

The Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1851.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THIS PAPER HEREBY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR ADVERTISING PATRONS THAT THEY HAVE ADOPTED THE ADVANCE PAY SYSTEM. Those having notices ordered by the Editor of this paper, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, are respectfully requested to send the same with the Register at the time the notice is ordered. This is the rule adopted in other countries, and it is the only one which can be maintained. It is the only one which can be maintained. It is the only one which can be maintained.

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open hearted, intelligent democrats, to fill up the rank and file of our party—men whose democracy is not in their pockets, but which is indelibly impressed upon the heart—men whose tongues shall utter the feelings of the soul—men who have high and exalted views of Democracy, and will not forsake it, because they cannot be the principal leaders, and receive all its emoluments—men who have democracy as the apple of their eye—men whose souls yearn for the best good of every individual in the community. Such men, with all their tricks—disimulation, and let strict justice be awarded to all. Let us not make a man to day, to be pulled down to-morrow. Let us take warning from past errors. Democracy can never flourish with mere aristocratic, mercenary, paper made men to take the lead.

MYSTERIES OF NATURE

And what is nature not a mystery? But reader, hast thou ever thought why and how it is that the pure, colorless water which falls from the skies and is absorbed by the earth, should be made to assume so many different forms and colors? We do not allude to the rainbow, when by the laws of refraction, the light, the white or colorless light of day is reflected to our eyes in such gorgeous variety of beauty—though even that is a wonder—a beautiful mystery. But see this flower stalk. This was once a small green in a dark, hard soil. Placed in the earth, limpid water swelled its place, and nourished and increased its form, while its color remained the same. But it appeared, at last, above the earth, and assumed many forms and colors. The pure colorless water, absorbed by its roots, was carried up its stem, along its branches and into its leaves; and as it deposited in each the portion and kind of nourishment suited to, and proper for each, it assumed the appropriate form, and became a part of the plant. The colorless became green—the round drop changed to a cylindrical stem, to a flat leaf—the liquid became solid, and the movable, stationary.

But the changes of water were not yet completed. Presently the circulating moisture settled in the centre of the plant, and assumed a small, bulbous form. In this minute knot, leaves were formed, different in shape from the leaves of the plant, and folded up in the most curious and compact form, but all manufactured out of colorless water! The bulb grew—the leaves within it increased also in size, but without changing their folding form, or losing their compactness. The drops of moisture deposited, every hour, the quantity and quality of nourishment sufficient for the bulb—without depriving the stem and leaves of what they needed. At last the outer leaves of the bulb ceased to receive nourishment sufficient to enable them to grow as fast as did the inner leaves, and the bulb burst open, its imprisoned leaves unfolded themselves slowly to the sun and breeze, and the moisture supplied to them had in deposits of nourishment—changed to red, yellow, purple and white. And in the centre of the flower, they assumed the form of small pins, covered with dust! Now look at the root and its numerous fibres—the stem and its various branches—the leaves in all their varieties of size and form—the flower embracing many curious shapes and a great variety of colors, all within itself—and do you not feel wonder that all this mass—all this variety of substance, form and color, could be produced out of a hard soil by colorless liquid?

But the wonder is not exhausted. This plant is a breathing thing, as well as one that takes nourishment and converts it into its own substance. By the numerous pores that every where stud its surface, it inhales and exhales portions of the atmosphere around it, at regular intervals. Thus the plant lives, as we do, by taking nourishment, and by breathing.

Had we time, we might follow the plant in its further changes—note the fecundating process of the flower, by which the pollen, or fine dust in the centre, becomes changed into seed, enclosed in appropriate sheaths—and remark that the deposits of the moisture in the plant, become more and more hard, until the circulation and respiration becoming impeded and impaired, decay commences, the colors fade, the leaves fall, the stem dries up, the earth receives the seed again, and again the moisture softens the shell, and reaches the germ within, again to be manufactured into root, stem, and leaves, and flower, and seed!

