

The Oxford Democrat

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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MISCELLANY.

BUYING A WEDDING CAKE.

"Letters, sir, from de pos' office!"
"Very well, Sambo, put 'em down and take yourself off."
I had just finished my breakfast, and the tiny silver chocolate, with the bachelor service of transparent china, still stood on the damask-draped round table. It was a bright little room, with its white and gold paper, and high-beaded grate, in the grey light of this chill December morning, when the air was thick with noiseless falling snow flakes; and this contrast between the bitter atmosphere without, and the tropical warmth of my own special nook, gave me an additional consciousness of satisfaction, as I leaned back in my chair and proceeded to examine my correspondence.

Lee Worcester wants to know if I can come there to tea this evening. Of course I can. His wife is a perfect little rose-bud, and one, beside, who don't believe in cashing all her husband's bachelor friends. And then I rather like that brown-eyed sister-in-law of his. Yes, I'll go, certainly. Hallo—here's a letter from my brother in Glenfield! I unfolded the document eagerly, scarcely able at first to credit the tidings it revealed.

"Well, here is a pretty state of things. Going to be married, claims my congratulations, says that Mary (who the dickens is Mary?) is in great tribulation about the wedding cake; affair to come off on Wednesday, and no cake to be had for love or money! Will I be the best fellow in the world, and send down one of D'Artier's?" I glanced at the date of the letter. It had been delayed several days on the road, and there was not a minute to be lost. I rose mechanically, and put on my hat and cloak, giving more heedful gaze at the various directions about icing, weight and decorations which accompanied Tom's closely written epistle, before I sallied forth boldly to the street on my novel errand.

It was just about one o'clock, the snow had ceased falling, and the sun shone brilliantly. D'Artier's was full, of course; there was at least a dozen ladies that I knew sitting at the tiny marble tables. I tried to assume an air of easy impudence, as if I had only come in for a pound of chocolate almonds, but it was of no use; I could not disguise the latent sheepishness of my aspect as I sauntered up to the counter.

"How can I serve you, sir?" inquired the trim damsel who presided over the saccharine treasures.

I muttered something under my moustache, feeling a hot blush suffuse my countenance. Why would not the inquisitive womankind attend to their ice creams?

"Cake, sir? Certainly. For a party, sir? Pound cake, lemon and almond—" "No, no, no," I bawled out; "I want a wedding-cake."

"Oh, I beg your pardon, sir," tittered the atrocious shopwoman. Was it reality; or did I only fancy that the titter was echoed among the bonnets and furs beyond? However that might have been, the mere apprehension was enough to throw me into a cold perspiration.

The next moment, however, the counter was heaped with various tumples of glistening white sugar, some wreathed with make-believe roses, some surmounted with candy cupids, others with pure white masses of icing. I surveyed them in a state of hopeless bewilderment.

"Perhaps, sir, it would be better if the lady could come with you to select," hazarded my enemy behind the counter.

I could endure this badgering no longer, but pounced upon a gigantic pyramid of sugar lilies, from which peeped up an alabaster cupid.

"I will take this—what is the price?" "Fifteen dollars, sir!"

I laid down the money, and never experienced so delicious a sensation of relief as at the moment when I thrust the cupid, packed in a round wooden box under my arm, and rushed out of the establishment. How gladly I delivered it to the express agent, who tossed it on one side as if the transmission of wedding cakes was a matter of every-day occurrence.

"How d'ye do, Golde. When is it to come off?"

"When is what to come off?" queried I, considerably puzzled at my friend Atherton's address.

"Your wedding, to be sure! Ah, you're a sly dog, to keep us in the dark so long!" "You can't have been much more in the dark than I am at this moment, Atherton. What on earth do you mean?"

But Atherton only wagged his head knowingly, and rushed off in pursuit of a stage, saying something of which I only caught the disconnected fragments, "my wife" and "D'Artier's."

"Hang that wedding cake!" was my internal ejaculation.

As I pursued my speculative way a tiny gloved hand was held out from a passing carriage.

"Ah, Mrs. Everleigh excuse me for not seeing you before!"

"We all know that love is blind," said the lady with a smile. "Now I see why you haven't been to see me in such an age. My niece was at D'Artier's this morning, and saw how particular you were in the selection of a certain article!"

Before I could explain this piece of circumstantial evidence, there was a break in the lock of carriages which had caused the detention of my fair friend, and her equipage rolled away with a wave of the pretty hand, and the archest smiles.

I stood looking after her with an odd sort of impression that I should wake up presently to find myself married to somebody, whether or no; indeed, I was not altogether certain whether Mrs. Golde was not waiting for me at home.

How brilliantly the firelight and gaslight illuminated that cozy little room at Lee Worcester's, with pink-tinted walls, and crimsoned carpet, sprinkled with small white buds. The piano was open, strewn with sheets of music, just as it had been left, its pearl keys glimmering softly in the subdued radiance of one jet of light that glowed through the frosted shade above. The tea-table was all set—I had often dreamed of a home of my own that should be something like Lee Worcester's in its snug evening comfort, and somehow that tea-table formed half of the phantasm. There was something so bright and cheerful in the snowy damask, and the sparkling glass and glittering china. Old bachelor as I was, the golden blocks of cake and tiny white muffins, breaking into crisp flakes that melted in one's mouth, and amber jellies, quivering like gigantic jewels through their crystal prison walls, producing a wonderfully agreeable effect in my epicurean vision. And I could imagine no prettier sight to crown it all, than Mary Worcester in her crimson morino dress, edged round the throat with delicate lace, presiding at the silver tea urn. Except perhaps—but that is neither here nor there!

I was a little disappointed on entering, not to see Lee's sister-in-law, a trim little beauty, with brown rippling hair and velvety eyes, somewhere between hazel and black, but I did not like to ask any questions, and consequently remained in ignorance, until Mary casually remarked: "Nettie is very low spirited this evening, perhaps she will come down stairs by and by."

How I longed to ask what the matter was. Perhaps she had received ill news, perhaps she was not well. I would have given my two ears to know, but I didn't dare to inquire.

"So you're going to be married, eh, Tracy, my boy," said Lee as we sat in front of the bright fire. "Well you can't do better. A bachelor at best is a mere fraction of society."

I started up annoyed beyond endurance. "For mercy's sake dear Lee, do tell me where you picked up that ridiculous report?"

"Ridiculous report! that's pretty cool, upon my honor," exclaimed Worcester.

"Now Mr. Golde," said Mary laughing, "don't deny the soft impeachment. I am sure you would enjoy a quiet home of your own better than that noisy hotel. There is no charm against a sad heart like domestic bliss."

There was a radiant softness in her own tender eyes as she spoke, that penetrated me with the sudden conviction that I had been exceedingly foolish to remain single all these years.

"Do confess," she added gaily.

"But I have nothing on earth to confess."

"Nonsense," said Mary, holding up a pretty warning finger. "What were you buying this very morning at D'Artier's?"

I turned smart; here was that everlasting wedding cake again!

Fortunately my indignation was terminated for a moment by the entrance of Lee's sister-in-law, looking lovelier than I had ever seen her before, a little pale, perhaps, however, and her sickly eye-lashes heavy with what I could almost have fancied the traces of recent tears, were it not that she seemed in extravagant gay spirits. The soft flushes of color came and went like pink shadows across her cheeks, and her coral lips were dimpled with the brightest of smiles, yet all the time I could not divest myself of the old impression that she was ready to melt into an April shower of tears at any moment.

She lightly tendered me her congratulations upon the approaching "happy event," holding out a small snowy hand, loaded with sparkling rings as she did so.

"You speak in riddles, Miss Nettie."

"Don't pretend that you have not the key to them," she said a little tremulously.

"I cannot comprehend what you mean," answered I, sturdily.

She said no more, but sat quietly down, and shaded her eyes with her hand as though the fire dazzled them. Mrs. Worcester, however, still pursued the obnoxious topic.

"Then how do you explain the wedding cake at D'Artier's?"

"Is that the only testimony upon which I am tried and convicted of willful intention of matrimony?"

"That is all; we are ready to hear your defense."

"Well that unlucky mess of white sugar and dyspepsia was for my brother's wedding ceremonies, a hundred miles away. I assure you it had not the least connection with my matrimonial fortunes."

Nettie looked up with a rare brilliance under her long lashes, and an almost involuntary smile wreathing her lips. I took heart of hope and went bravely on, cheered by a sudden inspiration.

"But I will purchase a bride-cake twice as large, for my own wedding, if Nettie will consent to be the bride!"

There—I had done it, and in less than five minutes was an accepted lover, looking boldly into the wondrous liquid depths of those brown, beautiful eyes. A new sensation, very.

"And now, Tracy," said Mary mischievously, "I'll tell you a secret; the reason Nettie cried half the afternoon, and became so low-spirited this evening, was that—"

"Mary?" remonstrated Nettie, with cheeks ablaze.

"That she heard you were buying a wedding cake!" pursued Mary, putting away the white fingers with which Nettie vainly strove to fether her tell-tale lips.

"I'll order another to-morrow," said I, meditatively. "Ah I shouldn't have repined so much at Tom's commission had I known what a sweet little wife it would bring me!"

"Don't, Tracy," said Nettie, hiding her face on my shoulder.

And then Tom wrote to know why on earth I didn't come to his hymeneal ceremonies. I wrote back that I was obliged to stay to attend a wedding of my own!

And such a wedding cake as graced the centre of our banqueting board! It's no use trying to describe its frosted splendors, but if any of my readers seriously contemplate getting married I'll send them the recipe.

Largest City in the World.

