





himself to follow my directions most faithfully, and promised the most inviolable secrecy. The servants were made acquainted with just sufficient to ensure their co-operation; and as they were sincerely attached to their young mistress, full reliance could be placed on their faithful execution of the orders entrusted to them.

The morning of the eventful 10th was fortunately, as brilliant a day as can well be conceived; even smoky London became almost bright, and all things seemed to exult in the coming spring. I visited my patient in the morning, and found her, as I expected, weaker and lower than the preceding evening. I peremptorily ordered carriage exercise; and as she always yielded to my suggestions, it was settled that at three o'clock, her husband should accompany her in a short country drive. While she was waiting for this purpose, her maid was awkward enough to break the chain to which her mistress' watch was attached, (being provided by me with the means to do it) and the watch was obliged to be left at home. During her absence, every clock and watch in the house was put back one hour; and I succeeded in getting the church clock in their immediate vicinity retarded that time. I will not retrace the difficulties I met with in accomplishing that part of my plan, nor the pompous refusals with which my earnest entreaties were first met; nor how the dignity of the parsonical powers gradually softened into humility when told that a Member of Parliament would not only find deeply indebted to them, but make a liberal donation to their parochial funds. On re-entering her apartment, poor Clara eagerly resumed her watch, the clock having been repaired during her absence, and anxiously compared it with the clock on the chimney-piece—the hour both indicated was five—She also found on her table two letters from her two most intimate friends, inviting themselves to dine with her that day at six and seven—in consequence of not having paid them a visit that morning, when, confiding the consequences to them, I taught them their parts. One was Mrs. Wakefield, who had been the mistress of Mrs. Delaware's youth, and was still regarded by her with sincere affection; she was a calm, sensible, self-possessed person, of encouraging and maternal manners. The other was old Miss Holman, the most agreeable plain woman I ever knew, full of drollery and anecdote, but hiding a strong mind and an excellent heart under a light, careless, grey address. She also had known our invalid from her birth, and a strong friendship existed between them. I had, of course, invited myself to this momentous dinner of my own arranging; and, moreover, had requested Colonel Delaware to bring home, to dinner, apparently by accident, the Rev. Wilfred Alderson, an old friend of the family, and a bright example of all a Christian pastor ought to be. There was an expression in his benign and reverend countenance of such complete internal conviction of the divine nature of his profession, and the truths he was called upon to inculcate, that inspired at once confidence and affection; and yet the unbeliever and the sufferer invariably shrunk from his calm, clear gaze. I had not forgotten to pay him a visit in my morning rounds; and I could not but hope the presence of such a man, the type of all that is most cheering and comforting in our holy religion, would not be without its effect upon our poor shaking hostess. When we were all assembled, the greetings over, we descended to the dining room, where Mrs. Delaware reached with less difficulty than I had anticipated. When I saw her in the full blaze of light, all my terrors, in some degree smothered by the active exertions I had been making all day, returned in full upon me. It was not only that she was wasted and pale, but her eyes, drawn back into her head, and a most painful expression on her lips, of a purple tinge, and nervous tremors passed frequently over her face. I glanced around to see if her friends were all conducting themselves according to orders, and observing a slight contraction in the features of the gay old maid, I frowned at her; and she immediately taking the hint, with great self-command, rattled off story after story, and for some time after her visit, until even a sort of full smile stole over poor Clara's face. A most painful smile it was, and nearly unmanly her husband, ignorant as he was of the worst, but a severe look brought him to sobriety again. I shall never forget that dinner! All ate and drank but the hostess; but I truly have not one of the party knew what they ate and but little of what they said. We all felt it was a thing to be got over, and many were the anxious glances turned towards the object of our solicitude, who, unconscious that so many loving eyes were fixating thought on her, kept continually glancing at the clock, and often compared it with her watch. I noticed that each time the clock struck, her agitation increased, and this became more and more the evening advanced. A fine self-playing organ in the room, which every body requested to hear again, aided my efforts to protract the dinner as long as possible; so that when we rose, it was half past eight—really half past nine. Mr. Alderson had previously requested that we might accompany the ladies after dinner, and not remain at table after their departure; and now Miss Holman playfully entreated that instead of returning to that great, bare, formal drawing-room, we might be permitted, as a great indulgence, to spend the evening in Mrs. Delaware's pretty boudoir; and, as we all joined in the request, it was agreed to, and we were accordingly repaired there. I had been anxious to accomplish this little arrangement, because, should it be useful to convey my patient to bed, as her husband opened out her bed-room, it would be more convenient—Sincerely we established, however, when a little circumstance occurred, which I felt most indignant with myself for not having foreseen, though I scarcely know how I could have prevented it. Little Cecil was brought in to receive his parents' last kiss for the day. Those who can form any conception what a mother's feelings would be on beholding for the last time an only and idolized child, will easily fancy with what convulsive despair poor Clara strained her boy to her heart; and those who cannot, will not be rendered more feeling by any description I may give. I may say that we all endured martyrdom while this lasted; no one could speak, and all bowed their heads to conceal the emotion their utmost efforts could not entirely repress. At last I motioned to the maid to take the

wild away; and making a diversion by cutting on Colonel Delaware to help me bring forward the sofa, I insisted on my patient placing herself thereon, and I seated myself beside her, and, consulting her pulse from time to time, tried to draw her into conversation. Half past nine, and actually half past ten, was now reached; another dreadful hour and a half to drag over. Tea was brought, and the conversation became more easy; but my anxiety was becoming almost intolerable. Clara was fast becoming worse—every stroke of the clock seemed to beat off some of her remaining vitality; her hand, sometimes burning, had become cold as death. Ten, half-past ten, passed over, and now the dreadful moment for us—not less—was approached. Clenching my hand so that the nails entered the flesh, and biting my lip till the blood ran down, I awaited the first stroke of the real midnight hour. It passed; how great was the relief. He who read the hearts of those present alone can tell. Every countenance began to brighten, every voice began to lose its constrained tone, as the passing minutes made assurance doubly sure. Still I trembled for Clara.