How (we know in part, but know very imperfectly)—how and why colorless liquid can be made to assume so many kinds, forms and colors of substances, man cannot tell—but that lifeless inert matter cannot produce these changes of itself—even intelligent man, the lord of the lower creation, cannot produce them, is also certain. Well then may we exclaim with the Psalmist—"Oh, Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches!"

We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the following just notice of P. O. Hilborn, Hat, Cap & Fur Store, No. 9 Elm st., Boston. Mr. Hilborn is, we believe, a native of this County, and is one of the many others whom we might mention that is now doing business in the city of Nations. All Merchants and other citizens going to Boston from this County to purchase goods in his line of business, will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We feel pleasure in directing the attention of our readers and friends generally, to the Establishment of our friend P. O. Hilborn, 9 Elm st., who, for the better accommodation of his customers has enlarged his store, preparatory to the Fall Trade, and introduction of a large and splendid stock of goods, such as hats, caps, gloves, robes, umbrellas, &c., with which he will be constantly supplied. We would especially call the attention of the public to Mr. Hilborn's new style of elastic buckskin gloves, no farmer, workman, or traveller, should be without a pair. We were also much pleased on examining Mr. H.'s newly imported elastic calf gloves, which are weather proof. Mr. Hilborn's ladies' and gentlemen's buck and fur garments, we never saw surpassed in style, finish, or richness of form, either home or foreign. The travelling public should give him a call before they purchase elsewhere. All goods sold wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

If you don't wish to fall in love, keep away from the women.

We insert the following article relative to the publication of the transactions of the Oxford County Agricultural Society with the greatest cheerfulness. The efforts to promote the science of Agriculture and Horticulture in our own community, and by our own citizens, in order to ascertain what methods of culture, and what kinds of stock are most profitable, in this particular section, are worthy of the highest commendation. The pamphlet to which the following article refers, is both intended and calculated to secure these objects. It contains much information useful and highly important to the farmer, and is designed to lead the mind to habits of careful investigation. The Committee, Hon. Job Prince of Turner, Levi Whitman Esq. of Norway, and Doct. T. H. Brown of this town, to whom was assigned the duty of preparing this pamphlet for the press have performed that part faithfully and satisfactorily. They have presented a work, compiled and arranged by Doct. Brown, as we are informed, which will be convenient for reference, and an honor to the Committee, Society, and county. They have given certain directions in relation to the manner of eliciting facts, and making reports, which if followed will remedy an error of no ordinary magnitude. The facts accompanied by the reasons for opinions and decisions, in these reports, are of the utmost importance. Improvement in Agriculture without them, is impossible. The article on Fruit should receive careful consideration. The same may be said of other topics. On the whole the committee have done the society and community a necessary service, and their work will mark the way to higher improvement in Agriculture. The following is the article referred to:

For The Oxford Democrat, Transactions of the Oxford County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Editor.—Under a resolve of the Oxford County Agricultural Society passed at Oxford, October 1850, its Transactions have been published from its commencement in 1842. The pamphlet contains 144 pages of reading matter; and as regards style, typography and mechanical finish is well executed, and affords ample testimony that the publishers, G. L. Mellen & Co. are well skilled in their profession. It is made up of a great variety of statistical information consisting of a history of the Society—the laws of the State in relation to Agriculture—the awards of committees on Stock, Horses, Farming Tools, Manufactures, &c. in various years—the amount of premiums and to whom awarded—directions for entering stock and crops for premiums—articles on Poultry, Flax and Fruit—the address of Rev. Geo. Bates in 1850—together with a list of the members of the Society and the names of its Officers each year. The pamphlet is illustrated by about thirty engravings and cuts of next stock, sheep, and various kinds of fruit.

The objects the Society had in view in the publication of such a pamphlet, were various. The first and greatest motive to such a measure was the advantages that would accrue to the Society by publishing its designs and transactions in a body. Such a publication, scattered throughout the community, could not fail to convince the farmers, at least, that the Society not only had an existence; but that it was aiming to fulfill the object of its institution—"the improvement of Agriculture." It would have a more substantial character than the annual publication, and would be more likely to be preserved for future reference. By publishing a larger number than was needed at the present time, future members could be supplied with the Transactions of the society; and be induced, by better understanding its character, to join in greater numbers. It would likewise afford a much better opportunity than could be otherwise presented for comparing the results of one year with those of another.

