

For Greeley, O.

In the town of Dresden, in Lincoln County, Maine, where a hundred votes were thrown for the democratic candidate for Governor in September, not one was thrown for the Greeley Electors, while the Grant vote was 137.

In Groton, the home of Secretary Boutwell, Massachusetts, the vote in the Presidential election was 252 for Grant, Greeley 0; in Holden, same State, Grant 226, Greeley 0; Pembroke, Grant 130, Greeley 0; Acushnet, Grant 122, Greeley 0; Boylston, Grant 122, Greeley 0, and perhaps some other towns in this State threw votes equally enthusiastic. Our conclusion fairly inferable from these facts is, that the democrats in these towns—for it is to be presumed there are some—were disgusted with the policy of their party, and would not go to the polls, and this is a most extraordinary way for accounting for the result. It is to say that the democrats were all afraid to stay away from the polls.

To say nothing of Dresden, in our State, though we believe its voters will correspond favorably with those of other towns in New England, what may reasonably be inferred from the balloting in the several towns in Massachusetts, which we have cited? We believe that the intelligence, enterprise and moral character of the citizens of Massachusetts stand as high as those of any State in the Union. Intelligence is as generally and widely diffused in the State of Massachusetts as in any other. There are fewer people who cannot read and write, in proportion, in this old Commonwealth than in any other. The school-house, church and lyceum abound in every town, and newspapers, those educators of the people, are nowhere more common. Outside of the large manufacturing communities, every voter is a freeman capable of defending his principles and views on paper or orally. Better material out of which to sustain republican institutions can nowhere be found. The voters, as a class, have ideas of their own, and are not led by men. This is evident from the fact that such men as Charles Sumner and N. P. Banks, who had been honored leaders of the party, were not followed when their course could not be approved. Was official influence brought to bear upon these voters, that they cast their votes together? Probably in no town was more than a Postmaster or two, in the official line—and their influence could not be much. Would not the character of these voters vastly outweigh those of our foreign population that compose the strength of the democratic party in every city in our land? This is a serious question for every thoughtful young man to ask, as he is about to enter upon the duties of citizenship. Though no one need pin his faith to another, he may wisely look about him and see which is the best company to associate with, and ask himself if there is no choice between the rank and file of the republican party in every town in the country and the adherents of the present organized and demagogued democratic party. For Greeley 0, is a significant fact to remember.

The Civil Service—First Grant Thanks it Means Something.

A delegation of prominent Philadelphia politicians, headed by Senator Cameron and Gov. Harris, waited upon the President last week, to ask the appointment of Mr. Truman as postmaster of Philadelphia.

Mayor Stokely, in behalf of the delegation, presented the claims of Mr. Truman, saying he had been very effective in keeping the Republican party in Philadelphia together, which resulted in giving such a magnificent victory on the 5th of November.

The President said in reply that he had committed himself to Civil Service Reform and that the Republican party in its National platform had declared in its favor, and that whenever it was possible to secure an appointment under the Civil Service rules, he felt it a public duty to make selections accordingly.

As a rule he would endeavor to reward efficiency on the part of subordinates in positions of public trust, but when it should appear he could secure a better opportunity by going outside of civil service rules he should not hesitate to do so.

In the present case Mr. Fairman, Deputy Post Master, was highly recommended as in every way qualified for the position, and it was not denied that by his appointment the government would secure a faithful and efficient officer. Under these circumstances, therefore, he felt that he could not otherwise than promote Mr. Fairman to the place to be made vacant by the resignation of Gen. Bingham, but he would take into consideration all that had been said in favor of Mr. Truman.

The delegation then withdrew and left for home, that afternoon, fully satisfied that the Deputy will be appointed.

The Eastworth Association protests against the action of the lawyers in several Counties, in petitioning the Governor, for or against the appointment of persons to the office of Supreme Judge. The strong point is, that a Judge should feel perfectly independent, as he should, when he knows that his continuance in office depends upon the good will of certain lawyers who have cause for him to act upon. It contends that the Governor should be trusted "to determine whether reason of age, infirmity, or other cause any Judge ought to retire."

an incompetent or objectionable Judge to be re-appointed, because he holds the office? How is the Executive to know of the disqualifications of a Judge, unless by the expressions of the legal profession. In some cases there is no necessity for any action, but when the entire Bar of several Counties manifest their preference for the appointment of a new man, rather than the incumbent, it is to be taken as something more than an expression of preference—it is significant.

Boston Correspondence.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1872.

The fire fiend has visited solid, quiet old Boston, destroyed the richest part of the city, and although crippling many, has crushed few. The spirit of steady determination which helped rear those lofty piles of masonry, is still alive, and although some hands tremble, and lips quiver, the work of "trading business" goes steadily on. All journalists should extend the right hand of fellowship to the Boston Transcript, for they were the only ones who lost their building, and yet the first of the week they came out, bright and cheerful, sending good words everywhere. Such a calamity wakes up the sluggish blood in one's veins, and brings a word of good heart feeling. Boston is grateful for the aid and sympathy offered from all parts of the world, but also a proud, rich centre, and the loss of eighty-five million in forty-eight hours, staggers, but does not tell her. It is a little over one year's increase in the City's wealth, the estimate from '71 to '72 being seventy millions.

