





Who is to Blame?

The imminence of a hostile collision between the military forces of the United States, on the one side, and the authorities of the State and city of New York, on the other, says the Portland Press, has concentrated public attention to a considerable extent upon the political struggle now going on in the metropolis of America. There is beginning to be an ominous excitement on both sides that is spreading among the partisans of the respective parties throughout the Union. Fierce passions are aroused that may seek gratification in deeds that will bring disgrace and sorrow upon the nation. Both parties are profuse in declarations of the purity of their purposes and the propriety of their action, while each accuses the other of being influenced by the most criminal motives. Who is to blame? On one side the complaint is that by a system of fraud unparalleled in magnitude elsewhere, the Democracy of New York city gave the electoral vote of the State to Horatio Seymour instead of to Ulysses S. Grant who was the choice of a clear majority of the legal voters, and that it is the intention of these unprincipled men to re-elect Gov. Hoffman by the use of the same appliances at the election of the 8th of November. On the other hand it is alleged that United States troops are to be employed at the ensuing election for the purpose of overawing the legal voters of New York and preventing a free and full expression of the wishes of the majority. It is said that the employment of troops for such a purpose in a time of peace is unprecedented and is an outrage of such an unendurable nature as to justify resistance and the use of the State and city forces to oppose the "hiredlings" of the general government.

But there is no difficulty in determining who is right. All the facts are on one side and all the assertions are on the other. We have never been transported by admiration of the Republicans of New York city. They are but poor representatives of the party to which they belong, and it is only too evident that many of the more prominent of them are in league with Tammany for the sake of sharing Tammany's spoils. But with this the general government has nothing to do. It is not acting with the Republican party but with the people. It interferes for the purpose of enabling all citizens, Republicans or Democrats, to have their due weight in the coming election. The Republicans do not object to this. Notwithstanding the notorious corruption of some of their leaders, who are tools of Tammany, they have never, as a party, sought to gain any advantage by interfering with the purity of elections. Therefore they rejoice that Congress has passed a law with a view to securing a more accurate expression of the wishes of the legal voters of the city, and that the executive has sent troops to secure its enforcement. Horatio Seymour in a late speech insisted that the charge against the Democracy of illegal practices at elections is unfounded, declaring that the proportion of votes to the number of inhabitants was not larger in the city in 1868 than in other parts of the State. In reply to this and other similar evasions of the well established fact that frauds were committed we find the following in the *Tribune*, which is unmistakably from the pen of the senior editor:

"All must know that a very large share of our population consists of aliens, who are not entitled to vote; of seafaring men, who are necessarily absent on voyages when elections are held; of merchants and mercantile agents, who are likewise absent, while more women than men are resident here. Hence our last State Census, taken in 1865, showed 726,386 persons residing in our city, whereas only 128,975 claimed to be legal voters; whereas, in the rural districts, the proportion is much greater.

But, Messieurs, you say that the 136,031 votes cast here for President in 1868 were little more than one-sixth of our population, and that there is no more than our city ought to cast—in fact, hardly so much. What say you to the polling of 456 votes in the 14th Ward out of a total population of 1,005? What to the polling of 4,403 votes in the 15th Ward out of a total population of 21,372?—and even this monstrous aggregate swelled to 6,550 (all Democratic but 260) at the Judicial election last June? Nay? what say you to the polling of 884 Democratic votes (against 50 Republican) in the 10th election district of that Ward, where the late Census shows but 570 men, women and children in all? Do you say the Census may be defective? We answer that Marshal Sharpe challenged Mayor Hall to unite with him in selecting an eminent Democrat and an eminent Republican to retake that Census, and the Mayor does not accept the proposition.

At our late Judicial election, which excited no popular interest, the 2d district of the 15th Ward, with but 1,140 inhabitants, polled 942 Democratic votes; the 3d district of that Ward, with but 1,034 inhabitants, polled 893 Democratic votes and so with many others. Can you pretend to believe that this was honest?