I had intended to wait the half hour before I announced to her that her supposed paralysis was false; but when it reached a quarter past, she became so much worse—short, sharp spasms contracting her features, and her whole face assuming a violet hue—that, apprehending she would fall into convulsions, I dared no longer delay the announcement; so, rising from my place, I advanced to the table, and striking it loud enough to attract even Clara's attention, I exclaimed—

"Colonel, go and embrace your wife—she is saved. With one word I can effect an instant cure."

All rose at my words, and Clara fixed upon me a gaze of wonder and incredulity. "Yes," I continued, "I hereby proclaim the voice which announced to Mrs. Delaware that she was to die this night at twelve o'clock, to be a false and lying cry; because at this moment she is living before us, and it is twenty minutes past twelve."

"You mistake, doctor; it is only eleven, not twelve," said she, as despair seemed again settling on her countenance. "It is past twelve, I assure you. Pardon me, dear Mrs. Delaware; but, finding all reasoning powerless, your friends and I have put back every watch and clock on which your eyes have rested."

I could now perceive a faint gleam of hope in her eyes as she breathlessly said, "but the church clock—I counted eleven myself not half an hour since?" "Ah," I replied, "that will be a bad business for the Colonel; not less than a hundred pounds presented to the parish will be demanded as compensation by the high and mighty dignitaries of the parish. In half an hour we shall have the pleasure of hearing it chime one. Poor midnight has been taboos from the quarter to eight."

I then produced a second watch, with which I had provided myself, indicating the true time, and also a note from one of the church wardens to the Colonel, expressing the satisfaction felt by himself and colleagues at being able to serve so distinguished a paragon. Her friends and husband crowded round her, each multiplying proofs of the truth. Hiding her face in her hands, she hastily rose and left the apartment. We all felt that she had gone to her child; and, at my request, no one followed her. She returned in a minute with a face radiant with smiles and tears, from which all bad traces were rapidly disappearing, and affectionately addressing us individually, in a few sweet, low words, expressed her gratitude; and, I am proud to say, she had met most and sweetest words for her old friend the doctor. Her husband, almost paralyzed by the sudden knowledge he had obtained of the imagined risk, seemed, soldier as he was, quite overcome; and it was well for us all when the venerable paragon, calling us all around, addressed a short prayer to Him whose merciful aid had been so frequently, though silently, implored during the last few hours.

I then resumed my medical rapacity; and as we had all so indifferently dined, I prescribed a supper, which was immediately executed; but Mrs. Delaware feared we might eat fire as well as she could wish, the servants not having been warned. Begging her to be perfectly easy on that head, as I had taken the liberty to order the supper two days previously, the bell was rung for it; and a most joyous party never, I am sure, sat down to enjoy themselves. Clara ate the wing of a chicken, and her bloom appeared rapidly returning. We kept it up right merrily until past three; and, remaining behind the host, I stopped the thanks she longed to give me, by pointing out the sin of indulging the imagination too much, showing her she had allowed a foolish dream to bring her within an inch of the grave—and, holding her good night, I too joyfully departed.

In a few days she was perfectly well, and has never had a similar visionary attack. I have related this short incident to show my young successors that complaints arising from mental excess are best combated by the mind itself—a powerful organ of cure, too little thought of in these days of whimsical remedies and wonderful discoveries.

**Highway Robbery.**  
As Elder Ayres, of Muncie, was returning from Muncie to Centre to Wales, on Saturday evening last, in a single horse wagon, he was waylaid by two highwaymen, who demanded his money on the peril of his life. He replied that he had no money for them, and thought it very strange that they should attempt to rob a Methodist minister. They insisted, however, that he must "deliver," and one of them attempted to bind him; but by a vigorous effort he succeeded in preventing him from entering the wagon. The one holding the horse then called upon his companion to shoot the case, but at that moment hearing the approach of another carriage, they deemed it expedient to escape. We understand that suspicion is fastened upon a certain individual in the neighborhood, and we trust, if guilty, he will be brought to punishment. Elder Ayres certainly conducted himself with much coolness, and should the freebooters continue their operations, we hope they will meet with similar customers.—*Lexington Falls Journal, 12th.*

In 1750 the number of landed proprietors in England, it is said, was about two hundred and fifty thousand. At present they number but thirty thousand.

## The Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1851.

S. M. PETTINGILL, No. 10 STATE ST., (Journal Building) BOSTON, is our authorized agent for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements, &c.

The publishers of this paper hereby announce to their advertising patrons that they have adopted the advance rate. Those having notices ordered by the Court of Probate, to be published in The Oxford Democrat, are respectfully requested to settle the same with the Register at the time the notice is ordered. This is the rule adopted in other countries; and it saves the trouble and expense of keeping books, and collecting, and avoids the mistakes that sometimes occur when the advertising is charged, and paid at different times to different individuals.

### "The candidate of the Maine Democracy in the National Convention—Who shall he be?"

The Augusta Age of the 11th inst. has another article with the above caption, warmly recommending Gen. Houston as the most suitable man to be selected as a candidate for the next President.

Speaking of the delegates to be sent to the National Convention, the Age says:

"These delegates, in order truly to reflect the views and wishes of the constituencies they represent, will of course desire to know for whom the majority of the Democracy of the State incline. They will be anxious to ascertain the preference of the State, and will seek to give effect, so far as they are able, to that preference. Elected as they will be, not to make a selection especially in accordance with their individual views, but one conformable entirely to the desire of the masses of the party in whose behalf they are to act, and on whose support at the polls the nominee must rely for his elevation to the high office for which his name is presented—they will, as prudent and honest men, cast the vote of the State, in convention, for that candidate, in whose favor they have reason to believe the great body of the party unambiguously incline; as long, at least as there may exist a reasonable prospect of effecting his nomination—regarding themselves free to exercise a sound discretion beyond this."

Would it not be well then to adopt some measures to get an expression from the people that we may be able to determine what their "preference" is? The Democracy of the Legislature will probably select two delegates at large to attend the Convention, and it might be well for them to ascertain, before the meeting of the Legislature, the wishes of their constituents, not only as to their preference for the Presidential candidate, but also as to the selection of delegates to represent them in the Convention, and then act accordingly. We think they will be fully as likely to select two men as they would to select delegates previously recommended, intended not to represent fairly the views of the masses in the Convention, but to carry out the wishes of certain wire-pullers in this State. For a very few wire-pullers to undertake to forestall the Democratic Members of the Legislature, or to control the people in different parts of the State in the selection of their delegates to the Convention is a little too distasteful for the people to countenance. Let us have a fair expression of the people as recommended by the Age, and all will be right. Certain we are that the people in this County will do the right thing without foreign aid or dictation.