Eighteen tons of gold were removed safely from the sub-treasury during the fire. Temporary stores will be erected on the "Common," while the removal of rubbish is already begun, and several building permits are granted. Before long the granite structures will loom up again, and in the meantime every one must work. The absence of gas for forty-eight hours, brought to light a host of candles, and ancient brass chandeliers, were brought forth to give our houses an ancient look.

James Anthony Froude, the English Historian, opened a course of lectures at Tremont Temple last evening on "Fire, Land, and her people." He is a short, thick-set man, of the accepted John Bull type. He is not a fluent speaker, but the matter contained in his lectures is valuable enough in itself to make up for personal deficiencies.

Edmund Yates is delighting everyone by his word pictures of "Modern Society." He is a charming speaker, and in droll mimicry, provokes much laughter at our own idiosyncrasy. His reminiscences of Dickens show us that even the great novelist was a hard worker, and the stories which delight us were the product of hard thought, close study, and application to detail. That is something every one can profit by who would succeed in life. Young men at the present time are apt to be discouraged if the wheel of fortune does not turn rapidly; they forget the years of toil spent in laying the foundation. Charles Dickens sends a good lesson to many homes through his works, scattered broadcast through the land.

M. A. S.

There was a very pleasant gathering Wednesday evening, at the residence of Capt. A. S. Fairman, of the officers of the Massachusetts Artillery, and non-commissioned officers of the Androscoquin Light Artillery, of which organization Mr. Fairman is the commanding officer. There was a goodly number of the gentlemen of the company present with their ladies, who were greeted by Gov. Perham and his wife, who chanced to be spending the day with their son. The evening was pleasantly spent in social intercourse. After refreshments were served and the cloth removed, Capt. Fairman spoke of his pleasure in welcoming these representatives of his Company to his home on this occasion and hoped to be able at no distant day to similarly welcome the company itself. Lieutenant Follansbee replied on behalf of the Company, and expressed his pleasure at being able to be present. He stated that when the war opened he was at the South, and at once returned North to enter the Union army, but before leaving that the South had a vast advantage over us in having had the young men previously trained in artillery and infantry tactics. Hence he believed in militia organizations is time of peace, and was glad to do what lay in his power in this work. Gov. Perham was called on, and expressed his gratification at the organization of the Androscoquin Artillery Co. in this portion of the State. He trusted that the city of Lewiston would, at an early day, furnish the Company with proper headquarters for the Co's gun. Several other gentlemen made brief, informal remarks. The evening was an exceedingly pleasant one.—Lewiston Journal.

We have received the catalogue of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. Charles F. Allen this institution is beginning to show evident signs of prosperity. The freshmen class number 82; sophomores, 25; seniors and juniors, each 7. The design of the college is to give the young men of the State a liberal and at the same time practical education is not lost sight of, the course of study being especially adapted to prepare the student for agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The students are required to labor a small portion of five days of the week, and receive compensation for their work.

Prof. W. F. KIMBALL, of Boston, who has been giving a course of lectures and readings at Norway the past week, gave an entertainment at the Academy, in his village, on Wednesday evening last. His selections were all new and novel, and his rendering evinced taste, culture and genius. The "Heavenly Chinese," "Lost at Sea," and "Found Dead" were specially applauded. He will visit our village again next Monday evening, being on Tuesday and South Paris, on Wednesday, as will be seen by adv't.

The Great Fire in Boston.

Boston has been full of people, since the great fire, some coming on business, but most from curiosity. Sight seeing in the burnt district, has been restricted by the military guard, and all one can do is to walk around the edges and see the devastation. A great many incidents are told more interesting than the ordinary details. The origin of the fire is a subject of future enquiry.

At 7.30 o'clock Saturday night fire broke out at No. 37 Summer street, near its foot and adjacent to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad depot, which spread with fearful rapidity. Owing to the lack of horses, caused by the distemper, the fire department was slow in responding to the alarm, and in the brief time before the engines could reach the scene the flames were beyond control. They rapidly swept up Summer street, taking both sides for a time, then leaving the south side swept upward up the street nearly to Washington street. The flames then turned northward, and the solid mass of fire, which then extended from Broad to within a block of Washington street moved forward in solid line of battle as it were, moving down every thing in its way.

The heat was scorching, and the wind which blew a gale, filled the air with a cloud of burning fragments. Scores of engines played upon the burning mass with no apparent effect. Whole blocks that were considered invulnerable to fire were swept away like the merest tinder boxes. The storehouses were filled with immense quantities of goods which added to the intensity of the unbearable heat.

By 1 o'clock the streets were alive with job teams and all sorts of wheeled conveyances loaded down with valuable goods being removed to places of safety. The Common was used as a repository for those who could find no covered shelter for their goods, and all along the Tremont street mall, from Park to Boylston street, goods in barrels and boxes, packages, large and small, dry goods, bed ticks and household furniture, were heaped in large stacks, and determined men with stout sticks guarded them from the intrusions of numbered thieves, who, like birds of prey, hovered about at every turn.

A young man employed in a large Pearl-street house was handed the keys of the store and safe by the book-keeper on closing Saturday night, with the remark that he (the book-keeper) would be late in on Monday morning. When the flames began to break through the Winter square the young man made for the store, engaged a team, and, unlocking the safe, sent all the valuables to his own father's house for safe keeping.