Why is it that this enormous disproportion of votes to population occurs uniformly in the strongest Democratic districts? Why is nothing like it shown in one of the thirty-one districts that gave majorities against Hoffman? How comes it that many of your strongholds poll one vote for every three persons residing in it, while no Republican or nearly balanced district shows any such result?

Messieurs! your attempts to foment a rebellion against Federal authority and law are idle. The acts of Congress you stigmatize were passed in the interest of honesty and liberty. They aim at the protection of every legal voter's Right of Suffrage, whether he be Republican or Democrat. No legal voter fears that his right to vote will be overborne by Feder-

al authority—repeaters, with all who vote illegally, and the suborners of false canvassers, are alone affected.

Thanksgiving.

The President, in view of our obligations of gratitude for Divine mercies and favors, has appointed Thursday, the 24th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise; and his recommendation will probably be followed by proclamation from the Governors in all the States, setting apart the same day, after the custom of our New England ancestors.

The President in his proclamation says "the people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvests, exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil strife." What an amount of good and great things have we to be thankful for. "General prosperity"—here is nothing like it in the history of other nations. "Abundant harvests"—the aggregate this year of all the essential crops, notwithstanding the long and wide spread drought, is really wonderful, while the quality is superior. We have been remarkably "exempted from pestilence," likewise in our exemption from destructive earthquakes. "Exemption from foreign war and civil strife," how fortunate our condition when contrasted with the fearful suffering of France, and we can more deeply appreciate the blessings of peace, from our late experience of the horrors of civil war.

—After six weeks of "masterly inactivity" on our part, and of painful struggles on the part of the rheumatism, we are left master of the field. Upon trying to avail ourselves of our new found liberty, however, we ascertained that our lower limbs refused duty; we were then obliged to resort to "all fours"—to wit: our two legs, assisted by two crutches. Our gymnastic exercises will be confined to our sick room, at present. We shall attempt no public display till we can stand it better. We are sorely tempted to write a dissertation on our enemy, and give him "bits," now that we have got rid of him, and possibly we may—if only to lay before the public the many valuable remedies for the disease which we were able to collect in our short sickness. One of the best was that of our friend Dr. True of Bethel, to wit: six weeks—it about his case.

Misplaced Sympathy.

The death of the rebel chief, Gen. Robert E. Lee, has called forth unwarrantable eulogistic notices from the sympathizers of the lost cause in the North, which has found expression in the entire Democratic press, not excepting the *Oxford Register*.

The eulogizing of men who have committed such crimes against their country as this man, is something more than a matter of taste—it is a matter of perversity. We would "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," in speaking of them—but their names go down in history as rebels and traitors to their country, and let them so rest.

The New County.

The *Dredgion News*, the new paper recently started in the smart and ambitious village whose name it bears, in its zeal in looking after local interests, has revived the project of a new County, to be formed out of the northerly towns in Cumberland County, with some seven or eight towns in our County, with that aspiring bullishness as the great center, where the County buildings shall be located.

The *News* advises that petitions in favor of the move be circulated in the towns included, showing that the project emanates from, and is principally confined to, the town most interested. The time may not be far distant when a new County may be practicable, but for the present the move is generally regarded as premature. The Oxford County towns are hardly ready to withdraw from a County out of debt, to incur an indebtedness of hundreds of thousands of dollars, such as the erection of new County buildings, in these lean times of extravagance would entail upon them.

A correspondent in the last *News*, makes a suggestion on this subject which is quite practical and calculated to give our Bridgton friends their coveted honor of having the Courts, to wit: that two or three terms of the Superior Court of Judge Goddard, and of the Cumberland County Probate Court be held there, during the year. Circuit Courts of the Probate Court of Oxford County are held at such points in that section of the County as accommodate our towns, and when the Cumberland County towns are thus convened there will not be any immediate need of a new County.