Another object, felt to be highly important and necessary was to impress upon the Society the great importance of embodying all the facts and statistics in the Reports on the various kinds of Stock and articles presented for premium. The pamphlet just published gives some directions in relation to this matter which if followed will improve the Reports in this subject. The reasons for awarding a premium in any given case must exist in the nature of things, and ought to be made known in the report; and in order to benefit and improve agriculture they should be methodically arranged, and published in a convenient manner for future reference. If these reasons are withheld from any cause, such as the hurry of the occasion—the want of ability &c., the premium awarded it is true, may benefit the recipient, but cannot, in the least, benefit the Society or improve Agriculture. It would be well for the members of the Society to carefully examine and compare the various Reports from year to year which have been published in this pamphlet, and then say whether the benefits arising from them—the future improvements they suggest—the facts they embody and transmit for future reference; and the reasons given for the various awards are worth \$300.00—the sum usually expended yearly for premiums. An examination of this kind would show the necessity of some change in relation to this subject; or convince all of the hopelessness of improving agriculture without it. If the pamphlet just published should lead to some reform in this respect and cause the reports hereafter to contain the requisite facts and reasons, greater improvement in Agriculture will be the result.

Another reason for the publication of this pamphlet was the existence of ample funds for the purpose—a part of which it was supposed could not be expended to better advantage for the service of the farmers of Oxford County.

The Oxford County Agricultural Society deserves and should receive the countenance and support of every farmer. Its aim—"the improvement of Agriculture," is a noble one, and should enlist the interest and sympathy of all classes. The list of its members, is not half as large as would reasonably be expected. The generosity of the farmers of Old Oxford should not allow the year to pass without increasing its list to one thousand. Each new member who subscribes to the constitution and pays one dollar will be entitled to all the privileges of the Society and to the pamphlet of 144 pages, containing its Transactions. On Oct. 10th the only general gala days for the whole people throughout the year—it is hoped that all classes will assemble and give ample testimony to their devotion to the noble cause of Agriculture.

Yours &c.

An Old Acquaintance in a New Dress.

Mr. Editor.—The election in this district on Monday last, for Representative to the State Legislature, in place of John C. Gerry Esq., resigned, was one of unusual interest. Some of the circumstances connected with it, as they shadow forth an old adversary, Federalism, in a new phase—and as it thoroughly understood, a most dangerous one to the democracy of the State—are deemed worthy of publication, and are commended to the attention of all honest democrats, everywhere.

We have an organization in this town, generally known by the name of the "Watchman Club." It is ostensibly a Temperance association, and professes to be in independent of party politics. We have always regarded it as a political machine, with which to aid the Federal party to power and place, and we have said so. The recent election has justified the assertion. The question of Representative was discussed in the secret meetings of this new ally of Federalism, and it was almost unanimously decided that a "Club candidate" should be nominated. To be sure, the doings of the club, held in the darkness of night were ratified in open day. But the nominee was a "Club man." The idea was originated and consummated by Club men. This nomination was made some weeks before it could possibly be known who the nominee of the Democratic party would be, and this fact, therefore, attaches still more odium to this new school of political "fuglers." The Club candidate was the Rev. Jonathan Fairbanks, a Quaker democrat, or rather an abolitionist, or perhaps, more properly, of no particular stripe in particular, but "everything by turns, and nothing long." It was thought that such a nomination would draw off democrats, and the "rag, tag and rag-bags" of all parties, societies and associations; it being supposed that the Rev. gentleman represented all of these peculiar notions. But the thing didn't work. The Club party forced the issue of "Neal Dow's Bill" upon us, and we met it boldly and manfully. The honest sentiment and conviction of the people were expressed, but not with so much emphasis as they would, had the question been a direct, instead of a side issue.

