The Oxford Democrat.

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—IS—

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Poetry.

ODE TO HORACE.

BY A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

Oh, Horace, dear Horace, you'd better go back,
You're wanted, we fear, on the farm;
You'll wear yourself out if you keep on this track,
And surely we wish you no harm.
You know "sixty years have rolled over your head—"
You've told us so many times o'er;
So Horace, dear Horace, just take to your bed,
And make us long visits no more.
Go home! Go home!
Oh, Horace, dear Horace, Go home.

Dear Horace, we fear you're given to shame,
Whose nature you cannot well hide;
You said you were going on just for some claims,
We're afraid that you went at high tide.
Now, Rhode Island claims will do you no good,
We well know the state of the case;
You'd better have stayed at your home chopping wood,
Than to run on a poor wild goose chase.
Go home! Go home! etc.

And then you must come to your "old native state"
To visit your "playmates and friends,"
Of course all must know that you held in your pate
Far other and different ends.
For straightway you sing a political tune,
In a falsetto voice you begin;
But those who've heard bass on the New York *Tribune*,
Say your tenor was really "too thin."
Go home! Go home! etc.

Now, Horace, dear Horace, you really don't play
The roll of philanthropy well;
Just stick to the style that you're used to, and say
What you wish in a way that will tell.
Don't give us that twaddle about "growing old."
Drop the "life that's now nearing its close."
Don't say you regret you were once free and bold,
But tell us at once "what you knows."
Go home! Go home!

Perhaps it is well for you oft to repeat,
What you know about "raising a house;"—
That "those who help raise it can look for a treat,
If they will not make any rows"
There was no one so dull but he knew what is meant,
When you first brought that story to vie,
And of course it will take, for we have a keen scent
For appointments and offices too.
Go home! Go home! etc.

It is scarcely worth while for you longer to dwell
On your kind and benevolent parts,
For a man that's been known here so long and so well,
Can't conceal whence the sentiment starts.
To "soften asperities" take no more pains,
We really don't think it will pay.
And now, if you love us, and hope for "great gains,"
Oh, quickly go home and there stay.
Go home! Go home!
Oh, Horace, dear Horace, go home!

—*Boston Advertiser*

Select Story.

[From Wood's Household Magazine.]

THE STORY SHE TOLD ME.

"You're looking at that pretty thing, I see," said the girlish creature, as she came toward me with a beautiful baby in her arms.

I had been attracted by the charming appearance of the little cottage, at the door of which I asked for some water, being bidden to enter, I sat now at the tasteful, tiny bay-window, covered with flowering vines, and drank my glass of cool, sweet milk.

This home-interior was a picture in itself. The furniture, though made by skillful fingers, had felt no touch of the fashionable upholsterer. The homely walls were decorated with simple pictures, dried grasses and ferns. The floor was painted and varnished and made beautiful with pretty rugs and mats. Not the least attractive of its ornaments was that little mother, a mere girl yet, it seemed, with her wonderful wealth of golden hair coiled round a perfectly formed head, her soft eyes, and gentle, womanly ways. The baby on her knee was a study; no hoarded wealth of art in classic marble could surpass the beauty of this lowly born child.

We were friends from the first, this little girl-woman and I. Someway she seemed willing to pour into my elderly ear little confidences that might have justified a maturer friendship. So as I moved about the dear little nest, and happened to spy a choice piece of workmanship, she said:

"You're looking at that pretty thing."

"Yes," said I, "it is even more than pretty, it is exquisite."

"So it is, and everything that's Ben's taste is justly so," she replied with a glow of pride. "Ben went to the fair; I couldn't go well, for baby was ailing, but that was no reason he should stay at home; I couldn't be as unreasonable as some women. I didn't expect he'd bring me more than a cushion of pins, or some neat little fancy—but no, he must buy that or nothing. I'm sure it's only a lady should have such things, not a poor mill hand's wife; but you see Ben thinks differently."

How it was this dear little woman came to tell me her story, I won't repeat, only give it to you in her own direct, pretty, artless fashion. So no more of me. This was the way she began it:

"You're looking at me, I see, and saying to yourself, which is true, there's nothing at all taking about this plain little woman. Ben says there is; he laughs at me and declares that I underrate myself foolishly; but bless your heart, can't I see? My eyes, you take notice, are light and gray, sometimes quite colorless, and as I look at them when I comb my hair, I think to myself that Britson, our tortoise shell cat, has a deal more beautiful eyes, but there again Ben declares that my eyes are my greatest beauty—and—se dear, how can the man talk so.

"My forehead is low, and in summer the freckles will come, though Iow deep in September, of course it is white enough; and my hair would be that horrid color, red, only sometimes there's a tinge of brown in it that is pretty, I'll allow. Still, altogether, nobody would think of calling me handsome, even though Ben does say my profile is quite perfect.

"If you care to hear it, I have fretted badly, ever since I was a child, because people called me plain. Why I should have minded, I hardly know myself; there were but few of the elements of beauty in the home surroundings where I grew out of childhood—I mean 'aesthetic beauty,' as Ben calls it.

"My mother was poor, my father always weakly from a hurt he got when quite young; my brothers and sisters were more numerous than I thought they needed to be.

"One of the little ones, her name was Matty—the dearest little human blossom that ever made the world brighter and sweeter—this boy favors her—had glorious eyes. Everybody who saw her, turned to look again to see her eyes, they said, in which one could look down into her soul, and read it like an open book. Dear little angel! That made me take more notice when people called me a plain little thing. I do believe I worshipped beauty for beauty's sake. It never entered into my little heathen head to trace God's hand in it or love Him for it. We learned little of Him through human means on that wild seashore where the waves sometimes crept quite close up to the clumsy hut we called home.

"Now you see how really plain I am, and what I truly think of myself—homely, short, ungraceful; and yet Ben, the foolish fellow, stands to it that I am handsome.

"Ben, the great, glorious, noble fellow, I hope you'll pardon me, madam, he's my husband, but I can't help praising him. He has made me all I am for good. I wish you could see him; you would smile at the contrast between us, for Ben is as handsome as I am homely. I don't care where he goes, Ben would be noticed, even in his rough clothes, above many and many a man of fashion, and I am proud to say so. His hair is the real, rich auburn, and curls enough to turn and wave and shine against his temples, and his eyes are the real hazel so large and soft and tender. The finest gentleman might envy him his silken moustache and the beard that ripples over his chin.

"Ben is an orphan. When father moved into Hilbro' he had an easy place offered him in the largest cotton mill. Ben seeing him there, took a fancy to his quiet ways, because he thought he was like his owe father, who was killed by a frightful accident. Whoever Ben liked, liked him; he was the most coveted piece of humanity in the Hilbro' mills; the girls were always talking of him and long before I saw him, I wondered about him, and tried to think how he looked.

"Father was determined to keep his girls out of the mills as long as possible; he thought them a bad place for young people, so mother and I did plain sewing.

"Four of the children died—little Matty was the last. It seemed hard to shut down the coffin-lid over those glorious eyes, but we did, and I often think how beautiful she must be in heaven. There was a baby; John, my oldest brother, worked in the mill, and little Annie, who had been lamed by a fall had to be helped about more or less by mother and me, for, poor child, she would never walk like the rest of us, the doctor said.

"I shall never forget the day I met Lottie Hill and Ben Munsen. It was strange I should have seen them nearly at the same time, and recognized them both without knowing either.

"If ever you see Lottie Hill, you'll see a perfect beauty; she's not Lottie Hill, now, but I'm coming to that. I was dragging little Annie in a queer box on wheels, when this girl, this 'bit of marble faintly flushed' (I've seen that somewhere being a great reader,) stopped close to my poor sister, who was leaning back and smiling up to the blue sky.

"Dear little thing! she's sick, isn't she?" she said in such a tender voice that my heart warmed to her.

"She is lame," I answered, saying to myself, '*you* are Lottie Hill.'

"A tiny creature she was, dressed in a pretty spotted muslin that made her look pure and sweet. One or two little rings of pale gold hair trembled on her forehead under her hat. Her eyes were large and sunny, though there was a sadness in her smile, but that only made it more bewitching.

"'Poor little birdie! what a pity!' she said again, and gave the child a rose. You can't think how it made me love her.

"I had just turned the corner after she had gone, when somebody came hurrying by with a quick, light step, and jostled the carriage as he passed.

"'And *you* are Ben Munsen,' I thought as he turned back to apologize

"There stood I, staring with all my might; and I shouldn't wonder if he had read my thought in my face—'you are Ben Munsen, and you love Lottie Hill."

"He has often said since that I fell in love with him just on that spot. Maybe I did. If feeling strange and lonesome after one is gone is an indication, why then I fell in love; but you see I was so busy putting it this way—that a girl as beautiful as Lottie Hill, and a young man as noble and handsome as Ben, even in his dusty mill-clothes, must of necessity be in love with each other, that, if I did fall in love, it was after a queer fashion. I was from that time always putting myself in her place. I believe I never thought of him at first, but I imagined *I* was Lottie Hill; I, plain gray goose that I was.

"Would you believe—that very evening father brought Ben to the house.

"'Now *you* are the one I need,' he said, smiling, showing such splendid teeth. 'You had a child with you in a sort of cradle.'

"'It wasn't a cradle,' spoke up poor little Annie, eager to defend her father's taste, 'it's a wagon, and daddy made it hisself; didn't you, daddy?"

"Papa smiled his tired smile, Ben folded his arms, tilted back his chair and made himself quite at home, while I hurried to help mother with the supper. Papa never seemed to think it was any matter that we were poor, when he invited folks, but mother worried. I was always tender of mother. Someway, there was a feeling came to me that she wouldn't stay with us very long, and she had worked hard all her life—poor mother! So I made her sit down and take the baby, though she didn't want to, for I had been at it all day, washing, and my hands were red and tender.

"Well, I put on the company-cloth—I was always proud of that—we had two handsome linen covers that my grandmother left us. Twasn't much we had else to be sure, but even a bit of cold corned beef tastes good to hard working people. I took my few hoarded pennies and bought a treat of cakes, and I could not help being ashamed of the children, who showed plain enough, poor things, that they seldom had anything of the kind.

"When supper was ready I took the baby, and waited upon table, too; mother seldom had any rest except at her meals, and that I was always determined she *should* have, and she knew it.

"'Jessy, dear, you're tired,' mother said, putting her arms out to take the child, but I wouldn't let her.

"'Jessy's my darling girl, and the mainstay of the family,' said father, looking at me as I never saw him look before. That was enough for me. I don't know when he had spoken a word of praise like that before, and it was sweeter to me than meat and drink.

"Let me see, I was little over sixteen then, though such a tiny thing. Ben is five years older, but I never should have taken him then for twenty-one.

"I had never had a lover—that is, a *real* one. To be surre I had had my fancies, as all girls have, and so it made me feel strange to see Ben's eyes on me whenever I looked up, for, though I didn't know it, to be sure till afterward, he was more to me even then than my life.

"I never saw such a sensitive, passionate creature as I always was. I think time and trouble have somewhat silted me, but if I loved any one or any thing, it was as if I were swallowed up by it. Even the thought that father or mother might die sent me almost into spasms of trembling terror. So now the love got hold of me with a strong clutch, though I didn't realize it till afterwards. All that evening, and days beside, I felt the haunting of his looks, and still was sure that he loved Lottie Hill, and she loved him.

"Many of the mill girls were rude; others were as true ladies as the world holds One of these was Mary Lawrence, who sometimes came to our house. She told me often about Lottie—of her charms and her lovers, and how old Vassar, the proprietor of the mill, had sent his son to Europe for fear he would marry her. 'But it's my opinion that now she likes Ben, and Ben her,' she added. 'They're often together; I've seen them down by the Lover's Walk myself, many a time; won't they make a splendid couple?'

"Then I knew what ailed me, and what the dull pain meant at my heart. Why did he come to our house so often? What right had he to speak to me so tender? I began to feel strangely towards Lottie Hill, and cried angry tears whenever I thought of her and Ben. It would have made me happy any time to hear that she was dead. This feeling grew stronger till it seemed as if Lottie and Ben were in my thoughts from morning till night.

"At last the trouble affected my health. Mother saw how changed I was, and I think she suspected. She always sent me away when Ben came, and I was too proud to let her see I knew why. But Ben was sure to wait till I came back, if it was only to say good night; and that in such a tender sort of way that it sent the blood to my face as if it would burst through.

"So I went on suffering till father got sick, and I was given his place at the mill. There I saw Lottie Hill every day, and she tried to be friendly, but, I am ashamed to say, the sight of her beautiful face made me wicked and spiteful. I tried not to feel so. I often laid my head on my hand when I was working, and begged and prayed the dear Lord to give me a better temper, and sometimes I conquered and sometimes I didn't. But there had sprung up in my heart a bitter feeling—Hate!

"It is an ugly word, but I was sure that hate had crept into my bosom, and, like a venomous serpent, had stung me till I was full of poison. But oh, thank God that He saved me from knowing that awful ending that might have been.

"One day, when I had worked in the mill a month, and Ben had been very kind in showing me my duties, and I had been a silly little fool while he did it, standing there awkward and red, my heart beating so that he must have heard it—I had a test that I shall never forget, no, not to my dying day.

"Lottie Hill stood at the window near her frame. How beautiful a picture the girl made! She had trained a bit of flowering vine in one corner of the sash, which she was dusting now, taking off the dead leaves. The mill-works had stopped for some reason. I stood watching Lottie out of my eye when, without looking that way, I saw Ben come in, saw her turn round, saw him make a sign to her, at which her face grew radiant Oh, how sick I felt! my teeth came together hard. Then Ben went up to her loom and leaned over, and admiring the vine, said something, his eyes fixed on hers. If there wasn't love, almost worship in her face then, there's no such thing as love. Her eyes shone like diamonds. Then he looked round and slipped something in her hand—a love note, of course, and left her, smiling to himself.

"Thinks I, and that's the way you play with hearts, Mr. Ben! and when a moment after he came round to me, I never looked up.

"'Something's the matter,' he said.

"In my silly anger I thought he was bantering me.