The Age, in speaking of the views and wishes of the people in this State, says— "They will, at the proper time, be prepared to make known their preferences on this subject. Of the many prominent men whose names have been associated with the question of the Presidency, we will not undertake to say, who is, at this moment, the object of their choice. We are strongly of the opinion, however, that Gen. Houston, of all others, is the person on whom the democracy of the State will ultimately concentrate. He possesses elements of popularity exceeded by no man in the country. His name would inspire the liveliest zeal and enthusiasm among the masses. With the hero of San Jacinto, for standard and banner, the democracy would be confident of victory. They would look upon defeat as impossible. They have unbounded confidence in the man. His great American heart has always been in union with liberty and the popular pulsations of the country. He is emphatically the "people's man." His statesmanship, which is of the practical sort, has been tested, and found adequate to any emergency. His valor and patriotism are undoubted. His devotion to country, and his love for the Union of the States, have been attested by something stronger than words. Though a Southern man by birth and residence, yet he has ever shown himself ready to do justice to all portions of the Union, regardless of consequences to himself personally. Neither his own nor love of country is bounded by geographical lines; but he looks upon the Union as a whole, and every portion of it occupies an equal place in his affections. Like a true American as he is, he seems to adhere to the virtuous sentiment of one section of the Union by deciding another. In action as in heart he is neither a Southern man nor a Northern man, but an Union-man, in the broadest and most exalted acceptance of the phrase. He is with the people and for the people; and the people are with him and for him."

Upon such a candidate, the democracy of Maine will, it seems to us, find no difficulty in uniting; especially since the occurrence of an event, which has deprived many of their choice. In our judgment, they can do so more readily upon Gen. Houston than upon any other man. He is identified with no clique. His name is associated with no past divisions of the party. He can have no "enemies to punish," if his great and generous heart were under any circumstances capable of stooping to such measures. Towards him no animosities are entertained; nor will his name revive the remembrance of bitter feelings, engendered by feuds and conflicts, the causes of which have already passed away, perhaps forever, yet like all such conflicts, leaving a sting behind to rankle long afterwards. Gen. Houston is the representative of no faction as he is the especial favorite of no particular fragment of the party. Faction would shrink abashed in such a presence, and Scissors hide its diminished head.

The union, therefore, of the democracy of the whole nation, and especially of Maine, upon a candidate happily free from injurious suspicion, and so exempt from personal and political objection, cannot be otherwise than an easy task. For such an union would involve no humiliation, no surrender of consistency, no sacrifice of the pride of opinion, on the part of any segment, wind or shade of the party. They can come together in support of Gen. Houston, forgetting past differences, and looking only to the bright and unclouded future, which a campaign, under the glorious banner of democracy, with such a leader, would open up equally to all.

Satisfied that the hearty union of the democracy of Maine on Gen. Houston would be the means, not only of consolidating their strength and perpetuating their power in the State, but, in the event of his nomination, of ensuring beyond a contingency the re-establishment of the democratic ascendancy in the national councils in 1852, under auspices favorable to the permanent re-union of the democratic party of the nation; and favorable, also, to the harmony, integrity, and perpetuity of the constitution and union of the country—we call upon our friends throughout the State—one and all—to give the subject brooded in this article a thorough and candid consideration."

All this may be true of Gen. Houston, but we have other Democratic Statesmen of as much experience, patriotism and refinement, and as well qualified, politically and morally, as Gen. Houston. Consequently he is not the only Democrat whom the people can elect. We could, however cheerfully give him our support for the Presidency, if nominated, and, if a member of the Convention, would even vote for his nomination, if satisfied the people in this State desired it. We say with the Age, let the people well consider the subject above alluded to.

**Wonderful Developments.**  
The wonderful developments recently made through the New York Herald, relative to the confidential correspondence of certain members of the National Democratic Executive Committee for their respective States, seems to have given the whigs new courage, and they are really elated at their prospects in the next Presidential campaign. It furnishes them with abundance of capital to talk and write about, and they seem disposed to make the most of it. Even our friend of the Bangor Jeffersonian enjoys it exceedingly, and bestows a full share of attention upon the "March mast," occupying nearly a page upon the subject. We had the impression that the Jeffersonian was opposed to all "new tests," and was willing to rest its success in the next Presidential election, on the broad platform of Democracy. That it was opposed to denouncing men as anti-democratic or undertaking to smear them down, simply because of difference of opinion upon minor questions, not strictly political, as in the case of Mr. Randall. But it appears to us that its editor departs from his own rule, when he bestows a portion of almost every number of his paper to finding fault with certain Democrats, and representing them as being "confused to eliques," and of course not democratic, because they happen to differ from him upon certain sectional questions, or upon questions of constitutional law. He is professedly opposed to making such questions a test of democracy, and yet he practically makes them so. We presume that there are very few democrats who make any pretensions to perfection, all have their errors. But we think it a poor sign of true friendship for one who professes to belong to the same family, to be continually publishing the faults of its members, or a little family difficulties which may occur, to the world. It is no way for one to correct the faults or errors of his brethren.

The foregoing article should have appeared last week, with the following, from the Argus, explaining that part of the new developments in which our Member of Congress is interested.