If the following account is true, London is no longer the metropolis of our planet. That distinction belongs to the Japanese city of Jeddo, which a correspondent of the Boston Traveller thus describes:—

"But what shall I say of this greatest and most singular of all cities! A volume is needed to describe it, without attempting to give its history. I have read of old Nineveh and Babylon below the ground, and seen and handled the works of art, which have been disinterred, and created so much admiration on both sides of the Atlantic; but one leaving Jeddo above the ground is worth a hundred old fogy cities below it. I cannot give you an idea of it, it is so unique, impossible as you will think. I have seen several places of interest, and maintained a cool head, but I was bewildered and confounded when I saw this. It is situated on the western shore of this charming golf, twenty miles wide by twenty-four long, to which the Lake Tiberias is nothing, except in the sacred feet which once trod its shores. It stretches for twenty miles and more along a beech of a semi-circle form, with its horns turned outward, and along which a street extends, crowded with blocks of stores and houses, and teeming with moving crowds, while shop-keepers, artisans, women and children seem equally numerous within doors, and at the doors. Indeed, a dozen or fifteen miles might be added to the length of the city in this direction, since there is nothing but an unbroken succession of towns and villages for this distance, which are as populous and well built as the city itself.

"In crossing the city from the shore to the western outskirts, I have walked two miles and a half, and then proceeded on horseback for ten miles more making twelve miles and a half in the whole, while in other places it may be wider still. According to the lowest estimate, the city covers an area equal to seven New England farming towns, which are usually six miles square. And all is traversed by streets, usually wide, well constructed, perfectly neat, and cross each other at right angles: streets lined with houses and stores as compactly as they can be built, and crowded with moving and stationary masses as thick as in our Washington Street or New York Broadway, at least for considerable distances. The population is estimated generally at three millions, which Mr. Harris, our minister, thinks is no exaggeration. For my part, judging from what I have seen when I have gone into the heart of the city from side to side, I should be willing to add as many millions more; for the living moving masses seen from sunrise to sunset, and everywhere the same, fairly seemed beyond computation."

From the Lewiston Journal.
The Indians on the Androscoggin.

BY N. T. TRUE, M. D.
CHAPTER XII.
THEIR LANGUAGE.

The Algonquin language extended from the Mississippi river to the eastern shores of North America. The tribes in Maine were called Abnakis, or more properly Wabanakki, people of the aurora borealis. Their language was a dialect of the Algonquin. The language of each tribe was to a certain extent dialectic, though they could understand each other without an interpreter. An unwritten language is always changeable, and words in use among the Indians two hundred years ago are scarcely recognized by their descendants to-day so that the language of the Penobscots at the present time is only a dialect of the ancient Abnaki.

The Indian languages early attracted the attention of the first settlers of this country. Wm. Penn in a letter written in 1683 thus speaks: "I must say that I know of no language spoken in Europe, that has words of more sweetness or greatness, in accent and emphasis than theirs, for instance, Oricton, Shak, Marian, all of which are names of places, and have a grandeur in them. Of words of sweetness, Anna, is mother, Ifimus is brother, matta no; batta, to have, 'mattine batta, I have not; Sepaffen the name of a place; Menanfe, the name of a person."

Any person who has heard the Penobscot Indians speak in their own language can be struck with their peculiarly smooth articulation of words, reminding one of the Italian.

One peculiarity of their language is the fact that the liquid sounds l and r are substituted for Carritunk Calnitunk. We often witness the same difficulty in young children who will substitute the r for the l, and vice versa. I believe the Indians on this continent generally find it difficult to pronounce the letter r. An amusing circumstance occurred to some explorers in Oregon. They were engaged in boiling some rice for their meal when some Indians came near and wished to know what that was. On being told it was rice, to the no small amusement of the company they immediately pronounced it lice, and this was the best they could do after all the efforts of their white neighbors to set them right. The Massachusetts Indians invariably pronounced Winslow, Winnow.

Their difficulty in pronouncing English words may be seen in the following: Jesus, Zesus. Francis, Planis. Mary, Mali. Aaron, Aalon.

One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the Algonquin language was the facility with which they compounded words. Their names of localities were formed in this way. Like the Hebrew they made use of prefixes and affixes, and in this way leave us a rich legacy in the names of places. The definition of these names need only to be known to be more fully appreciated.

They had but few adjectives, but their place was supplied by writing one noun before another, the former having the force of an adjective. Take the Indian name for Lewiston Falls, Amiti, there is, gon, clay, poston falls, "clay-land falls," and we have transmitted to us a name which the present generation of residents can decide whether it was appropriate to that locality.

By remembering that Indian words terminating in ook, kag, eak, oek, og, an, eague, are all derived from auke, or abke, a place, we have at once a part of the definition of a large number of Indian names of places. Now take Coboscoconetook; we have cobosco, sturgeon, conte, stream, or up the stream, cook, a place, i. e. "The sturgeon river place," the name of the river in Gardiner. Winne means beautiful, hence Winnegance, Winnegago.

By omitting or inserting a letter for the sake of euphony they could combine quite a number of words to form a name. e. g. Winnepesaukee, Winne, beautiful, nepes water, kees high, auke place. "The beautiful-high-water-place," or "The beautiful lake of the highlands. Mattawaskag matta much wampic clear, keag place "Much-clear-water-place." Chesapeake, che, great, sepe, water, ake, place. "Great-water-place." These illustrations will give the reader a good idea of their method of combining new words and giving the thousands of names to locations on this continent.

Deposited in speaking of the Algonquin language among the Delawares illustrates their facility of combination in the use of the word Kuligatschis, which is composed of parts of six different words, and which must be translated into English thus: "Give me your pretty little paw."

There is sometimes a peculiar delicacy in expression worthy the most refined language, thus: palape, a youth, is formed from pulait, chaste, and lenape, a man.

In consequence of the peculiarities they have but a few adjectives, while the verb

undergoes a great variety of inflections and combinations with which to express their ideas.

In common with the most savage nations, they uttered the object first in a sentence. An Indian presenting his gun to a smith, would say, "Gun, me want mended!" In consequence of the manner in which they compounded words, instead of saying, "Philip strikes Peol," they would say in English, "Philip he strikes him Peol." This form of expression is always employed by the Indians when learning to speak English.

Nowhere are the laws of euphony more carefully regarded and more frequently carried out than in the Indian languages. This will be seen in the subsequent chapter on the names of places. There is also a smooth and rhythmical form of expression worthy a place by the side of the Greek language. What more so than the Delaware word for hundred, telentuntelen? What prettier than the word for child, miaminlet? What more expressive and suggestive than the word for to-day, upkeisuk? What more musical in the Greek than the Shawnee word for thousand, metathenepeaweh with the accent on the last syllable.

Although the number of words was quite limited, they frequently had several to express the same thing, and tribes living but a few miles apart made use of many words entirely different.

Some words have been only transferred from the English to the Indian language, as sugar, for sugar, but generally they preferred to coin a new word rather than introduce a foreign one. Elephant, cat, oxen are of this class. Long and familiar as was the intercourse of the French among them they effected but little change in their language. At a later period they generally learned the French numerals as far as ten.

Some words have been transferred to the English language by a slight change in pronunciation, as musquash, skunk, moose, tobacco, succotash, samp, sanhop, papoose, squaw, oocobee, wigwam, powow, quahog, wampum, homony, schooner, menasha, calumet, moccasin, tumpine, (not found in Webster) tomahawk, sacheem, sagamore, and others.

It is remarkable that English words were adopted by the French as employed by the Indians, e. g. igris karn, English corn, shawo, a horse. This indicates that the Indians first saw these animals among the English and received their names from the French.

On the other hand the missionaries found it necessary to introduce many English words. If the curious reader will turn to Leviticus xi 30, he will find the words translated in Elliott's Indian Bible as follows: "Kah ferret, kah camelion, kah wizard, kah kekquitum, kah nametehomit."

A MUSTARD POULTICE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. The following story, which we do not remember to have seen in print, is now circulating on 'Change. It may be old but is received as new and true. At a famous watering place, within the memory of man, a gentleman was severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, which neither gin cocktails nor other cordials could remove. It was night and he was in bed. His loving wife, unwilling to wake the domestics, descended to the kitchen, and prepared a mustard poultice, which she spread on her own handkerchief, and proceeded with it to her distressed lord. Before leaving him she left a light dimly burning in his apartment; but deeply impressed with anxiety, she was not as careful as she might have been in noticing the number of her room.

Guided by a light she saw shining in a chamber, and which she supposed was the one she had left, she entered and gently raising the bedclothes, &c., laid the warm poultice upon a stomach, but not the stomach of her lord.

"Hallo there! What the— are you about?" shouted a voice of thunder, and the body and sleeves, whence it issued, sprang out of bed.

The lady screamed and ran; her husband rushed to the rescue from the next room, the waiters joined and a small scene ensued, much to the amusement of all concerned. The pouliticed gentleman had inadvertently left a light in his room, and this had lured the lady from her path.

Her husband was so amused and excited by the mistake that he quite forgot his pains but with his wife and trunk, left for parts unknown. The pouliticed man still retains the handkerchief—a beautiful memento—with the lady's name on it, which he considers of rare value. [Traveller.

AN APT ILLUSTRATION. The Chicago Tribune dashes off the following apt parallel based upon a local incident of some notoriety:

"When you hear a copperhead bewail the expense of this war, and assert that it must be stopped to save an enormous war debt, tell him the lamentable story of old Green, the Chicago banker, who, most of our Chicago readers will remember, was once tried for his life on a charge of wife murder. The most frightful feature of his situation was the invasion of his cherished hoards. A new trial was granted him on technical grounds. He forthwith called a council of war in his cell, in the Chicago jail, and gravely discussed with his attorneys the probable cost of going on with the case. Thoroughly alarmed at the financial exhibit, he lunged himself in his cell the same night to save the expense! The peace demagogues would bring this Union to the same fate on like grounds, but until poor old Green's act is approved by honest men, the present peace schemes will hardly pass muster as a policy."