Hundreds of deeds of individual heroism are reported, among which may be mentioned that of a Boston fireman, who, leaning that in the basement of a building on the west side of Congress street near State, were three steam boilers, likely to explode at any moment, volunteered to go into the still burning ruins and turn off the steam. His comrades endeavored to dissuade him from such a perilous undertaking, but he was resolute, and, crawling into the fearful position with two streams from a steam engine turned full upon him, turned off the steam and thus averted the terrible danger.

Chief Bailey, of the second station police had within a few months deposited in the safe of the Freeman's Bank on Summer street, \$10,000, the savings of years of economy. When the safe fell from the second story to the cellar, it struck a stone post with such force, as to burst it in, giving ingress to the flames, and destroying in a moment the fireman's hard earnings.

The safe of West, Colt & Co., on High St., was recovered late, and its contents of \$150,000 were found unimpaired after sixty-two hours of intense heat. It was one of the American Steam Safe Company's manufacture. The locality had been guarded by a detachment of dragoons.

The Old South Church has been leased two years for a post-office. Before midnight of Sunday, every police station, the city prison and the county jail were packed full of arrested thieves, and after that hour during the night and Sunday, those arrested and brought in were simply deprived of their plunder, their names and residences taken and with the evidences of their guilt recorded against them, when they were discharged, simply for want of room to keep them. Every one of whom there was the slightest possibility of innocence, was discharged.

The new Post office building is so badly injured by the cracking and warping of the iron and the heaving of the granite, that it is feared it will have to be taken down. But this huge pile of stone and iron saved the buildings intervening between it and State street, and especially the office of the Boston Post.

Twenty-five thousand work girls were thrown out of employment by the fire, and among the saddest scenes of Sunday were the thousands of these poor creatures who were bitterly lamenting the loss of their daily bread for the coming winter.

Lee & Shepard lost between 60,000 and 70,000 in addition to an insurance of \$10,000; a large part of their loss being in books stored over Rice, Kendall & Co.'s stores, and stereotypo plates.

Engine companies "Yale" and "Cyrus Wakefield" of Wakefield are deservingly of special mention. Seeing the fire on Saturday night they hurried their engines to hand into Boston, a distance of 10 to 12 miles, and got there before 12 o'clock. At Melrose they inquired of the writer where the fire was located. When informed it was in Boston some thought it was no use to proceed, but upon being informed the loss was millions, and if they felt able to proceed their services would be valuable to the extent.

It is estimated that fully 250,000 sides of leather were destroyed in the Boston fire, and prices in New York have advanced considerably. Unfinished leather

has advanced 10 per cent.; sole leather 3 to 6 per cent, and further advances are anticipated in the course of the month. Sheep skins are held at a high price. It is estimated that thirty million pounds of wool, including manufactured woolsens, were destroyed in the fire. Prices have advanced there ten per cent, and are expected to go higher.

The Boston Advertiser gives a list of ten killed, nine wounded and six missing from the effects and fire.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association have received the following letter and telegram from their brethren in Chicago:

Chicago Y. M. C. A., Nov. 11, 1872.

Dear Brother: What shall I say? My pen refuses to write what I feel. But I want to say we are with you in your troubles. What do you want, money, clothing, provisions or what? Last Sunday we raised in our Mission Sunday School between five and six hundred dollars for you. I would like to have it for the souls of men more than the body. I think the world will look after the bodies of men and Christians ought to look to the souls. I think the Association can raise \$10,000 in cash at once for you, and more if you say the word. Your loving friend and brother.

D. L. MOODY.

Chicago, Nov. 13, 1872.

L. P. Rowland, Boston Y. M. C. A.

Draw on us for five thousand dollars as needed.

D. L. MOODY.

Y. M. C. A., Chicago.

Town Meeting—Paris.

Pursuant to a warrant, the inhabitants of the town met at the Town House, last Saturday, at 2 P. M., to set on the following article:

"To see if they will vote to exempt from taxation for a term of years, any establishment for refining, purifying, or in any way enhancing the value of any article or articles already manufactured, hereafter created or completed within the limits of said town, together with all the machinery and capital used for operating the same, when the capital invested exceeds the sum of \$10,000."

J. S. Hobbs, Esq., was chosen Moderator.

G. A. Wilson, Esq., explained the object of the town meeting in having the meeting called, to be to offer some inducements for capitalists to locate in town and he moved that the article be adopted.

Mr. Cyrus Ripley offered an amendment making the sum five thousand instead of ten, but after some conversation it was thought to be out of order.

Gen. Kimball then moved to amend so as to include foreign capital only. He favored the exemption of foreign capital.

Mr. Wilson thought that this might prevent some of our own citizens forming companies with men from other places, and would operate unjustly.

The amendment was not carried.

S. B. Carter, Esq., A. Black, Esq., and Thomas Crocker opposed the article as an injustice to the industries already established. Mr. Carter argued that Paris Hill parties had put their hands into their own pockets and it would be injustice to them to grant favors to any others. Mr. Black contended that the amount should be as low as \$2,000, if any.

Mr. Brown was in favor of exemption, but not in favor of the article, under consideration. H. E. Swasey and F. E. Shaw favored the article, on general principles, to induce capital to come in, and the vote was passed, about three to one.

The meeting was quite large for the occasion. It is to be hoped that this will give a start that will be followed up by promising results.

South Paris Items.

The exercises of Commencement week at the Institute have been highly interesting, though the weather was unfavorable. The examination passed off creditably.