"'You are mistaken, Ben Munsen,' I said hotly, 'nothing the matter with me.'

"'But I meant the mill,' he answered laughing, 'the machinery has stopped.'

"'Oh,' my face was aflame, but I wouldn't look at him.

"It isn't often I get a chance to chat with you lately,' he said, smiling right in my eyes in a way that made me angry.

"'Why didn't you stay with Lottie Hill?' I asked, and my voice sounded unnatural to myself.

"'Well, I reckon little Lottie has got something better to do than to talk to an idle fellow,' he made answer.

"'So have I,' I said shortly, for at that moment I hated him. Why did he come there to show his power over me? for I knew he read me like a book, my poor blind worship and all, my helplessness, my cruel suffering.

"He looked astonished for a moment, but suddenly cried out, 'oh, what splendid color!'

"It was my hair, catching the sun. I thrust my hands over it wildly. My temples throbbed, the tears were hot beneath my eyelids; I wanted to scream, to rave at myself for being such a fool that I never could hide my feelings.

"At that moment the overseer called him, and I looked over to Lottie. An evil spirit had taken possession of me and was raging for some outlet. Lottie stood with her back towards me, her light dress touching the frame, her cheek just showing the deepening dimples as she read. It made me furious to see her attitude of perfect grace—let her be doing what she would, the spirit of grace and beauty pervaded all her motions, I thought bitterly.

"Suddenly, slowly, so slowly one could hardly see them move, and going by jerks, the great belting began to slide round—just a little, then at a stand still, all the smaller bands and wheels and gleaming shafts keeping it company. I saw now. Ah, that wicked, unseen devil at my elbow, I saw that her dress was *touching* one of the wheels fastened to the great central shaft. Horror curdled my veins, but I was silent. Again the wheel revolved—stopped—she never knew it—nobody knew it but—that the terrible iron fingers had griped her by half a breadth of calico. Any moment, I knew not, breathless as I stood and watched, any moment, I knew, all might be going swifter than I could think.

It I kept still, *Ben would never marry Lottie Hill*, would never torture me by careless courtesies. That was the top of my hate. Just then, in my heart, I was a murderer.

"God mercifully kept the works low till I saw a vision—that fair, sweet face and form crushed beyond all possibility of recognition—then my sin-paralyzed energies asserted themselves. I dashed across the intervening space, reckless of my own life, creeping under the gearing until I reached her—I was very strong—threw my arms around her and pinned her, as it were, to the window-sill.

"Don't move, I cried—took the sharp knife which I used in my work, and with one or two rapid thrusts severed her dress from the belting just in time. A minute—half a minute more—

"She turned deadly white as she saw the piece of her dress rapidly lifted and rolled up, up, till it reached the murderous iron teeth, and then gave a great cry, turning as white as a ghost.

"As for me I had fainted, and when I came to myself I found one pair of eyes gazing down upon me, whose thrilling passion made me tremble again.

"'You brave, beautiful little girl?' he murmured—'my own, brave, brave darling!'

"How strange that was! too sweet to hear. I turned my head away as I half sobbed.

"'I saved her for you; don't talk that way to me.'

"'But I *will* talk that way to you,' he cried, and bending down he kissed me.—'You don't think I cared for little Lottie? Bless your true, loving heart, Lottie has been married these six months to Ned Vassar, and the young scamp sent all his letters to me, and I've had to go crawling about to meet her in by-places so that nobody should suspect. And yesterday I gave her the last letter, thank God! telling her that he is on his way home—and he's struck a vein of good luck, some way, so that he need not fear to own her—and everything is coming out right.'

"Do you see what I came near doing but for God's merciful intervention? I lay there, white and shivering, and then I told Ben the whole, from beginning to end, not sparing myself, and then I tried to tell him to leave me, for I was too wicked for any good man, but he wouldn't.

"'Why, didn't you save her life at the risk of your own, you precious darling?' he cried, and held me close in his arms.

"Well, I never can think or speak of it without crying a little, but you see it made another girl of me. Come what may, I daren't be angry or jealous now; and as for dear Lottie, I confessed everything to her, too. It seemed as if I wanted somebody to punish me, but Lottie said she loved me the more for conquering my great temptation, and though she is Mr. Vassar's lady, and lives in splendid style, we are two close, good friends, and many's the time she brings her baby over here, or I take mine there to visit and talk about the old mill times.

"And madame, though the trial left its scar, it left a blessing too."

That was the story she told me.

Charles Sumner's Temptation.

Mingled with some extravagance of eulogy, Bishop Gilbert Haven makes, in last week's *Independent*, no equivocal deliverance of his opinion:

Every man has an hour when he is tempted up to what he is able to bear. He may think it is above that point; but it is not so, for God has promised that no such burden shall be laid upon him. Only short of that does the tempter stop. That exceeding high mountain must be ascended. The pinnacle of the temple must bedazzle its occupant. He must be completely tried before he completely triumphs. Mr. Sumner's hour has come. It was not when, a young man, he cast aside the longings of a cultivated nature for the cloisters of a professorship. That temptation was great; but it was honorable. Nor was it when he broke with the Whig party of Massachusetts, and turned away from his honored associates, to cast in his fortunes with a small and despised company, who preferred principle to power, Christian duty to choice society. That was no temptation. It was a call of God, not a snare of the Devil. Nor was it when the lovers of the slave in Massachusetts centred upon their eloquent young leader as the successor of Webster, the champion of the cause of man in the highest parliament of earth, though all parties united in that elevation, through combinations of Democrats and anti-Democrats of all shades were essential to its success. Yet this combination was to advance the cause of freedom, was to put her best political representative where he could best work her work. He suffered no temptation in that grand hour of his history. It was:

"God's all-animating voice
That called him from on high;
'Tis he whose hand set forth the prize
To his aspiring eye."

The temptation comes to-day. A chief, elected because his arm had achieved Sumner's ideas; because he had abolished the barbarism and made freedom national, and slavery not even sectional—this chief and he fail to agree on a matter of minor importance. One desires the annexation of an island; and the other opposes it. Grant soon after removes a friend of Sumner's from an important seat. It seemed unjust, retaliatory, unstatesmanlike. His own removal from an important chairmanship soon follows. It is attributed to the same source. These are the points of his offending. To these may be added one severe charge—that of using improper means to effect the annexation of St. Domingo. This category. His appointing a few relatives to minor offices, his receiving a few presents for his unmeasured services, would never have been mentioned had not the other grievances arisen.

And yet for these petty considerations Mr. Sumner is being urged to cast away all his lifework, to undo all he has so grandly done, to throw his emancipated friends into the clutches of their angry masters, to trample his fame, his deeds, his humble allies into dishonored dust. How will the country exclaim, if he takes this fatal step:

What private griefs he has, alas! we know not,
That makes him do it.

They must be private, for no public reasons could compel such a conclusion.

The time has come when the party that has done this work asks a continuance of power. Its ambitious enemies have beguiled certain of its former supporters from their steadfastness, and are now seeking his co-operation. They go to him with plausible words. They promise equality and fraternity with the negro, open courts, open schools, open churches, open inns, and equality in all places of public resort. They mean no such purpose. They carefully exclude their promises from the reports of their conversation. They hate the party that has conquered—its ideas and its managers. They will drive out those ideas, with their managers, so surely as they elect their candidate for the Presidency. That body of unrepentant men cast nearly three million of votes in 1868. The friends of the slave, of liberty, and of Union cast only a little over three millions; hardly a quarter of a millions difference. If that quarter of a million is taken away from Grant, and given to Greeley, it will be the two and three quarters millions that elect the latter, and that will control his policy. Samson could as properly have expected to have been elected king of the Philistines after they had flattered him into their power, as Sumner to control these Philistines if they succeed in his capture. They will mock at his pleas. They will hang and slay. The negro of the South will have to hide himself from his murderous foe, or crouch at his feet in revived servility and a more hideous slavery. Their white brothers will have to abandon their posts or refrain from putting forth their just powers for their improvement. The Church will feel the blow, and her broad and busy work for the elevation of that country will all be stayed. And this to avenge private griefs, or because the chief of the party he is not inclined to favor. Better endure these ills than fly to those too well known and too fearful to contemplate.

Love the Beautiful.

Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted woman, and she, unconsciously to herself, grows up into a graceful lady. A boy in the establishment of a thorough man of business becomes a practical business man. Children are quite susceptible creatures, and circumstances, scenes and acts always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, nor by stern example alone, but a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, etc., so they will grow. Teach your children to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers; encourage them to put in hanging baskets; show them where they can best view the sunset; arouse them in the morning, not with the stern "Time to work," but with the enthusiastic "See the beautiful sunrise." Buy for them beautiful pictures, and encourage them to decorate their rooms in their childish way. Give them an inch, and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your home beautiful.

—We have lately seen it stated that in one town, four girls were married at the same hour about eighteen months ago. Two of them separated from their husbands, and the other two are trying for divorces. Such things ought to wake up the girls to a sense of their danger. Girls talk and laugh about marriage as though it was a jubilee, a jolly, gladsome thing, a rose without a thorn. And so it is, if it is all right, if they go about it like rational beings, instead of merry-making children. It is a serious thing to marry. It is a life business, and that of the heart and happiness. Therefore never do it in haste; never run away to get married; never steal a marriage; never marry for wealth, or standing, or fine person, or manners; but only for character, for the qualities of mind and heart which make an honorable man. Take time, think long and well before you accept any proposition. Consult your parents, then some judicious friend, then your own judgment. Learn all it is possible for you to learn of your proposed; when your doubts are removed, and not till then, accept him.

An Erect Posture.

A writer on health very justly condemns the habit of lounging, in which large numbers of persons indulge, as injurious to the health. He says: "An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than is generally imagined. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious whether in the sitting, standing or lying posture, whether sleeping or waking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach, or to one side, with the heels elevated to a level with the head, is not only in bad taste but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motions of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children become slightly hump-back, or severely round-shouldered, by sleeping with the head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit, or stand or sleep in a crooked position than in a strait one, such person may be sure his muscular system is deranged, and the more careful he is to preserve a straight or an upright position, and get back to nature again, the better."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CORNER.

63

My 1st, is in bottle, but not in flask;
My 2nd is in keg, but not in cask;
My 3d is in pronoun, but not in verb;
My 4th is in catnip, but not in herb;
My 5th is in oyster, but not in clam;
My 6th is in sheep, but not in lamb;
My 7th is in oat, but not in wheat;
My 8th is in turnip, but not in beet;
My whole is the name of an author.

Rumford. M. D. E.

ANSWERS.

60, Seminary. 61,

O
ACT
ALTER
OCTOBER
FABLE
JET
H

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, SEPT. 10, 1872.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

"As to the administration of Gen. Grant, I recognize no one as a Republican who is not grateful for its judicious, energetic and successful efforts."—*Horace Greeley.*

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Ulysses S. Grant.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON.

"The people of the United States know Gen. Grant--have known all about him since Donelson and Vicksburg; they do not know his slanderers, and do not care to know them."--*Horace Greeley.*

For Presidential Electors.

At Large.	SAMUEL E. SPRING.
At Large.	ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.
1st Dist.	JAMES H. McMULLEN.
2nd Dist.	JOHN H. KIMBALL.
3d Dist.	JAMES ERSKINE.
4th Dist.	MORDECAI MITCHELL.
5th Dist.	WILLIAM McGILVERY.

"I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust [of the presidency] in 1872 than he was in 1868."—*Horace Greeley.*

MAINE SPEAKS!

WE ARE RECONCILED!

The Greeley Humbug Repudiated.

NO TIDAL WAVES SWASHING AROUND.

MAJORITY

FOR

PERHAM - - 17000.

Every County Republican.

THE SENATE UNANIMOUSLY REPUBLICAN!

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FIRM!

"As Goes MAINE, So Goes The UNION."

210 towns and cities give Perham 48,387; Kimball 36,328. Net gain from 1871, 3,657.

We give a few of the principal towns:

	1871.		1872.	
	Per.	*Kim.*	*Per.*	*Kim.*
Portland,	2192	1914	2882	2727
Bangor,	1456	1119	1967	1635
Augusta,	971	737	1097	697
Lewiston,	1293	865	1470	827
Auburn,	806	801	997	656
Waterville,	539	228	592	361
Fairfield,	313	204	407	270
Norridgewock,	234	91	197	178
Winthrop,	268	137	317	185
Monmouth,	249	120	293	131
Readfield,	177	95	187	107
Solon,	131	121	165	123
Leeds,	145	123	159	125
Livermore,	167	101	187	189
Madison,	192	187	189	166
Turner,	298	287	299	282
Skowhegan,	505	178	621	237
Bucksport,	294	222	386	278
Orland,	198	138	223	148
Castine,	108	92	136	107
Houlton,	240	190	254	154
Brewer,	256	82	441	164
Winslow,	190	112	236	92
Orono,	289	125	288	179
Minot,	207	113	226	147
Poland,	315	172	365	207

THE CONGRESSMEN.

1st District, Burleigh has about 2000 majority; 2d District, Frye, *four* thousand; 3d, Blaine, 3,500; 4th, Hersey, 4,000; 5th, Hale, 2,500.

OXFORD COUNTY.

	1871.		1872.	
	Per.	*Kim.*	*Per.*	*Kim.*
Albany,	67	74	21 maj.	
Andover,	92	78	111	61
Bethel,	256	203	277	209
Brownfield,	105	153	127	146
Buckfield,	193	179	158	223
Denmark,	82	139	115	149
Fryeburg,	191	167	215	188
Greenwood,	83	104	87	105
Hebron,	110	49	121	55
Hiram,	161	124	185	135
Lovell,	146	113	155	128
Mason,	13	13	2 maj.	
Norway,	225	197	290	212
Oxford,	164	128	175	133
Paris,	389	250	416	259
Rumford,	173	106	168	114
Stoneham,	78	38	30 maj.	
Stow,	48	62	3 maj.	
Sumner,	118	93	39 maj.	
Sweden,	73	49	25 maj.	
Waterford,	108	177	169	201
Woodstock,	139	59	171	59
Hamlin's Grant,	9	9	9	5
Milton Plantation,	23	37	16	34

Republican Gains.