Oxford County Union Convention.

The citizens of Oxford County who are unconditionally loyal to the government of the United States and who support the National and State administrations, and who are resolved to spare no endeavor to maintain our National Union, both in principle and territorial boundary, and who sympathize with our brave soldiers in the field, are invited to send delegates to a Convention to be held in the Court House, Paris Hill.

On Friday, the first day of July, 1864.

At ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Senate, Sheriff, County Attorney, Register of Probate, County Commissioner and County Treasurer, to be supported by the Union men of Oxford County at the next State election. Also to transact any other business that may properly come before the Convention.

Each town and plantation is entitled to send one delegate, and an additional delegate for every four hundred inhabitants. A fraction of over two hundred entitles a town to an additional delegate.

The several towns will be entitled to delegates as follows: Albany 3; Andover 3; Bethel 7; Brownfield 4; Buckfield 5; Byron 2; Canton 4; Dixfield 4; Denmark 4; Fryeburg 5; Franklin Plantation 2; Greenwood 3; Gilead 2; Hanover 2; Hartland 4; Hebron 2; Hiram 4; Lovell 4; Mexico 3; Milton Plantation 2; Newry 2; Norway 6; Oxford 4; Paris 8; Peru 4; Porter 4; Roxbury 2; Rumford 4; Stow 2; Sumner 4; Stoneham 2; Sweden 3; Upton 2; Waterford 2; Woodstock 2. And all other towns and plantations in the County.

WM. W. HOLSTEIN.
JONAS GREENE.
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EDWARD W. WOODBURY.
T. P. CLEVELAND.

Faith, Hope and Charity.

Few words in the English language have a greater significance than those which stand at the head of this article. Theologians say they combine the whole Christian doctrine, that they constitute the platform of the religious world. Whether this theory is correct or not, they have an application outside of the religious world, to the present state of affairs in our country. Want of faith (in the great conflict now raging between the friends and foes of civil and religious liberty) has been, from the commencement a great stumbling block in the way of our success. Just as soon as the rebels fired into our flag and attacked Fort Sumter we found any number of men in the North who had no faith in the ability of the government to sustain itself against the armed treason of the rebels. They did not believe we should be successful, they looked on the dark side of the whole subject, they had no confidence in the power of the Government to crush rebellion. A part of this unbelieving class undoubtedly made the "wish the father to the thought." They had no sympathy with the government. They loved the rebels better than they did the loyalist, and when they prayed, their impious petitions went up for victory to treason. These traitors have all the way along been carping and doubting, predicting evil to the government of the United States and success to rebellion. But there has been a great deal of unbelief in the ranks of the loyal men from the commencement of the war until the present. With this class, every little disaster to our arms has been construed into permanent defeat; every time the rebels have gained a temporary advantage, these croakers would go round, lamenting over our ruin, predicting the end of civil liberty upon the American continent. This halting, doubting spirit on the part of loyal men has done a great deal to hinder the efforts of those engaged in the noble work of crushing out treason and restoring the authority of the government. Faith in our ultimate success is vital to our cause. "He that doubteth is damned." If every loyal man and woman had fully and with an unswerving heart believed that we should finish up treason and conquer a permanent peace, the whole thing would have been accomplished before now. Throwing cold water is oftentimes the worst kind of opposition. A doubting man never accomplished much for himself or any one else. It is high time for all loyal men to stand up to the work and stop their croaking. Nothing more discourages our brave men in the field, than to hear doubts of our final success, expressed by their friends at home. Men should not only have a strong unswerving faith in this great hour of trial, but they should be hopeful. There is a great difference between a cheerful hopeful spirit, and one that is always brooding over real or imaginary troubles. Gloom and despondency to a certain extent is contagious. People in general had much rather see a cheerful than a desponding face. It is true we have much to make us sorrowful in the war; but amid the misty gloom that hangs over our heads there is the cheerful sunshine which a strong religious faith teaches us will be long burst upon us. St. Paul in speaking of the Christian graces, declares "that the greatest of all is charity," for it hides a multitude of faults. There has been in this great conflict too much of a disposition to be uncharitable towards those who have the responsibility of conducting public affairs resting upon their shoulders. A great deal of fault has been found with the President. No doubt he has committed errors. We have sometimes thought him mistaken in his policy and manner of carrying it out, yet when we have taken into account the great responsibilities resting upon him, that he is compelled to travel an unbeat track with no lights of experience to guide his way, when we believe him sincere and honest, we would gladly throw the mantle of charity over his faults and errors. The same thing may be said of others who have been connected with the President in the administration of the government. If there ever was a time when we wanted stout hearts and strong hands, it is now. As the great turning point in our national history approaches and the crisis that is to determine our future destiny as a people intensifies and draws to a point, the faith and hope of the nation should rise above the din of battle and clangor of arms, to that God in whom is our trust and on whom we must rely to bring us out of the perils through which we are passing. There is an Almighty arm that is always with the right. Let the American people "throw away their strange God" look to Him and pray in faith that our armies may be victorious and that the right may prevail.

Another Call.

Pursuant to an intimation from the War Department that another call for troops will be made in July, Gen. Hodsdon has issued a general order calling upon the several towns to furnish volunteers to make up the quota of the State. He estimates the number this State will be called upon to furnish, at 7500. The State bounty to volunteers is \$300; and to drafted men and their substitutes but \$100. Town meetings should be held immediately, to devise means to fill the quota. Those places having a surplus at present will receive credit therefor, while those now deficient must make good the deficiency besides the number now called for. The quota of the October call will be a sufficient basis for calculation, and the exact numbers will be given about the 20th of June, being based upon the U. S. enrollment. The municipal officers are requested to assume the direction of enlistments, and see that proper credits are given. Each annual recruit is credited on this call. Twenty-five dollars per head may be paid as a recruiting fee, by towns, if directed by the authorities, and in addition \$10 is allowed by the government, and \$15, if the recruit is a veteran.

Seventeenth Regiment.

Capt. G. W. Verrill furnishes the Courier a full list of losses in this regiment, from which we are able to compile the following:

Co. B.—Wounded. D. C. Saunders, Sweden, head slightly.
J. C. H. Foster, Fryeburg, leg. slightly.
R. G. W. Foster, Albany, leg.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Fryeburg, side, slight.
Alden B. Walker, Fryeburg, arm, slight.
Missing—Samuel Ring, Lovell.
Co. C—Killed, J. L. Fuller, Minot; C. T. Pratt, Poland.
Wounded, Josiah Duran, Poland.
Wm. Faunce, Oxford, face.
Missing—L. S. Black, Bethel.
Co. F—Killed, Solomon Farr, Greenwood.
Orlando Milliken, Waterford.
Isaac Parker, Hiram.
Wounded.—Sergeant H. S. Warren, Norway, leg. slightly.
Otis H. Dyer, thigh, severely.
Oliver G. Curtis, Paris, arm and side, slightly.
George G. Keniston, Brownfield, hand.
Joseph Burgess, Brownfield, leg. slightly.
G. K. Clifford, Paris, knee, severely.
Wm. Gammon, Greenwood, arm, slight.
J. H. F. Knapp, Paris, foot, slightly.
Moses H. Morse, Paris, leg. slightly.
Charles H. Morse, Norway, hand, slight.
E. G. Newhall, Paris.
Levi Pratt, Paris, hand, slightly.
Luther R. Farnham, Woodstock.
E. N. Thorne, Brownfield, arm.
Missing—Albert F. Ryerson, Paris.
Melrose Deering, Paris.
L. G. Washburn, Paris.
Co. I.—Missing, James Gleason, Oxford.
David A. Wentworth, Brownfield, wounded.

The seventeenth was in the front of the fight, and participated in that glorious charge in which were captured 22 stand of colors, 18 guns and 800 prisoners. After both general officers were gone, the regiment was led by Maj. Moore, of Pa. The regiment is now under the command of Lt. Col. G. B. Merrill, and numbers but 165 effective men.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT. Through the politeness of Gen. Hodsdon, we are in receipt of a copy of his annual report for 1863. The report is a continuation of the admirable system adopted by Gen. Hodsdon, by which a complete history will be preserved of each individual who has acted a part in our military struggle, as well as of the operations of his department. Further comment than a statement of the fact that his reports are regarded as model documents throughout the country, is unnecessary. We thank him for his courtesy in furnishing an early copy.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. The rear car of the Wednesday afternoon train from Portland, was thrown from the track near Oxford station, and was overturned. The car was about two-thirds full of passengers, who were thrown around promiscuously, yet two ladies were all who sustained any considerable bruises. One was to stop at So. Paris, and the other, conductor Gould thought had better stop over, and was cared for at the Atlantic House. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the displacing of a rail.

PLANTS. The attention of persons designing to procure plants for setting this season is invited to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Adams in this paper. He always keeps a choice variety, and growing hardy kinds only, the purchaser will not be disappointed either in not having it true to name, or too tender for successful culture. The utmost confidence may be placed in his judgment, by those who order by mail.

On the first day of June the publishers of the Daily Press will add a column to each page, and a dollar to the price of that paper making it \$8.00 per year.

Bethel Items.

