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POLITICAL.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Stand firm, is my advice to all union men every where, at all times, and in all places. Speak, act, think, write, and counsel every body to present a bold front for the nation's life at the present time. A bold, firm, straight-forward man is the one who wins in any cause. Can this rebellion which was conceived in sin, born in iniquity, supported by despots, out-laws and desperadoes, be successful? I answer no; no, never. This horrid, cruel, wicked war will soon be closed if the true union people every where prove true to themselves, to the government of their fathers, to the old flag, the stars and stripes, that glorious emblem of our nationality, that noble structure, the old Ship of State erected by our noble sires. She was first manned by the father of his country, a Washington; she was more fully trimmed and equipped by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams and Jackson. She must not, cannot and will not be abandoned to arch traitors. We must all put our shoulders to the wheel; we must all cast our influence in favor of the government, and say in the language of the brave Lawrence, don't give up the ship. I would add, don't give up the old Ship of State to traitors; don't strike the flag, but nail it to the mast so if she must go down it will be with the flag flying.

It is said this is a Lincoln war, and those who voted for him in 1860 caused or brought on the war by electing him as President. Had not the friends of Lincoln a right to vote for him, and were they alone responsible for his election; let us examine the matter and see how the facts stand. It seems to me as if slavery was the cause of the war, and that those who bolted Judge Douglass' nomination, caused the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. The popular vote was for Lincoln, 1,846,202; Douglass, 1,564,500; Breckinridge, 675,782; Bell, 580,884. Put Breckinridge votes to Douglass', and this would give them 234,230 votes more than Lincoln. With the democratic party united in 1860 who doubts but what Douglass would have been elected. All know that such a split in any party weakens the strength of the ticket very much. Then I say what must be apparent to all that the six hundred and seventy-five thousand Breckinridge voters caused the election (as they say) of this northern sectional abolition candidate. They had no right to bolt Douglass' nomination, and why did they do so. It was because we the northern Democrats do not agree to put a new plank into our platform; a proslavery plank, saying that the Constitution in and of itself carries slavery into the territories, and that it should be protected there. The north-western or free states democrats, denied this position and said that the Constitution did not create slavery anywhere; that slavery was the creature of local law, and that the Constitution of the United States merely recognized it, where it existed at the time of its adoption; this rule held good in admitting new States. The Southern democrats threatened to bolt; we offered them the Cincinnati platform on which we stood four years previous, they refused it; talked about the distinction of the old democratic party and the government; about one third of the Convention seceded and nominated Breckinridge upon their proslavery plank and platform, and carried off votes enough to defeat Judge Douglass our favorite candidate. They had always said that the northern democrats were their friends, that the Republican (or abolition) party were their enemies. Then they stab us in this way, defeat and destroy us as a party, cause the election of a sectional man, put in power their enemies. It was for an excuse to justify their secession scheme and unite the South on the slavery question; slavery was the pretext; a southern confederacy the real cause with slavery for its chief cornerstone or foundation; while they could rule in all right; otherwise they will ruin. In the language of Douglass I believe it to be an attempt to blot the United States out from the map of the world; and in this struggle there can be but two sides to the question, every man must be for or against the United States. There can be no neutrals in this war; there can be none but patriots and traitors. Who caused this war? Truth is potent and all powerful, let her speak and tell who commenced it.

Dec. 27, 1860.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pickens by South Carolina troops. Capt. Coste surrenders the revenue cutter Aiken.
Jan. 3, 1861.—Capture of Fort Palaski by the Savannah troops.
Jan. 3.—The arsenal of Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 20,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.
Jan. 4.—Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, taken by the Alabama troops.
Jan. 9.—The steamship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris Island. Failure of an attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.
Jan. 10.—Forts Jackson, St. Phillip and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.
Mr. Dana said in Faneuil Hall the other night that the Chicago platform was built at dead low water. The rising tide of success had submerged it, and now nothing is to be seen but candidates swimming for their lives.
"The young ladies of one of the villages in Jefferson County have adopted a novel method of raising funds for charitable and religious purposes. At a late festival, a levy of the prettiest girls in the room formed a line and, for a price paid down, permitted the gentlemen to take a running kiss of the lot."

Jan. 14.—Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard, and Forts Barrancas and McRae. Major Chase shortly afterwards takes command, and the siege of Fort Pickens commences.

Jan. 15.—Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal to Louisiana troops.

Jan. 31.—New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

Feb. 2.—Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.

Feb. 4.—Surrender of the revenue cutter Cass to the Alabama authorities.

Feb. 8.—Provisional Constitution adopted.

Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis of Mississippi and Alexander Stephens of Georgia, elected President and Vice President.

Feb. 16.—Gen. Twiggs transfers public property in Texas to the State authorities.