Thursday afternoon, Prof. E. P. Thwing gave an excellent address on the subject—"The Bible as a literary production and as an authoritative standard of truth."

His historic antiquity, its rhetorical attractiveness, its originality and indestructibility make it a valuable manual for every student. The argument from miracles, prophecy and its adaptation to human needs was added and an affectionate appeal to all to make it the guide of their way. The discourse will be published this week in pamphlet form. The exercises Thursday evening attracted a very large audience notwithstanding the pouring rain. Three silver medals were presented to Miss Bridget Ripley, for best reading; to A. Judson Curtis, best declamation; and Miss Jennie E. Gupfitt, prize essay. Three second prizes, poetical works, were also presented to Miss Abbie Fuller of South Paris, who rendered with excellent taste Tennyson's "Death of the Old Year," to Adrian T. Maxim and Miss Mira E. King. The two prize essays will also be printed.

Miss Elia Twitcheell, Paris, was awarded a gratuity, it being difficult to decide between her production and Miss King's. Miss Abbie Merrill and Mary Caldwell, received honorable mention, by the Committee, for select reading, also.

On Friday afternoon, the class exercises were at the Congregational church, and consisted of original essays, orations, discussions, &c., and in the evening Alumni exercises, embracing an Essay on History, by Wm. C. Greene, Bolster's Mills, an Oration by Charles R. Elder, South Paris, and a Poem by Mrs. Rose McKenney Rawson, of Bethel, formerly a teacher in the school.

We had the pleasure of hearing the Friday afternoon exercises, and were highly pleased and well satisfied. "The Dignity of Labor" was set forth in an oration by Henry W. A. Pike, of Cornish; a well written Essay, on Christmas, by Carrie A. Pike, Cornish; Influence, by George M. Elder, Paris, contained sound matter, and was a creditable effort; Essay, Rosa Chute, Harrison, was very good; Oration, Education, W. W. Maxim, Paris, well written

and well delivered; French Essay, Anna P. Morse, South Paris, highly creditable; Discussions, "Shall Maine devote her energies to Manufactures or Agriculture," was opened by Willis L. Gatchell, Baldwin, in an excellent argument, well spoken. John A. Roberts, Andover, argued for Agriculture forcibly and eloquently. Discussion, "Should the right of suffrage be granted to women?" was opened by Miss Fannie O. Brown, Mass., who stated her points clearly and advocated woman's rights quite bewitchingly. She was well answered by the quiet, sedate, home-like style and argument of Miss Alice M. Manning, of Sweden. The Poem, "Past, Present and Future," by Lottie E. Hall, South Paris, we did not hear. It was highly commended. Voluntary, Joseph K. Greene, Bolster's Mills, well spoken of.

The evening exercises were very sorry to miss, but were prevented by that horrible Epizootic.

Norway Items.

We learn from the Advertiser that Whitcomb & Oxnard are all right in the clothing business. It was thought possible, owing to the great fire in Boston, they might be compelled to suspend business in the clothing line. Isaac Fenno & Co., wrote them Monday, that notwithstanding they were bound to the ground, they would be in readiness to continue business again, in a very short time, and to be in readiness to receive work in a few days. Letters have also been received from Smith, Richardson & Corcoran stating that they would be in a condition to send out clothing in a short time. One of the letters received from this firm was written Sunday, and not being able to procure a postage stamp, they wrote on the envelope "Please forward free," and thanks to Uncle Sam, it came so. Another firm writes: "We received a case of clothing from you Saturday, just in time to add to the fury of the fire; also sent you the same day three cases to be manufactured, just in season to be saved."

Brooks Brothers have sent off 1,400 barrels of apples this season.

Charles L. Packard, who has been sick for some weeks past, with typhoid fever, died on Sunday afternoon, 12th inst.

Capt. J. Blake has sold the farm formerly occupied by Jerry Foster, to Mr. Orrin Walker, of Norway.

Addison Hathaway, son of Lorenzo Hathaway of Norway, who has been very sick a long time with typhoid fever, is much better, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Oxford Bear Engine Co., held their annual supper at the Elm House Saturday evening, 10th inst. They had a fine time, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Whitman store was sold Wednesday, to Mr. Wm. Frost 23, for \$4,000. This old stand is valuable on account of its location, being located near the Elm House in the heart of the village. This is said to be the first time this property has changed hands for 70 years.

The Norway Paper Manufacturing Co. lost a horse Wednesday. It had been afflicted for some three weeks with the prevailing distemper, and was reported dead some two weeks ago, but on inquiry found to be on the mending hand. The horse was considered to be nearly well Monday, and was used Tuesday and Wednesday, up to the time it fell down in the harness, and immediately expired. The horse was carefully used, and showed no unfavorable symptoms up to this time.

The Fall Term of the Norway Liberal Institute closes on Wednesday, of this week. Public examination throughout the day.

The Committee chosen at a Town Meeting, have completed a contract with B. F. Spibney & Co. of Lynn, Mass., and decided to locate on the Fucker lot, near the Tannery. The building will be commenced at once, and is to be finished by the first of May next.

The great fire has left the companies of Freehold Howe, Insurance Agent in Norway, alright, and in a sound and solvent condition.