The Democratic nominee was Charles A. Ford, Esq., of this town, who was elected, in the district, by one hundred and forty-nine majority! Sweden, a whig town of some twenty-five votes, gave him a majority of 4! Waterford gave him a majority of seventy-two! the largest majority ever known for any political candidate, since the incorporation of the town. Denmark, making up the class, had there been a full meeting, would have swelled the majority to more than two hundred! And yet, our Club politicians supposed they should carry the district! Perhaps a certain gentleman, who has been "on the shelf" for the last ten years, or since the Collector at Portland overlooked *his merit* in making up his appointments in the days of "Tip and Ty," and who "shook the dew from his mane," and took the command of the Club forces, and who boasted that he had canvassed Waterford for ten days, and knew how the people would vote; and came within one hundred and twenty-five votes of the actual result in his predictions, may experience consolation from reading a somewhat celebrated comedy known as "Love's Labor Lost." He no doubt believes now, at least, that the Democrats of Waterford can furnish a "Roland for an Oliver" whenever required.

We have gone into this matter at some length, because we believe it is of importance to the Democratic party at large. If this Club organization, the State over, is an opponent of Democracy, it is right, and is demanded that the people should know it. It has proved to be so here. It may, in other towns. Let democrats look well to it, and whenever the occasion requires, administer the same stern rebuke we have in WATERFORD.

Waterford, Sept. 10, 1851.

CUBAN MATTERS.

Lopez Captured and Executed.

The Cuban correspondents all say that Lopez was severely wounded in five engagements. Two columns of Spanish troops conducted the advance; the patriots were stationed near a fence. Gen. Enca took 20 Cazadores and charged with them, every one of whom were shot except an aide-de-camp, and he was mortally wounded. The Spaniards then fled, leaving 70 wounded on the field. Col. Rosale collected together 500 Spanish troops and retired. Rosale is to be superseded, for cowardice, by Gen. Paris, of Matanzas. A letter dated the 18th ult., from Puerto Principe, says the insurgents are successful in the eastern department. The government has abolished the central depot, and offer an amnesty to the insurgents, and rewards for Lopez.

Steamer Alcades arrived at Havana on the morning of the 25th, with 15 soldiers, wounded in battle fought on the 21st at Alcadala. A Spanish report says 10 patriots were killed and 40 prisoners taken. A despatch from the commandant at Bahia Honda says he shot six patriots on the 22d, including Adjutant George Graham and Lt. Pereausing.

On the 24th, the Captain General issued a proclamation offering quarter to insurgents who will surrender after the notice is published, irrespective of districts, and pardon to those who deliver up Lopez. The Spanish loss at Alcadala would seem to be large. Letters say an express train left Havana with several surgeons to attend the wounded Spaniards. The patriots are always shot as soon as captured. Another letter says that Lopez is in a position to hold out two months.

Spanish accounts state that of the whole number of patriots landed from the Pampero and from other quarters, 556 have been already killed, and 155 more are now in prison. It is reported that 145 prisoners have been sentenced to the Cuban chain gang for ten years.

Capture of Lopez.—The Empire City at New York on Saturday, left Havana Sept. 1, and reports that Havana had been the scene of rejoicing for three days, owing to the capture of Lopez and his men. The news of his capture reached Havana on the 5th, when flags were hoisted and guns fired, and there were torchlight processions. The principal buildings were illuminated, &c.

Lopez was taken in the interior, wandering alone, and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He asked for something to eat at a

firm house, and permission to lay down and sleep while; and while asleep, was made prisoner. He had no arms. His men have suffered severely, having lived for several days on leaves of the trees. The last meat they had tasted was the flesh of Gen. Lopez's horse. The remainder of his men have either been shot, or they have perished from hunger. His followers, over one hundred are now in prison in Havana, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years confinement in a dungeon. Gen. Plant of the Albany, visited them in prison, and gained some interesting accounts, which he will despatch to the States.

The loss of Spanish troops is 2000. In every engagement they were defeated. Lopez was garrotted on the morning of Sept. 1st, at 7 o'clock. The execution was attended by 8000 troops and many citizens. He ascended the platform and made a short speech. His last words were, "I die for my beloved Cuba!" He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he was dead. The prisoners say that in no instance have the Greoles of this land manifested the least desire to join them.