Col. Walke, U. S. A., surrenders San Antonio to Ben McCulloch and his Texas rangers.

March 2.—The revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities.

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Feb. 9.—Jefferson Davis of Mississippi and Alexander Stephens of Georgia, elected President and Vice President.

Feb. 16.—Gen. Twiggs transfers public property in Texas to the State authorities.

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UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
OF TENNESSEE.

For Electors,
JOHN B. BROWN, of Portland.
AMBER S. LUTSON, of Bangor.
RICHARD M. CHAPMAN, of Biddeford.
THOMAS A. D. FESSLENDEN, of Auburn.
GOING HATHORN, of Portland.
BENJ. F. GILMAN, of Orono.
JOHN N. SWAZEY, of Bucksport.

Vital Importance of every Vote for the Union.

We feel it a duty again to call upon the loyal voters of Maine to come to the polls on Tuesday next. No other election that ever came off had half the importance attached to it that is connected with the Presidential vote of the present year. It will be the great turning point, that is to settle our destiny as a nation. We have had almost four years of war, and it only wants the whole loyal vote of the Country, in favor of the Union to wind it up.

The time of argument is passed; for the question is settled, that the election of Lincoln & Johnson and the consequent defeat of McClellan & Pendleton are vital in determining the fate of the republic. It is no use to stop to argue the question, that the election of McClellan & Pendleton directly involves a permanent disruption of the Union, for every school boy who has a thimble full of brains knows this. The McClellan leaders know this however much they may try to conceal the fact. There is no doubt but Lincoln & Johnson will carry Maine by a round majority, but what we want in every state is an overwhelming majority for the Union, the larger the better. For this reason we most earnestly call upon every Union voter to go to the polls on Tuesday next. But this is not all, get out your neighbors. Don't for Heaven's sake if you have any regard for the land that has birthed in lavish abundance showered down its blessings upon you, leave a single voter in your town that will carry the Union ticket, at home. No man can calculate the importance of a vote. Many have sons and brothers in the field, battling at the cannon's mouth for the life of the nation. Will you vote to prolong this war another four years? Or by not voting, leave them to struggle on, for the want of the influence of your vote on the fate of the rebellion? It is votes we want now: every vote against McClellan hits a rebel right between the eyes and what we want is enough of them, and we kill off the whole tribe. Be on hand then next Tuesday and let there be such a rallying as will tell to the world, that Maine is still true to the old flag, true to herself, her country and her God.

God Reigns on Earth

Armies and fortifications are strong, but the great Jehovah is stronger than all. That man, most be a confirmed infidel who does not recognize the hand of Providence reaching out in our behalf in this war. We did not take Washington before Lincoln was inaugurated? What turned the tide of battle in our favor at Gettysburg, when our national flag hung suspended on the fate of a single battle? Who exposed the Vallandigham conspiracy organized under the organization of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and "Sons of Liberty," and truly saved us from civil war all over the free States? Who discovered the gigantic election frauds in New York, just in season to save the nation from the alarming consequences to the American people that must have followed?

How miraculously have been saved from destruction, time after time, since the commencement of this war. At the time, perhaps we did not know it, but now we can see it plain as the noon-day sun.

How utterly foolish is the wisdom of men when compared with the wisdom of God? But our case is not an isolated one. History is full of examples, where nations have risen and fallen, just in proportion as they have recognized the laws of God in the administration of government. We shall be saved, this nation will outlive the storm, we shall come off victorious. Grant and Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan, are all great, but God is greater than all. Men are God's chosen instruments, but He is the Supreme Ruler, not only in Heaven but on earth.

UNION MEETING AT SUMMER. A correspondent informs us that F. W. Peltou, Esq., President of the P. & O. C. railroad, favored the citizens of Summer with a most thrilling speech, last Thursday evening. He made a plain, concise, sensible and able speech, which was listened to with deep interest, and will have good effect. Mr. Peltou is a lawyer of distinguished ability, residing in Boston. The people of Old Summer are wide awake, and intend to bury copperheadism so deep that an extra blast will have to be blown for its exponents to arise and appear in judgment. McClellan stock is held at reduced rates, while gold cannot keep pace with the rapid rise in good old Lincoln stock. Summer is all right.

Fraud in Soldier's Votes.

The officers of the government have lately discovered some most astounding frauds relative to the soldier's votes in New York. The only law that Gov. Seymour would sign was one authorizing the soldiers in the field to vote by proxy. Blanks were sent to the field, and these being signed, authorized some one at home to cast such a vote as the principal would have cast, had he been at home. It has been discovered that Seymour's agents, while pretending to take these proxies, have been filling up blanks, with forged names from the military records, by the dry goods box full, all for McClellan and Seymour, and sending them to the different parts of the State in quantities to suit. The fraud having been discovered a large quantity of the bogus votes were seized, and the perpetrators imprisoned. Two operating in Baltimore have been sentenced, but the finding will not be made public until approved by the President. Seymour sent a Commission to Washington, in his usual blustering manner, but they were staggered on seeing some of the evidence in the Department. The Governor in a speech ridiculed the government, for "inquiring into a few fraudulent votes."