The following towns in our County made noble gains, and deserve all praise, viz; Andover, 36; Woodstock, 32; Albany 28; Norway, 20; Bethel, 15; Sumner, 14; Brownfield, 29; Stow, 17; Denmark, 14; Hiram, 13; Fryeburg, 3; Greenwood, 5.

In Paris, the republicans made a rally last year, gaining *sixty-six*; this year, we hold our own, to within two votes, being a gain of sixty-four over 1870.

In Buckfield, where it was claimed that the Greeley Club numbered seventy-five which would make a change of a hundred and fifty, the loss is only *thirty-seven*. And Norway, where the next biggest *fish story* was told, instead of losing, we gained *twenty*! and both Districts, always considered close Republican, are saved! Have you seen anything of that *tidal wave*?

The *twenty-one* Greeley Republicans claimed in Paris by the democrats, dwindled down to *four*. One or two other changes occurred, but they were attributed to other causes.

The *twenty* Liberals of Norway turned up on the other side. Well done.

That *tidal wave* in Buckfield which started on the banks of Streaked Mountain, proved to be a great ground *swell*, that hardly produces a ripple upon the placid waters of the Nezinscot.

The democrats went out of Buckfield two years ago forty-three ahead, this year sixty-two only. How about the one hundred and fifty gain?

We give the vote in detail of a few towns around us, to show that there is but a little change in the State and County ticket, in our County.

PARIS.

Perham	416	Kimball	259
Frye	429	Garcelon	256
Farrington	428	Hastings	258
Martin	427	Severy	257
Wright	428	Grover	257
Chase	428	Barrett	257
Shaw	423	Upton	258
Newell	424	Hayford	257
Stacy	428	Holbrook	256
Davis	414	Carter	262
Rand	421	Hammond	259

NORWAY.

Perham	290	Kimball	212
Frye	293	Garcelon	216
Farrington	292	Hastings	216
Martin	289	Severy	218
Wright	291	Grover	217
Chase	290	Barrett	218
Shaw	289	Upton	220
Newell	289	Hayford	219
Stacy	289	Holbrook	216
Davis	290	Carter	216
Haselton	290	Cummings	217

WOODSTOCK.

Perham	171	Kimball	59
Frye	180	Garcelon	58
Farrington	180	Hastings	58
Martin	180	Severy	58
Wright	180	Grover	58
Chase	177	Barrett	60
Shaw	180	Upton	58
Newell	180	Hayford	58
Stacy	180	Holbrook	57
Davis	180	Carter	57
Knight	173	Goddard	61

BUCKFIELD.

Perham	158	Kimball	222
Frye	158	Garcelon	221
Farrington	157	Hastings	223
Martin	158	Severy	223
Wright	157	Grover	224
Chase	159	Barrett	217
Shaw	157	Upton	224
Newell	155	Hayford	224
Stacy	157	Holbrook	222
Davis	157	Carter	224
Bisbee	157	Cole	219

HEBRON.

Perham	121	Kimball	55
Frye	123	Garcelon	54
Farrington	123	Hastings	54
Martin	121	Severy	54
Wright	123	Hayford	53
Chase	119	Grover	54
Shaw	123	Upton	54
Stacy	123	Holbrook	54
Davis	123	Carter	54
Bisbee	122	Cole	56

Representatives Elected---Oxford County.

REPUBLICANS.

Paris, &c., Eben E. Rand, 132 majority.
Norway, &c., John Haselton, 40 maj.
Buckfield, &c., Geo. D. Bisbee, 24 maj.
Bethel, &c., Eben W. Gregg.
Rumford, &c., Augustus J. Knight.
Canton, &c., Moses Alley, about 50 maj.
Fryeburg, &c., John Locke, *gain*.
Denmark, &c., C. O. Pendexter.

The Register as a Prophet.

The *Register*, in its issue of August 16th, 1872, in announcing the result of the democratic and Liberal Conventions, came out with these startling head lines:

The Bears Aroused!

EIGHT HUNDRED IN COUNCIL!

The County Sure for Kimball in September, and Greeley in November.

The following is the result:

Oxford County

O. K.!

Another Clean Sweep!

TWO SENATORS, ALL THE COUNTY OFFICERS, AND EVERY REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS BY AN

Increased Majority.

WHERE IS THAT TIDAL WAVE?

Summing Up.

Since March the following States have given Republican majorities:—New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, North Carolina and Vermont. West Virginia has elected a Governor opposed to the Greeley combination.

The States that have thus far voted for the Greeley Democracy may be represented thus:

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The Prospect in New York.

Dispatches from New York say that O'Conor's letter, repudiating Greeley, is a heavy blow to Greeley in that State, and will cause the loss of at least 10,000 democrats from his side. Many democrats are coming out for Grant, and others say they shall stay at home. The republicans are confident of carrying the State. The New York democratic and liberal conventions, which met at Syracuse Wednesday, are in great consternation. Whom to nominate for governor, is the question being debated.

—The next annual meetiug of the Young Men's Christian Association of Maine will be held at Winthrop, 17th, 18th, and 19th of September. There will be half fare on the railroads.

Vermont Responds!

The Greeley Fizzle Repudiated!

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 26000

Old Vermont gave one of its rousing republican majorities last Tuesday, though the *Liberal* game was tried there The tidal wave of *reform* by democratic means is not big.

THE

Democratic Split!

A STRAIGHT NOMINATION!

GREELEY REPUDIATED!

The Louisville Convention of straight out democrats was largely attended, and indicates an opposition to the *mongrel* ticket of Greeley & Co., which will make it a *third party* one.

Bribery!

The *Oxford Register* publishes the law against bribery, and cautions democrats against the wicked republicans, and says: *"If any person offers you money for your vote, take it, and then vote as you please.* This is *democratic honesty* with a vengeance.

Grant's Side Show.

The *Oxford Register* calls the Louisville Convention of National straight-out democrats, Grant's Side Show! Over *six hundred* delegates from the several States in an enthusiastic Convention, make a *Side Show!* It is all there is left of the old democratic party making a protest against the great *Sell* of Greeley. It promises to be the perpetuation of the democratic party, and after election every Greeley democrat will be glad to creep back into the organization and take an oath that he never was out!

Side show, indeed! It is the very seed of the democratic party preserved in the old Ark of Hunkerism. We were in hopes there would be no resurrection, but we fear there will be.

Another Lie Nailed.

Mr. Swasey most emphatically denies the report published in this week's Oxford *Democrat* that he "stated at Andover that the Postmaster at Bryant's Pond had been removed."—*Oxford Register.*

As he stated in his remarks at the Court House, on Thursday evening, substantially the same thing, that a Postmaster in Woodstock had been removed, and as Bryant's Pond is in Woodstock, it was not such a terrible lie—hardly worth making so much fuss about.

P. S. We understand that the story arises from this. A woman who has been acting as Post-mistress at "Pin-hook," or North Woodstock, became incompetent, by reason of sickness, to discharge the duties, and Mr. Fuller, who has assisted her in the office, got up a paper for Mr. Gallison's appointment, which was made. Because Mr. Fuller is a Greeley republican, busy-bodies think he is an abused man, although he petitioned for another appointment.

Restoration of The Lost Cause.

At the Lexington, Ky., barbecue Gen. Geo. B. Hodge, Greeley Democratic Elector-at-large, said:

"Looking back upon the once shattered and fruitless hopes of the South, I now see that the equal rights and sovereignty of the States shall be restored, and that my comrades of the 'lost cause' have not died in vain. *This will be the victory of that for which they fought. Mr. Greeley has promised to do all he could to aid us* when we get the majority in Congress."

If we are to believe this speaker, holding so high a position in the Greeley ranks, his counting upon their candidate in behalf of the "lost cause" rests upon the most explicit authority—upon something which has not yet come to light in this campaign—for he adds:

"Not only will Mr. Greeley not forget who has helped him to his position, *but pledges—direct pledges—have been given us by him that we shall not be forgotten in case of success.*"

This is, indeed, important if true, and it appears to be true enough for the proreled element of the South to act upon it to a man. Another of the speakers, Colonel Breckinridge, said of his Liberal Republican brethren:

"Their part of the bargain is to restore to power the now disfranchised sons of the South, to drive out of the temple these vandals and thieves, and to restore you Democrats to their positions. They are to give you, men of the South, those places which the men of the dominant party now hold."

A third speaker, Colonel Blackburn, a prominent Democrat of Kentucky, said of the Democratic party:

"The success of this movement will make it more powerful than ever. By ourselves we were powerless, but if we can succeed in this, the Democratic party will accomplish that which it could not otherwise accomplish, and will get the control of the Government and the administration of affairs."

This points out the method of operation for attaining the ends intimated by the preceding speakers, who were also confirmed by the Hon. James B. Beck, the leader on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, who said:

"I believe that Mr. Greeley is an honest man, and will do right. But if he does not do as we wish him, we will have a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and will probably also get a majority in the Senate, so that if he does not do as we wish, I say, *we will compel him to do so.*"

Thus in these limited extracts we have clearly outlined before us the schemes and the plans of that political class which has given the country all the trouble it has had during the last dozen momentous years, and which is still bent upon further mischief. By this time, surely, the loyal masses ought to comprehend their duties, and to so act at the polls as to put an end forever to this evil agitation.

—Elder Dunham, Bryant's Pond, harvested in his garden one stock of corn measuring 13 feet 1 inch. Who can beat it?

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

A Genuine Article!

The Greeley Movement Denounced.

The straight Democratic Convention which is bound to "bust the Greeley machine," met at Louisville, the 3d inst. The numbers present, and deep feeling shown, prove it to be no failure.

About 1 o'clock Col. Duncan called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. Pratt addressed the throne of grace in prayer for concord and peace from sectional jealousies throughout the land. Col. Duncan then spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. DUNCAN.

Gentlemen of the Convention: It is my duty to call this assemblage to order. Its objects are well known and require no explanation. We have been derisively characterized as bolters, mercenaries, &c., by editors and politicians who have sought an alliance with a faction of the radical party, and who have abandoned all the principles which hitherto characterized our organization. It is not my province to cast reflections on these leaders, in whose wisdom and judgment the party unfortunately confided. Their action is invalid and void. It has no binding effect upon other individual members of the party, and it has already been repudiated by hundreds of thousands. No spirit of presumptuous forwardness induced the gentlemen who acted with me to appeal to the American Democrats against the flagrant violation of party faith and the utter negation of principle involved in the nomination of Greeley. We did it with a higher and nobler motive. We did it to vindicate truth and to protest against the offered reward for political treason to one who had occupied a lifetime in the bitterest animadversions of those whose support he now has sought. If your call had been a failure, our duty would have been none the less performed. But there was a sympathetic chord in the American heart which responded in enthusiastic and harmonious tones to the musician's touch. There is love for honesty, a veneration for principle, a deep-rooted desire for reform in the hearts of the American people; and the assemblage I see before me to-day evinces an earnest intention to uphold the banner which had fallen from nerveless and incompetent hands, and to prove that the old organization is not dead, but only sleeping. (Applause.) It has not died of its corruptions, as the Latter-Day Saints proclaim who are so eager for its destruction. It will not hold out hopes of reward for party treason, nor bribes to secure generals from the enemy's camp. The eyes of the whole country are directed to this Convention, and many anxious hopes are to be verified or blasted, according as wisdom or its negative shall be the controlling spirit of our deliberations. We can make this body a famous one in history, as the source from which the future policy and destiny of the country is to be shaped. We can make it equally insignificant and destitute of influence; we want no hydra-headed platform, which can be construed according to the wishes of the reader, for we have clear and undoubted theories which have but one interpretation, whether expounded in the North or in the South; we can have no intent to re-open questions of the past which the sword has so bloodily decided (applause); we will give no encouragement to aught that looks toward revolution, nor can we, while submitting to the inevitable, and powerless to reverse what had been accomplished, satisfy ourselves by commendation of acts performed in violation of the Constitution (applause); we must seek our alliance upon principle; we must, if we can, impress upon the minds of the laboring classes, who constitute a vast majority of our population, a full conviction of our honesty and our sincerity in behalf of the measures tending to benefit them; we should prove our friendship by actions which may appease the conflicts between capital and labor through wise compromises acceptable to both. And while capital has rights which we should not infringe, labor is entitled to earnest consideration, for it is the parent of wealth; it is the bone and sinew of the land. (Applause.) It is a laborious work to attempt the reorganization of a party and to create the necessary machinery. For two months every thought of my brain has been monopolized, every energy of my mind and body directed to the accomplishment of that object. The sincerity of my motives should avert criticism; and if there have been errors of omission or commission, they should be overlooked, for the spring of my action has been intent to do right and to aid in the preservation of the party and the perpetuation of its principles as the sole hope for the future of the country. (Applause). And now, gentlemen, wearyas I am in mind and body, there is an absolute sensation of relief that I can terminate my self-imposed duties and abdicate my functions. (Applause.)

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

At the close of his speech Mr. Duncan introduced Levi Chatfield of New York as temporary chairman. (Cheers followed this announcement and three cheers were also given for Duncan.) Mr. Chatfield was then unanimously chosen.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Chatfield, on reaching the platform, spoke as follows:

He said that the circumstances calling us together was the crisis of the Democratic party, stricken down in the house of its friends, a call for a careful consideration and application of such remedies as are in our power. As long as the Democratic party was true to its principles the people of the United States were true to the party. (Applause.) It only lost its power when their tendency to centralization got control. He had no doubt that if the party had not been sold out and cloven down at the Baltimore Convention, the Democratic party would have surely triumphed in the approaching contest. Their assumed representatives sold out the party to an old white hat and coat; for let me tell you that that is all there is of him. (Applause.)

The speaker denied that the delegates had any right to transfer him or his hearers to the Republican party or Greeley. (Applause.) And we are here to see if we can't correct that transaction. We owe thanks to Messrs. Duncan, Flanders and others present at that scene, who protested against the sale and transfer then and there attempted. He was a Democrat, born one, and would always be one, and if he was the last remaining man here, he would wrap the old flag around him and lay him down to die therein. (Cheers.)

The Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, A frequent recurrence to the first principles and eternal vigilance against abuses are the wisest provisions and fidelity to our constitution is the only protection for either. Therefore

Resolved, That the original basis of our whole political structure is a consent in every part thereof. The people of each State voluntarily created their State and the States voluntarily formed the Union and each States is provided by its written constitution for everything. A State should do for the protection of life, liberty and property within it, and each State jointly with the other provided a Federal Union for foreign and inter-state relations.

Resolved, That all governmental powers, whether State or federal, trust powers coming from the people of each State and that they are limited to the written letter of the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it, which powers must be exercised in the utmost good faith, the constitution itself providing in what manner they may be altered and amended.

Resolved, That the interests of labor and capital should not be permitted to conflict but should be harmonized by judicious legislation; while such a conflict continues labor which is the parent of wealth, is entitled to permanent consideration.

Resolved, That we proclaim to the world that principle is to be preferred to power; that the Democratic party is held together by the cohesion of time-honored principles which they will never surrender in exchange for all the offices which Presidents can confer. The pangs of the minorities are doubtless excruciating, but we welcome an external minority under the banner inscribed with our principles rather than an almighty and everlasting majority purchased by their abandonment.

Resolved, That having been betrayed at Baltimore into a false creed and a false leadership by the convention, we repudiate both and appeal to the people to approve our platform and to rally to the polls and support the true platform and the candidates who embody it.

A National Committee of two from each State represented was raised.

Charles O'Connor, of New York, was nominated for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

The Slander Stopped.

H. K. Morrell, Esq., editor of the Gardiner Journal, an earnest supporter of Greeley, wrote to a friend of his at Washington, (Mr. Bradley, a high official in the Order of Temperance, and an earnest temperance man,) asking him if there was any truth in the charge of drunkenness made against Pres. Grant. Mr. Morrell received the following reply, and has the manliness to publish it it and call upon his Greeley friends to stop slandering Gen. Grant. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Aug. 27, 1872.

BRO. H. K. MORRELL.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 21st was duly received. In reply to your interrogatories, I would say that I have seen Gen. Grant frequently on the street and at his receptions during the past three years, and have never seen him under the influence of intoxicating liquor; and after diligent inquiry of men of both political parties, I cannot find any one who has seen him thus. In this capital city, where politicians do not hesitate to attack the personal character of opposing candidates, such a charge has not been made thus far during the campaign, and will not be made, for any Washington audience would indignantly reject it. Could you consult our citizens en masse in regard to this charge of drunkenness against the President so industriously circulated throughout the country, I think you would not find a man of character to testify to its truthfulness. In my judgment it is simply a campaign falsehood like many others circulated in regard to the candidates now before the people.

That the drinking of intoxicating liquor is deemed a disqualification for office, is to me one of the most hopeful signs of progress in our political life.

Very truly yours,
F. M. BRADLEY.

THIRTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT.—At the re union of the 13th Maine Regiment a few days ago, the following officers of the association were elected: Col. Henry Rust of Haverhill, President; Maj. A. Grover of Bethel, Vice President; W. E. Simmons, Portland, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. S. C. Gordon, Portland, Capt. A. P. Goodwin, Biddeford, Capt. J. S. P. Ham, Lewiston, Dr. J. M. Bates, Yarmouth J. C. Chilcott, Sullivan, Executive Committee.

—We are gratified to learn that Judge Walton is to make his residence in Auburn. His fine place on Main Street which he did not sell, at the time of his removal to Portland, is being improved and made ready for occupancy. We notice a bay window is being added and other changes made. We are most glad to welcome the able and popular Judge back in our midst, says the *Lewiston Journal.*

Great Hail Storm.

On Sunday a terrible Hail Storm passed over a belt of country just north of our village, doing great damage in North and West Paris, Sumner, &c. Hail stones as large as hen's eggs fell, breaking glass, levelling Corn, and whole orchards of apples to the ground A goose was killed by a hail stone at West Paris. There was no hail here or at South Paris.

(For the Democrat.)

Greeley and Protection.

Mr. Editor:—It is an old proverb, and we suppose it is a true one, that times change, but some rascally fellow has had the audacity to pollute this sacred saying of the dead centuries of the past by asserting also that men change with them.

Well, there are good reasons why during the rolling around of the years that men should change, and this too in many respects, for the manners, customs, habits and conditions of the people become so far altered as to naturally force changes upon them. And though it is easy to see how, during a long period of time and under a change of circumstances, people can become changed, as to their opinions especially, yet, it is certainly strange how one, in the space of but a few weeks, can so much modify his ideas as to wholly reject the principles which he before considered sacred, and discard the doctrines which he had taught for a lifetime. And yet, this is what Horace Greeley did when he placed himself upon the Cincinnati platform, for he then not only swept away the liberties of the black man, but flatly denied the policy of Protection, for which he had labored for more than thirty years, in season and out of season, and which is the only measure that he has adhered to during any length of time, and in fact, the only statesmanship policy of his life. He further denied the policy of Protection, and in truth he then gave the finishing stroke to his dying victim, when he became the candidate for the Presidency of that party, whose history is but a record of the blackest crimes, the deepest villainies and the most damnable treasons of any on earth, whose very elements are to day, and ever have been, hostile to Protection, composed as it is of the old free trade Southern Democracy which always opposed it, and of the non manufacturing and non industrial classes of the North who care nothing for the prosperity of the country and happiness of its people, but wish rather to enrich themselves by any ungodly traffic forced upon them by the pauper protections of Europe, through this destroying system o Free Trade.

By becoming the candidate of this party which is so utterly opposed to his own convictions of the true policy, expressed by himself a thousand times, Mr. Greeley has not only turned traitor to his party, but to his principles, and has shown to the world, that to him, fame is above honor even though purchased at the sacrifice of his country's good But let us quote a little from the record of Mr. Greeley, that we may see the exact position which he has heretofore occupied, and then note the change. Here is what he said no longer ago than last January:

"Now that Emancipation is a fixed fact, Impartial Suffrage nearly so, and Universal amnesty inevitable, there is no remaining National issue which is half so important in the view of the Tribune, as that of Protection vs Free Trade. We have no shadow of doubt that the overthrow of Protection would be speedily followed (as in 1816-20 and again in 1833-37) by a sweeping industrial collapse and commercial bankruptcy which would carry hunger and distress into the homes of millions of our countrymen. *To such a calamity the Tribune cannot contribute even passingly, for any conceivable consideration.*"—*Tribune, Jan. 31st, 1872.*

Now here is Mr. Greeley, only a few short months previous to his selling out, powerfully arguing in favor of Protection, so powerfully that no one dare now deny his position Would he have done so had he then known who were to be his purchasers? Does he speak for Protection now as he did before his apostasy, or does he even speak for it at all? Let us see. How is the platform on which he stands and which he has pledged himself not to depart from.

"Recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional district, and to the discretion of Congress thereon, wholly free from execution, interference or dictation."

Does this sound much like the everlasting yell that he has constantly kept up through the columns of the Tribune? But "leave the question," says Mr. Greeley, "with the people through their representations in Congress." Why has he not come to this conclusion years ago, and thus saved the tons of paper and ink which he has wasted in howling "Protection?" Has Mr. Greeley but just discovered that after all that has been or can be done or said, that this is just where it must be left at last, with the people and their representatives, subject to the President's veto? yet is this the reason why he shall cease to advocate it? If it was right for him to do so last January, why not to-day? If Mr. Greeley, no longer ago than last January, had no doubt but the overthrow of Protection would bring upon the country an industrial collapse and commercial bankruptcy, carrying distress to millions of his countrymen, what reason has he to suppose that a like change would not produce the same result at the persent time? Is there any warrant that such would not be the case? But no conceivable consideration, he says, would induce him to contribute to such a calamity, no, not even passively. "He who is not for me is against me," and if the Cincinnati platform, which he has pledged himself to support, does, not only passively contribute to this very end, but means silently the final overthrow of Protection, then for once western Free Traders have blundered. It does mean this, and Mr. Greeley is contributing to this very thing directly, by sitting neutral upon the fence, neither opposing nor advocating Protection, when he might be doing the latter, as he has done heretofore. But he goes still further, and says the "President shall have no veto upon any law passed by Congress, for the raising of revenue whether by tariff or otherwise." Now Mr. Greeley knows that the day never will come when representatives will be elected to Congress upon the direct issue alone of tariff or free trade, and such is an impossibility, for there are other questions that enter into every election which equally claim the consideration of the people. Then is it not reasonable to suppose that laws might be passed not representing the majority? and would not then a veto or some action thereon by the President be necessary? But Mr. Greeley says the President shall have no veto. No veto! has it come to this, that the President is to have no voice in the Government, but sit like a mere machine, to be run only for party purposes? Is he thus to renounce even his constitutional obligations and utterly refuse to place any check upon the acts of an excitable and almost uncontrolable Congress? Is the Constitution to be thus evaded? Are the liberties of the people thus to be left wholly with the legislative branch of the Government, subject to no restriction whatever? Strange doctrine, this! Yes, mighty Statesmanship! But it is the statesmanship of Horace Greeley, and it is a fair sample of his whole life. It entirely overshadows the glory of Hamilton, of Jay and Jefferson, and stands boastingly alone, the law of the New Dispensation, dazzlingly revealing the "wisdom" of the "Chappaqua sage." But what does it all signify? This, and nothing else, viz: That the Cincinnati platform was framed in the interest of Free traders; that those who support Horace Greeley mean Free Trade; and that Mr. Greeley himself, through his letter of Acceptance, has pledged them, by asserting that the "President shall have no veto upon any of the revenue acts of Congress, whether for tariff or otherwise," that he will never raise his finger to prevent the overthrow and utter extinction of the Protection policy; and this too, notwithstanding he asserts no longer ago than last January, that "he could not contribute, even passively, to the calamity which such a step would lead to."

Is this honesty? Is it manhood in Mr. Greeley to be so inconsistent as to deny his own record? Does he expect the loyal millions of this country will endorse such conduct, and follow him in his apostasy? If so, then he is mistaken. The people know the cause of this departure. They understand well it was that induced him to betray them, and upon his treachery and his ambitious schemes they will next November place their mark of condemnation.

REPUBLICAN

The Great Horse Thief.

The notorious Jack Hale bids fair to lose his laurels as a horse thief, the new candidate for that favor, Herbert C. Montague, lately caught at Leeds, in Kennebec County, being entitled to the palm.—It is said that he has stolen over eight teams and got rid of them during the last four years. It was he who stole Mr. Bicknell's team winter before last, at West Paris, and the recovery of Mr. B.'s property is due to the services of C. M. Wormell, the well known detective of Bethel. Deputy Sheriff Wiggin has had the credit of securing Montague, though Wormell really ferreted him out, and "shook the bush," while Wiggin only went to Leeds and caught the bird.

Montague stole a horse and team from Cyrus Young, of Littleton, N. H., some six weeks ago, having hired it on the plea that he was a runner, going out to get orders for goods. Young immediately applied to Wormell, and the two started in pursuit, getting track of the team at Shelbourne, N. H., and tracing it to Hanover, Maine, and through to Leeds, where an uncle of Montague lived. It was there found that the team had been sold to Henry Francis. Wormell and Young went to Francis' barn at night, and could only find the harness in the premises.—The horse was found in the pasture, but the buggy, worth $150, had been swopped by Francis, so that he got $55 in it. Francis gave $115 for the whole team, worth about $300. He had bought two other teams of Montague, and some eight to ten teams had been disposed of by him in Leeds, most of which have since been reclaimed and taken by their owners.—Wormell went to Lowell and found where Montague lived, but could not find him. He left word to have him arrested if he appeared at Leeds, in the meantime. His brother, who was supposed to be an accomplice, was traced by Wormell to Worcester, and arrested. Montague, hearing of this, immediately went to Leeds, when officer Wiggin was apprised by Wormell's agent at Leeds, who arrested the robber and took him to Massachusetts, and from thence to New Hampshire to await trial.

Wormell suspected that he was the person who stole Bicknell's team, and upon looking around, found the robe, and apprized Mr. B., who went on and secured the rest. Horses are rather scarce now in Leeds, and Mr. Wormell should have the credit of stirring them up, and putting an end to the career of such a rogue.

Montague was a very shrewd operator. He pretended to be a cattle buyer among farmers, and claimed to have bought his horses very low at auction. He is a small keen eyed fellow, with dark moustache. One man in Kennebunk, who lost his team some time ago, when Montague was arrested, went to Lowell in search of it, and fell upon it in the streets of the city, as he was passing along, and secured it.

It should be a warning to farmers about buying such property of strangers

—The cultivation of *Sweet Corn* in the Whittemore District did not result in such a crop of Greeleyites as the *Register's* correspondent prophesied. Mr. Benj. C. Briggs and the others charged as being that way, denied the soft impeachment and went the straight republican ticket.

Is DR. JONES, the Dentist, in? is a frequent enquiry at the Dr.'s office in Norway. The jovial good natured ways of the Dr., go far to inspire confidence in patients, and encourage them to submit to his skillful operations. Differing from the common rule, the Dr. *spares pains* to please his customers.

Editorial and Selected Items.

—The pretty village of Norway, makes a splendid appearance with its five flags waving among the trees, seen along the whole length of its principal street.

—Now that Election is over, we will attend to Cattle Shows and Fairs, and the ordinary business of life.

—The Supreme Judicial Court sits next week. Judge   is expected to preside.

—The State Agricultural Society offer a flag valued at $200 to the company of Maine Militia which shall excel all others in the manual of arms, company drill, &c., at the State Fair. The Jameson Guards have entered for the prize.

—The Penobscot Musical Association will hold its 25th Annual Session at Bangor, next week. We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets.

—On and after the 16th inst., the steamers of the Portland and Boston line will leave Portland at 7 o'clock, and Boston at 5 o'clock P. M.

—A pair of steers which Mr. Elbridge Fobes, of this village, sold at auction in February last, for $32., brought $95. last week, nearly tripling their value in seven months.