New York papers report that the El Dorado and another steamer were to have sailed in a few days, but for the disastrous news of the defeat and execution of Lopez. Also that two brigades lately sailed from that port for Cuba, but ostensibly for ports in the Gulf. Both were laden with arms, ammunition and provisions for the use of Lopez.

DEATH OF JUDGE WOODBURY.

Hon. Levi Woodbury died at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday evening last, in the 62d year of his age.

He had been out of health for several months with fistulous ulcers, says the Portsmouth Journal, and "his loss is felt and deplored by the whole community."

We copy the following sketch of the life of Judge Woodbury, from the Boston Morning Post.

In the death of Levi Woodbury, the country has lost one of the most worthy, able, and eminent of its sons, one who has long shared largely its honors, and worthily enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens; while the great party of which he was an ornament had taken from it one who was in an open path for the highest honors which party or country have to bestow.

The passing away of such a man is an event in history. A void is created which cannot be filled. All that is left is the fragrance of a life well filled up with patriotic and patriotic devotion to the interests and glory of the country. But this is no common heritage, and it will long serve to stimulate and encourage those who, in sparing no pains to qualify themselves for important public service, see that such execution receives its reward from a discriminating public.

Levi Woodbury was born in Francesstown, in the commencement of 1790. His elementary studies were first at the noble free school, then at a seminary, and from there he went to Dartmouth College, whence he graduated in 1809 with distinguished reputation for talent and scholarship. He selected the profession of the law, and passed a year at the law school of Litchfield, Conn., and after other preparatory study, came to Boston, Exeter, and his native town, where, in 1812, admitted to the bar. This period was one of stirring politics. Mr. Woodbury entered the lists on the republican side with ardor, although then but a law student. Still it should not be forgotten that he was indelibly in his application to study. As a consequence his reputation increased, and in a comparatively short time he obtained an extensive and lucrative practice.

So prominent had been the part taken by Mr. Woodbury in politics, that when the democratic party of New Hampshire got the ascendancy in 1816, he was chosen secretary of the senate, and the next year, though only twenty-seven years old, he was appointed Associate Justice of the superior court. Here he greatly distinguished himself by the research he displayed, his unvaried diligence, his patience, firmness, and good temper.

The reports of his decisions show ample testimony to his qualifications; and though there was no known his appointment excited remark, yet the able performance of his duties amply justified the selection. In 1819 he removed to Portsmouth, where, except when necessarily absent, he continued to reside until his death.

In 1823, Judge Woodbury was elected governor of New Hampshire. There were two democratic candidates in nomination, but no federal candidate—the federalists voting for him. In consequence of the subsequent united opposition of the federalists and a portion of the democrats, he was not re-elected to serve a second term. In 1825 he was elected a representative from the town of Portsmouth, and became the speaker of the house of representatives. It was at this session that he was elected to fill a vacancy in the senate of the United States. Here the same extent of information, indomitable industry and ready talent which marked his career as a judge, characterized his parliamentary path. His speeches were able and thorough. Of them all, perhaps his fine speech on Foote's resolutions gained him the most fame, and did his party the most service. During four sessions, he was chairman of the committee on commerce, the labor of which he discharged with his accustomed diligence.

His term of service expired in 1831, when he was elected State senator, but was soon after invited by President Jackson to a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. On Mr. Taney's rejection, he became Secretary of the Treasury, which office he continued to hold until the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration. This period was one of great financial difficulty. It comprehended the time of the greatest commercial revulsion this country ever experienced. It would take far too large a space to go over this ground. Suffice it to say that the secretary proved the man for the occasion, and faithfully co-operated in carrying out the strong measures that the times demanded. His industry, his reports, his firmness, his successful administration of this important department during a season of unparalleled trial, are all of record and speak for themselves.

In 1841 he was again elected to the United States Senate. Here his large experience, extensive information, untiring labor, and great powers of debate, surprised the country. His speeches were unanswered and unanswerable. He had the strength of sound principle, of conclusive facts, and of justifying

firm results on his side, and he knew how to avail himself of such material.