Dr. G. P. Jones, who is sick with typhoid fever, is improving. In justice to the physician attending him, a correction is necessary, as the article in the Norway Advertiser was from some one whose opinion must run high on "billionsness."

All persons insured in the Etna of Hartford, Home of N. Y., and the "Old Hartford," by Freehold Howe or any of his predecessors, will be pleased to learn that these Companies have passed through the great Boston conflagration, and come out with their capital intact, and are now ready as ever to offer indemnity to all, at fair and adequate rates. People should patronize such Companies as these, that contribute so largely to make up the loss in such a calamity, instead of going into the small Companies that boast they lose nothing by the fire, or into Companies which the agents advertise as "good," when they have already suspended business. The Six and one half Millions of Dollars Capital of these Companies is of no small account to any one looking for reliable insurance. Call for a statement of these Companies, before you insure elsewhere. FREEHOLD HOWE, Agent, office over Post Office, Norway, Maine.

Norway, Me., Nov. 18, 1872.

In consequence of the immense destruction of merchandise, values have been advanced in New York 7 to 20 per cent. The destruction of 11,000,000 pounds of wool, and a stock of 5,000,000 suits of clothing, and almost the entire supply of woollens and clothing for Eastern Canada and the Northwest, has caused an advance of 7 cent per pound in wool, while heavy domestic woollens have advanced over 30 cts per yard. Blankets, flannels and shawls are advanced 10 per cent. Coats are rather excited on account of the loss of two or three large grinders and others removing 21,000 bags from the market. Some 25,000 hatching chests of wool, largely Japans and Oologes, have been destroyed.

There is a prospect of another Shoe Factory in this enterprising and growing village. S. C. Andrews, Esq., proposes to buy the Carls in Moore & Farrar's Carding Mill, and appropriate the building to this purpose, and parties are talking of accepting it. The class of shoes to be made are Serge, and it is hoped that this additional enterprise may succeed.

A Buckfield correspondent writes:—The citizens of our town have raised \$400 per annum for five years, by private subscription, and with the same hire the building and water power known as the carding mill, and lease the same free of rent, to Mr. C. M. Daily of Auburn, who is connected with the well known Boston firm of Badger & Mouny, who are to engage in the shoe business here. We already have two concerns here, who, although not doing a driving business at this time, yet their monthly pay roll amounts to between two and three thousand dollars. Buckfield claims to be the banner town in the boot and shoe business.

An article in the Zion's Advocate, relative to the fire in Buckfield, and commending the society to the public for aid, is from the pen of the former pastor, Rev. A. K. P. Small, if we mistake not. The article is as follows:

The people of Buckfield village were aroused from sleep, on the morning of the 27th ult., to find their dear place of worship so completely enveloped in flames that the house, organ, library, hymn books, everything was lost. The village school-house by its side, was also destroyed. The town has been under heavy taxation because of its railroad, so that it will be hard to rebuild the school house. But the male membership of the church has been so reduced by the war, by removal and death, that the rebuilding of the sanctuary without help is impossible. Yet that house is relatively a greater loss than the churches burned in Portland or Chicago; because it was the only one in which was regular preaching, of any kind for the entire town, and borders of neighboring towns. When the dwelling house of the first pastor of that church was burned, he was absent from town. On arriving at the church, grasping his hand said, "We have suffered a little loss here in your absence." That little loss "we" was like a rock for sinking one to step upon. It was the key note of hope and courage. That same kind citizen, beside assisting to build the church, procured the excellent bell entirely outside of the denomination, as a present. On being asked why he did it for a Baptist church, he replied it was for a place where it was needed, and he would guarantee that it should never ring a sectarian note; a pledge most faithfully kept to the last.

Since for that whole region there are now no welcome tones of a church bell, calling to the blessings of the sanctuary, over the ashes of which the church and citizens weep, now shall not the churches and friends throughout the State and elsewhere, join to say, "We have met a little loss, and see propose to bear it together." With all our shoulders under it, the burden will be no burden. It is better to do at once what ought to be done. The house cannot, of course, be built this fall, but the materials may be collected for early spring. And will not many societies and friends immediately inform the Superintendent of the Sunday School, Mr. W. H. Atwood, or the pastor Rev. H. Linsley, of something that may be expected.

The church and people are happily united around a pastor whom they are providing their best efforts to retain, but providentially they are unable to bear this calamity. The gap can now very easily be filled by the proper use of only that one royal Christian direction—"Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ." The clerk will please catch the names, I hear one whispering, "a hundred from me." Come friends, fill up the list.

Porter Items.

Mr. Editor:—The weather in this vicinity still continues wet and rainy; about every other day we are blessed with a storm. Nov. 3d we had quite a fall of snow—in some places there were several inches, but it soon disappeared. The tops of the highest peaks of the White mountains are now covered with snow, which is indicative of another cold and dreary winter being close upon us.

George Almon, a little son of Mrs. Betsey Landis, aged about two years, was drowned in a well last Sabbath, Nov. 10, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Clemens, of Hiram, where she and her little boy were living. The little fellow was in the door-yard at play; he slipped one of the planks from off the well near the curb, and unfortunately fell into the well and was drowned. Mrs. Landis lost a little daughter in a similar manner less than a year ago.

Mr. Samuel Stanley has moved on to the farm that he recently purchased of S. P. Cox.

The horse disease is still spreading, and we know of no horse that has the distemper which seems to be getting better.

Norway Newry Items.