—Rev. Mr. Ford, of the 1st Baptist Church exchanged with Rev. O. B. Rawson, of Bethel, last Sabbath. Mr. Rounds of the Universalist church exchanged with Mr. Geo. Fobes, who is now preaching at Dixfield.

—Miss Emily Trefethen, who keeps school at Long Island, rows her own boat from Peak's Island in the morning and back at night. The distance is a mile and a half; and she keeps a good school.

—Mr. Jairus K. Hammond of this village was the democratic nominee for the Legislature.

—Sunday was the warmest day of the season. The mercury was up to 96 on the Hill, and over a hundred in most places. A heavy shower cooled the air in the evening.

—The Bridgton News says that Chas. W. Farwell and Austin Brigham "pressed" 22,820 cans of sweet corn, at the packing factory in Bridgton one day.

—A few days since as Mr. Rice, driver of the North Waterford stage was taking a small child from the coach, the horses started suddenly and the wheel passed over his toes crushing one completely off.

—Charles W. Brown of Sweden fell off a load of corn last week and the wheel passed over his leg, crushing the bone.

—The mountain visitors have scattered for home like people exposed to small pox. There were six inches of snow on Mount Washington on Tuesday.

Mr. Swasey's Speech.

Mr. H. E. Swasey made a political address of nearly two hours at the Court House, on Thursday evening last. It was a creditable effort, as a literary or oratorical production, but its statements and logic were faulty. It was high-toned, but not original, being in the same line of argument and method of arrangement as that of Leonard Swett's, recently delivered here.

The issues which have divided parties, he contended, were settled, and no reason existed why democrats and liberal republicans should not act together. The issues growing out of the slavery question had been settled by Constitutional Amendments.

He arraigned Gen. Grant's administration as false to the Civil Rights Bill, in not protecting the citizens of the Southern States, and allowing them to be abused by negroes and Carpet-baggers, but he had no words of sympathy for the poor Union white men or colored men, who had been murdered in cold blood. The rebel slave master required all our tears, none could be spared for others. True, he condemned the Ku-Klux, but contended that they were the out growth of the *Loyal Leagues*, a Society, which the blacks were drawn into.

As we understand it, the reverse is true. No loyal leagues were instituted till long after abuse and cruelty were heaped upon the negroes. The complaint was, that designing men, Carpet baggers, by means of these Societies, had controlled the negroes and got into power, and committed abuses. He claimed that the administration was responsible for all the misdemeanors of these men, because they were Grant men. He omitted to say that Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, the biggest rascal of all, is for Greeley, as are some others. The truth is, according to democratic doctrine, the President has no more right to interfere in local or State governments, till called upon, than any one else.

But the administration is responsible because it denied or withheld the only measures that would bring relief, viz: amnesty. It peddled this out, by degrees, instead of doing it all at once, at the first, as it should. Well, there is a chance for a difference of opinion about this. The whole rank and file of the rebel army was amnestied, at once, and only the leaders debarred *till they applied*. This was not very proscriptive or cruel.

The administration should be condemned because it has not carried out the Civil Service Reform. He omitted to state that the recommendation of Gen. Grant to appropriate money for this object was *voted down by democrats*. No democrats or liberal republicans had been appointed to office—but they had been removed, and here at home, in Woodstock, in our own County, a Greeley republican Postmaster had been removed. Mr. S. did not state his name, or residence, and this seems to be a piece of news wholly confined to his own knowledge. His next complaint was that political assessments, which are forbidden in the Civil Service Bill, are going on as usual. If so, it is voluntary, and you can't prevent men from giving what they please to advance their political views.

Another complaint was that office holders were carrying on the campaign—Cabinet officers, &c. Well, if democrats were in power, their leading men would be office-holders, and they would take the stump, as they always have. Every party would be deprived of its best Speakers, if men high in office, were excluded from discussing political questions.

He denied that the administration punished defaulters, though he named a few that it had dealt with. Mr. S. should remember that the government seeks to recover of bondsmen, in all cases, and when the matters are settled by payment or compromise, they are dropped.

But the coolest statement of Mr. S. was this: *Nobody questions Mr. Greeley's honesty.* The judgment of people is that he is a political *fraud*, clear through. But he is in favor of the *one term* principle. Quite likely, for if elected, we doubt if he would have a Corporal's guard who would want him a second term.

It was no credit that the administration had paid $315,000,000 of the public debt, for it had to collect $1,800,000,000 to do it. How? Principally by the Customs and revenue on luxuries which the common people do not feel. We always supposed, too, that it was commendable for people to *pay their debts!* At least, some regard it so.

Greeley should not be blamed for signing Jeff. Davis' bond, for Henry Wilson showed Davis clemency. Yes, but quite a different kind.

There are bad men in both parties, says Mr. S., and if a liberal helps elect a democrat, will the democrat vote against our interests? Mr. S. thought so when they attacked the School laws and system, and we think so, when such men as *Marcellus Emery* are its candidates.

The idea that Gen. Grant should be supported for what he has accomplished, as a soldier, was also ridiculed. It was stealing from every Soldier who fought under him, to give him the credit of saving the country. Not at all—no soldier feels so.

Mr. S. closed by throwing a decided *wet blanket* upon the cause, creating wonder in the minds of the old partymen whether he was really on their side or not. He said the republican majority for Governor in September, if it reached 18,000 would be a victory—"blessing in disguise" like the Union victories in war which the rebels claimed were such. They evidently couldn't see it in that light, as Kimball had told them he was sure of being elected.

But we are devoting too much space for remarks intended for an election which will be over ere our readers see this. Being short of other matter is our apology.

Mexico Items.

We had a heavy frost the night of the 4th of September, all owing to the effect of the "thundering from Vermont."

We have had very many cases of typhoid fever since August came in.

Many tons of hay will sleep under the snows of winter that would have been cut had labor been plenty. The frost of Sept. 4th did very little damage here and hereabouts as it was followed by a heavy dew. The hay crop has been very large, grain crop is not more than an average, and the potato crop will be light. The heavy rains and continued wet weather, have "just cooked" the fields "seeded" this year, and many new fields of "clover and herdsgrass" will greet the eye of passers up and down our highways another year.

There is not that settled gloom on the faces of our farmers now that was visible a year ago. Some building and much "fixing up" has been done this year among our farmers.

Hops are very good this year, although there are but few raised compared with the former crops in this region. Very many farmers have fields planted this season and these will bear next year. Hops will bring this fall from 35 to 45 cents.

The wool crop is very light; sheep are not very numerous in this locality at present. The apple crop is very large. Turkies have many dangers surrounding them. Chickens have been badly scourged, while many a poor gosling has ceased to quack. Foxes are plenty. Bears will be abundant. A serious disaster will reach Zebraites Sept. 9th. The crop of beets, turnips, and garden sauce generally, is good. A few zebraites will escape destruction until the colder weather of November. A few may linger until another four years are past, when they will rally round the banner of the second lost cause, with the battle-cry changed from "Greeley, Brown and reconciliation," to Jeff Davis, Theodore Tilton and woman's rights. "Mushrooms often spring up and come to maturity in a single night and scarcely any vestige of them can be found in a few days."   X.

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Parson's Purgative Pill* are safe, prompt, and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

"Time tries all Thing," and has proved that *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, is the remedy *par excellent* for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, and influenza. It cures coughs and colds *instanter!* It soothes the irritated parts, it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

THE USE of tobacco causes indigestion, palpitation, slowness of intellect, a desire for strong drinks, and an intermittent pulse; it destroys the vitality of the blood, produces dizziness, disturbs sleep, makes a man miserable, and prematurely old. When the diseases are serious and stuborn, the best remedy is Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, as it restores circulation, the nervous ganglia, builds up the muscles, and induces healthy Liver, Heart, Stomach and Intellect.

Pimples and brown spots on the face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous Diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

RHEUMATISM.—Rheumatism is a disease of the blood. The blood, in this disease, is found to contain an excess of *fibrin*. VEGETINE acts by coverting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. Vegetine regulates the bowels, which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give a relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. Vegetine is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say: "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is compounded exclusively of *barks, roots* and *herbs*.

Base ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken shins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases if *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

OUR TABLE.

The Christian Weekly, with its beautiful illustrations, and its unexceptionable reading matter, is a welcome visitor. The "Notes on the Uniform S. S. Lesson Series" are invaluable to the Sabbath-School teacher; and the high tone of the paper makes it an excellent family journal.

The Schoolmate, for September, is as fresh and vigorous as usual, and receives a hearty welcome from the young folks.

The Household, for September, contains some excellent directions for canning fruit; and the household recipes are, as usual, invaluable.

The Maine Journal of Education, for September, gives a long and interesting account of the National Educational Association, held in Boston last month, besides other information of interest to teachers.

MARRIED.

In South Paris, Sept. 8th, by Rev. J. B. Wheelwright, Mr. Amos B. Chase, of Lynn, Mass., and Miss Augusta S. Chase, of Paris.

DIED.

In South Paris, August 25th, Andrew H. Bennett, aged 79 years.

Special Notices.

$25 TO $100 PER WEEK!

made easy by any lady. 20,000 sold in six months. The most rapid selling articles ever invented for married or single ladies' use.

NO FEMALE CAN DO WITHOUT THEM.

Durable, Elegant, Cheap, and what has always been wanted, and always will. Profits large.—Rights for sale. Lady Agents can make fortunes. Standard articles. Circulars free.

Address BANDANAH MANUFACTURING Co., New York.   1y   uge

Blessings brighten as they take their flight. The chief of blessings is good health without which nothing is worth the having; it is always appreciated in its full value after it is lost, but, too often, not before. Live properly and correct all ailments before they become seated. For diseases of the liver, kidneys, skin, stomach, and all arising from impure or feeble blood, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are a sure and speedy remedy. It has never yet failed in a single instance.   sep3-4w

PURGATIVE PILLS have become a settled necessity with the American people. Indeed, cathartics always have been and always must be used, in some form, by all mankind. In this country the pillular form of administration has been growing in favor since pills were first made of Aloes and Rhubarb, rolled into a ball. Their high position in the public confidence has finally been secured and fastened into permanency by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, the most skillful combination of medicine for the diseases they are intended to cure, that science can devise or art produce. Those who need pills, no longer hesitate what pills to take if they can get AYER'S PILL.—Wheeling (Va.) PRESS.

SKIN DISEASES.

PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY.—The Skin Medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure FLESH WORMS, PIMPLES, eruptions, BLOTCHED disfigurations of the face. Sold by all *Druggists*. Depot 49 Bond St., N. Y.

For Moth Patches, Freckles AND TAN, USE PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The well-known, reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond Street, New York. Sold by *Druggists everywhere.*   mar19-sn-6m

ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelope. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 So. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.   my28'72-sn-1y

CASTORIA, a substitute for Castor Oil—is a physic which does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed.—You may confidently rely on the Castoria in Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup, Worms, Piles or deranged Liver. It contains neither Minerals, Morphine, Opium nor Alcohol, but is purely a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, and above all, pleasant to take. The Castoria soothes and quiets the system and produces natural sleep. It is a wonderful thing to assimilate the food of children and prevent them from crying. A 35 cent bottle will do the work for a family and save many doctors' bills.

New Advertisements.

Education and Employment.

COMER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, conducted with signal ability and success for thirty-two years past under the *same management*, and attended by seventeen thousand students, continues, from its long experience and extensive mercantile connections, to possess great advantages, the confidence of the community, and has thereby peculiar facilities for providing employment for its graduates (male and female) many of whom are now at the head of extensive establishments, while thousands hold responsible positions in this and other cities.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CATALOGUE, & CIRCULAR containing full information, with styles of HANDWRITING taught, and list of Mr. Comer's works on

Penmanship, Book-keeping, Navigation, etc., sent by mail, or may be had FREE at the College.

Morning sessions, 9 to 2 every business day throughout the year. Evenings, 7 to 9, from 1st October to 1st April.

GEORGE N. COMER, A. M., President, 323 Washington Street, corner of West St., Boston. sept 10-4w

BOSTON & PORTLAND STEAMERS.

In order to accommodate passengers arriving in Portland by evening trains,

The STAUNCH and SUPERIOR Sea-going Steamers,

John Brooks and Montreal,

will, until further notice, leave Atlantic Wharf for Boston, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock P. M. Returning, leave India Wharf, Boston, same days at 7 P. M.

These Steamers have been newly fitted up with steam apparatus for heating cabins and state rooms, and now afford the most convenient and comfortable means of transportation between Boston and Portland.

Passengers by this long established line, obtain every comfort and convenience, arrive in time to take the earliest trains out of the city, and avoid the inconvenience of arriving late at night.

Freight Taken at Low Rates.

Mark goods, care P. S. Packet Co.

Fare $1.50. State Rooms may be secured in advance by mail.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, the steamers of this line, will leave Portland for Boston at 7 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Boston at 5 P. M. instead of 7.

W. L. BILLINGS, Agent.
J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen. Agt., Portland.

All Kinds of
JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

Farm For Sale.

One of the pleasantest situated, neatest little farms in Oxford County, will be sold at a bargain. It is 2½ miles from Norway village—4 miles from Grand Trunk Railway station. Contains sixty acres, equally divided into tillage, pasture and wood; has a fine young orchard of apple, pear and plum trees, also grape vines, all in good bearing. The buildings are nearly new—house 1½ story, with L., wood shed, shop and stable attached. The barn is nearly new, with a good cellar and water. There is a fine brook of running water the entire length of the pasture. The fields are smooth and free from rocks, well fenced with wall and board fence. It has but to be seen to be appreciated.

For terms and particulars call on or address Capt. AMOS F. NOYES or A. OSCAR NOYES, Norway, Maine.
sep10

Non-Resident Taxes.

In the Town of Hartford, County of Oxford and State of Maine, for the year 1871.