Letters from Col. Edwards of the 5th Me. Reg. state that he escaped with only a slight injury, while his regiment has suffered most severely. There is not a captain left in the regiment fit for service, and only four or five lieutenants. He could not count upon more than 70 men in his regiment, and many of those are wounded. Co. I, of which he went out as Captain, is nearly annihilated. Among the wounded from Bethel, is Serg. David Edwards, wounded badly in the arm, John Bean, badly wounded in head, Daniel Stearns in the arm. Capt. Clark is dead. Cyrus Thurlow of Woodstock was killed in the charge on the rebel rifle pits. A rebel refusing to surrender he bayoneted him, and threw him out of the pit on his bayonet, when he was shot through the head by a rebel captain. Col. E. says that he never knew what fighting was before. The rebels in the front of his regiment lay in the trenches several layers deep. We have been promised a full account of the doings of his regiment which we shall notice in due time.

The new Steam Saw mill is in operation and will cut out a large amount of lumber. The returned veterans of the 12th Me. are enjoying their furlough hugely among their friends.

Farmers are busy sowing and planting, lawyers have turned farmers, clergymen saw their own wood, and everybody is busy about something.

Rents are very scarce in the village at present. The prospect now is that there will be a great rush of summer travel here and the hotels and boarding houses are preparing accordingly.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, BY SAMUEL STOWELL.

Great freshet on the Androscoggin river, October 17th and 18th, 1863. Water rose 20 feet above low water mark.

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| 1863, Nov. 8th, first snow, | 1 inch. |
| Nov. 10, | 1 " |
| Nov. 13, | 1 " |
| Dec. 9, | 1 " |
| Dec. 12, | 3 " |
| Dec. 29, | 3 " |
| 1864, Jan. 1, | 3 " |
| Jan. 5, | 7 " |
| Jan. 15, | 4 " |
| Jan. 18, | 3 " |
| Jan. 19, (rain), | 3 " |
| Jan. 26, snow, | 4 " |
| Jan. 31, | 2 " |
| Feb. 2, | 11 " |
| Feb. 16, | 4 " |
| Feb. 18, very cold and blistering, mercury 32 deg below zero. | |
| March 2, | 4 " |
| March 6, rain, | |
| April 18, 11, and 12, | 14 " |
| Whole amount of snow 6 feet 2 inches; last year, 14 feet 5 inches. | |

MATTERS IN LOVELL. Property has been changing hands in Lovell and its vicinity, during a few months past, to an extent I have never known before in a country place. Houses in the village have changed owners; so have stores and their goods; while many an embarrassed farmer has had his debts swept away and farm cleared of mortgages by a brave son or sons in the union army. CHAS. ANDREWS.

A woman has succeeded lately, in victimizing some of the Portland merchants. Pretending to purchase goods for a store in Rockland, she contracted for goods to the amount of several thousand dollars. The goods not being called for she was looked up, and found to be doing quite a snug business in selling goods that she had stolen, in making her extensive purchases. The police have taken her in charge, and she has owned up the whole matter. So say the Portland papers.

Among the killed in the 20th regiment, we find the name of Corporal W. Cummings, Albany.

VETERAN VOLUNTEERS. The Lewiston Journal gives the following number of Veteran Volunteer reenlistments in Maine organizations and credited to Oxford County, up to and including April 15th, 1864: Albany 6; Andover 10; Bethel 27; Brownfield 2; Buckfield 7; Byron 4; Canton 8; Denmark 4; Dixfield 15; Fryeburg 5; Gilead 1; Grafton 2; Greenwood 2; Hanover 1; Hartford, 7; Hebron 1; Hiram 10; Lovell 8; Mason 2; Mexico 3; Newry 3; Norway 3; Oxford 10; Paris 40; Peru 9; Porter 7; Rumford 15; Stoneham 4; Sumner 19; Sweden 5; Upton 2; Waterford 7; Woodstock 1; Franklin Plantation 3; Milton Plantation 1.

A note from Capt. Geo. W. Verrill, of the 17th Regiment, to his brother in this city, dated "In the Woods, May 16th," states that he was then safe and sound. He promises a list of casualties for publication as soon as he has an opportunity to make it. The 17th suffered severely, viz: Killed—Officers, 2; men, 27. Wounded—Officers, 11; men, 200. Missing in action—Men, 30. Taken prisoner—Maj. C. P. Mattocks—making a total of 271. (Courier.)

We learn that letters have been received from Washington, saying that Eugene Newhall, Maine 17th, of So. Paris, was wounded in both legs. A comrade was bringing him off, and was wounded, since when neither have been heard from. It is supposed they have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

We judge that the Belfast Journal will be pictorially illustrated by portraits of members of the democratic party. The editor publishes his own likeness with that of a good looking female. He is getting over modest. (Biddleford Journal.)

THE BOGUS PROCLAMATION. The great hoax perpetrated upon the New York press last week has been the occasion of much comment. In its political significance, appearing just on the eve of the departure of a foreign steamer, and calculated as it was to destroy confidence in the federal military force, it seemed to have been a deeply laid conspiracy of enemies of the government. The World and the Journal of Commerce, were the only papers deceived; and the offices were promptly seized by order of Gen. Dix, who also arrested the operators of the Independent Telegraph Company. It has since appeared that one Howard, city editor of a copperhead paper in Brooklyn, was the sole author of the document, and that his alleged motive was to make a little money in the financial flurry it should occasion. He had so questioned a broker previously, that the guilt was readily fixed upon him, and he confessed the deed. The papers having been thus relieved, were allowed to resume their business. Government was able to send a denial in the same steamer that carried the proclamation, which would be immediately telegraphed to London. Howard has comfortable quarters at Fort Lafayette.

THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT. Col. Beal of the 29th regiment, writes that in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill on the 8th and 9th of April, the Maine regiments all behaved finely, and are highly spoken of by all the commanding officers. He says, "the post of honor was given to the 29th to cover the march and protect the rear, and it was done so quietly that we withdrew within speaking distance of the rebels and they did not find it out till daybreak. * * * Generals Banks, Franklin, Emory and Dwight with their staffs were in the rear of our regiment watching us with the greatest anxiety, fearing our men would break, but they found what the Maine boys were made of, and although a new regiment, as we are called, we stood, and that is more than can be said of quite a number of old ones. I have since received the thanks of all the generals above named. I was desired to return to Pleasant Hill for a position and move at 12 o'clock."

GOON. On the occupation of Fredericksburg, by our wounded soldiers, the citizens got up a band of guerillas and ran sixty into the rebel lines. Government has arrested sixty citizens of that place, and now holds them as hostages for the safety of the wounded men. They are in the Old Capitol Prison.

FOR BANGOR. The papers say the new steamer Lady Lang is soon to be placed on the Portland and Bangor route. Captain Spear will have command.

The authorities in most of the cities are commencing to enforce the law of last winter, to prevent the sale of lager beer. Unlike ordinary criminal business they give the sellers timely notice before shutting them up.

A GALE. The Portland papers say there was a very severe gale there Saturday night. Several vessels dragged their anchors, and a brig and a schooner were driven on shore. A portion of a store house belonging to J. B. Brown, was blown down. There was a smart rain in this vicinity, though accompanied by but little wind.

Gov. Cony, as one good result of his visit to Washington, has obtained the consent of the government to fit up the barracks at Augusta for the accommodation of such of our wounded soldiers, as can be removed. Within the reach of friends and under the influence of a cooler climate, their recovery must be more speedy.

A letter from Gen. Banks states the hope that the gunboats would be got over the fall in the Red river in safety. News through rebel sources show that he built a dam, and had succeeded in getting over all but two, on the day the above letter was sent.

A VALIANT MAN. The telegraph reports that Gov. Seymour has ordered the District Attorney to indict every man who had anything to do with closing up the offices of the World and Journal of Commerce. Only easy blows must be dealt upon northern mischief makers.

Over fifty millions of the 10-40 loan have been taken already, and subscriptions do not fall off.

Rev. Prescott Fay, of Lancaster, N. H., will preach at the Congregational Church, So. Paris, next Sabbath, and the Sabbath following, May 29th and June 5th.

Representative Pike of Maine has made a able speech in favor of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty and against the proposition to appoint commissioners to negotiate a new treaty. His exposition of the working of the treaty was interesting, and its history of its practical effects on the fishing interests was an entirely new revelation.

WELL SERVED. The President has issued a proclamation withdrawing the ex-ambassador of Chas. Hunt as consul of Belgium, having sought to screen himself from the draft, being a citizen of the United States, a consequence of being vested with Consular power by a foreign nation, &c.

Gen. Sigel has been superseded by Gen. Hunter.

THE SUCCESS OF WEDNESDAY'S FIGHTING.

We find the following paragraphs in Washington papers: "The movement of the three army corps on Wednesday, while it was not successful in carrying all the works of the enemy, accomplished an important result on the enemy's left which the correspondent of the Associated Press, in his report, fails to state. It appears from the statements of Col. Markland, of Gen. Grant's staff, and the other gentlemen who have arrived here from the front, and who have had the means of knowing, that General Lee occupies Spottsylvania Court House proper, and is fortified all around his army; his camp is a perfect fortress. Gen. Grant has made almost an entire circuit of the enemy's position in the various assaults made upon it at times, like that of the 18th, chiefly with the hope of forcing Gen. Lee out of his works, so that his army can be reached upon a fair field.

There are several reasons why little else than these demonstrations have been made within the last few days. First, the roads and fields in the vicinity of the army were never in worse condition for the movement of artillery, cavalry, or even infantry; secondly, reinforcements have been getting up, and in consequence of the bad condition of the roads, they have been greatly delayed in reaching General Grant; and in the third place, certain demonstrating forces were first to be heard from upon whose operations much depended. During this delay, which, perhaps, seems tedious to the public, the army proper has been resting and recuperating."