BAPTIST VESTRY. During the past season the members of the Baptist Society have erected a neat vestry, which is now completed, and will be formally opened on Saturday next. Services will commence promptly at one o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

The new building is in the rear of the church, and attached thereto, communication being had by a stairway opening on the left of the pulpit. The vestry is finished into two rooms, a main audience room 20-1-2 feet by 24, and an ante-room 11 by 14, so arranged as to be thrown into one by means of a sliding door. The main room will seat about 120 people, though a larger number can be accommodated.

The smaller room will serve for the Tuesday evening prayer meeting, for business meetings, as well as for a dressing room when the rooms are used for the Sewing Circle. Both rooms are neatly carpeted, and heated by a small furnace, making them models of neatness and comfort.

The pastor wishes us to say that he hopes to see all the members of the church present at the Conference meeting, to be held immediately after the dedication services.

STONEHAM CASUALTIES. In the battle at Fisher's Hill, the following Stoneham boys were disabled: Joseph W. Parker, wounded seriously in left arm; Weeman McAllister, in leg; W. B. Hill lost a finger.

The last battle of Sheridan added the following to the list: True W. Spear, lost a leg; George P. Meader, do.; Samuel S. Evans, wounded in knee; Elden McAllister, in knee; Charles L. Adams, in leg, slight.

This seems a large number for a small town, but Stoneham has sent its brave sons in large numbers. In making up the 29th regiment, to which the above named belong, Stoneham furnished for Co. G. 29 men, and 7 for Co. B, while the quota assigned was but 6.

MUSICAL. A Musical Convention will be held at the first Congregational Church in Bethel, from Tuesday, Nov. 15th, to Friday, 18th, under the direction of Mr. L. O. Grover of Boston.

A concert will be given on Friday evening to defray the incidental expenses. Miss Wheaton of Boston, will be present to entertain the occasion. It is desired that there be a gathering of the musical talent from Bethel and surrounding towns.

A telegram received by the relatives, this week, announced the death, at Oskosh, Wis., on Monday 31st ult., of Mrs. Sarah J. Porter, wife of Jos. H. Porter, formerly of Paris. She was the daughter of E. A. Holmes, Esq., of Norway.

UNION LEVEE. The ladies of Summer and Hartford are to hold a levee, on Thursday evening, 14th inst. They offer all the numberless attractions common to such occasions, for the entertainment of the people, and to extract money from their pockets. They are always successful in their efforts in either direction.

Thanksgiving in Maine on Thursday Nov. 26th. The day having been announced previous to the appearance of the proclamation, we notice few papers have published the document.

Sarah A. Kilgore has been appointed P. M. at North Newry, in place of E. P. Kilgore, resigned.

LARGE YIELD. Rev. R. Doolan of Bryant's Pond, has raised this year, three hundred and twenty-six pounds of squash from one seed.

NEW STATE. The President has issued his proclamation, admitting Nevada into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

It is officially announced by proclamation of Gov. Bradford, that the Free State Constitution in Maryland has been adopted. The report that the soldier vote was to be excluded is thus proved false.

The Journal says the Maine Central railroad company has just erected a new station in Auburn, on Court street, a point which will increase the public much better than the old location. The old building is to be removed and used for a woodshed.

Who Slew All These?

A SERMON.

Delivered at the Baptist Church, on the death of Sergeant R. B. Morten.

BY REV. W. H. S. VENTRES.

AT KINGS, N. Y.—THEY WHO SLEW ALL THESE?