We are having beautiful weather here, and farmers are improving it to the best advantage.

Every body's horse is sick with the prevailing distemper. The greatest curiosity that we have among us here, is a petition for the removal of our present Post Master; it is a rare article worthy of Cicero, the production of a noble brain; Daniel Webster was nothing in comparison, and we are well pleased that we have such a literary genius among us. There "is fun ahead" and if the correspondent "Put," of the Register, does not keep better hours, and not be out "o' nights" so late, he will find that all is not "lovely" and something will hang high besides "goose."

D.

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An article in the Zion's Advocate, relative to the fire in Buckfield, and commending the society to the public for aid, is from the pen of the former pastor, Rev. A. K. P. Small, if we mistake not. The article is as follows:

The people of Buckfield village were aroused from sleep, on the morning of the 27th ult., to find their dear place of worship so completely enveloped in flames that the house, organ, library, hymn books, everything was lost. The village school-house by its side, was also destroyed. The town has been under heavy taxation because of its railroad, so that it will be hard to rebuild the school house. But the male membership of the church has been so reduced by the war, by removal and death, that the rebuilding of the sanctuary without help is impossible. Yet that house is relatively a greater loss than the churches burned in Portland or Chicago; because it was the only one in which was regular preaching, of any kind for the entire town, and borders of neighboring towns. When the dwelling house of the first pastor of that church was burned, he was absent from town. On arriving at the church, grasping his hand said, "We have suffered a little loss here in your absence." That little loss "we" was like a rock for sinking one to step upon. It was the key note of hope and courage. That same kind citizen, beside assisting to build the church, procured the excellent bell entirely outside of the denomination, as a present. On being asked why he did it for a Baptist church, he replied it was for a place where it was needed, and he would guarantee that it should never ring a sectarian note; a pledge most faithfully kept to the last.

Since for that whole region there are now no welcome tones of a church bell, calling to the blessings of the sanctuary, over the ashes of which the church and citizens weep, now shall not the churches and friends throughout the State and elsewhere, join to say, "We have met a little loss, and see propose to bear it together." With all our shoulders under it, the burden will be no burden. It is better to do at once what ought to be done. The house cannot, of course, be built this fall, but the materials may be collected for early spring. And will not many societies and friends immediately inform the Superintendent of the Sunday School, Mr. W. H. Atwood, or the pastor Rev. H. Linsley, of something that may be expected.

The church and people are happily united around a pastor whom they are providing their best efforts to retain, but providentially they are unable to bear this calamity. The gap can now very easily be filled by the proper use of only that one royal Christian direction—"Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ." The clerk will please catch the names, I hear one whispering, "a hundred from me." Come friends, fill up the list.

Mr. Editor:—The weather in this vicinity still continues wet and rainy; about every other day we are blessed with a storm. Nov. 3d we had quite a fall of snow—in some places there were several inches, but it soon disappeared. The tops of the highest peaks of the White mountains are now covered with snow, which is indicative of another cold and dreary winter being close upon us.

George Almon, a little son of Mrs. Betsey Landis, aged about two years, was drowned in a well last Sabbath, Nov. 10, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Clemens, of Hiram, where she and her little boy were living. The little fellow was in the door-yard at play

Agricultural.

State Fair—Bangor.

Farmer's Meeting.

Discussion opened upon the topic, Fence Tax and Fence Laws, by the Rev. J. H. Smith, of Bangor. The Rev. J. H. Smith, of Bangor, was the first to speak.

The idea of self protection is innate in man. We become insured to fencing as we become insured to taxation. Plenty of material is produced in the State. The tax imposed in fencing is enormous, costs more in the United States than in the foreign and island shipping. The cost is twice as great as in our country as the private and local taxes. The time is near at hand when timber and fencing cannot be had in the older sections. Fencing should be encouraged to supply our wants in fuel and fencing, as well as building. The idea has been that fences were made to shut out cattle and not in, as should be the case. The road and inferior fences are the cause that render farming unprofitable and irksome. The State must maintain 87,000 miles of fencing to fence out cattle from public ways.

Impounding animals has its shadows and disadvantages; is unsafe and unsound. Owners of adjacent lands are required to maintain one-half of the division fence. The law provides that any owner injured by cattle of other may recover damages on an action of trespass. But this proceeding is often attended with difficulties like all actions passing through our courts. There are many imperfections that attend our fence law. We tax our farms with five times too many fences. From two to three hundred dollars to each farmer is the tax our fences impose upon them. Why not make laws suited to our wants and necessities.

Gov. Perham has often thought we had too many fences. Sees no utility in road fences where farms do not border upon the roads. Believes in fencing in instead of out. Every man should fence to keep his own cattle. Is glad that the attention of the farmers is called to this important topic. Hopes laws will be made better suited to our wants than we have at present.

Mr. L. L. Loomis of the Springfield Republican believes farmers should settle this for themselves. The old custom of fencing in small lands should be abolished. A great amount of land is taken up by those useless fences. The heaviest tax upon the community is this fence tax. In the west the farmers are not fenced to any great extent. In Germany but few fences are found compared with ours.

President Allen, State Ag. College, spoke of road fences causing expense in breaking roads in winter. While no road fences are used land is valuable for agricultural purposes, even to the traveling portion. This gives a great saving. Lands of Agricultural College are not fenced upon road. Finds no difficulty regarding trespass from neighbors' cattle. He is more trouble from his own.