AN EXTRAORDINARY RECORD. A correspondent writing us from the town of Hanover, in Oxford County, says: "In 1860 there were 300 inhabitants in the town. Of this number thirty have gone to the war, and since the 15th of last September, twenty-six have died. In one school district over half of the scholars have died of diphtheria. In one family but one child is left, the parents and two children having died; in another five children have been taken out of six. But three births have occurred in town for two years, so that about one-tenth of the population have died in the short space of seven months. Seldom do we see anything like this. In some sections of a town the mortality is sometimes greater, but I do not recollect of seeing an account so large a part of the entire population of a town being cut down in so short a time." [Farmer.]

In the list of wounded in the sixteenth regiment we find the following from this county:

Wm. H. Small, Dixfield, flesh wound in leg.

Granville B. Jordan, Sweden, flesh wound in hand.

The State loan of two millions was taken this week, three-fourths of it above par. Three millions were offered.

Reports from the army say that much amusement has been occasioned by a charge of one of Burnside's negro regiments, against the famous Hampton Legion. The F. F. V's were handsomely repulsed; and the negro troops have been like successful in a second brunt with the "master race."

The furlough of the 12th Maine expires to-day, Friday, and the men will report at Portland. Col. Kimball informs us that it is hoped the ranks may be swelled somewhat by new recruits before he leaves the State. There is now a good chance to join a gallant regiment, and escape a draft.

O. M. Shaw, Esq., of the Bangor House, has disposed of his valuable entire horse "Hiram Drew" to parties in Boston. The price is understood to be over \$2000.

[Bangor Whig.]

Mr. Tallot, of Turner, who was injured on the railroad at Lisbon, on Friday, died on Saturday night. [Journal.]

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says, the celebrated Vermont Merino buck, owned in New Portland, was shorn last Monday and yielded a fleece of twenty-five and three-quarters pounds of wool.

An ocean steamer of a thousand tons, to be called the "Gettysburg," is ready to be launched at Richmond. The "Gettysburg" is a novelty in Maine ship building, being the largest steamer ever built in the State. [Bath Times.]

Major Elias Merrill, of Bangor, is to be the successor of Maj. Mann, U. S. Paymaster stationed in Portland.

Seven persons were baptised at North Berwick on the 7th inst., by Rev. M. W. Burlingame.

The Maine Universalist Convention will be held at Orono, June 21st, 22d and 23d.

The Courier says: It is currently reported on the street that Osgood Bradbury, Esq., formerly connected with the Advertiser has accepted the position of associate editor of the Portland Press.

David Barker, Esq., of Stetson, will deliver the poem before the literary societies of Waterville College at the next commencement. [Mail.]

Elder E. B. Glidden of Gardiner, says the Journal of that city, aged about 42 years, was attacked on Friday evening with a severe pain in his knee. Lotions were applied which transferred the pain to his head, and he died Sunday morning.

We learn that arrangements are being made to raise the iron from the wreck of the Bohemian. A large portion of it is owned in Bath. [Portland Press.]

The last bulletin from the Agricultural Department shows a decrease of 149,999 in the stock of horses in twenty-one loyal States and Nebraska territory since Jan. 1859; and a decrease of 911,323 in the stock of hogs in the same time. The increase in cattle and oxen is 24,201; in milch cows 339,784, and in sheep 9,242, 119.

War News.

An attack was made in the rear of the main body of the army, on Thursday last, which was gallantly repelled by an artillery force, acting as infantry, in which was the first Maine heavy artillery. It appears that during the movement of our army to the left which has resulted so successfully in turning the rebel position, a body of rebels under Ewell succeeded in getting around the right flank of our army, with the intention of capturing some of our supply trains. They were met only by men never before in action, but were defeated and driven back without having captured a single wagon.

Another correspondent says of the fight on Thursday night our loss was but half of the number originally stated. Rebel deserters say that their force was doubly chagrined at their failure to turn our right.

NEW YORK, May 22. The Herald's correspondent, near Spottsylvania Court House, under date of May 21st, 8 A. M., says:—

"Our troops were moving all night to new positions. This morning general headquarters are broken up and nearly the whole army is in motion. Precisely where our next halting place will be, time alone can determine. The general expectation is we shall have hard fighting immediately."

WASHINGTON, May 22—10 P. M.

TO MAJ. GEN. DIX:

On Friday evening Gen. Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania, the details of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public. It has thus far progressed satisfactorily. Longstreet's corps started south at 1 o'clock on Friday night, an hour and a half after Hancock moved. Ewell's forces followed Longstreet's last night.

The indications are that the rebel army have fallen back beyond the North Anna river. Hoke's brigade has joined Lee. The movement of Gen. Grant has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or interruption. We now occupy Guinea's Station, Milford Station, and south of the Mattaponi on that line.

The following is from Secretary Stanton's official dispatch to Gen. Dix, under date of 23d:

"Official reports of this Department show that within eight days after the great battle of Spottsylvania Court House, many thousand veteran troops have been forwarded to Gen. Grant. The whole army is amply supplied with full rations of subsistence. Upwards of 20,000 sick and wounded have been transported from the fields of battle to the Washington hospitals, and placed under surgical care.

Over 8,000 prisoners have been transported from the field to prisoners' depots, and a large amount of artillery and other implements of an active campaign brought away. Several thousand fresh cavalry troops have been forwarded to the army, and the grand army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers, and better equipped, supplied and furnished than when the campaign opened.

Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all.

During the same time over 30,000 volunteers for 100 days have been mustered into the service, clothed, armed and equipped, and transported to their positions.

This statement is due to the chiefs of the army staffs and bureaus and their respective corps, to whom the credit belongs.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, 24th. The Times' dispatch dated Guinea's Station Saturday evening, states that our army has now all gone from the position it held before Spottsylvania C. House for the past two weeks and is again on the march towards Richmond. During the night Gen. Hancock's corps took up its march moving on the road parallel with the river New York. Early this morning it reached Guinea's Station 12 miles south of Fredericksburg, thence pushed forward, following the railroad and tonight finds the head of Hancock's column at Bowling Green, 18 miles south of Fredericksburg.

Other corps to-day are following the same line and the 5th is now passing a point at which this dispatch is dated. Gen. Grant has effected a turning movement on the right flank of Lee who is now hastily fallen back to take up fresh defensive position. It is expected that his next stand will be on the South Anna river. Heavy firing is this moment heard across the New York where one of our columns is moving. A mile so with by west of Guinea's station is the point of confluence of the Po and New York rivers and at this point the stream is crossed by Guinea's bridge which is in our possession.

WASHINGTON, May 24—10.30 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix.—A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 11 o'clock last night states that the army moved from its position to the Anna, following closely by Lee's army. The 5th and 6th corps marched by way of Harris' store to Jericho Ford, and the 5th succeeded in effecting a crossing and getting a position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked and handsomely repulsed the assault without much trouble to us. We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable to us. Another dispatch, giving in detail the movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says he was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid or massive fire either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of

the enemy. At the position attacked by Hancock the rebels were entrenched, and a considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset, but before dark he had forced them from their works, and driven them across the stream. It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very great and our loss inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery and suffered severely, especially from canister.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated this morning at 8 o'clock, has also been received. It states that the enemy have fallen back from North Anna and we are in pursuit.

Negroes who have come in say that Lee is fallen back to Richmond.

Other official dispatches from headquarters say that Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army.

Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but has not time to count them or ascertain his loss.

Hancock in storming the rifle pits this side of the river last evening, also took between 100 and 200 prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned.

Warren also captured some official papers, amongst them an order calling out all the boys seventeen years of age to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks.

Sheridan was this morning at Dunkirk, and will be at Milford to-night.

No dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. Sherman, and none are expected for several days.

Dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. Butler, relating chiefly to the respective forces.

Admiral Lee, in a telegram dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night (Saturday) the enemy attacked the army and were handsomely repulsed.

A dispatch from Maj. Gen. Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of Red River, states that Gen. Banks' troops had arrived at Semmesport yesterday, and will reach Morganza to-day. The army is in better condition than was expected, and will soon be ready to resume offensive operations.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

New York, 25th. The Herald's correspondent says Gen. Grant occupies the railroad between the rebel army and Richmond over which Lee has transported all the supplies for his army. Lee must cut his way through the web in which he is entangled, and march his army Richmondward, or he must crush the army of the Potomac where it lies. Another correspondent says it is now a race to see who shall first reach the next line of rebel defenses, supposed to be on the North Anna River.

New York, May 24. The Herald's correspondent with Gen. Butler, writing May 23d, gives an account of a midnight assault by the rebels on our right. Our pickets received the fire firmly and gradually fell back, when the artillery opened upon the advancing rebels with grape and canister.

The siege guns and light batteries were also brought to bear, which mowed the rebels down in heaps; but still they advanced, receiving another slaughtering discharge, when they halted. A rebel cannon exploded, scattering death in all directions. The gunboats on the Appomattox also joined in shelling the woods, where the rebel reserves were stationed. Finally, the rebels finding our forces well prepared to receive them, withdrew, leaving their dead on the field, numbering 260.

Gen. Howard of Maine, is one of the corps commanders leading Sherman's advance. His corps, 5th, marched from the vicinity of Cleveland, Tenn., on the 2d inst. On the 16th they were at Resaca, Ga., a distance of 80 miles from their point of departure. After severe marching and considerable fighting we are glad to learn that Gen. H. and staff were all well at latter date.

The steamer *Tristan Shandy*, a blockade runner, was captured off Wilmington on the 18th inst., by gunboat *Kansas*. She has a valuable cargo of cotton.