"Mr. Everett—Dear Sir—In the New York Herald of the 22d of August, appears a number of letters from various individuals, myself among the number, purporting to have been written in answer to communications received by them from C. H. Donaldson, of Texas, and Nathl. Greer of Iowa, most of them relating to the time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention. Inasmuch as my letter has been published in the Federal papers of this State, with what I deem unjust comments, I take the liberty to cause the letter of Donaldson to me to be published, together with my answer:—  
NEW YORK, June 26, 1851.  
HON. CHARLES ANDREWS—Dear Sir—I regret to inform you of the death of Hon. David Kaufman, late member of Congress from Texas, and also a member of the Democratic National Committee.  
I have been appointed to fill the vacancy existing on the Committee, and have recently arrived from Texas to see about issuing the call of the Democratic National Convention.  
In pursuance of this, I have written to you as to what time and place you would wish to see the Convention held. Baltimore, in May as usual is proposed; and it has been suggested not to hold it before June, so that the upshot of the movement of the South is ascertained—but of course you are to act just as you please in reference to this.  
If you could at the same time send a list of Democratic correspondents in the different Counties of your State, they would be of great convenience in sending documents and papers and also be of much service in the National organization.  
The democracy of Texas have a choice for the Presidency, as the whole nation is aware; but I assure you, no State in the Union will submit with a better grace than Texas to the decision of the Democratic National Convention. Texas is a State which never falters in the Democratic cause, and may always be relied upon.  
Trusting that I shall hear from you immediately in relation to issuing the call, which ought to be published in the Democratic papers as soon as possible.  
I remain yours, truly, for the union of the Democracy.  
C. H. DONALDSON.  
P. S.—Direct to me at 113 Beekman St. [ANSWER.]  
PARIS, July 5, 1851.  
DEAR SIR—Your kind favor of the 26th ult. is before me, and its important contents duly considered. I deeply regret with you the death of Hon. D. S. Kaufman. I knew him as a patriot and an honorable man. I welcome you, sir, as a member of the National Committee, and rejoice at the active course you are taking. I am in favor of Baltimore, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention; and as to time, I would suggest to the reason you offer in favor of June, that it may deprive the whigs of holding after it, which to them, in 1848, was of great importance. I am not strenuous, but would suggest the latter part of June. You will please to act for me as to time.  
I am happy to concur with you in all that you say of Texas. She is a glorious State, and at all times, has shown a patriotism worthy of all praise. Would that we could say as much for some Southern and some Northern States.  
The candidate of whom you spoke, as the choice of Texas, is worthy of his State, and of the exalted position where Texas would place him. I know Gen. Houston somewhat personally, and have long been a warm admirer of his public course, and for no man can I more cheerfully do battle than for him; and without at this time predicting for whom Maine will cast her first vote in the convention, I will say that I believe that no man in the nation would command a larger vote at the polls than Gen. H., and that he will be entirely certain of the electoral vote of Maine.  
I agree with you that the call for the convention should be made public as soon as may be, and we can better judge what course certain portions of the South mean to pursue.  
I will, at this time, give you only a few names, but will send you more as soon as I have time to arrange them. Yours truly,  
CHARLES ANDREWS.  
[We take the liberty of omitting the names.—Argus.]  
It will appear to every candid mind, that my letter was simply a hasty reply to that of Mr. Donaldson, and that I spoke of General Houston as a candidate I could cheerfully support, in the event of his receiving the nomination by a Democratic National Convention, without even expressing my preference—for there are many other distinguished Democrats in the nation for whom I entertain as exalted an opinion as expressed of Gen. H. in my letter to Donaldson.  
It will be perceived by Mr. Donaldson's letter, in asking me for a list of Democratic names, he does not name Gen. H. and most certainly in the list given, the inference cannot be drawn that I intended to confine the names to the friends of any one individual or interest. I simply wrote down such names as I thought of at the moment, and regarded as efficient Democrats, and who would have a regard for the whole country in the union of the Democracy.  
Of Mr. Donaldson, or his being a member of the Democratic National Committee, I know nothing more than from his letter, nor do I know any thing of his plans. I regarded him at the time I wrote as a member of the Committee, and answered as such; and if he had, or has, any plans to carry out in connection with such politicians as J. R. Giddings, he can have no aid from me.  
Of the comments upon myself and letter, which appeared in the Portland Advertiser of Saturday last, I have nothing to say.  
CHARLES ANDREWS.  
PARIS, SEPT. 1851.

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

Let me live and die in my own land, has been the earnest prayer of almost every heart from the day that man was divided into tribes, clans, or kingdoms, and the distinguished by its provinces, colonies, &c. The rugged mountain top clad in eternal fogs, to whose dizzy peaks no ever-ascending eagle's foot could reach in his aerial journey, is dear to the man who can say, "here is my country." The region of tropical heat, trembling in the terrible earthquake, and convulsed with frequent thunders, when the lightning gleams in the dread horizon, are as dear to their native sons as Paradise to the first happy pair. There seems to be an inward principle in man attaching him to his native soil, that goes along with him wherever he may roam abroad; and place him in the greenest spot of earth, away from his home and kindred, and he will sigh for his native hills, flowing though it may be "with milk and honey," his wish will be to be buried with his fathers in the land where he was born; let the same rude blast sweep over my ashes, the same ragged cliffs overshadow my grave, that sighed through the old oak trees, and glistered with hanging ivies in the pale moon where I had my birth. We see this principle strongly developed in the aborigines of our continent. No sky, however serene; no hunting grounds, teeming with game; no forests, divided by playful and meandering streams to which they may go, can ever compensate them for the loss of their native soil. Here sleep their fathers, here stands the aged tree under which the arrows of death have been sharpened, or the pipe of peace smoked with the loved dead; and can they leave these sad but strongly cherished memories, for a distant—a strange land? They may be compelled to; but in a far off region, their heart will linger among these scenes, and as deep, as ardent a feeling comes up from the soil as that which awaked the bosom of Brutus, or Napoleon, in the exclamation—My country, oh! my country!

"Let the poor Indian, whose untutored mind, Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind," turns with a longing wish to the land once his home, his delight, now trampled by war hoofs and the foot of the white man. Oh! that the oak would look as green, and the river run as clear, and the sun shine as cheerfully as on the day when the chief of the tribes assembled the tall athletic youths to teach them the use of the bow and to tell them all these lands from the rising to the setting sun were theirs.

As Americans, as the descendants of a patriotic land, we have this attachment to our country; we respond to the sentiment expressed by Bryant—

"But thou, my country, thou shalt never fall, But with thy children—thy maternal care, Thy lavish love, thy blessings showered on all—These are thy battles—seas and stormy air—Are the wide barriers of thy borders, where Among thy gallant sons who guard thee well, Thou laugh'st at enemies; who shall then declare The days of thy deep-flooded strength, or tell How happy in thy lap the sons of men shall dwell."