—According to an official statement from the Commissioner of Public Lands, the estimated quantity of reserved sections along the Western railroads, still undisposed of and now subject to entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws, there are 4,350,000 acres in Minnesota, 1,550,000 acres in Michigan, 500,000 acres in Iowa, and 2,650,000 acres in Wisconsin, of which the West Wisconsin railroad from Tomah to Lake St. Croix, is credited with 600,000 acres, and the St. Croix and Lake Superior railroad with 550,000 acres. Under the law passed last July every soldier, or seaman, or officer who has served ninety days in the Union army or navy, is entitled, on the payment of a fee of ten dollars, and other usual small commissions to the land offices, to enter a quarter section of land, not mineral, of any of the even-numbered sections within the railroad land grant limits of ten miles on each side of the line of the road.

—Mr. T. M. Richardson of Maysville passed through Presque Isle with a drove of five hundred sheep. The next day Mr. Hayford of Maysville passed through with five hundred and forty sheep and several head of cattle. All of these sheep and cattle were collected in North Aroostook.

James Fisk, Jr., on the Stump.

At the grand Tammany ratification meeting in New York on Thursday evening, the speaking in the main hall was commenced by an oration on canals by Horatio Seymour, and wound up with the delivering of Fisk, Jr.'s maiden effort on the stump, which we find reported as follows:—

In response to a general call for Jubilee Fisk, that gentleman got up and treated his audience to an *opera bouffe* speech. He said: "Gentlemen, there was no introduction necessary to bring us together—you know me and I know you. (Shout good for Jubilee.) Gentlemen, this is a jubilee, however you may connect me with it. It is a Democratic jubilee. (Applause.) And I am, as you know me all, Jubilee Jim Fisk. (Tremendous cheering.) Gentlemen, if there is any mother's son of you desires to speak, I prefer that you should speak and relieve me of the trouble. (Cries of "Go it, Fisk.") With regard to the Democratic party, that I find, in power here to-night; it is the power that you have to sustain. I am in for it, and so are you. (Cheers and cries of "So we are.") I, myself, never voted a Democratic ticket before, but I am going the whole Twelfth Democratic ticket on the 8th of November next. (Applause.) I did not know that I was expected here at all till I saw my name in the newspapers, and the papers generally tell the truth. So I take it, but you know how it is yourself. (Great cheering.) I had some hesitancy in appearing before you, but now consider myself bound to the Democratic party with twenty-five thousand votes under me, pledged to vote for Hoffman. (Applause.) By some means the Erie Railroad has been mentioned in connection with the Tammany Ring. I wish it distinctly understood that, is a gross misconception, for they never asked a favor of me, and if they did it would be readily granted. From my knowledge of Republicans I have little faith in Republican administrations, for I have reason to regret knowing them. I am heart and soul with the Democracy, and if I find an opportunity, shall vote the straight ticket three times a day all along. (Cheers.) There's music in the air, and as the Democratic leaders thought proper to bring me in second fiddle, I'm here to that tune all the time. (Applause.) The enthusiasm all around me is not for me personally, but for the party, the great Democratic party, who are all anxious to win in the coming contest. I am with them and with free ticket for the marriage on Saturday next, and three cheers for the Democratic ticket. I am still yours, Jubilee Fisk. (Great applause.)

The meeting then adjourned.

County Commissioners' Court.

An interesting case was tried before the joint board of County Commissioners of Oxford and Cumberland Counties, at Oxford last week. Many of our citizens will remember the long contest some twelve or fifteen years ago, when the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad was opened, for an improvement of the common road between this place and the railroad for the accommodation of the people here, to facilitate connection with the railroad. After a long contest, a new road was located, from a point on the present stage-road to Norway and South Paris, commencing about one and a half or two miles east of Crooked River, and ending at the railroad at Oxford, about three and a half miles below South Paris depot. This alteration was in the towns of Norway, Otisfield and Oxford. All these towns opposed the location, and it was a long and severe contest before the final location was made.