Mr. Chamberlain of Bangor.—Attention has been called to this subject frequently of late, by many progressive agriculturists. Think road fences a nuisance, and should be abolished.

Col. Henry of Lincoln.—Road fences are necessary to keep droves of cattle in the road when driven from one part of the country to the other. Lives in a section where large droves pass frequently. Roads must be put somewhere when picked up from the fields—where better than in a wall fence. [Put them in ditches.—Reporter.]

J. B. Farrington, Supt. of College Oread, thinks the subject an important one. Regards road fences as a nuisance. Time was when every road had to be fenced. The farm that had good road fences was regarded with pride and pleasure. Causes are working to abolish road fences. Scarcity of material, high price of labor, and uselessness are the chief causes. It is annoying to have cattle trespassing. Farmers must control their own interest. Fences on the road harbor weeds and bushes. No fences on highway permit a shaven and to the carriage way. Fences look better with no road fences. Finds no need of them on the college farm. Our road fences are a needless expense, and a nuisance.

Mr. Edward Sweetser, Corinth.—Trying to get along without fences is attended with difficulties. Has tried the experience and does not think it pays. Knows their advantages and disadvantages.

Dr. J. S. Hickey, Bangor, one year in New Hampshire had experience of breeding to be raised by road fences, in a town of 500 inhabitants \$300 were expended on what is called road fences. Has established his road fences and finds it pays. Indorses the doing away with road fences as expressed by the majority who have spoken. Thinks our laws need changing regarding fences and trespassing cattle.

STONEHAM.

Within the past three years quite a change has been wrought in this little town. Business has increased, and in consequence many families have moved from other States, as well as from adjoining towns. There are several mills in Stoneham; the largest owned by Mr. George B. Paul, formerly of Newmarket, N. H., is situated near the head of Long Pond; it was built one year ago by Mr. Paul and John F. Rider, of Stoneham, N. H. This mill is 30 feet wide by 100 long, with a large drying house, and a large house attached, and is run by an engine of a hundred horse power. The drying house is heated by steam. The machinery consists of a circular saw for boards, planks, etc., one cross cut and planer, one shingle machine, two complicated Patent machines for sawing spool strips, lathe, etc., six sets of (thread) spool machines, also a lathe. In fact, all the machinery

necessary for manufacturing purposes—and giving employment to from forty to fifty workmen. For the accommodation of the workmen and their families, several cottages have been erected in the vicinity of the mill, and a stable for teams, besides a large wooden edifice two stories in height, designed expressly for a boarding house, all known as the "Birch Avenue." In connection with the property above mentioned, Mr. Paul has fifteen hundred acres of forest land, (with a large variety of nice timber thereon, such as Birch, Oak, Ash, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, etc.) formerly known as the "Garry lots." Although the sturdy woodmen are busy with the axe, and saw; yet, to manufacture and market this timber, will doubtless prove a work of years. The spirit of enterprise which has conceived, and commenced this arduous undertaking, is worthy of commendation.

At East Stoneham there are three mills, one owned by Mr. John Howe—and used for sawing boards, staves, shingles, etc. Another, formerly called the "Ham Mill," and at present occupied by S. Evans, and Wm. Hazleton. Quite a variety in the lumber line, has been manufactured in this mill—Staves and Barrel heads are now the principal articles. The mill once owned by Mr. Howe, and now owned by Mr. Brown, is used in sawing boards, planks, shingles, staves, salt boxes, spool strips, etc., besides these articles, Mr. B. has an interest in the spool business, and in company with Mr. Wm. Woodworth, have recently commenced turning spools in Mr. Brown's mill. They have one set of spool machines in operation, and are fitting up a second set, which will soon be running.

At West Stoneham there is a mill owned by Mr. Isaac McAllister; planks, boards, staves, laths, shingles and spool strips, are made there. In a part of the town, known for years as the "Bartlett neighborhood," there are three mills, standing on the same stream, and but a short distance apart. The upper mill, which was built about five years ago by C. D. Speers, and now owned by D. D. Merrill & Son, has been leased for the coming year, by Woodworth & Brown, and will be used in sawing spool strips, probably. Stave strips, shingles, and bobbins, as occasion requires, have been manufactured here. The next mill a few rods below the upper mill, and which was built some years previous, once belonged to Mr. Howe, and is now owned and occupied by O. W. Bartlett, and Eldridge Evans. They manufacture shingles, clapboards, staves, spool strips, and bobbins. Several repairs and improvements have been made to this mill, within the past three years.

The lower mill was built about four years since, by G. W. Speers for the purpose of manufacturing bobbins, shingles, etc. In January 1870, Messrs. Brownell & Elliott of Providence, R. I., wishing to engage in the spool business, in a locality where Birch of a superior quality might be obtained in abundance, came here to secure a situation, and leased the mill of Mr. Speers. An addition was built to the original mill, and they brought two sets of machines with them. Early in the spring a freshet caused a portion of the dam to wash out, and this with the other difficulties caused delay in their business. After a commencement had been made, and some spools turned, (the first made in Stoneham) a dispute ensued, and continued till it caused a temporary suspension of business. About this time, Mr. Elliott dissolved partnership with Brownell, and in company with Jonathan Bartlett, commenced business anew. In consequence of the severe and prolonged drought, they purchased an engine. They also built a larger drying house. Many obstacles were encountered, and mastered. Trials, and vexations were manifoldly borne, until at length they were fairly established in business, and in a few months having an opportunity to enlarge their trade, they removed their engine, and machinery to a larger mill. This mill, which was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Bartlett, is now occupied by G. W. Speers, and H. H. Tibbitts, who are doing a small business at spool turning, having but one set of machines in operation. They have but recently commenced. If successful they will probably increase their business.