The ancient Hebrews were remarkable for their love of country, and the Jews to this day are scarcely less so. Abraham gave four hundred shekels of silver for a burying place in the land of Canaan when Sarah his wife died; here was he laid himself at his death; and when Joseph died in Egypt, he predicted that his bones should be carried to Canaan to

rest with his fathers in the beloved land, his country.

The Jews when in captivity are represented by the Psalmist as saying, "By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down; yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion. If I forget thee, Oh! Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." To this day the Jew turns his eyes towards the "imperial city," and wherever he may be, whatever his condition, his hope is, that the day may come when his scattered people shall return with joy to their beloved country.

Now no one pretends to deny the fact that this ardent love of one's country exerts a powerful and salutary influence. It gives integrity and dignity to the statesman; courage and prudence to the warrior; rectitude and virtue to our judicial and legislative bodies, and inspires the nation with an energy of purpose to guard their rights and repel the assaults of their enemies. Hence the patriots of our native soil, when struggling for their freedom against a powerful enemy, were applauded for their love of country, by their enemies themselves. They were the real lovers of their country; and such men love their whole country, and would never countenance a single measure to dissolve the Union. While the true man would desire "to die among his kindred," that his own native village might be the repose of his bones, and look forward to "a better country," a lover, a happier, an immortal home! Still he would exclaim, Oh! my country, thou art dear to my heart.

The Superintendent School Committees of the several towns, and the Clerks of the several plantations in the County of Oxford, will meet in annual convention, at Fryburg Village, on Wednesday the first day of October, for the purpose of electing a Member of the Board of Education, and attending to any other business pertaining to the cause of education that may properly come before the convention.

The Institute and Convention being held at the extreme West part of the County, it will be very difficult for many to attend, still we hope there will be a full attendance. A more pleasant location cannot be found. Members will find excellent accommodations at the Oxford Hotel, newly fitted up and furnished in grand style, and kept by Nelson Gamage Esq.

**Shocking Railroad Accident.**  
A calamitous accident occurred about nine o'clock, Friday evening, on the Portland, Bangor and Portsmouth road, to a special train containing the steamboat passengers from Bangor, by which Mr. Geo. Palfrey, Jr., fireman, and Mr. Clement Pennell, Jr., fireman, were instantly killed, and a number of the passengers more or less maimed or bruised. The accident occurred in Elliot, this side of Portsmouth. After the regular train, which ordinarily leaves our city at quarter past five o'clock, P. M. had passed, the track repairer, supposing there would be no further train for the day, proceeded to take up a small bridge which spanned a farm road. He had the planks and one of the stringers of the bridge removed, when the special train came up. The engine was under such powerful headway (having come down a long descending grade) that she leaped across the chasm, and plunging into the bank on the opposite side, turned over or three somersets, fearfully crushing the engineer and fireman, by falling upon them. The tender pitched down the bank on the opposite side, but a freight car, which came next, in which was the baggage, fell into the opening. Against this the first passenger car dashed, shattering it from one end to the other in such a manner as to make it seem a miracle that many of the passengers were not killed outright. The second passenger car was also much shattered, but none of the passengers received hurts of a fatal character, and all proceeded to Boston by the train which was sent down from Portsmouth—with the exception of a lady whose hurts were such that she was left at Elliot.

Palfrey, the engineer, was about 40 years of age. He has run on the road from the time of its opening, and it is said was one of the most careful and efficient officers in the employ of the company—and every way an exemplary man. He resided in Portsmouth, and has left a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Mr. Pennell, the fireman, resided in our city; by his death, his three children are left orphans, their mother having deceased some months since. His remains were brought here, and interred yesterday morning at nine o'clock. He was about 25 years of age.

The damage to the locomotive and cars cannot fall much short of four or five thousand dollars.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The following we would recommend for careful perusal by those who are forever harping upon the political sin of slavery in our Southern States:

An association for the emancipation of forty millions of serfs in Russia has never been thought of in Great Britain or America, and the philanthropy of both countries is solely and intensely directed toward three millions and a half of American negroes, whose condition, as it regards intelligence, is at least equal to the white bondsmen of Russia. The misfortune of the serfs is in their white color. If they had been black, all Europe would have resounded with denunciations of Russian cruelty.—*Providence Herald.*

It is curious to see with what fervor the whig press advocate the laws of the United States relative to the Cuban expeditionists, and how shocked they are if any one should express their disbelief of the utility of the utility of the course taken by the government in preventing the sailing of such expeditions, when a few months since they were battling with all the weapons in their power to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law. The president was assailed and roughly handled because he saw fit to publish the fact that the requirements of the fugitive slave law should be maintained.—What is the meaning of this wonderful change? Has the president made a "concession" with the whig abolitionists?—*Lincoln Democrat.*

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—At a place above Bethel, known as Gander Corner, on Sabbath day, Sept. 14, a lad aged 15 years, by the name of Holt, attempted to board the Cars of the Jenny Lind on her passage to Gorham, when he fell under the wheels and was literally torn in pieces. Both legs and both arms were severed from the body and the skull and bowels crushed. He died instantly.

Sell not virtue to purchase wealth.

"How shall the delegates to the National Convention be nominated?"

The Portland Argus has an article upon this subject. Maine, in the opinion of the writer of this, is entitled to a representation based on the new census, because we elect by the people on that basis. The democracy of Massachusetts and New Hampshire appear to take this view of the matter. In Massachusetts the new census gives them an additional electoral vote. They have elected three delegates at large, and intend to elect one in each of the present congressional districts. New Hampshire loses an electoral vote. Her democracy have elected one delegate at large, and will elect one in each of the existing congressional districts. In these states, the democracy have conventions to nominate county officers, &c., previous to the national convention and before their new congressional appointments are made.

But in Maine, we are in a totally different situation. Our legislature sits in January, previous to which we have no conventions, nor indeed shall we hold our county conventions till after the time of the Baltimore convention.

There is no reason, therefore, that we should in imitation of Massachusetts or New Hampshire, elect one or three delegates, at large.—Undoubtedly we should elect, by the democratic members of the legislature, two at large, "according to custom," and one by the democracy of each of the new congressional districts, which districts should be formed by the legislature in time for them to determine how they will elect delegates and cause the election to be made.