Sergeant Randall B. Morten, was born in Corinth, Me., on the 10th of December, 1811. His early life was marked by little above the ordinary of our noble New England country youth. He was the child of a Mother's prayers, and we have reason to feel that his heart and mind were the prepared soil into which good seed fell, to spring up and bear fruit both of moral and religious character. When thirteen years old he gave his heart to the Saviour, and received the gracious assurance of acceptance and the "spirit of adoption" by which he could indeed cry, "Abba, Father." He passed his youth with full religious and knowledge and a preparation which should make him an intelligent and useful citizen. Success in war, then an ordinary measure was the reward of his efforts, as those of us who knew him well can heartily testify. We recall to-day his many intelligent countenance and the traits of a noble character which were so eminently his. We marked him as a young man of promise. And in those days of peace and prosperity in which our country so long delighted, and in which she was rearing up such an host of noble defenders, (though then we thought not of the danger which would call so soon for the costly sacrifice of their life blood)—in that day of bright hopes and fond anticipations for our noble and virtuous sons, we looked to his career as one to be among the least in fidelity, excellence and honor. That he would "act well his part" and find that in this "all the honor" he felt well assured. But the first shot in Summer, changed for him his life for thousands of our best and bravest young hearts, the visions of the future and the realities of remaining life. Among the three months men at once volunteering for our Country's defense against traitors and rebellion he was one. A young, but true and brave soldier he stood as one of the defenders of our national Capitol and during the events of those three disastrous months of 1861. But the grivings and exposures of camp life—the dangers of skulking shells and sniping minnie balls did not daunt his courage, but as the soldier learns to love the very dangers of his life, so he when it was for his country's cause welcomed and loved the perils of the deadly conflict. He again enlisted in August 1862 for three years. He followed the fortunes of the bold Maine 20th through the bloody scenes of Antietam and Black-burn's Farm Sept., Fredericksburg in Dec., of 1862, of Aldie in June and Gettysburg Sharpsburg and Manassas again in July, Rappahannock Station in Nov. and Mine Run in Dec. of 1863. God in all these severe engagements preserved him unharmed, but in the battle of the Wilderness in May he received a wound in the throat and was granted a furlough in which he bled him among us for the last time. He accepted a furlough of only 30 days (one half as long as was offered him) for says he in his diary he hoped to be so faithful in his three years term of service as to feel that when that had expired he could conscientiously and honorably "feel justified in going home to care for" his companion and little one. He was in a number of the recent hard battles before Petersburg and on the Weldon Railroad. In one of these on the 30th of September while in a charge on the enemy's works and when within about 20 yards of them he received a Minnie ball in the calf of the right leg which passed up and lodged in the knee joint. From that wound he lay in much pain until his death which occurred at Alexandria on the 10th of this month, and two weeks ago to-day his remains were deposited in the Soldier's cemetery in that city. There they laid him with military honors and there his death sleeps to-day, while we gather here to thus recall his life—his memory and learn lessons of duty, and receive new impulses to discharge them faithfully.

"Being dead he yet speaketh," and he speaks for his Country, and if we are faithful we shall hear the voice of his life and also the louder one of his death.

Three days after being wounded in the battle of Mine Run (a ball passing through his neck) his regiment were in the fight near the hospital where he was. He could hear them shout and he felt that he must be with them. He did actually join them in the fray and remained for some hours till he was recognized by the officers and ordered back. It did not improve his wound, but it gave expression to his patriotic love and his carelessness of self, and his readiness of the flag. As then wounded he would do duty for his country—so now dead, could he speak he would speak and to whom first? To dear ones whom he loved and who now mourn his loss? No! It is because he loves you the best? Nay, but because he loved his Country more.

And that we may for a few moments hear him speak let us turn to our text.

John had plotted the destruction of his king. Let the sons of that king might contest the empire he procured their death. And the heads of seventy of them were sent to his city in baskets and placed in two heaps at the entering in of the gates. In the morning he goes forth to see them; and as he looks upon them he exclaims: "I conspired against my master and slew him. But who slew all these?" Just what was his motive, we may not say, but it seems as if he would in part at least disown the deed before the people while he turns it to his good by putting the prophecy of the servant of God who had said that the whole house of Ahab should be cut off. Thus he would leave in the minds of the people the idea that here was the land of God in causing the death of those 70 sons and so, that he might appear (for he in all his life was not, but only seemed, to be pious) that he might appear the servant of God he goes forth to say all that remains of the house of Ahab. We ask this question to-day not with precisely the same meaning as John did although there are those who could truly say it of the slayers to whom we refer. But who slew all these? We see death all around us. Here the aged lie down in the grave—these the middle-aged—and here again the child and the infant. Age with its weakness and infirmity the prime of life by disease with its anguish but fatality—infancy deprived of its life—care and nourishment past away—we see it—we expect it—we are not surprised that it is so—we are only startled that it comes and takes this one and that one so suddenly—that for three years we have seen another sight—we have gone forth as did John and have looked on heaps of the slain, on the gory fields of Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, in the trenches of Doonville, Pillow, Wagner, Petersburg and how many others—we have seen them lie more crowded to behold than the red-hot heads before the gates of Jerusalem. Yes gather them together—the emaciated, mangled forms of our noblest ta-

thers, brothers and sons, and behold them one vast army of 300,000 slaughtered loyal citizens—they did not die (as we have always seen and always expect to see in the fall of a nation) in the prime of life—in the strength of manhood, and in the freshness of youth. As McClellan fell dead, pierced by rebel bullets—as Bessie and Albee sank down to dust of disease hastened by exposure—and here before us is another to-day full from the very rank of that victorious charge, no more to fight but to languish and suffer and die for his Country—and unlike the scenes of death around us, where dead ones sympathize and tender hearts and willing hands care for the suffering—they with no near relations (yet no friends) and alone so long as the truly Christian Commission has means and strength to help.) But with none of the friend's loving sympathy of the death bed at home, these brave ones have fallen and they lie heaps of such slain as earth never before saw. Well shall we ask who slew all these? Why such a scene? Cheerfully they have gone forth—patiently they have suffered—heroically they have died. But why?