He was nominated by President Polk to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.—This high station he has adorned by ripe judgment, extensive legal attainments, and a series of opinions that have elicited the commendation of our ablest jurists.

He has delivered historical discourses, lyceum lectures, eulogies—all of which have been characterized by learning, eloquence, and patriotism. "All have manifested a thorough acquaintance with all that belongs to American Institutions. Indeed, in his whole cast of character he was thoroughly American. He was thoroughly democratic in his views and liberal in his application of his opinions. Hence the annexation of Texas had no stronger advocate, and we may add that no vindication of this measure that has come under notice is marked by less of sectionalism and by a greater breadth of view than his vindication of it. He went for it because the interest of all America required it. He was firm, bold, decisive; hence he gained the title of being the rock of the New England democracy.

His town has lost a valuable citizen—his native State an ornament—the country, a true patriot—and the democratic party, one worthy to fill the highest place in their gift. He fulfilled the duties of a husband, father and Christian in an exemplary manner.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

Steamship Prometheus, Capt. Churchill, arrived at New York on Thursday morning, with 275 passengers, with \$50,000 in gold dust consigned to Thompson and Hitebeck, 350,000 in the hands of passengers, it was guessed. The Oregon which left San Francisco Aug. 7, is reported to have two millions on board. The Prometheus stopped at San Juan, Nicaragua, Aug. 16, and took the passengers of the steamer Independence.

During the stay of the Independence passengers at San Juan del Norte, a carpet-bag, containing \$1000, was stolen from a man named Selden Goff, of New York.

Business in California was rather more active, and the "burnt district" of the last great fire has been nearly covered with new buildings. There are about 150 substantial brick houses in San Francisco, nearly all of which have been erected since the fire in May, and extensive preparations are in progress for the manufacture of brick and quarrying stone, to fill numerous contracts of this kind.

Beheler Kay, the pugilist, has been acquitted. The vigilance committee have done their work so thoroughly that crime in all its forms has been greatly restrained, so much so that the cells of the city prison were entirely vacant.

No great outrage has occurred to heighten the excitement in the public mind. The previous excitement has abated under the amended criminal code, which allows the jury a discretion to punish either with imprisonment or death, those guilty of arson, burglary, robbery, &c. A few trials have been had. Among the most conspicuous is that of Robinson, Gibson, and Thompson, convicted at Sacramento of the robbery of James Wilson, and condemned to death.

The four candidates for congress are canvassing the state, and the several counties are holding conventions to nominate candidates for the legislature. The southern counties still talk of a division.

The reports from all the mining districts are more favorable than at any period during the present year, and the shipments of gold for August and September will doubtless exceed those of any previous months. The unprecedented low stage of water in all the rivers has been especially favorable to enterprises of the first class; many damming companies are at work in the beds of the streams, which have been exposed for miles, and some risk deposits have been struck, and there is a prospect of a farther fall of the river for the next three months. The canal projects, at first on a limited scale and successful, have been undertaken on large plans, and with a heavy capital. That for turning the South Fork of the American several miles through the hills, to the valleys and gulches about Placerville, is the most gigantic, and the company is about to be organized, with such confidence, that stock from a quarter to half a million will be readily taken by the miners in that vicinity.

Mr. Carlton, lately returned from Woburn, Mass., says that the prospects of the miners here are much better than ever—some side or bank diggings had been worked this summer that yielded abundantly. The damming companies were to commence in the bed of the river about the 1st of September on the North Fork.

The U. S. Company have undertaken an enterprise which deserves the greatest credit. They have nearly completed a rock-cutting one-fourth of a mile in length and twenty feet deep, which is to direct the entire river from its natural course, and is one of the greatest works ever undertaken in California.

At Salmon Falls the river runs through a deep chasm in the rock, and above this the river has been turned by a heavy stone dam, and will doubtless prove a profitable investment.