The obviously fair method of electing two delegates at large, and one by each district, is precisely the method established to secure to our people a representation in the national legislature. The County Committee in each congressional district can consult together and determine on the time and manner of election, and it is not important that the method be the same in each district. Let the two delegates at large be elected "according to custom," and let the democracy in such new districts by their committees or otherwise determine the manner of elections for themselves.

One word as to the organization of a national convention. The number of delegates should be fixed by the national convention, and not the number of votes with power of each state to occupy as many seats as it pleases. The remote states of the union are equal to the central states should never be allowed to throw in hundreds of delegates to manage the convention.

That kind of influence is very great, and it is an unfair advantage. Who would think of allowing any state to have fifty members of congress with the power of doing what they please on the floor of congress with a bare limitation as to the vote. In a national democracy there should be no such sectional advantages.—*Republican Journal.*

**Later from Havana.**  
FOUR OF THE INVADER LIEUTENANTS.

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 11.—The ship Isabella arrived at this port today, from Havana, with dates to the 6th inst. Affairs had assumed a more quiet appearance. Four of the prisoners of the Lopez expedition had been liberated by order of the Captain General. Two of them had taken passage for New York, and another was on board the U. S. frigate Albatross.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 11.—By the arrival of the ship Alexandra, we learn that General Concha has granted a pardon to the prisoners Kelly, Haynes and Vanvleet, and paid their passages to New York. The Captain General said he would have pardoned the whole, but for the riots at New Orleans on the 21st ult.

Capt. Platt of the Albany had interceded in behalf of the prisoners, but he was told that his pleadings were of no avail, and that the remainder would be transferred to Spain.

A defalcation to the amount of \$230,000 has been discovered in the extensive house of J. C. Barnham & Co., at Havana.

**The Secessionists on Cuba.**  
The Charleston, (S.C.) Mercury, the leading organ of the secessionists of that State, opposes the annexation of Cuba; and among other objections, urges the following:

"Our love for Cuba is the affection which a thief has for his neighbor's gold watch, rather than that which a Christian has for his neighbor. If we look to the union of the people of Cuba with this Confederacy, we think the effects would be deplorable. It was in this latter aspect that Mr. Calhoun considered and deprecated the acquisition of any portion of the settled country of Mexico, and still more strongly, of the island of Cuba."

Undoubtedly whatever feeling there is in this country in favor of Cuban annexation, is founded rather in a desire to possess ourselves of the territory of that island, with its rich and fertile soil and its healthy and salubrious climate, than in any particular love for the native population. If we could have the soil without the inhabitants, we should infinitely prefer it. But the objection of the secessionists is not, we imagine, based upon such pure and praiseworthy motives as they would have us believe. The productions of Cuba are similar to those of the Southern States; and if she were annexed, they would come in competition with those of that section; and whatever advantages resulted from free intercourse with that island, would inevitably accrue to Northern commerce. These would be very considerable. It is here that the shoe pinches.—*Age.*

See the Sort.—As an evidence of what poor girls can do, if they have a mind, a Cincinnati press states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned, besides her board, about \$200; and, availing herself of the facilities which the printing office offered, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editress of a popular paper, and is engaged to be married to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. Such a girl is bound to shine, and eclipse tens of thousands who are educated in the lap of luxury, and taught all the "accomplishments" of the boarding school. Such a wife will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society, and an honor to her sex and country.

Sell not virtue to purchase wealth.

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**SURGICAL SKILL.**—August 28th, Mrs. Davis, of Carthage, had a cancerous breast removed by George W. Turner, M. D., of Dixfield, Oxford County, assisted by Dr. Bartlett and Swasey. The operation was thought to be dangerous and doubtful, on account of the extent of the cancer and the age of the patient; but thinking a chance for life, though small, better than certainty of death, she submitted to the operation, and, unassisted by ether, endured it without a groan. The whole mammary gland was removed by an elliptical incision eight inches long by four wide, and the wound secured by three stitches and adhesive straps, in thirty seconds. Ten days afterwards, one half of the wound had healed, and the patient did fair to live out a green old age.

August 29th, the wrist of Hiram Knox, of Peru, was badly lacerated by the discharge of a gun, injuring the bones and severing the radial artery; this was taken up in the injured part of the arm, below the elbow, by Dr. Turner, assisted by Dr. Bartlett. Cases of this kind are sometimes treated by compressing the artery above the wound, by means of a tourniquet, with the expectation that the blood vessels will heal by having the hemorrhage stopped thus; but the limb, in this way, is deprived of nourishment, and in danger of perishing by mortification.

Last June, Dr. T. operated upon the son of G. Hooper, of Paris, five years old, for necrosis, caused by an inflammation of the leg, of nine months' standing; which had produced death of the tibia or shin bone. Five inches of this was removed, and the leg was then fixed in its natural position by means of a steel splint, in order that the deposition of osseous matter, already begun for the formation of a new tibia, might go on in a healthy state till the new bone should be completely formed. This is a rare and remarkable case.—But few of the kind are on record. One occurred a few years ago, in the Massachusetts Hospital, when the scapula bone having died and appearing through the skin, was removed, and a new one beneath it was found to be already nearly formed.—[*Post. Adv.*]

#### Later From Europe.

The British Mail Steamer Niagara, with 125 passengers, arrived at New York on Thursday the 11th inst. The cotton market was without change, and there had been some depression in the funds. Freighters but little depressed.

In the absence of everything else, the English journals are filled with detailed accounts of the Queen's journey to Scotland.

For some days previous to the sailing of the Niagara, the weather was unfavorable for interesting operations, but the effect of the weather was counterbalanced, in its influence upon the grain markets, by the excessive importations of breadstuffs.

The importations of flour at Liverpool alone, in the last five days, having exceeded 100,000 bushels.

It is insisted by correspondents in several Irish papers, that the potato disease has appeared extensively in that country, but all admit that the people are likely to be seriously affected thereby.

The English papers record the death of Mrs. Admiral Lord John Russell, who, the death of the Duke of Devonshire, of Salisbury, brother of the Duke of Devonshire, and one of the Prime Ministers.

Mr. Russell was a native of London, a young man, descended from a private family from Naples, and a small Neapolitan town, and had been educated up to a university. Seven hundred dead bodies are stated to have been taken out of the mines.