The primary object of the location was connection with the railroad, and the friends of the project had every assurance from the managers of the railroad that whenever the road was made, a depot should be established at its eastern termination. The road was built and completed about twelve years ago. The railroad managers have entirely failed to redeem their pledges as to a depot, and none has yet been established; so that, so far as that object is concerned, the purpose of the road has entirely failed or nearly so. About two years ago the bridge over the Little Androscoggin on the new road, near the railroad, was carried away, and since then the town of Oxford has sought the discontinuance of one and a half miles of the road, including the crossing of the river. The friends of the road contended that notwithstanding the failure to obtain a depot as expected, the road has proved in other respects of sufficient convenience to the public to justify its continuance, and that the competition between the Grand Trunk and the Ogdensburg road may yet secure a depot at the place named. The question of discontinuance has been before the board of County Commissioners two or three times during the last two years. At the hearing last week much interest was taken. All the members of the board of County Commissioners were present. A long and patient hearing was had, occupying three days. Many persons interested for Bridgton, North Bridgton, Harrison, and other towns, were present. Many witnesses were examined. Hon. J. P. Perry of Oxford and Hon. Wm. V. Virgin of Norway appeared as counsel for Oxford, and Caleb A. Chaplin, Esq., of Harrison, and Hon. N. S. Littlefield of Bridgton, for the friends of the road, opposed to discontinuance. The case was very ably argued by Mr. Virgin for Oxford and Mr. Chaplin for remonstrants. The hearing was in the school house near Sebastian Smith's at whose home those who were not otherwise provided for were well taken care of by his hospitable family. The result was a decision against the discontinuance of the road. The "Harrison road," so called, still has an existence.—*Bridgton News*.

—Twelve bushels of castor-oil beans to the acre," is what Randolph county, Illinois, has in waiting for the rising generation.

Ordination.

The exercises at the Ordination of Rev. Albert A. Ford to the Christian ministry as Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Paris Hill, on Wednesday, Nov. 2d, were highly interesting. Eleven Churches were invited to sit in Council. Rev. A. K. P. Small, of Portland, presided over the Council, and A. C. Herriek, Esq., of Hebron, was scribe. The religious experience of the candidate and examination was full and highly satisfactory. The ordination exercises were at 2 P. M., as follows:

Voluntary: Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. A. F. Benson, Buckfield; Prayer by Rev. H. V. Baker, Hebron; Hymn: Sermon from 2d Timothy, 2:2, by Rev. S. R. Mason, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Hymn; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. A. K. P. Small, Portland; charge to the ordinand, Dr. A. Wilson; Hand of Fellowship, Rev. E. M. Haynes, Lewiston; charge to the Church, Rev. G. T. Matthews, Auburn; Prayer, Rev. Isaiah Record, Turner; Benediction by the Pastor.

The house was crowded, and all seemed highly edified. Dr. Mason's sermon was eminently practical and to the point. He preached again in the Evening, a profitable discourse from the text, "Never man spake like this man."

Union Conference.

This Conference of Congregational churches met in Sweden on Tuesday, the 24th ult. Rev. D. B. Sewall of Fryeburg, the Moderator, opened the session by reading from the Scriptures and offering prayer. After the formation of the Conference and the reading of the records of the last session, Rev. D. Garland of Bethel, led in the introductory services in the pulpit, and Rev. E. B. Pike of Stow, preached from Romans, 9:1-3.

The Conference met again at 1 P. M., and used half an hour in prayer and remarks, led by the scribe. Prayer was offered by Deacon Stearns of Lovell, and Rev. A. Morton of West Auburn. Rev. A. Blanchard of South Bridgton spoke. The theme presented for deliberation was,—How to evangelize the children—by home influence,—by Sabbath school instruction,—by preaching to them. The general subject was opened by Mr. Truman S. Perry, (licentiate,) of Bridgton, who is supplying the pulpit in Sweden. He was followed by Dea. Stearns, Rev. Messrs. Morton and Blanchard, Mr. E. S. Tingley, (licentiate,) of Brownfield, Dea. Isaac Frye of Fryeburg, Rev. E. F. Borchers of North Bridgton, Mr. E. P. Wilson, (licentiate,) of Bridgton, Rev. Mr. Pike, Rev. W. Newell of Brewer. Rev. Mr. Borchers led in prayer. In the evening a good audience again assembled. Rev. W. W. Dow of Waterville was the opening speaker. Then followed Rev. Messrs. Blanchard, Morton and Pike, and Mr. Enoch Woodbury, the recent Superintendent of the State Reform School, a native of Sweden, but now living in Bethel.