The following list of Taxes on Real Estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Hartford, for the year 1871, in bills committed to JOHN FOYE, Collector of taxes of said town, on the 1st day of July, 1871, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 9th day of May, 1872, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said Town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will without further notice, be sold at public Auction at the Treasurer's Office, in said Town, on the second Monday in January, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Owners.	Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Highway.	Tax.
James Hussey, S.W. part,	4	4	38	$200	$1 60	$4 00
Lot Keen, cent. part	3	4	25	200		1 40
John Francis, E. gore,	1		50	200		2 40
Africa Farrar, part gore,	16	1	10	70		84
Ira Palmer, part of	10	2	55	250		3 00
Same "	11	2	6	90		1 08
Samuel Palmer, part	10	2	10	90		1 08
Tho's Kilgore heirs part,	2	11	30	200		2 40
Reuben Libby N. part	1	11	50	220		2 64
Albion B. Hollis, N. E. part	14	1	5	100		1 20
James H Burgess W. part	15	4	8	200		2 40
Essec Fuller, part John Dorr farm			20	200		2 40
Otis Hayford mill property				2200		26 40
Samuel Perley flag gore			6	50		60
Tristram Libby part of	7	12	55	600		7 20
	8	12	30			
Pelton & Hayford,	13	10	54			
S. part	11	11	34			
E. part	11	11	17	800		9 60
Ephraim Allen,			75	350	5 60	5 60
Elizabeth Gammon, part	13	10	5	50	80	60
Erastus Merrill part	5	11	30	125	2 00	2 00
E. G. Harlow W. p't	10	10	12			
Same, "	11	11	18	300	4 80	4 80

LEONARD W. THOMPSON, Treas.
Hartford, August 30th, 1872.   sept10

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, September 3, 1872.

UPON the following townships or tracts of land not liable to be taxed in any town, the following assessments were made for County tax of 1870, by the County Commissioners of Oxford County, on the seventh day of August, 1872: said assessment being made by virtue of an act of the Legislature approved February 24, 1872.

Andover North Surplus,		$3 51
" West "		2 36
Letter C.,		5 91
C. Surplus,		4 73
	No. 4, R. 1,	8 28
	" 5, " 1,	8 28
	" 4, " 2,	8 28
	" 4, " 3	7 09
	" 5, " 3,	9 46
	" 4, " 4,	4 73
	" 5, " 5,	9 48
S. ½ and N. E. ¼	" 5, " 5,	7 09
Bacheldor's Grant,		3 54
Fryeburg Academy Grant,		2 36

sep10   WM. CALDWELL, Treasurer.

Non-Resident Taxes,

In the town of Lovell, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, for the year 1871.

The following List of Taxes on the Real Estate of non-resident owners, in the town of Lovell, for the year 1871, in bills committed to Gorham P. McAllister Collector of said Town, on the third day of July, A. D. 1871, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1872, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges, are not paid into the Treasury of said Town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the Real Estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will, without further notice, be sold at public auction, at the store of Marshall Walker, in said town, on the 31st day of December, 1872, at one o'clock P. M.

Owners.	Lot.	Division.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
D. R. Hastings,	115	3	32	$300	$2 40
Same,	114	3	50	100	80
Unknown,	54	1	1¼	10	08
Jeremiah McAllister,	5settlers		[illegible]	59	46
Unknown,	9	4	[illegible]	20	10
I. & A. Harmon,	15	4	50	200	1 60

MARSHALL WALKER, Treasurer.
Lovell, September 6th, 1872.   sep10

To the Hon. County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned petitioners, respectfully represent that the County road leading from East Sumner to Paris and West Paris, is not what the public good demands; we therefore request you to view the route, commencing at a convenient point on the road leading from Labrador Pond, to East Sumner, thence westerly to Antipas Bisbee's thence westerly by L. L. Gardner's to a convenient point between said Gardner's and E. N. Pendleton's, thence westerly across the meadow—so called—to West Sumner, thence southerly by F. M. Bisbee's to J. M. Lane's, also the other portion of said route prayed for, running westerly from West Sumner by Pleasant Pond to Beniah Dow's all in Sumner, and make such alterations, new locations and discontinuances as in your judgment the public good requires; and as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WALLACE RYERSON
and nineteen others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—Board of County Commissioners, September Session, A. D. 1872,

On the foregoing petition, it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits is expedient,

It is hereby ordered that the County Commissioners meet at the Post Office at West Sumner on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1872. at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view a hearing of parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of said Commissioners' meeting aforesaid, be given to all persons and corporations interested by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of Court thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the town of Sumner, and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in said town, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in the County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk

A True copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

You Can Find
—AT—
A. OSCAR NOYES' DRUG STORE,
Norway Village,
A Choice Variety of
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
ROOTS,
HERBS
&
BARKS,
TINCTURES,
ESSENCES,
EXTRACTS,
PILLS &
PLASTERS.
Also
ALL KINDS OF
DYE STUFFS
&
Toilet Articles,
TRUSSES,
SHOULDERBSACES
AND SUPPORTERS.
All sold at the Very LOWEST PRICES.
Remember the place
A. OSCAR NOYES' DRUG STORE,
Norway Village.
Norway, March 12th.

HATHAWAY, DAVIS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE,
PARIS HILL, MAINE,

Are now prepared to furnish, at their Manufactory or at their Ware Rooms, South Paris, (in charge of A. Shurtleff & Son,)

Ash and Pine Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Parlor and Dining Suits, Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c., &c.

All kinds of FURNITURE REPAIRED.
Paris Hill, September 3d, 1872.

For Sale.
MILL STONES AND BOLT.
A set of Burr Stones and Bolt for sale by
BERLIN MILLS, CO., Portland.
sept3-4w

PRIVATE CLASS.

Miss *MARY E. SHAW*, will give instruction in HIGHER ENGLISH, FRENCH, LATIN & MUSIC, for a term of Ten Weeks, commencing SEPTEMBER 2nd, At 1 1-2 P. M.
Paris Hill, Aug. 20, 1872.

Lumber for Sale!

Spruce Long Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Planed Clapboards & Spruce Boards, surface planed and jointed.

Delivered by car-load on the line of the G. T. R. R., for sale at the lowest rates by
BERLIN MILLS CO., Portland, Me.
sept3-4w

Russell & Moody,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS.

Wanted—Two TURNERS, in bedstead factory.
Bethel, Me., August 27th, 1872.   2m

MY JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET
DIO LEWIS' new and greatest work is an immense success. 13 thousand in press. Agents delighted and coining money. AGENTS WANTED everywhere
GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher, 3 School St., Boston.

WANTED wide-awake Agents in all parts of the State to sell the Life of Hon. HENRY WILSON, by JUDGE RUSSELL. A *popular subject*. Now is your time to make money. Address JOHN RUSSELL, Publisher, Portland, Me.   sep3-4w

TO THE WORKING CLASS, male or female. $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods to start with sent free by mail. Address with 6 cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtland St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—for the Lives of
Grant Greeley
WILSON BROWN and the leading men of all parties. Over 40 Steel Portraits.
worth twice the cost of the book. Wanted everywhere. Agents have wonderful success. Send for circular. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 274 Main St., Springfield Mass.

WATER
THE RECORDS OF TESTS
AT LOWELL, MASS., PROVES
N. F. BURNHAM'S
NEW TURBINE
superior to all others.
It gave a higher percentage than any other wheel of common finish.
Pamphlet and price list by
N. F. BURNHAM,
YORK, PENN.
WHEEL.

LOOK
HEAD
QUARTERS
FOR
AGENTS

A PRESENT GIVEN AWAY! to every New agent this month to sell our new end beautiful Map of U. S. & WORLD for 1872. Best selling map ever published. Also new Pictures, Charts of all Presidential Candidates, Campaign Goods and Religious Charts, Sewing Silk & Linen Thread. Best assortment in U.S. $100 to $200 per month cleared. Apply at once to D. L. Guernsey Pub., Concord, N. H., & Boston.

ROOM PAPER
AND
BORDERS,
CURTAINS AND
CURTAIN PAPER,
At the very lowest Cash Prices.
3,800 ROLLS PAPER,
From 6 to 25 Cents Per Roll.
Don't forget to call and see them at
A. OSCAR NOYES' DRUG STORE,
NORWAY VILLAGE.
Norway, March 12th.

Opposite Depot
Bethel Hill, Me.
New Firm;
New Goods.

R. A. CHAPMAN having been in the Dry Goods and Grocery business for more than Forty Years, has associated with himself E. W. WOODBURY & J. U. PURINTON, under the firm name of

R. A. CHAPMAN & CO.

They have now in store, and offer to the public at *Reduced Prices* a large quantity of

Flour,
Corn,
Molasses,
Lime,
Salt,
Pork,
LARD,
KEROSENE & LINSEED OIL,
A General Assortment of
GROCERIES,
Consisting of
TEA,
COFFEE,
SUGAR,
SPICES,
RAISIN & SODA.
Boots & Shoes,
HATS & CAPS,
CROCKERY, STONE &
GLASS WARE.
A Good Assortment of
GENT'S
Furnishing Goods,
SHEETINGS,
BATTING &
WADDING,
Together with an assortment of
DRY GOODS
such as is usually found in a Country Store.

They hope by strict attention to business, and integrity in dealing, to merit a share of patronage. Persons desirous of making purchases, are invited to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

R. A. CHAPMAN & CO.
Bethel, Jan. 1st 1872.   tf

JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at the Oxford Democrat Office.

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber having taken the brick store lately occupied by

O. C. BOLSTER,

And completely refitted the same, and furnished it with

NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY &
GLASS WARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c.,

Now offers them to the citizens of
PARIS AND VICINITY,
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
N. DAYTON BOLSTER.
South Paris, June 11th, 1872.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the people of Maine that I now have on hand the **LARGEST & BEST Assortment** of Carriages ever exhibited in this State, embracing almost every kind of a Carriage now in use, and several new styles (sold by no other concern) for sale at greatly reduced prices—much less than first class Carriages can be purchased for at any other place in New England.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Book of cuts, with prices, sent free to persons desiring to purchase.

C. P. KIMBALL.
PORTLAND, ME.
june13-3m

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN E. BEARCE, late of Norway,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

GEORGE B. BEARCE.

Aug. 20th, 1872.

Oxford County Marble Works,
NORWAY, ME.
CHAS. B. KEITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tablets, Monuments, Grave-Stones,
And other MARBLE WORK, in *AMERICAN* or the best *ITALIAN MARBLE.*
Near Mixer and Clark's Store, NORWAY, ME.
All kinds of GRANITE Work done to order.
Feb. 27, '72   tf

Sage Cheese!
Fine Vermont SAGE CHEESE constantly receiving and for sale at lowest market rates, by
W. E. DONNELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PORTLAND, ME.
jul23-6w

IF YOU WISH TO BUY THE
ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
AND SAVE $15.00, send for Circular to
D. H. YOUNG,
166 MIDDLE ST, PORTLAND.
jul30-tf

Startling Disclosures!

CATHOLOCISM ROUTED!!!
And the Corruptions, Vices and Hideous Practices of the
ROMISH CHURCH
UNEARTHED,
And its inner life revealed by FACTS, *so potent* as to DEFY REFUTATION,
IN
CONVENT LIFE
UNVEILED;
OR
Six Years A Nun,
BY
MISS EDITH O'GORMAN.

This is the most rapidly selling book of the season, and yields IMMENSE PROFITS.

AGENTS WANTED throughout the State, to whom the Largest Commissions will be paid. For Terms, territory and outfit, address,

F. B. MAXIM,
GENERAL AGENT,
June1-tf   South Paris, Maine.

PERRY & JACOBS,
Stone Contractors,
And workers of
STONE & MARBLE,
Bryant's Pond and West Paris.

Monuments, Tablets, Head Stones, and Curbing for Cemetery Lots,

got up in the best style of the art, and at satisfactory prices.

All orders for MARBLE WORK promptly attended to.

P. O. Address, West Paris, or Bryant's Pond Maine.   tf   Sept. 12, 1871

DR. G. M. TWITCHELL,
DENTIST,   Bethel, Maine,
Owing to ill health, will necessarily be absent from his business for a few weeks.   aug13

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING!
THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT
Job Printing
OFFICE.

OXFORD
Normal Institute!
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

THE FALL TERM
WILL COMMENCE
Tuesday, September 3d, 1872,
AND CONTINUE ELEVEN WEEKS.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

HORATIO E. SWASEY,	Principal.
LOUIS A. WHEELER, A. B.,	Ass't. Principal.
PROF. EDWARD P. THWING,	Instructor in Elocution.
REV. N. W. T. ROOT,	Free-Hand Drawing.
SETH C. GORDON, M. D.,	Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology.
M. ANNIE PIKE,	Preceptress.
NELLIE F. KING,	English Teacher.
	Assistant Teacher.
JENNIE E. TAYLOR,	Instrumental Music.
SARAH H. ALLEN,	Drawing and Painting.
SARAH H. BARRETT,	Wax-Work.
JOHN W. TITCOMB,	Writing.
CAPT. HORACE N. BOLSTER,	Chief of Military Department.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM,	Governor of Maine.
Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,	President of Bowdoin College.
Hon. CHAS. J. MORRIS,	Portland.
Hon. FRED. N. DOW,	Portland.
Hon. HENRY J. MURRY, H. B. M. C.,	Portland.
Rev. A. C. HERRICK,	Canton.
CHARLES B. STETSON, A. M.,	Lewiston.
ARTHUR E. DENNISON, A. M.,	Norway.
Hon. T. H. HUBBARD,	Biddeford.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.
November 11 to November 16.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, EXAMINATION OF CLASSES.
Wednesday Evening, MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Thursday, 2 P. M., DISCOURSE at Congregational Church.
Thursday Evening, PRIZE ESSAYS, DECLAMATIONS AND READING, at Church.
Friday, A. M., PRIZE DRILL.
Friday, P. M., LITERARY EXERCISES at the Church. Music by Norway Military Band.
Friday Evening, Meeting of Alumni and Friends. Welcoming Addresses, Oration and Poem.—Social Entertainment.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

For any information as to Course of Study, Expenses, &c.; or for Circulars, Board or Rooms, apply to Rev. J. B. WHEELWRIGHT, Rev. A. HATCH, Dr. D. B. SAWYER, E. F. STONE, ALVA HERSEY or

H. E. SWASEY, Principal.
aug6   South Paris, Me.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM
COMMENCES
TUESDAY, September 3d, 1872,
With the following board of teachers.