The Spanish papers continue to allude to Cuban affairs.

BACK OF THE YACHT ANCHOR.—The great yacht race, between the American and the British, came off on the 25th ult., the distance was 40 miles out, and 40 miles in. They started at 11 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock, the American being in sight on the return, distanced her competitor. At the close of the race, about five miles, the contest created the greatest excitement, and the victory of the American appears to have generally established her claim to superiority over the English yachts.

She damaged her keel the day preceding the race, and had to be ducked and repaired at Portsmouth.

France remains perfectly tranquil, and the question of the Presidency is the only subject of interest under discussion. The Prince de Joinville fails, it is said, to be a candidate in the hands of one of his friends, to be used whenever he may consider it expedient to declare publicly that the Prince consents to be a candidate for the Presidency.

**The Great Fire at the East.**  
Exeter, Sept. 11, 12 M.—An extensive fire has been raging the last fortnight in the woods South of Lubec and extended as far as Mr. Dewart a distance of 50 miles. The Cutler Mill Dam Co., whose timber lands originally cost \$130,000, have lost nearly all their timber. There are also several ship yards in the range of the woods but we have not been able to hear definitely from them as yet. The Mill Dam Company will probably save their mills as they are cleared land.

At Trouton and Perry the woods are all on fire and we have reports of some crops totally destroyed in the vicinity of Perry.

The woods on Campbell's are also burning at both ends of the island.

The Barque Volant from St. Andrews bound to Liverpool on Friday last, ran ashore at Herring Cove near West Quoddy light-house, and stove her bottom. The smoke from ashore was so thick she lost her way.—She was owned by St. Andrews, and partly insured. She was towed to sea by steamer Nequaquet.

This morning the smoke was so dense in Eastport that buildings on the opposite side of the street were scarcely visible. Neither Campbell or Lubec have been visible from Eastport for two weeks on the same account.

The steam Propeller from Lubec ran ashore in the smoke this forenoon but was got off without damage.—[*Frederic Mercury.*]

We hear there is to be a general muster the 23d on Brunswick plains. Also one at Turner Village on the 30th. No doubt but that the boys and girls will have a fine time viewing the evolutions of the "sugars" as they are reviewed by the officers. Harrah for an old fashioned muster!

#### DIED.

In Norway, on the 11th inst., Sarah Frances, daughter of Wm. W. and Sarah F. Hall, aged 4 years and 3 months.

#### BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 11.  
At Market, 1700 Beef Cattle, of which 1800 were Steers, 700 Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 4000 Sheep and Lambs, and 800 Swine. Beef Cattle—Wm. Gray, Extra, \$1.25; 1st quality, 60; 2d 55; 3d 50; 4th 45; 5th 40; 6th 35; 7th 30; 8th 25; 9th 20; 10th 15; 11th 10; 12th 5; 13th 0; 14th 0; 15th 0; 16th 0; 17th 0; 18th 0; 19th 0; 20th 0; 21st 0; 22nd 0; 23rd 0; 24th 0; 25th 0; 26th 0; 27th 0; 28th 0; 29th 0; 30th 0; 31st 0; 32nd 0; 33rd 0; 34th 0; 35th 0; 36th 0; 37th 0; 38th 0; 39th 0; 40th 0; 41st 0; 42nd 0; 43rd 0; 44th 0; 45th 0; 46th 0; 47th 0; 48th 0; 49th 0; 50th 0; 51st 0; 52nd 0; 53rd 0; 54th 0; 55th 0; 56th 0; 57th 0; 58th 0; 59th 0; 60th 0; 61st 0; 62nd 0; 63rd 0; 64th 0; 65th 0; 66th 0; 67th 0; 68th 0; 69th 0; 70th 0; 71st 0; 72nd 0; 73rd 0; 74th 0; 75th 0; 76th 0; 77th 0; 78th 0; 79th 0; 80th 0; 81st 0; 82nd 0; 83rd 0; 84th 0; 85th 0; 86th 0; 87th 0; 88th 0; 89th 0; 90th 0; 91st 0; 92nd 0; 93rd 0; 94th 0; 95th 0; 96th 0; 97th 0; 98th 0; 99th 0; 100th 0; 101st 0; 102nd 0; 103rd 0; 104th 0; 105th 0; 106th 0; 107th 0; 108th 0; 109th 0; 110th 0; 111th 0; 112th 0; 113th 0; 114th 0; 115th 0; 116th 0; 117th 0; 118th 0; 119th 0; 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**American Eye Salve,**  
 SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY  
 FOR DISEASED EYES,  
 or Inflammation of that delicate Organ,  
 whether acute or Chronic—for Egyptian  
 Ophthalmia—Itony of the Optic Nerve,  
 Granulations of the Lids, Inflammation  
 of the Lacrymal Glands and weakness  
 of Vision from any cause.

Dr. J. PETTIE, a member of the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ONONDAGO Co., N. Y., and for forty years a successful practitioner of medicine, has by

actual experiment, and a series of practice in a variety of diseases of the eye, discovered a scientific principle—regarding the eye, combining cooling, healing and strengthening properties, that have resulted in effecting many ASTHENIC EYES, and have secured to the AMERICAN EYE SALVE, a decided and permanent supremacy in the history of any similar preparation.

The American Eye Salve is recommended with perfect confidence to all who are troubled with inflammation of the eye, whether the cause be cold, inflammation, of scrofulous origin—weakness or defect of vision, dislocated state of the optic nerve—eye too severe and long continued use of the eye.

Please read the following statements:

A daughter of Mr. John Britton, No. 28 Commerce Street, New York, writes—My daughter, aged thirteen years for eighteen months, was cured by the use of one box of AM. EYE SALVE.

Hiram Gove, of South Adams, Mass., says—*I gave a box to a boy who had been afflicted with sore eyes for several years, and was cured. The balance of the dozen are all gone, and several have spoken to me for some. Can you send me a quantity by Express?*

John M. Miller, of Uniontown, Ill., last fall purchased a dozen and writes—*It has long been sold, and every box effected a cure.*

John M. Miller, of Millersburg, Ky., writes—*My father has suffered greatly for forty years with Chronic Inflammation of the Eye. He has been cured by using your AM. EYE SALVE.*

"Seeing what a cure it effected on me, I was induced to apply it to a SCROFULOUS SORE on the inside of my right eye, and was cured. I am now as well as matter for six years. To my surprise and astonishment, by the use of one box, THE CLUCK WAS HEALED, and the scum is falling out."