On Wednesday morning, Deacon Frye, Rev. Messrs. Garland, Dow, and Blanchard took part in the prayer meeting, after which the Conference resumed its session. The theme presented by the committee was worldliness, including the love of money in its various developments, and the love of pleasure. This included the moral quality and fitness of certain recreations. Rev. Messrs. Blanchard, Newell, Garland, Pike, Wilson, Tingley, Perry, Borchers, and Morton, and Messrs. G. P. Barrows of Fryeburg, and Enoch Woodbury sustained the discussion. It was very suggestive and profitable.

In the afternoon the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Borchers from John 13:1-17, the previous services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Blanchard. The Moderator and Rev. Mr. Newell served at the table. After the communion, Rev. Mr. Dow spoke a few farewell words, and on his motion the Conference returned their earnest thanks to the church and congregation at Sweden for their cordial and active hospitality. Mr. Perry, in reply, assured them that the people were thankful that they had gathered in so large numbers, and were glad to see and hear and entertain them. Rev. Mr. Newell then pronounced the benediction.

The weather was very agreeable. The churches were well represented. There were many excellent thoughts presented. The themes were all vital and practical, and an excellent spirit prevailed, and there was an evident conviction that the Conference had not only been agreeable but spiritually profitable.

Universalist State Sabbath School Convention.

At the State Convention of this denomination held in Westbrook in June last it was decided to hold a State Sabbath School Convention in October, and Auburn was selected as the place of holding it.

The Convention met in the Universalist Church Oct. 25th and 26th. The attendance was large; twenty-eight schools were represented. The Convention organized by choosing Rev. W. E. Gibbs of Portland President. Rev. J. C. Snow of the Westbrook Seminary, delivered an able and instructive essay on the object and needs of the Sunday School. Remarks were made by Rev. Zenas Thompson, Rev. Geo. Bates and others. Adjourned to meet in the evening.

The exercises of the evening were singing, reading of selection from the Scriptures by Rev. O. H. Johnson, prayer, singing, and able essays by Rev. A. Gunnison of Bath, Hon. Sidney Perham, Rev. Mr. Hayden of Farmington, Rev. C. R. Moor of Augusta and Rev. W. E. Gibbs of Portland. Adjourned to Wednesday forenoon.

Business meeting at 10. Hon. R. Dresser of Auburn was chosen President for the year, and one Vice President from each County, an Executive committee of three, Rev. J. M. Paine of Gardiner Secretary.

Voted to meet in Gardiner the first week in October, 1871. At 11 o'clock Rev. W. E. Gibbs of Port-

land delivered a timely and instructive Essay on the opening and closing Exercises of the Sunday School.

Oxford County Stoneham.

Two boys belonging to Stoneham, aged 13 and 15 years, being accused of setting fires in the woods in that town, and fearing arrest, ran away from their homes at about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning last. They were missed, and inquiry being made for them, it was found they had started towards Mason through the wild forest. Two men immediately started on foot in search of them, passing over the mountains in Mason, but here they could find no trace of them. They hired men with teams to aid them in the search, thinking that the boys had probably gone to Bethel to take the cars on Monday. After the men had left the town the boys came out at Mr. Lowell's house, in the southern part of Mason, near Stoneham, and were kept there until the return of the men, who took them back to their homes.

Mr. Dickenson of Bangor Seminary, spent a vacation of ten weeks in preaching to the people of Upton.

A match game of base ball was played on the grounds at Fryeburg, between the Dirigos of Fryeburg and the Unas of Brownfield, Thursday, Oct. 13th, resulting in a victory for the latter, by the score of 23 to 16.

The annual cattle show and fair of the Minot and Hebron Farmers Club was held Oct. 14th and 15th and proved a success. S. R. Bridgman of Hebron has a mare 15 years old, which he has declined to sell for \$500. He sold her sucking colt this season for \$300.