In Albany, about one mile from North Waterford, on the road to East Stoneham, is a large mill 40x100 feet in length, built by Hon. John Lynch, and completed about one year ago. This mill is occupied by H. P. Elliott, and Jona. Bartlett, who are doing a good business, in spool manufacturing. They have six sets of spool machines, running, by steam power. They have a large drying house heated by turnaces, separate from the mill. Soon after their removal there, the first building, designed for drying purposes, was burned, with the lumber which it contained, causing great inconvenience, and loss of several hundred dollars. This manufacturing establishment furnishes employment to 25 or 30 workmen. For the benefit of the employees, Mr. Lynch has erected several tenements, and as there seems to be demand for more tenements, they will doubtless be furnished; at least, we hope to see this little village enlarged, and wish the firm of Elliott & Bartlett all prosperity. This location bears the name of "Lynchville."

About one half mile from the latter place, is a mill owned by Mr. Lynch, which is run by an engine of sixty horse power for the manufacture of spool strips, staves, shingles, sugar boxes, etc. Several dwelling houses in the vicinity have recently been repaired, and a large mill is now being built, under the supervision of Mr. John Howe. Mr. Lynch could furnish timber to keep several mills in operation, having in possession a vast tract of forest land, (throughout Albany, Bethel, Newry, Upton, and other places,) well timbered with Pine, and Birch—a perfect Paradise! for such as sign for "A lodge in some vast wilderness."

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ness"—where, though one might fail to find "boundless continuity of shade," would certainly find all the substance needful on which to develop latent powers. A spool factory has recently been put in operation at No. 4, in the town of Lovell by Messrs. Brownell & Leavitt; two sets of machines are run by steam power. The capacity of the engine, has not been ascertained. Mr. Evans of East Stoneham, is putting up a new house and stable, on the site of the old ones burned last winter. Mrs. Evans, it is thought, can survive but a short time. It has been an unusually healthy season in this vicinity. Rain has fallen to a large and amount. We have seldom seen the forest trees so gorgeously clothed in beauty, as during the past few weeks.—Norway Advertiser.

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Family Groceries. DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, FISH, PORK, LARD, & MOLASSES. He offers at small profits. All are invited to call and see for themselves. HANNAH D. GROVER, Bethel, October 8th, 1872.

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MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NEW ARRANGEMENTS. Semi-Weekly Line. On and after the 15th inst., the fine Steamers "DIXIE" and "ANCONIA," will sail further notice, run as follows: Leave Bangor, Me., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M., and leave Portland, Me., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M.

Freight Taken at Low Rates. Mark goods, care of P. S. Packet Co. Fare \$1.50. State Rooms may be secured in advance by mail.

Disolution of C. partnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership between S. Richardson and J. C. Richardson, in the business of the "DIXIE" and "ANCONIA" Steamships, has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Richardson. S. Richardson will continue the business.

Tin & Hardware Business, at the old stand. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. Richardson. S. Richardson, surviving partner. So. Paris, Oct. 17, 1872.

PERRY & JACOBS, Stone Contractors, and workers of Bryan's Pond and West Paris. Monuments, Tablets, Head Stones, and Curbing for Cemetery Lots.

INSURANCE. THE Subscriber, recently associated with the late H. F. HOWARD, of South Paris, in the Insurance Business, will continue the same at the office lately occupied by Mr. Howard, where he will be happy to see the patrons of Mr. H., and transact business for them.

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.

Dental Notice! DR. GEO. M. TWITCHELL, having recovered his health, sufficiently to enable him to resume business, would inform the public that he may be found at his office, in the town of Bethel, Me., on or after the 1st of Nov. 1872.

Unparalleled Success. Circulars of the RIVERSIDE ECHO over 10,000 Copies, an increase of 6,000 in six months. A Literary, Religious and Family Newspaper, published weekly. The "Village Idler," and "Crossing the Moon," are 10x20 inches—printed from 25 different plates, requiring 100 impressions and time for 20 pairs in the art studio. As the determination is made to make the "ECHO" to put out of the reach of competition in every department, the subscribers will be found correspondingly ahead of any that can be offered by other periodicals. Every subscriber will receive a certificate, over the signature of the publishers, guaranteeing that the circulation delivered shall equal the number printed. The distribution of pictures of this grade, to the subscribers of a five dollar circular, will mark an epoch in the history of Art; and, considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price for THE "ECHO," it is a most desirable acquisition. Every subscriber, even to the best acquainted, is the achievement of an inventive genius and improved mechanical appliances.

AGENTS WANTED. Any person wishing to act permanently as our local agent, will receive full and prompt information by applying to JAMES SUTTON & CO., 55 Maiden Lane, New York.

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BOSTON. 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. Dr. Greene has been successful in curing many cases of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Scabies, etc. Special attention given to the treatment of Eczema, Scabies, etc. Dr. Greene's Medical Hall, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

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