JOHN M. MILLER, of Uniontown, Ill., writes—*I suffered from INFANCY WITH SORE EYES, had used every other remedy and found no relief, until he applied the AM. EYE SALVE, which has cured my eyes, and also a running sore on my hip.*

Things that are *discovered* are usually designed most for the relief of *discovered* eyes, yet we have abundant testimony showing it to be one of the most perfect PAIN EXTRACTORS IN THE WORLD.

Persons who have used it for *discovered* and *inflammation*, and it has exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

That it has been found to cure Burns and Scalds and all other sores and inflammations.

It is a sure cure for *Chilblains*, producing almost instantaneous relief.

Serofulous Sores and Ulcers have been found to yield to this Balm, though all other remedies had failed.

Infants' Sore Necks and Chafes are cured by one or two applications.

As a remedy for the Piles, no article can compete with it. It has cured cases that have withstood the treatment of the most skillful physicians, and of all other *hemorrhoids*.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.

W. L. ATWELL, Portland Me., Wholesale Agent.

To whom orders for supplies of the medicine may be addressed.

For sale by R. Russell & Co., and A. Field, South Park Lane, 1, Washburn, North Park Lane, E. Atwood & Co., Bowdoin Street, Portland, Me., and by J. H. French, 101, Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

M. Robinson and Valentine & Moore, Machine  
Falls, 43.

**DR. PETTIT'S  
CANKER BALSAM.**

FOR THE CURE OF

Nursing Sore Mouth—Sore Nipples—In-  
fant's Sore Mouths—Infant's Sore Gums  
while teething—Canker in the Mouth,  
Throat, Stomach or Bowels of Growth  
Persons or Children—Sore Throat—  
Canker accompanying Canker Rash  
and Scarlet Fever—Swelled Ton-  
sils—Irritation of the Bron-  
chia, &c.

The most aggravated cases of nursing sore nipples,  
are cured by the CANKER BALSAM, with ease and  
certainty, it being never known to fail, even in long  
standing cases, that have been pronounced incurable.

For *fever, colds, coughs and sore throats*, it may be relied upon for a *perfect and speedy cure*, with the greatest assurance.

Applied to *infants or swollen eyes*, particularly to a *case of children with itching*, it gives *immediate relief*.

*Useful in the mouth, throat, stomach, or bowels*, it cures *all but a few cases of enteric fever*. Also for *Croup accompanying Anterior Rash, or Scarlet Fever*, it is an *unequalled remedy*.

**ENLARGED TONSILLS** are easily cured by the *Catarrh Remedy*.

*Brilliant in the Remedy*, "better known as a "sucking in the throat," with *tendency to cough*, it relieved and cured by this *remedy*.

As a *remedy for HOARSENESS*, nothing can compare with this article. The most remedies—"bark," "cod-liver-oil," "brown sugar," &c., having no comparison with it—was *all* who try it. Pleasant to the taste, mild, though active in its effects, it is administered to children or adults with *most certainty* of the desired effect than any medicine *known*.

**Extract of a Letter from Mrs. Mary A. Richards.**

In February last, I was attacked with that painful and alarming disease, the "*Nursing Sore Mouth*," to battle with which, I called to my aid three of our most celebrated Medical Authorities, and after expending their method of treatment in this disease but to my regret—at last (at the end of three months), declaring that I was incurable; at which time, I used the "*Catarrh Remedy*," with the result of obtaining a *total cure*. "*Catarrh Balm*," with its *restorative* faithfully as directed, the *succumbed, happy and astonishing result of which was—in speed and radical cure!*

Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each

W. W. WELLS, Portland, Me., Wholesale Agent.  
To whom orders for supplies of the medicine may be addressed.

For sale by East & Co., and A. Field, South Paris; L. Washburn, North Paris; E. Atwood & Co., Rockford; J. F. Howe, Newbury; J. Burdick & Fayer, Newry; M. Robinson and Valentine & Moore, Mechanic Falls. 14-43

**DR. MARSHALL'S**  
**AROMATIC CATARRH AND HEADACHE SNUFF.**

This SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedy against known for removing a  
**Cold in the Head, the Headache, and all Catarrhal Affections.**

It relieves the patient of *Giddiness or Dizziness in the Head*—of *CHILLING OR BUZZING SENSATION* such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of blood upon the brain,—cures the Headache, and is the only agent known to produce a **COMPLETE RADICAL CURE** of that most troublesome disease, **The Catarrh.**

It *restores the strength and restores to healthy action all those organs and membranous passages of the head, the obstruction of which produces Pain in the Fore-*

Nose, a mass of matter dropping from the *Head into the Throat, &c.*

It is a cure of cases easily and speedily, and the **most confirmed CASES of Catarrh**, it usually **cures in a FEW MINUTES.**

It is an unfailing cure for **Bleeding at the Nose**, if persevered in but a short time."

There is a spurious article in the market, put up by J. H. Gridley, which dealers and buyers will do well to avoid.

The test of the genuine, is to see that it bears the name of *Charles Bowen*, late of *Middlebury, now of New York, U. S.*

**C. W. ATWELL**, Portland, Me., *Wholesale Agent.*  
To whom orders for supplies of the medicine may be addressed.

*See no. of agents are above advertisements.*

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Why don't you destroy those Bed-bugs ?

**THE DEAD SHOT,**

It is just the thing that you need to get rid of. Like a paint or varnish it dries on wherever it is applied, and remains there the whole season, rendering a second application unnecessary.

Apply it once thoroughly, and those *various, crawling, hissing, forwarding invaders* of your nightly rest SHALL THOUGHTLE YOU NO MORE !

Remember, in the use of this, there is no poison - it is used to *poisonate* the air of a room, so as it *strays* the case *after using German Salvoles, displace it in Alcohol* ; therefore, with ordinary care, it is *nowise* injurious to health.

**PRICE 25 CENTS.**

**L. L. DITCHER'S** is the genuine *cure cure.*

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