J. F. MOODY, A. M.,	Principal.
G. C. PURINGTON,	Associate Principal and Teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship.
MISS SARAH C. BAILEY,	Preceptress and Teacher of Modern Languages & Belles Letters.
MISS HATTIE BAILEY,	Teacher of Music.
MISS EVA ALLEN,	Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

With a full corps of Assistants in all departments.

Full courses of study have been arranged, and the school is now running with the most encouraging prospects.

The coming term must be one of the highest interest.

This School, from its location and method of instruction, and the advanced class of scholars attending, presents advantages for students not equalled by any other school in this part of the State, and we guarantee satisfaction in every case.

TUITION.

Common English, per term	$5 00
Higher "	6 00
Languages, "	6 00
Piano Music, " (Extra)	10 00
Writing, "	2 00
Book-keeping, "	3 00

For full particulars address A. B. BUMPUS, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or

J. F. MOODY, Principal.
Hebron, Maine, August 13th, 1872.   4w

NORWAY
Liberal Institute,
NORWAY, ME.

THE FALL TERM
WILL COMMENCE
TUESDAY, September 3d, 1872,
AND CONTINUE TWELVE WEEKS.

O. W. METCALF, - - - - Principal.
Miss ISA T. HOWE, - - - - Assistant.

TUITION.

Common English,	$4 00
Higher "	5 00
Languages,	6 00

BOARD, including wood, lights and washing, from three to four dollars per week. Rooms can be obtained for those wishing to board themselves.
August 20, 1872.

GOULD'S ACADEMY.
BETHEL HILL, ME.

THE FALL TERM
Of this institution will commence on
TUESDAY, September 3d, 1872,
Under the charge of
Mr. CHARLES H. HERSEY, Principal,
With competent teachers as assistants.

TUITION:—$4.00 to $4.50.
Music, Drawing and painting extra.

Pupils are not admitted for less than half a term, unless circumstances beyond their control demand their absence.

Students fitting for college will receive special attention, and their studies will be arranged to suit their designs.

Good Board can be obtained near the academy at three dollars to four dollars per week.

R. A. FRYE, Secretary.
Bethel, August 20, 1872.

Bridgton Academy.

I. B. CHOATE, - - - Principal.
Miss S. P. CHOATE, Preceptress.

THE FALL TERM
OF ELEVEN WEEKS, will begin on
TUESDAY, September 3d, 1872.

BOARD may be secured and further information obtained on application to
THOMAS H. MEAD,
Secretary of Trustees.
Bridgton, August 13th, 1872.

BURNETT'S
STANDARD
Flavoring Extracts,
FOR FLAVORING
Soda Syrups, Ice Creams, Custards, Pies, Blanc Mange, Jellies, Sauces, Soups, Gravies, etc., etc.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their PERFECT PURITY & GREAT STRENGTH!

There is no subject which should more engross attention than the purity of the preparations which are used in flavoring the various compounds prepared for the human stomach.

These Extracts are warranted perfectly free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the fictitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and so highly concentrated that a smal quantity only need be used.

They have stood the test of eighteen years' time and competition, and *are pronounced unrivalled by the most eminent connoisures, proprietors of the leading hotels, and prominent dealers in the United States and Canada.* They are neatly put up in five sizes—*unpaneled* bottles, holding more than paneled sizes appearing much larger. They are the best and cheapest Fruit Extracts the market affords. *Their standard quantity and quality will be strictly maintained.*

It is necessary in some cases for persons desiring "BURNETT'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS," to insist upon obtaining them in order to avoid many of the fictitious brands offered, because of their larger profits.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Boston.

For sale by first-class Grocers and Druggists generally.   jan.23'72-eowly

Agricultural.

Butter Making.

Fine butter is made in various ways, and it would be a public benefit if a uniform rule could be discovered and followed by all in the manufacture of butter.—However, this would not render all butter of the same quality, so long as the quality of milk is so different. Breeds of cows—different grasses—will always continue the difference in milk. Hence we may always expect to find on the market the different grades of butter usually quoted. The three following modes of caring for milk are principally followed in this State: 1. The milk is strained in pans and set on pans or shelves in the milk rooms. 2. The milk is strained and set in pails, in which a small quantity of sour butter milk is put to hasten the souring of the milk. When this is sufficiently effected the milk is churned. 3 In the creameries and many of the large dairies the milk is strained into pails, about 8 inches on the bottom and not far from 20 inches high. These pails are then set into vats differently constructed, into which flows a stream of cold water, which is allowed to rise nearly to the top of the pail, and then flows out of the vat, so that there is a constant flow of cold water around the pails. Twenty-four or forty-eight hours is sufficient time for the cream to rise. It is then dipped off, the cream allowed to stand till slightly sour, and churned. The same process is substantially followed by those who use the large square pan and adopt the cooler system. Good butter may be made by either of the above modes of handling the milk. But in either case great care and cleanliness are to be observed. When the pan system is in vogue, the milk room should be so constructed as to admit of free ventilation, regulation of temperature and light. Direct sunlight should never fall upon milk; neither a brisk current of air should pass over it. Both rapidly dry the cream upon the surface and convert the surface into a tough skinny substance that cannot be converted into good butter. The cream should be taken off of the milk so soon as the milk is changed or slightly sour. It should never be suffered to remain until spots of mould appear on its surface, and whey rises at the side of the pan. Great care should be taken to prevent any bad air from reaching the milk room, as both milk and cream rapidly absorb bad air, and where it prevails good butter cannot be made. The old fashioned dash churn is some size is best. Churning should be done slowly, not over forty to sixty strokes per minute; and the milk or cream should be brought to a temperature varying but a little from 62 of Fahrenheit. Churning should be thoroughly done. The butter should not be removed from the churn until it is completely "gathered." It should be worked into a solid mass by the use of the dash; so that when taken out there will remain but a small quantity of butter milk to be worked out. A large majority of dairymen wash their butter, and it is the best practice if you have soft water. Butter should be worked by pressure, whether it be done by the hand, ladle or any other butter worker. The washing and working should be continued until all the butter-milk is removed. The butter should then be salted.—For every twenty pounds of butter use one of salt. Work in carefully and evenly into the butter and pack immediately.—The practice of salting butter and letting it stand 12 to 24 hours—and then working over and packing is not only unnecessary but damaging to the quality of the article. "What is once well and properly done is better than twice ill done," applies in this case. The second working renders the butter "salvy." It breaks down the "grain" of the butter—and fits it for grease. Those who have practiced the above mode of working and salting their butter will not go back to the old style. They say it is the only way they can put down their dairy and feel sure it will come out right at the end of the season.—*Cor. Chenango, N. Y. Republican.*

To Find the Weight of Live Cattle.

First, see that the animal stands square, then with a string take his circumference just behind the shoulder blade, and measure the feet and inches—this is the girth. Then measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock, and direct the string along the back to fore part of the shoulder blade, and this will be the length,—Then work the figures thus: Suppose girth of bullock 6 feet 4 inches, length 6 feet 3 inches which multiplied together make 23—the number of pounds allowed for each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth—make 759 pounds. When the animal measures less than and more than seven feet in girth, 31, is the number of pounds to be estimated to each superficial foot. And suppose a small animal to measure 2 feet in length, these multiplied together make four feet, which, multiplied by 11—the number of pounds allowed for each square foot when the cattle measure less than three feet in girth—make 44 pounds. Again, suppose a calf or sheep etc., measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 8 inches in girth, and 3 feet 8 inches in length; that multiplied together makes 16 square feet, and these multiplied by 16—the number of pounds allowed for cattle measuring less than 5 and more than 3 feet in girth—make 356 pounds. The dimensions in girth and length of the back of cattle, sheep, calves, hogs, taken this way, are as exact as is as at all necessary for common computation or valuation of stock, and will answer to the four quarters of animal, sinking the offal. A duduction must be made for animals half fat; and for a cow that had calves, one pound must be allowed in addition to the one for not being fat, upon every twenty.—*Peddler's Land Measurer.*

Reconciliation.

When we hear people talk of "reconciliation," it conveys the idea that there is a state of affairs with which somebody is displeased, and that by some process such persons are to become satisfied with it. The "unreconciled" person, in the accepted meaning of that term, is an unhappy and a discontented one, and the effort to secure a different state of feeling is a most commendable one. Senator Sumner, in suggesting that "reconciliation" is one of the things most needed in our country is wrong only in one particular,—the persons upon whom the needed charge is to be effected. The loyal people of the North, who made so many sacrifices to put down the rebellion, are satisfied with the result; there is no necessity of reconciling them. The old anti-slavery men who before the war were in a state of unrest need no "reconciliation," nor do the four million of colored people whom the war emancipated. The unreconciled classes, and the only ones, are the former slaveholders and their friends at the South and at the North. The former have lost property, political power, and that feeling of superiority which springs from the ownership of another, or the employment of privileges which others are denied, and it is not strange with the weakness common to humanity, that the result gives them little satisfaction They dislike the government that destroyed those privileges, and the instruments by which the destruction was accomplished. "Reconciliation" is just what they need, but it is restoration and compensation that they desire. They wish to be conciliated by concessions, but they ought to become reconciled by accepting the situation. The great question before the country now is, the manner of their reconciliation. There is no other portion of the people of the country to be reconciled except them and their friends. They hope in the event of the election of Mr. Greeley to undo the work of the war and they will be reconciled to the war. They realize that no such concessions will be made to them if President Grant is elected and feel that it will then be necessary to accept the situation and make the most of it, even if not quite reconciled. The people of the country, at the November election, will decide which form the "reconciliation" of these people shall take, and we cannot doubt what that decision will be. Certain we are that it the decision be that which they desire, there will be two classes needing reconciliation—the class to whom the war gave liberty, and the class through whose efforts it was secured. The only "reconciliation," therefore, which can promise any good results to the country is that which will come through submission to the government, acceptance of the results of the war, acknowledgement of the doctrine of equal rights, and obedience to the law of the land. That will be a reconciliation on a basis at once just and satisfactory to all, and for those reasons gving a promise of permanency.—Bost. Traveller.

Scarcity of Timber.

Farmers, good straight timber is yearly becoming scarcer, and more valuable. Trees planted on the roadside now will not have more than sufficient time to obtain suitable size for use before their value will be very great. Aside from affording a cool and pleasant shade to the roadside, and rendering them beautiful, they have a great value to the farmer in drawing rains, and preventing the water from passing off into the streams too rapidly. Our long dry seasons, and constantly decreasing streams are mainly attributable to the destruction of the forest trees. This is becoming such a source of grievance that our Legislative authorities will no doubt, be compelled before many years to take measures to enforce the planting of forests. In France and Belgium, and many other European countries, every country road is flanked with stately rows of shade trees on each side, affording habitations for numberless useful birds, and unspeakable comfort and pleasure to the wayfarer. It is well worth while to begin, even now, the planting of roadside trees, which shall be useful alike for their shade and for their timber. We are glad to see that the Michigan Central Railroad has commenced the work for railroads by setting the past season a row of American chestnut on each side of their track. The Union Pacific Railroad intend to establish a tree planting department, and the Kansas Pacific and several other roads are making efforts in the same direction. We have often noticed that a row of shade trees gives a very distinguished effect to a farm in this country it is so seldom, and also enhances the value of a farm in case of sale.

—The Boston Advertiser thus disposes of one of Kilpatrick's yarns:

It would be impossible to keep up with the slanders, new and old, with which the President's enemies have determined to destroy his good name. One of the last of these slanders was invented and used by General Kilpatrick in Maine and elsewhere, to the effect that, when General Rawlings lay upon his death bed, he telegraphed to General Grant at Saratoga: "General, I am dying; I must see you before I die; come here!" Grant, said Kilpatrick, refused to go, preferring rather to attend a ball at Saratoga. Kilpatrick dwelt upon the theme, contrasting the dying agonies of Rawlings with the ingratitude of General Grant in refusing to hasten to his bedside. The only grain of truth in this story is the fact that the President was in Saratoga in Rawlings' last illness. While there he received a despatch from General Sherman, merely saying "Rawlings is worse." At this moment a special train was in waiting, which was to take the General to Utica, where he expected to meet a large concourse of men. There was no urging, no entreating in General Sherman's despatch to Grant to hurry back to Washington. He was simply told "Rawlings is worse." Grant instantly relinquished the visit to Utica, and hastened back to Albany, there took a freight steamboat not carrying passengers to New York, saving twelve hours of time; reached Washington before Rawlings expired, and accepted the guardianship of his children, in whom he keeps an affectionate and constant interest.

Sharp but Truthful.

Hon. George F. Hoar, in his admirable speech at Worcester, condensed a volume into the single sentence, "Mr. Sumner's knowledge is vast, but he does not know the President." He never intended and never desired to know General Grant. During the past three years Mr. Sumner has avoided Grant, and therefore does not know him. The Grant that Mr. Sumner is attacking is a myth, a coinage of the imagination. He is a man who insulted Mr. Douglass, according to Mr. Sumner, and he is at the same time the man who did not insult Mr. Douglass, if we may believe Mr. Douglass. He is, according to Mr. Sumner, a man who is difficult to get along with; and he is, according to Judge Hoar, a man worthy of respect, who has the good of the country at heart. Mr. George F. Hoar has told the whole truth—Mr. Sumner does not know Grant.

1872.

To all whom it may concern!

KNOW YE

THAT

BOLSTER AND HASKELL

Have now in store a

LARGE

AND

COMPLETE STOCK

Of Goods, Bought

LOW for CASH,

Which they will

BE PLEASED TO SHOW

To all who may call desiring to purchase, and

SELL

Them such goods as they may want

AT

REMARKABLY

LOW PRICES.

OUR STOCK

IS

TOO LARGE

To mention each particular article, therefore, we will simply say, we have a

FULL LINE OF GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

THE SEASON.

