut. J. R. Bacheelder, A. E. Hardy, Maj. F. C. Low; Secretary—A. C. Sawyer; Treasurer—J. A. Dole. The affair was a complete success. Nearly 2000 people were at the place of meeting.

—Miss A. P. Ladd of Augusta has been appointed by the Governor and Council a Justice of the Peace and Quorum. This is believed to be the first appointment of a lady to this office in New England, and perhaps in the United States east of Wyoming Territory. She holds the responsible position of chief clerk in the U. S. Pension Agency in that city, and the Journal says is a young lady of first class business qualifications, and is highly respected by all who know her. This appointment qualifies her to administer oaths, take acknowledgments of deeds, solemnize marriages, &c.

—The Portland Star says an important meeting of the Directors of the Maine Central Road was held at Augusta, Saturday. It was agreed to adopt the short route in extending the road from Danville Junction. The east survey was taken and the road therefore strikes the P. & K track at Cumberland instead of Fairmount. Owing to some misunderstanding about terms of contract, &c., the time considering proposals was extended till next Tuesday night. Work will be pushed forward as far as possible, and the new road independent of the Grand Trunk, will be completed within one year.

—One family of the colony at New Sweden have had a son born to them; it has been named William W. Thomas Persson, after the Commissioner. The boy is said to be particularly happy in the contemplation of the constitutional fact that he is eligible

Agricultural.

Farmer's Convention.

DOVER, Me., Aug. 30, 1870.

DISCUSSIONS AT MEETINGS IN DOVER.
On Tuesday, after the Farmers' State Convention at Dover and Foxcroft, in connection with the Maine Board of Agriculture, had opened, the first regular paper of the session was read by Col. Swett of Paris, on the culture of

THE APPLE AND APPLE TREES.

Col. Swett said we must select the kind of soil peculiar to the variety to be cultivated. The best is a strong, deep, slaty soil impregnated with iron and copper. Granite soil is also good. Prefers seedling native stocks grafted near the ground. Had purchased many apples years ago for five cents per bushel. Not so much depends upon preparation of soil if it is dry, as upon planting and after cultivation. Native stock is best, but it is impossible to obtain good up with New York trees. Gave several examples of paying orchards in Maine. All should plant trees—the old, the middle-aged and the young—for they must all live to receive the benefits. Care must be exercised in transplanting not to injure their roots, and also in planting them out.

The holes should be deep and broad, wider than the roots. Cut all broken roots with a sharp knife. Adjust all the roots in natural and regular shape, and cover with fine mold. Keep all trees well mulched as far as the roots extend all that is necessary. It requires a man of good judgment to know how to prune properly. The top should be formed at about four feet from the ground. Small limbs may be cut off in June and July, large ones in the fall—never prune in the spring. Gave a list of varieties, for general cultivation, and some remarks upon packing and marketing.

The paper was laid upon the table for future consideration and discussion.

At the conclusion of the above paper, C. B. Stetson of Lewiston, read an essay on

COUNTRY ROADS.

Their construction and value. Mr. Stetson said that all communities find their fortunes bettered by good means of locomotion. Cheap locomotion is wealth, but cheap, quick locomotion is more, it is civilization. Every improvement in this direction benefits us intellectually and morally. The expenditures made on our country roads do not show the results they should.

There is but little intelligent supervision in our road building. There is no plan of co-operation, but each district surveyor, independently works, and how seldom the right thing is done at the proper time and in the right way. Wherever good roads are found there is intelligent supervision.

Has not traveled over any continuous mile of road in any one of 12 counties in the State which may be called a good road. A road should not have a grade exceeding one foot in thirty. It is better to go round a hill than over it. If a hill cannot be flanked the road should go over it in a zig zag course, making slope of not more than one foot in thirty.

Grade is a vital element in the construction of roads. Has not seen a single zig zag road in the State, though there are many places where they should have been built. Much material now used in building roads is worse than useless.