Canton is to be well supplied with pulchre houses. Chas. Barrows has just purchased the Bosworth stand for \$2,900, and will shortly open it as a public house. Dr. B. R. Swazey is adding another story to his house which he designs to open as a hotel. These with the public houses now open will probably well accommodate the public travel for some time to come. The P. & O. C. railroad has lately put a gravel train on the road. It is reported that arrangement has been made by which the road will be put in running order this season, says the *Lewiston Journal*.

T. B. Swan of Waterville has formed a co-partnership in the practice of law with C. F. Whitman, Esq., at Mechanic Falls.

Mexico.

In last week's issue of the *Journal* was given the account of the loss of H. H. Wyman's buildings by fire. Wednesday, the 18th inst., Mr. Wyman moved what he saved into a house on the premises where he formerly lived on the George Eay farm. He purchased some things and was quite comfortably situated there. The 23d, Bradford Wyman of Peru, and Mr. Goodwin of Carthage, a son-in-law of Mr. Wyman, came to the house with a considerable quantity of valuables for the family. They drove into the barn, and left their horses there. As a matter of course they went to see the ruins of Wednesday's fire, the family going with them, a distance of from a third to a half mile away. While there, they discovered the barn they had just left on fire, and before they could reach it the fire had made such headway that they were unable to save the horses and both were burned. The flames spread with such rapidity and force that the house was soon enveloped, and all efforts to save it were unavailing. Many conjectures are made as to the cause of these fires. It was thought the first was the result of accident, but it could not be accounted for. Now, every one believes both sets of buildings were burned purposely by some one, and suspicion points to only one or two parties. There was no insurance on either set of buildings. Mr. Wyman, with three boys had gathered into their buildings large and valuable crops by a diligent summer's work. They are thus left in very poor circumstances. I learned that at the place where the fire started in both buildings, there was a peculiar kind of substance found among the ashes, not found elsewhere, and that some of this has been saved for analysis. It seemed so improbable that the building could have been set in the daytime, it is believed that a slow match was used. [*Lewiston Journal*].

Hebron.

The ordination of Rev. Henry V. Baker over the Baptist Church in Hebron occurred on the 12th of October. The Bethel, Woodstock and East Sumner churches were represented, with Rev. T. W. Sheppard of Phenix, R.I. The exercises were as follows. Reading of the Scriptures, Rev. Mr. Burnham; Prayer, Bro. Rawson; Sermon, Rev. T. W. Sheppard; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. G. E. Tucker; Charge to the Candidate, Rev. T. W. Sheppard; Hand of Fellowship, Rev. G. E. Tucker; Charge to the church, Bro. Herriek; Benediction, Rev. H. V. Baker. The sermon by Rev. T. W. Sheppard, from 1st Cor. 9:16, was a biblical and soul stirring discourse.

Mr. Editor:—Your last paper contains a statement, which if allowed to go uncorrected, might produce a false impression in the minds of some. The error was in the statement that Mr. Moore had bought out D. S. Knapp, our barber here. Such is not the fact. Mr. Moore has bought the furniture, &c., of the barber shop where Knapp works, of S. F. Briggs, (to whom they belonged) and has opened a shop elsewhere, while Mr. Knapp has at once refitted and refurnished the old stand with new and improved furniture, &c., where he is ready at all times to attend to the wants of his customers with his usual skill and faithfulness.

Fair Play.

—We understand that the Grand Trunk Company have leased their dining hall in the depot at Portland, to Mr. W. M. Brown, who has so successfully kept the saloon at South Paris Depot for several years. Browns is a good caterer and will keep up the high standing which Barnum gave the Portland Saloon.

Mr. Elwell's Lecture.