New York, 25th. Extended details of Gen. Sherman's operations in the Tribune show that after several days fighting and maneuvering on the morning of the 6th inst. the rebels were found to be in full retreat, his supply trains burning but his artillery carried off. We have 400 prisoners and hundreds more are coming in. Gen. Hooker has crossed near Resaca and Schofield crossed near Pelton.

Sherman with his cavalry is pursuing Johnston engaging them with artillery. Resaca is our depot of supplies and is in railroad communication with the rear.

New Depot. The Lewiston Journal states that a new depot will be built at Danville Junction, this season. It says: "The building is 200 feet long by 80 wide. It will be situated about 250 feet north of the old station house and will front on both the Grand Trunk and Maine Central Railroads, the former of which passes on the west and the latter on the east side of the depot. The building consists of a main depot 60 feet long and two stores high. Two wings attach to either end of the main building, making the whole 200 feet long. On each side of the depot will be five entrances. The waiting rooms will be spacious—50 x 50 ft. in the wings. The main building lower floor will be finished for a dining hall, sufficient to accommodate 100 persons, at once. Entrance to the dining hall from either road."

Sore Throat. Those afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, will find nothing so efficacious as a Throat Remedy, as Dr. Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold by all Druggists.

B. M. Hobbs drove a span of horses through this village Thursday morning, which he sold to a Portland gentleman for near \$1000.

THE HISTORY OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The most remarkable medicine of the day, and the most efficacious remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and for all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and other diseases arising from a disordered stomach or liver, places it at once among the most valuable discoveries that have been made in the medical world. The diseases to which it is applicable are so numerous that there are but few of our friends who may not feel its virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintance, and to the satisfaction of all who have used it, it is at least one remedy among the many which have been discovered, deserving the public commendation.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

MARRIED.

In South Paris, 12th, by Rev. A. F. Barnard, Mr. John M. Bird of Norway to Miss Jennette K. Jackson of P.

DIED.

In Sweden, May 21, of diphtheria, Mary W. Kesseland, aged 23 years, wife of Wm. R. Kesseland, a private in the 12th Maine regiment. Mr. Kesseland early retired into the service of his country. He was wounded before Port Hudson, came home on a short furlough, returned to his regiment, re-enlisted, and is now at home on the 10 days' furlough granted all re-enlisted men. While he had the satisfaction of being with his estimable wife to discharge his duty, he was in his expiring moments, yet he is greatly benefited in the loss of such a companion.

May 22d, Mrs. Mary G. Ellis, aged 54 years, wife of Gideon B. Ellis. Mrs. Ellis had been a great sufferer for many years; yet she bore her sufferings with Christian patience. Her end was peaceful.

May 23d, of diphtheria, Sarah J. Patterson, 17. In Lovell, 12th, Herman B. Eastman, son of H. and S. R. Eastman, aged 18. Before the morning service, the grave on the 16th, Mrs. Eastman, their only daughter, died at the same house, aged 10 years.

In Bridgton, 12th, Theodore E. Bacon, aged 12, of heart disease, daughter of Joseph and Harriet Bacon.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, May 20, 1864.

AN adjourned session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber in Augusta, on Wednesday, the eighth day of June next.

ALPHRUS ROGERS, Administrator.

Hebron Academy.

THE SUMMER TERM of this institution will commence Tuesday, May 31st, and continue six weeks, under the instruction of A. C. HARRIS, A. M.

Board, \$2 to \$3 per week. Tuition, \$3 to \$4. JOSEPH BARROWS, Secy.

NOTICE. By virtue of a license from the Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at private or public sale, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house of David Lobley, late of Hebron, all the real estate of which the said Lobley was seized and possessed at the time of his death, together with the reversion of the widow's dower.

May 23, 1864.

ALPHRUS ROGERS, Administrator.

Denmark, May 16, 1864.

H. H. RICKER & CO., SOUTH PARIS.

Having made large additions to their former stock by selections of the choicest style from the Boston Market,

Respectfully call the attention of GENTLEMEN OF TASTE, To their stock of goods, as it was selected especially to please.

TOO MANY GOODS TO PARTICULARISE, CALL AND SEE.

Revenue Stamps, AT POST OFFICE, SO. PARIS.

H. H. RICKER & CO'S. TIP TOP LINE GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

PAPER AND LINEN COLLARS, full assortment. Scarfs, Common and Unique Ties, Gloves, Gent's Hose, Suspenders, White and Fancy Shirts, at H. H. RICKER & CO'S.

PERSONS IN WANT OF A FINE ARTICLE OF Ready-Made Clothing.

Will find it by calling at H. H. RICKER & CO'S, SOUTH PARIS.

BIG STOCK AND GOOD STYLES Hats and Caps, H. H. RICKER & CO'S, So. Paris.

"HARRIS" AND OTHER BEST MAKES, FANCIES, SILK MIXTURES, H. H. RICKER & CO'S.

Fresh Lime, AT \$1.55 PER CASK, WOODMAN, BRO. & CO'S, May 18, 1864.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. MAY BE SEEN IN OPERATION AT Beal's Block, Norway Village. D. H. YOUNG, AGENT.

For Sale—Best Machine Thread, Best Machine Needle, Best Machine Oil.

OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

BENJAMIN TOBIN, administrator on the estate of Charles C. Tobin, late of Quincy in the State of Illinois, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

JOHN MOULTON, named executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Sally Brooks late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

GEORGE A. HOLLEN, named Executor in the last will and testament of Oliver Millett late of Norway in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

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

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OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

JACOB T. LINNELL, guardian of H. S. R. Webster, a minor child of David Webster late of Oxford in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

MARY S. PROCTOR, guardian of Frank O. Proctor, minor heir of Oliver F. Proctor late of Canaan in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

AMANDA M. HARLOW, formerly Amanda M. Spaulding, guardian of Francis B. Spaulding, minor heir of Frederick A. Spaulding late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

A CERTAIN instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Kara Folter late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, has been presented for probate by Nathaniel Perley, who claims to be appointed administrator with the will annexed.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

HARRIS B. BROWN, administrator on the estate of Charlotte B. Lurvey late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

JANE E. SMALL, guardian of Frank E. Small, minor child and heir of Thomas T. Small late of Oxford in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of guardianship of said ward for allowance.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

ELIAS M. CARTER, administrator on the estate of Stephen Holt 2d, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

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

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 18.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1864.

DANIEL SPAULDING, administrator on the estate of Frederick Spaulding late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

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

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IT WILL BE HIGHLY GRATIFYING

To the ladies to learn, that H. ROSENBERG, SOUTH PARIS.

Claims to have now on hand, not only the largest, but also the best selected stock of DRY GOODS.

For Ladies' wear to be found this side of Portland.

All Imported Goods were bought before the New Tariff went into operation, and the subscribers will be happy to let his patrons reap the benefit from it.

Please call and look at the great variety of rich DRESS GOODS,

From a Double-Faced Brocade, or plain Italian Silk, Poplin, Taffetas, Alpaca, etc., etc.

Down to a real Scottish or Amer. Gingham and Calico.

SEA WELS, Ready-Made Outside Garments,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Scarfs and Cloakings, White and Linen Goods, Flannels,

FRENCH CORSETS AND KID GLOVES.

Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

AND IN FACT Every Article usually kept at First Class Dry Goods Stores.

IN ADDITION,

The undersigned has laid in a good stock of Patent Leather & Morocco Satchels, FANCY COMBS,

Yankee Notions and other Knickknacks.

500 YARDS HEMP CARPETING.

IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS.

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Ladies from a distance who are usually in the habit of going to Portland to make their purchases, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned this spring, and give him a trial, as they must become convinced that goods at his establishment may be bought as cheap, if not cheaper, than in Portland or elsewhere.

H. ROSENBERG.

New Millinery.

MISS M. C. FAIRBANKS.

Will inform the Ladies of Paris and adjoining towns, that she has just returned from Boston with all

The Novelties of the Season.

And will be pleased to receive a call from those in want of

A Fashionable Article at Reasonable Prices.

All orders entrusted to her care will be neatly and promptly executed.

Mourning Bonnets, Cape Collars, MOURNING VEILS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand.

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

M. C. FAIRBANKS, So. Paris.

Miss S. A. Aldrich,

Takes this method to announce to the Ladies of Paris and vicinity, that she has just opened a new and well-selected stock of

FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."
All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture—AGRICULTURE.

From the American Agriculturist.

Early Sheep Shearing—Washing.

No real lover of his flock drives his sheep to the washing without a feeling akin to remorse. He would not do it were it not that he believes that the market demands wool washed on the back. Though it is true that washed wools sell more readily, yet in times like these where any and all wools are quickly taken up, an opportunity for reform is offered which ought not to be overlooked. Sheep which are to be washed ought not to be sheared before settled warm weather. In many seasons this will not come before the last of June. They are then in much less danger of taking cold and receiving permanent injury. They ought to be washed only in water which is so warm that the washers do not find it uncomfortable to stand in it with the sheep. The shock to the flock, of the immersion in cold water and being subsequently exposed to raw winds—followed by being reduced to a state of absolute nakedness, is sufficient cause to account for "snuffles," and prevalent lung difficulties. The rule in regard to washing is to wash as little as possible, but even this involves the necessity of thoroughly wetting the entire fleece. It is a great object to have the sheep sheared as early as they can, and fully a month may be gained if they are sheared without washing. The fleece starts better, the sheep seem actually benefited, weakly ones often brighten up and do well, and all are in much better condition to bear the autumnal storms which often come before the flocks are sufficiently clad to bear the change well. Contagious diseases are not unfrequently communicated by farmers using the same washing pens with their neighbors, which may be unavoidable.