Three methods of building roads have been successfully followed.

Thorough drainage is the fundamental requisite of a good road. Sometimes thorough drainage will make a good road of a poor one. Ditches three feet deep, one foot wide at the bottom and with a slope of one foot to the one hundred are necessary, but the best thing is an under drain running along the length of the center of the road.

The covering of roads should be water-proof. There are three methods—the Telford, McAdam, and the Concrete. Concrete is made with lime at the bottom covered with pebbles and broken stones. In the McAdam covering only broken pebbles are used, no sand or large stones. A depth of 10 to 12 inches is necessary. In the Telford system the bed is first paved with stones of from 3 to 7 inches. This is covered with pebbles and stones.

The slope of these roads should be about 5 inches to 16 feet or just sufficient to turn the water into the ditches. Roads should not be made crowning or round like a log.

Our present expenditures ought to give us better roads, but durable improvement cannot be effected in the present condition of things. Centralization is not an absolute term. The district system should be supplanted by the town system. The prime object should be to keep up the roads, not to repair them. The town is large enough to keep a force of men at work continuously under the supervision of a roadmaster, who should be retained for years, if he be found capable.

Waltham, Mass., follows this system, and to the benefit of the roads and a saving in cost.

The popular sentiment is undoubtedly against the abolition of the district system. Recommends that funds be raised by the different towns, to be expended under the direction of the County Commissioners, and thinks this system should supersede the district or feudal system. Our expenditures need not be larger, and all that stands in its way is petty local jealousy.

But our roads can be improved, even under the present system. There can be more grading, less use of mud and soil, more use of gravel, draining, &c., and less crowning and bad building.

With proper roads the cost of transportation in our State would be lessened one-half. The amount thus saved could not be less than \$2 for every inhabitant of the State, which would give us good Telford roads. It is time we begin to manage our roads in accordance with science and scientific requirements.

The lecture occupied about one hour and was followed by a discussion upon the same subject.

Mr. Fernald, of Orono, said our roads are in a bad condition, especially in the Spring, because of improper or rather lack of drainage. Roads in most cases should be located around instead of over hills.

Mr. Robinson, of Dover, said much money was lost through want of engineering skill, in building roads. Thinks scholars should be taught chemistry and engineering, so as to be able to understand the varieties and elements of soil and how to use it for roads, &c.

Mr. Putnam, of Arnoostock County, had had many years experience in road building in a new country. First—grubbed out the trees and roots, then plowed with heavy team, back-furrowing, plowing four times, removing the obstructions and leveling with the harrow. Repairs roads by hauling on gravel instead of scraping in from the ditches.

Mr. Lebreck, of Foxcroft, said his town had abolished the district system in part, and had raised and expended money under the direction of an overseer appointed by the town authorities. Believed in making improvements that would be permanent, and by doing a little each year, the roads would soon be in good condition.

Mr. Leland, of Sangerville, said it cost so much in his section to keep the roads clear in winter from drifting snows, that but little money was left to expend in repairing in summer.

Mr. Lucas, of Somerset County, thinks the great trouble is to get roads located right, and made wide enough. Builds 30 feet from ditch to ditch.

Mr. Gilbert, of Androscoggin County, thought the County Commissioners should have power to grade as well as to locate roads. Would have the town take charge of the roads, and own the tools and teams for repairing them.

The discussion was continued to some extent but nothing of value was drawn out.

Adjourned till 7 P. M.

The evening session was occupied by the reading of two papers by members of the Board. The first was upon "What constitutes success in life," by Mr. Thing of Kennebec. It was a very interesting article, and well received by the large audience. The other paper was by Mr. Norton, of Franklin County, upon "Improvement of soil by plowing," and was a sensible practical paper. No discussions followed these papers, but if time allows they may be taken up at some future time.

The weather so far has been splendid and promises to continue so during the session. The attendance grows, and tonight the hall was crowded. We are in one of the best farming sections of the State, and the farmers seem to be interested in the meetings.