Patriot citizen—patriot weeping relative, why? You may ask and it shall not be less tender to you than to me, nor dampen the ardor of your love of Country and Truth. And citizen and friend of the opposite class if any such I address (and God forbid that there were any such) be addressed except it were in reference to the cause of the war. Why? But who slew all these? They are slain, and they fall like nations have even to this day—you cannot deny the fact—but who slew all these? And it is not because the answer is new, nor because it is a pleasant answer to dwell upon in all its aspects, but because it is true, and because it comes before the memory of our every day life more and more heavily with weighty duty, that we seek it now, and let the death of the noble son and tried citizen enforce the duty.

And yet, Love of Country slew these. Impartial history has long since recorded as Truth, the fact to be handed down to generations to come that the first shot (thrown at Summer was aimed at the heart of a free popular government. Whatever were the alleged reasons whether true or false, and many of them were false) the deep and real meaning was the disestablishment of our United Country, and the establishment of a Democratic government—the perpetuation of the "rights of the few" and the "rights of the many" were to be the "grassy meadows," and the "white livered traders," and the "dirty hands of the land" and especially of the Northern part and this cold rough corner of New England. And what was said to be true as to the purpose of Rebellion is now made clear as noon-day by both the acts and the words of Rebel leaders and sympathizers.

But not to do this land read in history. The principles which our Fathers loved and the principles which he as every at the very foundation of a free noble government were cherished, yet, they were cast down in the hearts of thousands of our citizens and there to set as the jewel in its setting that you could not harm the jewel till you destroy the jewel in pieces—the vessel. With their life they felt cheerfully but obstinately to defend that love and that right to a free popular government. They read clearly through all the shadowy, false pretences of traitors, and knew that they long wanted, as they sought, the chance, to stah the war godless of our land to the heart. They pursued should not be done. In the name of God and Humanity they sealed the oath with their blood—that it should not be done. Hence they went forth from their peaceful quiet avocations—from their dear and much loved homes. They left weeping ones, tender, helpless ones behind, and hastened to turn back the foe and shield the homes, the Principle, the land they loved so well. Was it not? Nay, virtue. Was it madness? Rather strength. Do you love them then less for it? Only in the more, and honor them more with heartfelt homage and gratitude. Shall we have anything to the charge of this love of Country—of true, free democratic principles, which justified—se we are persuaded that nothing—neither scoffs, nor slander, nor lies—neither the curses, nor threats—the principles nor powers of rebellion and its friends—neither Davis nor the Devil, can separate them from the honor and the affections of every loyal heart.

Yes, Patriotism? Noble, American, blood-bought, Heaven-given Patriotism! These are the sacrifices that have laid on the altar and the blood of these has even now purchased the redemption of our land. We bring in our heart no condemnation to such to-day. We bend reverently over the fallen, and place our shoes from off our feet for it is holy ground. We will love, we will cherish, we will emulate your example. We bring our tears, our honors, our pledges, and strengthen the vow we have taken that this our Country "must and shall be" under God "preserved." There is and shall be no peace to rebellion but in submission or death. The free patriot who has knifed, and the free which the vengeance of an Holy God has made hot against such treason, shall ensure it.

What are men thinking of? What can they be thinking of who mourn over the woes of our land and reason thus to themselves? If there had been no voice raised against the traitor doctrine of secession and no force sent to ward off their attacks then we should have continued at peace; then there would have been no raging wars. Yes, it is true, perhaps, that if we all were willing to "be spiritually on our backs and hug the defensive platoon of Peace, in such terms we should have had peace, and a peace purchased at the price of chains and slavery for us and our children; and yet untold generations, not perhaps the slavery that has been in our land—but if it were excepted this, it would have been a servitude of every noble Heaven-born instinct of our nature—it would have been the servitude of the opinion of the masses ruled and forced by the few.

Now when I see a railway train off the track, I do not sit down and mourn over the sad catastrophe and reason there was no need of all this loss of property and sacrifice of life. If the conductor had only ordered his train to have remained at the depot from which it started there would have been no disaster. But my common sense tells me, run your train but take care, how you run it. There is a law which guides in the matter. The great law of righteousness that you must have your track laid, your bridges strong, your cars and engines properly adjusted, two trains running in opposite directions must not be on the same portion of the track at the same time, boundaries and trees and cattle must not cross the track, and thus on through all the minutiae of the work—the water must be kept in the boiler and you must not have more than 100 lbs.

of steam greater pressure than your boiler will bear—there is a right and a wrong way—and the cure for disaster is not to close the road and leave the cars to rust out, but run your trains in obedience to the vital and essential laws which govern such operations, and when disaster comes put the blame where it belongs on the man and the sinners who has transgressed those laws and not those who push on the work in obedience to them.