If the sheep be shorn unwashed, particular care should be taken to have them all well tagged, and all dirt removed which is not too thoroughly incorporated with the fleece. The discount of one-third in price for unwashed wool is not fair, yet the farmer may well submit to it for the advantage his flock gains, if it be a valuable one, knowing that like other abuses it will be corrected by time. Sheep should be shorn on smooth, clean floors, by careful, humane, quick, experienced men. The cleanliness of the floor, the removal of dung and straw brought in upon the feet, are important.

Cheapest and best Method of Cultivating Potatoes.

Select a piece of clover sod, plough in the fall, not to exceed four inches in depth and early in the spring cross plough some six or eight inches deep; manure broadcast with rotted stable manure, not to exceed fifteen wagon loads per acre, and harrow thoroughly, and furrow out, with small plough, some three inches deep and three feet apart. Cut the potatoes so as to secure one good sound eye, at least, in each piece, and drop them six inches apart in the furrows of drill; then take the small plough and turn two furrows upon each drill, holding the plough well upon the share, will form a ridge about nine inches over the potatoes.

As soon as the weeds make their appearance, take a fine tooth harrow, and cross those ridges until the surface of the ground is nearly level; and if the weeds make the appearance the second time, before the potatoes are up, which is no uncommon thing in this section of the country, harrow again. As soon as the potatoes are up, so that you can see the drills, take a one horse plough and turn two furrows from each drill, running as near the potatoes as you can and not plough them up; then give a top dressing of plaster and ashes, equal parts. In about ten days run the plough twice between the rows, turning the furrows towards the potatoes, and, if there are any large weeds, pull them up, but do not put any dirt around the potato stalks with the hoe, unless it is to bury the small weeds. When the potatoes are fully ripe, take a span of horses and a large plough, and dig it so as to reach the bottom of the potatoes, and turn them bottom side up; then, with a potato rake, one man will rake the potatoes in sight as fast as three or four boys can pick them up, and if you do not get two hundred bushels, at least, of good, sound, marketable potatoes per acre, you will not have as good success as your humble servant. [Rural American.]

OLD FURNITURE. Take a fine, ample hospitable apartment, where all things, freely and generously used, softly and indefinitely grow old together, there is a sort of mellow tone and keeping which pleases my eye. What if the seams of the great inviting arm-chair, where so many friends have sat and lounged, do grow wide? What in fact, if some easy couch has an undeniable hole worn in its friendly cover? I regard with tenderness even those mortal weaknesses of those servants and witnesses of our good times and social fellowship. No vulgar touch, worn them; they may be called, rather, the marks and indentations which the gliding in and out of the tide of social happiness has worn in the rocks of our strand. I would no more disturb the gradual tuning down and aging of a well-used set of furniture, by smart improvements, than I would have a modern dapper paint in a fine old picture.

[Mrs. Stowe.]

PRESERVE YOUR EYES. Persons living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people, for the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put far off the evil day of spectacles, should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved, and sees better, if, after reading awhile, we direct the sight to some far-distant object even for a minute. Great travellers and hunters are seldom near sighted. Humboldt at eighty-seven, could read unaided. Sailors discern objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness when a common eye sees nothing at all.

PARISIAN LAZZARONI. A recent arrest has revealed the existence in Paris of a band of lazzaroni, being habitually in the enjoyment of the *doceur par minute*, and artfully taking the bread out of the mouth of the deserving poor. At seven in the morning these people, to the number of about two hundred, assembled in the Rue de l'Echiquier, where they made their first breakfast on soup served out gratuitously by Sisters of Charity. An hour later they got up appetitely enough to eat some refuse bacon which a charitable keeper of a ham shop is in the habit of giving away. They took their luncheon at the Guard-house of Louvre or the Napoleon Barracks, where the troops set apart a portion of their rations for needy applicants. On the quays they watched for the arrival of apple boats, and made a very good desert by picking up the damaged and half rotten apples which are always left strewn on the pavement after a sale. Their dinner was generally taken at the Capuchin Monastery, in the Rue St. Jacques, where they got soup and haricot beans.

An early supper from the charity of the Prince Eugene Barracks set them up for the evening. After that repast they haunted the environs of the theatres, smoking the ends of cigars thrown away at the doors and picking up sous by running after cabs. Their dress was not expensive; for at an old clothes shop in the Quartier du Temple they could get a complete rig out for two francs. A curious item in their toilet expense is that of a "changed shirt." There is a shop which supplies a new shirt to any customer, who leaves his dirty one and pays ten sous to boot. This band of joyous brothers has just been broken up by an untoward accident. One of the brethren, being employed by a soldier in the Bonaparte Barracks to get three francs worth of petroleum, was so indelicate as to run away with the money. He has been arrested, and now the soup distributions are stopped—very probably to do worse under the stress of necessity.

CULTURE OF ONIONS—A HINT TO FARMERS. The extraordinary rise in the price of onions caused by the great demand in our camps and army hospitals for this most valuable of all anti-scorbutics has doubtless sufficiently indicated to intelligent farmers that the onion crop will be one of the most profitable which they can cultivate this season. In order to assist them in this most promising work, we copy the following hint from a communication of a farmer to a western paper: "The prevailing opinion is, that to grow good onions, the sets grow the previous year should be planted. This is an error. Better onions and larger crops can be grown from seed than from sets. The seed should be first sown in a hot-bed as they can stand. As soon as the seed is up, open the beds to the air, and water. In April prepare your ground, and plant the sets from the hot-bed, singly, one by one, three inches asunder, in rows ten inches apart. If the ground is very good, and they are well cultivated, you may have eight hundred bushels from an acre."

DR. RECHER'S NEW CARPET. There was not a store in town, and all our purchases were made in New York by a small schooner that ran once a week. We had no carpets; there was not a carpet from end to end of the town. All had sanded floors, some of them worn through. Your mother introduced the first carpet. Uncle Lot gave me some money, and I had an ink to spend it. Went to a vender and brought a ball of cotton. She spun it and had it woven; then she laid it down, sized it, and panted it in oils, with a border all around it, and bunches of roses and other flowers over the centre. She sent to New York for her colors, and ground and mixed them herself. The carpet was nailed down on the garret floor, and she used to go up there to paint. She also took some common wood-chairs, and painted them, and cut out figures of guilt paper and glued them on varnished them. They were really quite pretty. Old Deacon Tallmadge came to see me. He stood at the parlor door and seemed afraid to come in. "Why, I can't," said he, "thout steppin' on." Then, after surveying it awhile in admiration, "D'y' think ye can have all that and heaven too?" Perhaps he thought we were getting too splendid, and feared we should make an idol of our fine things.

[Life of Dr. Lyman Beecher.]

Life in the country may be one of the richest on earth, but it may also be one of the poorest. If the great book of nature be open to the eye of him who resides there, and illuminated with the light of heaven, from his little knoll he can see and enjoy all the glory of the world; but if he sees in nature only the potato field which gives him food, then is the golden vein closed for him, and he himself stands like the potato plant, fast rooted into the earth.

American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington
(under Act of 1837).

76 State, opposite Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of 20 years, continuing to secure Patents in the United States; also, in Great Britain, France and other Foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Reports, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings or Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Review, also, made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions—also legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unobtainable by it not, immeasurably superior to any which can be offered there elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that some are MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscribers; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of advertisements and official decisions relative to patents.

These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able beyond all question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here avoided inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners, with whom I have had official intercourse.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in form to secure an early and favorable consideration at the patent office.

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.

JOHN TAGGART.

During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on twice-repeated applications SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor, by the Commissioner of Patents.

R. H. EDDY.
Boston, Dec. 19, 1862.—51

CLOCKS, WATCHES

—AND—
JEWELRY,
—AT—
Wholesale and Retail!

WORMELL & TWITCHELL,
HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,
Plated Ware,
TOYS, STATIONERY,
AND
PATENT MEDICINES,
All of which they offer at Wholesale or Retail,
At the Lowest Cash Price.

COUNTRY DEALERS will do well to call on and examine their freight from the city. **PEDESTAL** will find it for their advantage to call upon us and stock up. Being in connection with

Importing Houses.

In Boston, we think we can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston. We have **WATCHES** of American, Swiss, English and French, Hunting and Open Faced, Gold Silver and Gilt Cases.

SPECTACLES of all kinds, and any quantity of glass to set in old spectacle bows, to suit all, and

ZANKEE NOTIONS,
in quantities, by the dozen or single one.

Watch cases and materials for Watchmakers will be furnished cheaply, than they can be bought in Portland. In short people had better call on him and save money.

Everything warranted to be what it is sold for. Our motto is, "Honesty is the best policy," and the most sure way to succeed. Any work entrusted to us will be done according to contract, and warranted good.

We would like to see any watches that have been spoiled by inexperienced workmen, and if we don't make them perform well there will be no charge. The same with clocks.

Plain watch movements will be full jeweled when required, and good quarters or verge watches will be altered to Lever Engines at a fair price. Chromometer balances inserted in watches that have plain balances; and finally anything that is required to be done to a watch or clock, will be done on our shop and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Work solicited from other watchmakers, which will be done at a fair discount.

Jewelry Repaired.
Letter Engraving neatly Executed,
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
BETHEL HILL, Oct. 5, 1863.

NOTICE. It is with pleasure that I can inform the public that Mr. Damon M. Twitchell has taken up his place at the old shop, on Bethel Hill. He worked with me for five years and six months, and I am free to say I think he will give to all who call upon him, good satisfaction.