WEDNESDAY AUG. 31.—A. M. SESSION.

An out-door business meeting of the Board was held on a hill in the vicinity of the village, a real field meeting in the open air and sunshine.

Voted, That the next annual session be held at Farmington, some time early in January 1871, at the call of the Secretary.

Adjourned to the hall, for public session.

The first paper presented was a lecture on Plows and Plowing, by Mr. Gilbert, of Androscoggin. The paper occupied about an hour, and comprised a full history of plows from the first crooked stick which was made to do duty in pulverizing the soil, to the present complicated machine for that purpose.

The subject was taken up for discussion. Rev. Mr. Guernsey, of Foxcroft, said there is danger of plowing too much and moving too little. Would not plow pastures. Every time it is plowed it is injured unless mowed. Would not dress with almost any fertilizer instead. The least fields can be plowed the better. Apply to planting instead. It costs too much to work the land by plowing.

Mr. Jeffords, of Foxcroft, thought that we should not allow the farmers and ministers to do too much of our talking and thinking. Believes that soils are much bettered by plowing, especially by plowing in summer and letting the field go without cropping one year. Thinks run-out portions could be reclaimed by plowing out, especially if plowed in a dry season, and it has a long exposure to the air.

Prof. Fernald, is a firm advocate of deep tillage, but we cannot depend wholly upon what is in the soil, we must add to it.

Mr. Gold, of Connecticut, being called out, said in his section portions are not plowed. They have pastures and mowing fields which have never been plowed since they were cleared. They are top-dressed, but there are some soils where it is necessary to plow. Old fields and barns are very much more valuable if not plowed. Use principally barn-yard manure for top-dressing. Plaster is universally employed with good effects, at from one to three bushels per acre. Ashes are very good for top-dressing 10 bushels to the acre. With irrigation no top-dressing is needed.

Mr. Gurney has seen pastures that have been fed and improved every year by top-dressing, using plaster and salt.

After some remarks from Mr. Goodale, adjourned till afternoon.

The Great Farmer of Maine—Highly Interesting Statistics.

The following highly interesting statistics of the immense farms of Mr. John T. Alexander, the great farmer and stock dealer of Morgan county, have been prepared with much care, and can be relied upon as substantially correct in every respect:

Number of acres of improved lands on his farms, 34,000.

Number of acres of unimproved lands, 300.

Total number of acres of land, 34,300.

Aggregate value of lands, \$1,683,000.

Value of implements in use upon his farms, \$50,000.

Amount paid for wages during the past

year to hands employed on his farms, 76,000.

Number of livestock on his farms; 90

miles, 50 cows, 150 horses, 200 oxen, and

70,000 other cattle. Hogs, 700.

Total value of livestock, \$336,000.

Corn, 277,500 bushels.

Wheat, 7,000 bushels.

Oats, 8,000 bushels.

Rye, 2,000 bushels.

Potatoes, 1,000 bushels.

Hay, 3,400 tons.

Value of animals sold on his farms during the past year, \$493,400.

Mr. Alexander has two farms, one of

near 7,000 acres in Morgan county, 12

miles east of Jacksonville, upon which he

resides, and the other, of about 27,000

acres, in Champaign county, Illinois. In

addition to his vast business as a farmer,

Mr. Alexander buys, ships, and sells, as

dealer, over 50,000 head of cattle annually.

—Dexter Republican.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners

and for the County of Oxford, on the third

Tuesday of Aug. A. D. 1870.

WILLIAM E. GOODWIN, named Executor in a

certain instrument purporting to be the last

Will and Testament of William E. Goodwin,

deceased, having presented the same for

probate, and the said Board of County Commissioners, after

reading the same, and after hearing the parties

interested, do hereby certify that the said

instrument is the last Will and Testament of

the said William E. Goodwin, deceased, and

do hereby certify that the said William E.

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