Gold mines are now worked in Carson's Star whose editor has known as many men and seen as many places as the wandering Ulysses, gives the following anecdote:—"The late Commodore Ridgely, of the U. S. navy, informed us in the year 1837, that having on one occasion passed the night at the house of Samuel Gouverneur in N. Y., the son-in-law of Mr. Monroe, he observed the next morning a box of papers in his room; which proved on examination to be letters from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Monroe. A portion of those letters, by Mr. Gouverneur's permission he examined, and found them to contain a plan drawn up by Mr. Jefferson to obtain possession of Cuba when an occasion should arrive, by transporting an army to her shores in a fleet of gun-boats, which should take their departure from N. Y., Charleston and other southern ports.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—Louisville, Sept. 5. Returns from 33 counties give about 8000 majority for the Union ticket. Only one opposition county to be heard from.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for Sept. and also the STUDENT, a monthly School Reader for the improvement of youth, are duly received. They will sustain their former well-earned reputation. Fowlers & Wells, New York, Publishers.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Franklin, arrived at New York yesterday morning, with three days later news from Europe.

The Pacific from New York arrived out in 10 days 6 hours.

Cotton at Liverpool has advanced 1-8 since the sailing of the America, with average sales daily of 10,000 bales. Trade in the manufacturing districts active and healthy. At Havre, cotton was in good demand.

The old and respectable house of Rucker & Son have failed; their liabilities are reported at 2,000,000. The cause of their failure is attributed to large advances on produce. It was believed they would eventually pay up.

The London Money market is very tight. The French Ambassador at Madrid has promised the assistance of France, to put down any piratical expedition to Cuba. Paris was tranquil.

DR. PEPPER'S
American Eye Salve

American Eye Saver,
SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR DISEASED EYES,
Inflammation of that delicate Organ,
Whether acute or Chronic, from any cause,
Inflammation of the Optic Nerve,
Inflammation of the Lid—Inflammation
of the Lacrymal Gland—Weakness
of Vision from any cause.

Dr. J. PETTIT, a member of the Medical Society
of ORONDOGO CO., N. Y., and for forty
years a successful practitioner of medicine, has by
valuable experience, and a series of practice in a va-
riety of diseases of the eye, discovered a scientific
assortment of ingredients, combining them in a
simple and palatable form, which have re-
sulted in effecting many ASTONISHING CURES,
and secured the AMERICAN EYE SAYER, A
REVERED REMEDY, UNEQUALLED in the history of
any other preparation.

The American Eye Saver is recommended
with perfect confidence to all who are troubled with
diseases of the eye, whether caused by acute or chronic
inflammation, or by any other cause. The bal-
ance of your vision,—disorder of the optic nerve—ac-
companied by neuralgia, and all other diseases of the
eye, and long continued use of the eye,
please read the following statements:

My daughter, Mr. John Britton, No. 23 Commerce
Street, New York City, who has been severely
suffering for eighteen months, was cured by the
use of AM. EYE SAYER.

William Goss, of South Adams, Mass. says—"I
was a boy to be who had been afflicted with sore
eyes for fifteen years, and was nearly blind. The bal-
ance of my vision is all gone, and several have
expressed to me for some. Can you send me a quantity
by Express?"

S. Buffum, of Guilford, Ct., has been blind purchased
of J. F. Rogers, and his long blindness, AND
HIS BROTHER EFFECTED A CURE.

John M. Miller, of Millersburg, Ky., writes—"My
eye has suffered greatly for forty years from
CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE, and has
been nearly blind for years. AM. EYE SAYER
showing what a cure it effected on my eye,
to apply it to a SCROFULOUS EYE, and my
eye, which was much inflamed and sore, having
been cured by the use of your AM. EYE SAYER.
To my surprise and astonishment, by the use of one box, THE EYE WAS
HEALED, and the cure is all gone out."
A woman, about eight years old, having suffered
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remedy and found no relief, until she applied
AM. EYE SAYER, which cured her eye, and
a running sore on his face."

Though this wonderful remedy is designed meet-
ing the cure of all diseases of the eye, yet we have
actual testimony showing it one of the most per-
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