J. S. ABBOTT.

CAUTION

To Females in Delicate Health.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No 7 E. 2nd Street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Prescribes Uterine, or falling of the womb, Fibroid, Suppression, and other Menstrual derangements, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedily relieved in a very few days. He invariably cures the new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF
WILD CHERRY,
Has been used for nearly

HALF A CENTURY.

With the most astonishing success in curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of the

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

Including even
CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last result of the disease, and the loss of the whole catalogue. The power of the "medicinal gum" of the wild cherry tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten-fold, and forming a remedy whose power is to soothe, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no medicine yet discovered.

Hos. Rufus K. Goodnow.

Formerly a Member of Congress from Maine, has kindly permitted us to use his testimony in favor of Wistar's Balsam, by the following certificate forwarded through Dr. Root of South Paris:

I have tried Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for an exceedingly troublesome cough. The effect was all that could be desired. The use of less than half a bottle relieved me entirely. Among great varieties of Medicines which I have used, I have found none equal to Wistar's. Its curative properties, in cases of cough, I regard as invaluable.

R. K. GOODNOW.

The following is the opinion of Messrs. B. F. Bates & Co.

PARIS, ME., Aug. 4, 1863.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.,
Gentlemen: Please send us more of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and also of the Oreganated Balsam. We have found it to be increasing in demand, and are glad to say we are doing much good; indeed we believe them to be the best remedial agents for the diseases for which they are respectively designed of anything within our knowledge.

Yours Respectfully,
B. F. BATES & CO.
George W. Miller,
Editor of the Norway Advertiser, gives his opinion on the efficacy of the Balsam as follows:

Norway, Me., August 4, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.,
Gentlemen: For a remedy of such undoubted merit as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I cheerfully give you my testimony, and trust that others may be benefited by its use. I have used it for many years with great satisfaction; indeed it has done more good than all the other remedies I have ever tried and their name is legion. If all the patent medicines in the market possessed but a portion of the merit of this excellent Balsam, there would be no occasion to condemn them as humbugs.

This medicine is also used by many of my friends and acquaintances in this town, and they have found it invaluable; and I hope that others who suffer may give it a trial.

Yours Respectfully,
D. H. TEAGUE.

Prepared by **SETH W. FOWLE & CO.**
BOSTON, and for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

NEW TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

S. M. SHEHAN,
HAVING LOCATED HIMSELF
AT BETHEL HILL.

Will prosecute the tailoring business in all its branches.

Having had over 20 years experience as CUTTER, in the City of Portland.

And other large towns in this State, he feels confident of giving the most satisfactory results, and he hopes, by prompt attention to the wants of the public, to merit a share of patronage.

WANTED immediately, four young ladies to learn the trade.

Particular attention paid to Cutting Garments, to be made out of the shop.

All garments made at this establishment, warranted to give entire satisfaction.

S. R. SHEHAN.
Bethel, Sept. 15th, 1862.

Office, over Denison's Store
HENRY UPTON.

NORWAY, Jan. 8, 1863.
References: Messrs. L. & A. Denison, Norway; R. D. Merrill, Esq., Portland.

THE GREAT CAUSE,

OF
HUMAN MISERY.

Just published in a sealed envelope, price 6 cents.

LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal weakness or Spermatocoele, Indurated Gleet, Gonorrhea, Emission, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Impairment, &c. By **ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D.**, author of "The Green Book," &c.

The work is the most valuable in its kind, and is the result of the author's own experience. It is a complete and practical treatise on all the diseases of the male system, and is a most valuable and radical cure. It is a most valuable and radical cure. It is a most valuable and radical cure.

The Great Indian Remedy

FOR FEMALES.

Dr. Mattison's Indian Emmenagogue.

This celebrated Female Medicine, designed for both married and single Ladies, is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in all cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. If taken as directed, it will cure any case, no matter how obstinate and long.

It is put up in bottles of two different strengths, with full directions for use, and sold at the following low prices: Full strength, \$10; Half strength, \$5.00.

While others may require the stronger preparation the full strength is always the best. **REMEMBER!** This medicine is designed expressly for Obstructed Cases, in which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! None warranted unless purchased directly of Dr. M. or at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE for Special Diseases, No. 25 Union St., Providence, R. I. Indian who speak can remain in the city a few days for treatment.

Diuretic Compound

For Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. This new remedy contains the most宝贵 Indian Cathartics, Spirit of Nitre, Calomel, Turpentine, and any other necessary drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, cooling, cleansing, and healing in its operation, speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. It is, therefore, the best remedy for those who have been suffering down for months, either in capsules or mixture for months without benefit until sick and pale, your breath and clothes are filled with its vile odor; through a way the disgusting mixture, and send for a bottle of this New Remedy, which will not only cure you as above but it will cleanse the system, and remove the injurious effects of the mixture you have been taking so long. It is warranted to cure in one week the time of any other medicine, or the price will be refunded. (See Bottle for full directions, Price \$2—double size, \$5.00.)

Alterative Syrup

For Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions of the Skin; Sore Throat, Mouth and Nose; Loss of Hair; Old Sores; Swellings; Pains in the Limbs; and all other signs of Secondary Venereal Disease. No more can be discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilis is speedily cured, and in a short time the subtle poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored. It was this remedy that cured a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with \$450 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for years.

One large bottle contains a full course of treatment, \$10; half size, \$5.50. Sent by express, freight and package, secure from observation, on receipt of price by mail.

Nerve Invigorator

For Nervous Debility; Seminal Weakness; Loss of Power; Impotency; Confusion of Thought; Loss of Memory; Irritable Temper; Giddy Apoplexies; Fear; Dependence and Melancholy, which may end in loss of Reason. This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from nervous debility and loss of power, is a most valuable and powerful remedy, and is a most valuable and powerful remedy, and is a most valuable and powerful remedy.

In our town this remedy is a great favorite with many, and if all who suffer will but give it a fair trial, I think they will find it to be more service in pulmonary affections than any other remedy of this class before the public.

Yours Respectfully,
GEO. W. MILLETT.

M.D. H. Teague of Turner Village.
Writes the proprietors of this great remedy as follows:

Turner Village, July 31, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—
Gentlemen: I do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs and pulmonary affections, having used it in my family for many years with great satisfaction; indeed it has done more good than all the other remedies I have ever tried and their name is legion. If all the patent medicines in the market possessed but a portion of the merit of this excellent Balsam, there would be no occasion to condemn them as humbugs.

This medicine is also used by many of my friends and acquaintances in this town, and they have found it invaluable; and I hope that others who suffer may give it a trial.

Yours Respectfully,
D. H. TEAGUE.

Prepared by **SETH W. FOWLE & CO.**
BOSTON, and for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

Notice to Invalids

Over three hundred thousand dollars are paid to attending doctors annually, in New England alone, which is more than thrown away. This comes from trusting the idea and deceptive advertisements of men, calling themselves doctors, who have no medical education, and whose only recommendation is what they say of themselves. Advertising physicians in some cases act as impostors, and the only safe way is to go to some regular practicing physician that you know; or if you prefer to consult one who makes your case a specialty, be sure that he is a physician and not a pretender, or one who will have reason to regret it. Dr. Mattison is the only regular physician in Providence, if not in New England, who advertises, making a specialty of private maladies, and he gives unqualified testimonials from some of the most eminent physicians, surgeons and dentists of this and other States. Estimate one stamp for postage, and send for them. A pamphlet containing full particulars of his practice, and of the diseases of WOMEN, sent free. Dr. M. is a regularly educated physician of twenty years' experience, ten in an extensive general practice, until declining health compelled him to relinquish that and adopt an office practice, treating all diseases of men and women, in a private manner in both sexes married or single, giving them his whole attention. Advice, at office, free; by letter, \$1. Write your name, town and State, plainly, and direct to Lock Box, No. XX, Providence Post Office, or to DR. MATTISON.

No. 25 Union St., Providence, R. I.

Portland & Boston Line.

Summer Arrangement

The splendid new steaming passenger steamer **Forest City**, will sail for Portland and Montreal, with full complement of passengers, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M., and for Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M.

Passage in cabin, \$15.00; on deck, \$12.50.

N.B.—Each boat is furnished with a large number of state-rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families, and all travellers are reminded that by taking this fine mode of sailing, time and expense may be made, and that the latest mode of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional value.

Freight taken as usual.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.
Portland, Me. 4 1862

S. W. BUTTERFIELD,
Main street and Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS
WINDOW FRAMES, &c.

Jig Sawing and turning of all kinds DONE WITH NEATNESS.

Manufactory at
BETHEL, MAINE.



HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A Pure and powerful Tonic, corrects vice and abates of Wonderful efficacy in disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all complaints of either sex, arising from Biliousness or weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulents.

It is well to be forewarned against diseases, and as far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by the agreeable Taste, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less ordered forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the Liver, it also invariably relieves the constipation accompanied by irregular action of the digestive and excretory organs.

Persons of feeble habit liable to Nervous Attacks, Lassitude of Spirits and Fits of Languor find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters.

The agency of BILLY'S COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As general Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay and Debility and Depreciated action arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stage of disease it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed it operates to re-inforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is the only safe stimulating being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements and stomachic or laxative of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally and so may be truly said, deservedly popular with the most refined portion of the community as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by **HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.**
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion and excites the absorption into healthy action, by which the watery or catarrhal depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation.

Helmbold's Eucalypti Extract.
For weakness arising from excesses, Habits of Disipation, Early induration of Abscess, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Headache, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Face, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face.

These symptoms followed to go on, which this medicine invariably cures, and which, if not cured, will result in Insanity, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Palsy, or some of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "direful diseases?"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.
Many are aware of the cause of these suffering, but none will confess the RECORD OF THE URGENT ATTEMPT.

And miserably