The third lecture in Mr. Swasey's course this fall, was delivered at the Congregational church, at South Paris, last Friday eve., by E. H. Elwell, Esq., of the Portland Transcript. Deeming it a subject of interest to your readers, we give you a brief abstract. His subject was "Maine, her Scenery and Resources." Those who have heard this lecture, speak of it in high terms, and it certainly seemed to be appreciated by his audience on that evening. With but little preliminary he entered upon his subject. He took us through the pleasant valley of the Kennebec with its wealth of soil, and its alluvial islands without a stone upon them, yielding bountiful crops of hay and corn. Thence through the fertile tract between the old Kennebec and the Penobscot, a region of gentle swells and high ridges, well watered and timbered, the undulating landscape beautifully diversified with woodland and cultivated fields, a goodly land rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and dotted with thriving manufacturing villages. He spoke in high terms of the Piscataquis country, yet undeveloped, and offering to the sturdy settler, sure and promising returns for the future.

He then dwelt at length on the great Aroostook country, a State within a State, whose area is equal to that of the entire State of Massachusetts. Its soil is hardly surpassed by any in our land—a vast forest land threaded with crystal streams and dotted with pellucid lakes. Here, in one body, with scarcely a waste spot, lie nearly a million acres of settling and timber lands. It will ere long have a home market for its products; already are many of its pleasant intervals interspersed with neat houses, occupied by thrifty and prosperous farmers, who will yet accumulate snug fortunes. He would have our young men seek this section of the State, instead of the distant West. Maine is a healthy State; the West is filled with malarious fevers, and the emigrant from Maine, shivering and shaking with the ague, will ask whether it is better to live here, accumulate a fortune and lose health, or live in the old Pine Tree State, barren, but healthy, where one may be content and comfortable.

To-day, Maine, with a population of 600,000, with her immense volume and constancy of water-power, with her 31,000 square miles of primeval forest, is the embryo of the future State, when her population shall be numbered by millions, and the powers with which Nature has so bountifully endowed her, shall be improved and developed to their fullest extent. But his time would allow only a cursory review of the subject, for it is as exhaustless as are the resources of the State herself.

The European War.

The second great event of the war transpired on Monday last week, to wit, the surrender of Metz, with Bazaine's whole army, 150,000 strong, with immense army paraphernalia. All sorts of false statements have been published, of Bazaine's cutting his way out and escaping with his whole army, but he was found in the surrendered city. As a justification for the surrender it is alleged that there was great suffering in the fortress for want of food; but it is alleged that Bazaine had acted in concert with the Russians and in the interest of the Empress Eugenia. His course has created great excitement at Paris, and he is bitterly denounced by the Government and people. How it will effect the seige of Paris remains to be seen.

Gambetta says of the surrender of Metz, "Such an event could but be the result of a crime, the authors of which should be outlawed. Be convinced that whatever may arise, nothing can abate our courage. In this epoch of rascally capitulations, there exists one thing which neither can nor will capitulate; and that is the French Republic."

When Metz surrendered a frightful storm had raged for several days all over the north of France. The entire country was literally drowned. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions.

King William has made the two Princes, Frederick Charles and Frederick William, Field Marshals. This is the first instance of such an appointment in our family history.

At Tours, Bazaine's surrender is regarded as a political move. The Constitutional appeals to M. Gambetta as the person capable of meeting the present emergency, and asks him to consent to an armistice and order an immediate election for the Constituent Assembly.

The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refused to parole the officers because of General Dore's evasion of his obligation. It is said that 40,000,000 francs and 3,000 guns fell into the hands of the Germans by capitulation. Provisions arrive in large quantities at Metz.

Prince Frederick Charles and the 1st army corps are to march on Lyons.

—A meeting of Orangemen was held in New York last Friday evening, when 420 persons formed themselves into a military organization, to be known as the Washington Continental Guard. The Chairman, John G. Horman, was unanimously elected Captain, and made a speech, in the course of which he said:—"Americans and Protestants must, sooner or later, fight for their rights; and the sooner they join our ranks the better."

In view of the terrible Elm Park riot in July, and the threat then made that hereafter the Orangemen would be prepared for similar attacks by their hereditary enemies, the organization of this military battalion is significant.

—The *Journal* says that the practice of eating arsenic to whiten the complexion, which has become so common among a certain class of women in our large cities, has reached Lewiston; and the records of sales of all our apothecaries—as required by law in case of poisons—show that many young ladies are constant purchasers and eaters of this deadly poison.