Now we say that human governments are much under law as anything in God's universe where "order is as evidently Heaven's first decree." There is a right way and a wrong way for men and nations to go. There are laws for them to abide by, and to depart therefrom is sure and terrible disaster. Now I will apply this to the sin of slavery, but I will apply it to the sin of rebellion—this rebellion, which has laid so many and such brave apologies for it. The fault is not with the government which would exist and defend itself on the principles and by the means God has ordained, but it is with the rebellion which would exist in defiance of those laws. When the traitor train which should not have left its station till the express had passed ventured to run out of time and out of place and causes a terrible disaster on whom do we place the responsibility for that wasted property, those broken limbs, and mangled dead? Prudence would have said to the express train provided it knew of the mad disaster and its inability to meet it duly and meet the wrong in another way. But being ignorant and having plain instructions as to duty and conscious of right it would push on and were it also conscious of power it would destroy the opposing obstacle and leave all the guilt of the disaster on the part of him who has violated the law of the road. A few years since we remember a leaving a somewhat noted conductor who ran the night express, tell of his reasoning within as he saw one dark stormy night in the light of his engine a huge rock, which the rain had just poured to slide upon his track. To stop were madness for he was too near and running at too great speed to leave the least chance of avoiding a collision. One hope alone was left and reasoning on the great law by which the increased velocity of a moving mass augments all so its momentum, he reflects "had I but speeded more on my train I could throw that rock from the track." Lying, some good Generals and unlike other poor ones, he hesitates not but throws on his driving wheels all the reserve steam to be had. The train felt the power and leaped on, while the obstruction leaped off. Had that rock been a moral and accountable being we would have said—Ourselves, yet onward, lightning express, look not behind—stay not for sympathy even, with such baseness in its merited punishment. And just as a fact stands this wicked and as yet unpunished rebellion. And thank God He gave us a conductor—and gave us the momentum in the hearts and the steel of our brave patriotic patriots to take the right which He gave, when He gave us our government, and that the right stands by with His own reserved omnipotence, to push on law and order, and good government, in spite of treason, rebellion and plots. It is not here with our conductor or our government, that we lay the guilt when we look at the heaps of our slain. It does not belong here. But it rests there. Recall the list of former unfaithful Magistrates and officers—of great and distinguished leaders who have perished in running this black and traitorous train on God's highway of human freedom, and here you will find where the guilt belongs, and who stand justly impeached at the bar of true, impartial history, and at that higher bar of a Just God. And here we know who slew all these? It was this law, faithful plot to overthrow our blessed government, and build on its ruins, as they build on Santa's battered remnants, not forts, but lurking places of treason. Here is the monster which has slain his thousands—and here his subjects are the ones to answer for this crime. You know it before. Yes, we all have known, or ought to have known it long ago. When we sent forth these dear ones we knew it was as a prey to this monster. But while he thus devours, we know that he is himself being devoured. While he thus slays his thousands he is being slain; and when that glad day comes that God will give us, do you doubt that God has spoken it? No, not if you read when that glad day comes, then will those of us who may survive recall with gratitude to Heaven the noble sacrifices, which He gave, that He would also give the grace to lay the monster Freedom's altar. We now only adore the monster the more for the costly prey which he devours, and truly we shall not date him the less, but love Freedom more. To our children's children we will pass down the legacy of our experience, but rich in lessons of good and fruits for the healing of the nations.

But our answer is not yet complete, who slew all these? 22. A word of love for country—a sympathy with rebellion. And this is the saddest view of all. Rebellion had her plot—she set the mine, and sprung it. But it would have been comparatively harmless, like that before Peterburg—clouds of dust and smoke—and then have passed away, had it not been that it must find such sympathy and comfort where it ought to have found only condemnation and rain. But it has been permitted. What was permitted at the first is now brought to light, and clear as noonday stands revealed the fact that the real strength of the southern rebellion—its terrible power for evil and slaughter has been here in Northern sympathy and aid. To illustrate and set forth fully of these points would of course demand more time than belongs to us here. But the facts are too evident to need proof again, and what we need for our guide in duty is simply to keep them fresh in mind, and may God help them to speak more and more effectively to our hearts by this fresh exercise required by treason and sympathy with treason. We have had some shadow of apology in our hearts for men who we felt were misled by the devils and evil designs of more wicked men. We have had some small remnants of respect for such as professed to think that the best way to clear the obstacles of the track of a true democratic government was to cry "Peace." Peace,—but that is as long since gone as the wind. They are wilyly blinded if blinded they are—sillyly wicked if they are not blinded—so yet raise their voices with such a mock cry. There is a terrible curse pronounced in God's word on such as we take the name of God in vain. Yet many that curse except they repent. So too will there be a curse rest on such as take the holy name of the Godless of Peace in vain. It will rest on them and their children, and fourth generation. The cry of "Peace," is the door by which we enter to the sanctuary of all worship, and show not enthroned as the god, they worship the Demon of Human Slavery, with aristocratic defenders,