Please call and examine our goods, and see if the

PRICE,

Are not as

As can be found in

OXFORD COUNTY

BOLSTER & HASKELL.

South Paris, May 6th, 1872.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public generally, that he has taken the store at the BETHEL STEAM MILL, where will be found a large and first-class assortment of

FAMILY GROCRRIES,

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

AND

Ready Made Clothing,

FANCY ARTICLES,

CIGARS & CANDY.

The above, in connection with his store near the depot, can be found most everything usually kept in a country store—having been running twenty years.

FLOUR, CORN & MEAL,

Molasses

FISH, PORK and LARD,

He offers for small profits.

All are invited to call and see for themselves.

CHARLES MASON.

Bethel, June 18th, 1872. 3m

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Semi-Weekly Line.

ON and after the 18th inst., the fine Steamers DIRIGO and FRANCONIA, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., and leave Pier 38 E. R., New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The Dirigo and Franconia are fitted up wite fine accommodations for passengers, making this the mott convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine.

Passage in state room 5$. Cabin passage $4. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and all parts of Maine. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 4 P. M., on the days they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to

HENRY FOX, Galt's Wharf, Portland

J. F. AMES, Pier 38 E. R., New York.

July 9, '69.

Desirable Residence

ON

PARIS HILL

For Sale.

A two-story house, with Piazza; high-posted rooms, with modern finish; Cement Cellar; Furnace; Brick Cistern; good water; large Stable, and an acre and a half of land with fruit trees, &c. Can be bought at a bargain.

It will make a fine private residence, or boarding house—having eleven rooms.

Enquire at this Office.

July 8, 1872. tf

For Sale.

THE FARM formerly owned and occupied by the late Maj. F. N. Stowell, situated about one mile from South Paris village. Said farm is finely located, and contains about eighty acres; also a large and thrifty orchard; a large barn, with cellar under the same; good house; water at house and barn. Said property will be sold *low* if applied for soon. For terms, &c., enquire of Col. Wm. Swett, nearly opposite, or on the premises.

LAWSON HILL.

South Paris, August 13th, 1872. 1m*

Desirable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Foundry Property at South Waterford, consisting of the main building, 70 feet long; Ell, 30 feet; Two outbuildings 30 feet each; a good Dam; Water-wheel, and shafting already for machines to be attached. It is an excellent chance for a light manufacturing business, or as a jobbing Foundry—the furnace being in place, ready for work. The shop has always had a good run of custom work, and to the right man, would be an excellent chance for business.

The reason for selling—the owner has business at Bridgton Centre that requires all his time.

Also offers for sale his dwelling house, containing 10 finished rooms; Stable and Woodhouse, all in perfect repair; Water laid to the house from a never-failing spring. Orchard of grafted fruit—been in bearing 6 or 7 years. The lot contains two acres of land with 40 apple trees beginning to bear.

The above property will be sold together or separately, as may be desired. Title perfect.

S. A. MILLER.

South Waterford, August 13th, 1872.

House and Lot For Sale

At South Paris.

Said house is located about forty rods from the depot at South Paris; is two stories high; contains thirteen rooms, is suitable for two families, or a boarding house; is well finished. The lot contains three-fourths of an acre of land; well supplied with fruit trees—also a good well of water at the house. Said premises will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Inquire of

BOLSTER & HASKELL,

Or WM. R. MORSE, on the premises. jun25

Mill for Sale.

THE Steam Mill, situated in Milton Plantation, Oxford County, Maine, on a good road, only five miles from the railroad. Said mill was built some three years ago, at a cost of about $5,000, and it can be bought at a bargain if applied for soon. It has one of the best circular saw board machines in use, and a lath machine; birch machine and other small machinery. Said Mill is in good repair and is an excellent chance for a spool factory, with plenty of white birch and poplar lumber.—Exempt from taxation for 10 years.

R. T. ALLEN.

Milton Plantation, July 15th, 1872. tf

Non-Resident Taxes,

In the town of Woodstock, County of Oxford and State of Maine for the year A. D. 1871.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non resident owners in the town of Woodstock for the year 1871, in bills committed to A. L. Rowe, collector of taxes of said town on the 10th day of June, 1871, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 8th day of June, 1872, by his certificate of that date, and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the treasury of said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said taxes, so much of the real estate so taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefore, including interest and charges, will, without further notice, be sold at public auction at the Selectmen's office at the Town Hall in said town, on the 4th day of January, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Owners.	Description.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Land in west part of Woodstock,				
Russell Charles, lot No. 5,		6	$45	$0 90
Gerry & Perry, gore A.,		4	150	3 00
Andrews & Co., gore A.,		4	150	3 00
Woodstock, 87,		75	200	4 00
Mrs. Estes, 94,		40	187	3 75
Nute Orsamus, 45,		20	370	7 00
Sampson Thomas, Jr., 18,		1	50	1 00
Land in east part of Woodstock,				
Woodstock, 3-80 58-86,		53	150	3 00
Tripp, 86,		50	75	1 50
Morrill, 97,		100	150	3 00
Walker, 107,		100	225	4 50
Strout, 25-39 15-60 50-66,		90	440	8 60
Andrews, G. W., 108,		100	100	2 00
Woodstock, 59,		32	100	2 00
Parlin, R., 116,		100	150	3 00
Bowker, A. W.,		15	45	90
Billings, Silas, 47,		72	150	3 00
Parlin, R., 117,		100	150	3 00
Osgood,		50	60	1 20
Andrews, C., 39		40	300	6 00
Sampson, T., 56,		50	150	3 00
Woodstock, 99,		100	180	3 60
Hasey, J. R.,	100-40 70-89 60-88,	230	450	9 00
Delinquent highway tax on non-resident land in the west part of Woodstock for the year 1870.				
Russell Charles, 5,		4	45	45
Gerry & Perry, gore A.,		4	150	1 50
Andrews & Co., gore A.,		4	150	1 50
Nute Orsamus, 45,		20	350	3 50
Sampson, T., 18,		1	50	50
Mrs. Estes, 94,		30	187	1 87
York, L. P., 75-21 25-29,		100	400	4 00
Delinquent highway tax on non-resident land in the east part of woodstock for the year 1870.				
Bowker, A. W.,		15	45	45
Parlin, R., 117,		100	150	1 50
do 116,		100	150	1 50
Andrews, W., 57,		32	100	1 00
Mripp, 86,		50	75	75
Walker, 107,		100	225	2 25
Strout, 25-37 15-60 50-66,		90	180	1 80
Andrews, C., 39,		40	300	3 00

ALDEN CHASE, Treasurer.

Woodstock, Aug. 20, 1872.

PENSIONS, &c!

INCREASED Pensions, procured for all soldiers where the rate is too small for the disability incurred in the United States service. Those desiring the increase will write me the nature of their disability, and in what way it interferes with manual labor or former occupation. Also state when and where the wound or injury was received or the disease contracted.

All soldiers who received any permanent disability in the U. S. service are entitled to a pension.

I have blanks which *parents* of deceased soldiers who are not receiving pensions, can fill out themselves, and forward to me, from which I will inform those who wish, without charge, whether in my opinion they can obtain a pension, by sending 6 cents postage.

Bounty procured for all soldiers who enlisted for 3 years, before July 22, 1861, who have not been paid any bounty.

Men who enlisted in the Navy after July 1, 1864, and who were discharged before their term of enlistmen expired, can learn something of interest by sending me their discharges.

Bounty procured for heirs of soldiers who have died since discharge, by reason of disease contracted or injury or wound received while in the U. S. service, where no bounty has been paid since July 28, 1866.

Bounty for 2 or 3 years' men discharged on account of *Rupture* received in the U. S. service, where no bounty has been paid.

Soldiers who enlisted for one year in 1865, whose discharges were made out in the field, but who were not finally paid off until 6 months from date of enlistment, can obtain second installment of bounty by applying to me.

All claims, bounties, &c., advertised to be procured by other agents, can be as promptly obtained at this office.

All in doubt as to whether they have claims against the government, will receive information from this office *free*, by stating their case to me, and sending six cents postage.

Claims abandoned by other Attorneys solicited.

This is one of the oldest war claim agencies in the United States. I have records of all Maine soldiers of the late war, and periods of service of companies of the war of 1812. Address,

GEO. E. WEEKS, U. S. Claim Agent.

jul15 Augusta, Me.

D. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN ALL

STANDARD

Sewing Machines,

NEEDLES & TRIMMINGS,

166 MIDDLE ST., PORTLAND.

jul30-tf Branch office at NORWAY.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Post Office in East Sumner, on Saturday, Oct. 5th, 1872, at one o'clock P. M., the right in equity to redeem all the real estate belonging to the estate of the late Barnum J. Hines, of Sumner, being the homestead farm, situate in said Sumner, free from dower, and the farm adjoining known as the Decker farm. JOSEPH FIELD,

Adm'r of the estate of Barnum J. Hines.

Sumner, August 23, 1872. aug27

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator, of the estate of

EMELINE PORTER, late of Paris,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WM. H. PORTER.

Aug. 20th, 1872.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

FRANCIS B. DUDLEY, late of Hamlin's Grant, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ELLEN DUDLEY.

Aug. 20th, 1872.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

CHARLES P. DERBY, late of Hiram,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MERCY J. DERBY.

Aug. 20th, 1872.

THE subscriber hereby give public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SOLOMON MILLETT, late of Norway,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JOEL MILLETT.

Aug. 20th, 1872.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executrix of the last will and testament of

JUSTUS CHARLES, late of Fryeburg,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have demands thereon to exhibit the same to

BETSEY C. CHARLES.

Aug. 20th, 1872.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Aug., A. D. 1872.

ALMIRA NEEDHAM, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Needham, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented her 1st and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. Hobbs, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Aug., A. D. 1872,

ALFRED SHAW, Guardian of James H. G. Shaw and Mary E. Shaw, minor children and heirs of James H. Shaw, late of Brunswick, in the County of Cumberland, having presented his 2nd account of guardianship of said wards for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order tobe published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. Hobbs, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Aug., A. D. 1872,

WM. W. BOLSTER, Guardian of Prentis M. Warren, minor child and heir of Benja. F. Warren, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased having presented his first account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of Sept. next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. Hobbs, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the Third Tuesday of Aug., A. D. 1872,

JOHN P. SWASEY, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Reuben Abbott, late of——, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest; J. S. Hobbs, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Aug., A. D. 1872.

EPHRAIM BISBEE, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Stephen Bisbee, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at 9 o'clk in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Aug., A. D. 1872.

WM. W. BOLSTER and FLORENTINE L. JACKSON, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Jackson, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceasd, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. Hobbs, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Aug., 1872.

ON the petition of BETSEY KIMBALL, widow of Peter Kimball, late of Norway, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowances out of the personal estate of her late husband:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. Hobbs, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Aug., A. D. 1872.

ON the petition of MARY A. SILVER, widow of James Silver, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. Hobbs, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Aug., A. D. 1872:

ON the petition of RICHARD GAGE, Administrator of the estate of Peter Kimball, late of Norway, in said County, deceased, praying for a license to sell and convey at private sale to Geo. F. Kimball, said deceased's interest in and to a house and lot situated in Norway, as prayed for in said petition.

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of his petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of Sept. next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. Hobbs, Register.

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have given my son, Albert B. Stiles, his time to trade and act for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Dated at Bethel the 17th day of August, 1872.

ALANSON STILES.

Witness, Geo. H. Brown. aug27

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of JAMES W. R. FARRINGTON, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ALBION P. GORDON.

Aug. 20th, 1872.

WELLS CARBOLIC TABLETS

For COUGHS, COLDS and HOARSENESS.

These *Tablets* present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNG DISEASES. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the Throat immediately relieved and statements of cures by being sent to the proprietor, of recent Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only Wells' Tablets. Price 25c. per box. JOHN F. WELLS, Platt St., N. Y., Sole Agent for U. S. Circular.

$250 A MONTH easily made with Stencil and Key-Check Dies. Secure Circular and samples *free*. S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro', Vt.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PROF.

Fowler's Great Work.

On Manhood, Womanhood and their Mutual Interrelations: Love, Its Laws, Power, etc.

Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS

AGENTS, we will pay you $40 per week in cash, if you will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

F. A. ELLS & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

$200 to be cleared in August, by one Agent wanted now to sell GRANT & WILSON and GREELEY & BROWN CHARTS. JUST WHAT PEOPLE WILL BUY. Also, best New England Township Map, "World at one View," and our Oval Steel Engravings. New Button-Hole Cutter and Sewing Silk and Linen Thread. Apply at once. Agents' Headquarters. B. L. GURNSEY, Pub., Concord, N. H., & Boston, Mass. aug27

It is not a physic which may give temporary relief to the sufferer for the first few doses, but which, from continued use brings Piles and kindred diseases to an end in weakening the invalid, nor is it a doctored liquor, which, under the popular name of "Bitters," is so extensively palmed off on the public as sovereign remedies but it is a most powerful Tonic and alternative, pronounced so by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris, and has been long used by the regular physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

DR. WELLS'

EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

retains all the medicinal virtues peculiar to the plant and must be taken as a permanent curative agent.

Is there want of action in your Liver & Spleen? Unless relieved at once, the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, &c., &c.

Take Jurubeba to cleanse, purify and restore the vitiated blood to healthy action.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the Blood, Dropsical Tendency, General Weakness or Lassitude.

Take it to aid Digestion without reaction, it will impart youthful vigor to the weary sufferer.

Have you weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhœa or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Take it to allay irritation and ward off tendency to inflammations.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You must procure instant relief or you are liable to suffering worse than death.

Take it to strengthen organic weakness or life becomes a burden.

Finally it should be frequently taken to keep the system in perfect health or you are otherwise in great danger of malarial, miasmatic or contagious diseases.

JOHN Q. KELLOG, 18 Platt St., New York, sole Agent for the United States.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,

4th Nov., 1872.

POLITICAL GOODS.

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Fire Works, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,

32 and 34 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

AGENTS WANTED for Chamberlin's Great Campaign Book, THE

Struggle of '72;

A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature.

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