Editorial and Selected Items.

—There will by a public examination at the Academy, Friday, Nov. 11th. Parents and those interested are invited to attend.

—Hon. Sidney Perham, Governor elect, addressed the soldiers at the National Asylum Friday evening, on the subject of temperance. It was a practical, offhand speech, which was well received by the soldiers.

—Hon. James G. Blaine, speaker of the House of Representatives, is at Pittsburg visiting the scenes of his boyhood.

—The Governor and Executive Council will be in session on Tuesday.

—We learn that one night last week, Stony Brook was frozen over, with the exception of the channel, and did not thaw out till nine or ten o'clock the next morning.

—To promote pedestrian exercise among students, have no drinking places within three miles of any institution of learning.

—Washington, Nov. 1.—Secretary Delano entered upon the duties of the Interior Department to-day.

—Job Rawson keeps on hand all the articles manufactured at South Paris Mill, such as flour, corn meal, rye meal, Graham meal, shorts, bran, fine feed, &c., besides a good assortment of nuts, confectionary and fruit. See his advertisement.

—A. S. Bartlett, formerly of the firm of Bartlett & Brooks, Norway, has just returned from Boston and New York with a fresh lot of Dry Goods and Groceries. See his advertisement.

—Thanks to Atwood, Portland, for a keg of his fresh, nice oysters. Families can make up clubs and procure a quantity by Express, weekly, through the winter on favorable terms. Address, 43, 47 and 49 Centre street, Portland, if you want them good.

Mr. Editor—I wish to ask, through your paper, some one who knows the art, to write an article on dressing poultry for market. Most of that brought to market looks like "sorry chickens." X.

—Michael Lovett has been convicted of manslaughter in New York for the murder of his infant. He quarreled with his wife and threw a knife at her, which missed her and struck the infant in the breast causing instant death.

—Our hills present quite a wintry appearance, with their coats of snow when they were invested by last Monday's storm. The streams and ponds are very low and the wells are all dry. To have the ground close up without heavy rains would be a public calamity.

—Hon. Eugene Hale, M. C., from the fifth district, is a bachelor; and consequently at a late meeting of Bowdoin Alumni at Ellsworth, was called upon to respond to this sentiment: "The married men of Bowdoin, who in their quiet domestic capacity serve their country and their race as family men." In response, Mr. Hale advocated early marriages—even as early as forty. "While the lamp holds out to burn," &c.

—The following question is said to have proved a stumbling block to a great many of the applicants examined for places in the Census Bureau at Washington. "A" sold a cow for twenty-five dollars and by the transaction lost sixteen and two thirds per cent. He sold another cow at an advance of sixteen per cent. for just enough to cover the loss upon the first cow?" The problem is known in the Department as the Cow Catcher.

—Mr. Z. C. Perry of South Paris, was thrown from his carriage, on Thursday last, while making a short turn near the depot. Mr. P. was dragged a short distance trying to stop his horse who took fright and went over the small stone embankment and fence into the woods, and was only stopped by the carriage coming in contact with a tree. We are glad to say that Mr. P. received no injuries. The carriage was considerably damaged, as we learn from the Register.

—The Portland Y. M. C. Association announce that they have a Committee for showing kindness to young men who are strangers, and leading them under religious influence. They request all those who desire the co-operation of this committee, to send the names and addresses of young men about to reside in Portland, in whom they are interested, with such particulars of character as they may deem proper, to E. H. Armstrong, Chairman of Committee.

—At the quarterly meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance held at Gardiner, Wednesday and Thursday, the following officers were elected: J. L. Brown, Bowdoinham, G. W. P.; Francis Loring, Portland, G. W. A.; H. K. Morell, Gardiner, G. S.; J. S. Kimball, Bangor, G. Treas.; Rev. A. P. Thompson, China, G. Chaplain; J. Lake, G. C.; John W. Sweet, Bath, G. Sent. The April session will be held in Augusta, the July session in Wilton, the October session in Richmond.

—Lung fever, common cold, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a