ministered unto by all the ties and passions of old party love and gain. To show how selfishly they have added strength and more than doubled the strength and love again and again as it is to-day, the former hope of rebellion, is not our purpose, nor is it needed. For he who cannot see it now and does not know it, will through one source from the dead to tell him. But we suspect it may be some who even up to this time have not had the courage to break away from such companionship, although they have known full well to what an awful state they were tending. But it is too evident today for the best excuse. He who can now lift his voice in any way than with our government is deliberately lifting it to the shedding of more blood and the laying of yet many thousands of noble sacrifices on the altar of this blood of civil war. So clearly has the People already declared their purpose, that to raise any longer this miserable cry of "Peace," which is and can be no peace at all God leaves his throne and Satan takes his room, and it is only to ask for more blood, just as the tender sympathy of days past has added hundreds and thousands to the numbers of fallen brave ones. But had not the people thus declared, God has and could that Platform and that candidate which have such hearty sanction from all rebellion and the faintest hope of whom acceptance by the people gives such joy to the basest of traitors, we may could them be adopted by all the people, God has so much ably declared His will that it should not be, we heard nothing to saving that then it would be only to pour out more treasure and blood till we as a nation were and obey. God—till we acknowledge the "inalienable rights" of men and the Divine law of Jehovah, by which he gives Peace and prosperity to every people and without which none shall long exist in peace. It is to be marked and kept recorded as one of the most remarkable perversities of human sympathy and also as the most disastrous in its results of all times—that now have been found to hold and continue to hold such tender apologies for rebels, and too it is to be recorded as one of the basest and most wicked instances of leading all to wrong and promoting infamy and bringing Death and Ruin to these dear homes which the world ever saw.

It is now fully admitted by rebels themselves that our staff of Northern sympathizers have been broken again and again when their strength failed and their knees trembled. This has been for months their main ground of hope for any success. And what are men good for in the light when they have all hope of victory taken away. Then they flee away as we see early on the Shenandoah or Price in Missouri. But already more than once, have these sympathies of the corrupt Northern hearts kept up the rebel courage to continue the fight. The promised and has however in many instances failed them or been simply sufficient to tide them over the breakers. But with each new failure they have planned another which has kept up courage for a time longer. But the last one will come God grant it; and that too not many days hence when the failure shall be so great as to destroy the last vestige of hope. Lies and plots work well for a time but truth and righteousness alone will endure into the end and be saved. Look! You need not look—your know too well the history of such sympathy. Its records is before the Country and coming out more and more clearly every day in "western plots," "border raids" and "substituted soldier's votes." Only ask him to turn up to the knowledge you now have and we may clear our garments of the blood of such fallen heroes as we mourn to-day. The guilt will sit on you for aiding by your government and for the sacrifices which are given in defending it from traitors.

But perhaps we dwell too long. We only ask as we finish this answer to the query of the text, can any true citizen fail to see his duty or to feel it? While we weep with those who weep, and mourn our sympathies with bereaved relatives, we will more and more love and cherish the memories of such as seal their patriotism with their life, and we will more and more despise and shun the weak and the sympathy which called for its bloody manifestation. We will go from God's sanctuary strengthened for duty as citizens and patriots. We will let truth come to our hearts as it is, and speak to us as it should and although it may give us pain that we have such neighbors so misled and blinded—yet we will do them all the good we can by preserving for their children and children's children, if not for them a Country unbroken and regenerated from iniquity.

But we (dear sorrowing friends) have thus risen above the immediate bonds which bound your hearts in ties of kindred and relationship to the fallen, because we feel that you also rise above them when you give so cheerfully this loved companion and son and brother and relative to the cause of our Country. And as you thus give him, so you thus bury him—away from home and kindred, and yet not away from kindred near and dear for he sleeps with brethren in arms where our Country buries her dead. We mourn for him, most as a patriot fallen a patriot citizen—and yet it is not nothing that we come to the inner circle and speak words which touch these earthly relations of kindred. And we bid you remember all that he was as a good and true companion, and be grateful that though so much of this relation has been manifest by letter yet it has been true and Christian and though it has been a union with so much separation, yet it has been and is now more truly a separation with a glorious hope of reunion when all the stripes and scars of this life have passed away. He has gone to that dream to whom he sought to point that dying soldier, unto whose last words he ministered on the battlefield. His virtues, endowments, but too his virtues and Christian hope make his memory sweet and solemn grief. He is not lost, only gone before. He is not, but lives cherished in our memories and combined with the thousands of brave defenders of our land in the history of our Country and in the grandest of generations yet to come. Yes, such the little one how he went forth—for what he went forth—how heroically he fought—tell of how he captured by his own valor four men—the table is covered that one of southern blood is equal to three of northern blood he went forth a wounded man into the fray—told of his regiment bringing in more prisoners than its own number. Tell what he fought for—what leded forth—how bravely he suffered—and red, and a to sitting as we trust our children and children's children shall sit under the sweet shade of the tree bearing the rich fruits of this mighty struggle, may it be that they have it to say my ancestors—my father fell in that conflict—these are their legacy to us. It will be better than an earthly home and earthly possessions; and teach them too so to live that they may meet again such Christian patriots as fell in this conflict, in that better world in which is no sound of war—no strife but all is peace—peace eternal, the peace of God. The memory of such shall be blessed.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEAK THE FLOW."

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture—AGRICOLA.

Farmer Garrulous Talks.

ABOUT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, PREMIUMS, &c.

Did you say that Peter Pinchpenny, is going to the Fair, John? He is, eh? Well I'm glad of it; and yet I must say there are too many of that class of people that do go to Fairs. Why, did you say? I'll tell you. They don't go to give; they go to receive. They are not willing to tell how they grow a big, crisp, juicy, sweet turnip, but simply to show that they do it and take the prize. If they do get any ideas that might benefit anybody else without in the least affecting their own interests, they are too supremely selfish to make them current.

Now there's the Pinchpenny. What do you suppose he is going to the Fair for? To take the premium on that sow and pig, is he? Well they are worthy a premium but they are not the result of his skill in breeding. And he don't go to show them because he has any pride in the matter; but because he is morally certain that he can win the twenty-five dollars. Now there is justice for you! Here is my neighbor Strugglehard, a hard-working, thinking, chap, who has skillfully bred his stock until they are nearly perfect. And his theories of breeding have been repeated again and again to his neighbors, and the stock of the whole neighborhood is better because of his study, practice and teachings. But here is Pinchpenny who never bred a good good hog in his life; but finding he could buy, at administrator's sale, a sow with pig at half her value, he purchased, and now he proposes to take the purchase money out of the treasury of the Agricultural Society by exhibiting her.

John, I think there ought to be some distinction made in such cases. Why should I be allowed to go into another State and purchase an animal to compete with one that is the result of skillful breeding at home. It seems to me that there ought to be distinct classes made, and premiums given to animals bred by the persons exhibiting the same; and then, if you choose, a sweepstakes for the best animal, no matter where bred. I believe in crowding out these perambulating prize animals that take advantage of some little pretensions County Agricultural Society, that throws its premium list "open to the world," thinking thereby to impress the world with its greatness, its magnitude. I am half inclined to think that such a society distrusts its ability to make any show at all from its own county. At any rate it is the right way to prevent there being a fair representation of its industrial resources. There should be a little effort made to foster county pride and encourage home productions.

But most of all, John, we want to go to these Fairs with the right spirit—willing to learn what others know, and impart what our experience has taught us. We should not go and commence laying pipe to secure the premium. What is a premium worth to an honest, conscientious man, when he knows it is unworthily bestowed? Of what use is it? A real friend of progress would rather see the premium go to his rival, if he merits it, ten thousand times, than take it himself. And then he would like to know why it was so given. And the Committee ought to let him and all his competitors know. Any award is good for nothing, it seems to me, unless some reason is given for the disposition of it other than that it is given to the best animal. A comparison should be made on paper. How is the animal best? What are the points of superior merit? How were they obtained? If my animal is inferior, I want to be told in what respect; for my partiality may prevent my seeing it.

In short, John, this Fair business needs elaborate study. We go to the Fair, rush around, and gaze at the mass of objects with mouth open, when we ought to study thoroughly the features that most affect our own interest. We go away bewildered with the thousand objects that have passed before our vision, when we should have certain well developed ideas and aims clearly diffused in our minds, ready to be incorporated in practice the moment we get home. I remember I asked Sarah Jane, the first time she attended a Fair, what she saw there? She replied, "O, I can't tell I saw so many things; I really don't know what I did see." And the thoughtless Miss told the truth. And many older people might have said the same thing with equal truth after attending a Fair. Now it is better for child and adult to see only one thing, and get one new and practical idea, and enjoy the pleasure of its acquisition, than to see a thousand things and know nothing about any of them when one gets home. (Rural New Yorker.)

A HINT FOR OCTOBER. In this month do not neglect the compost heap. If you have any fertilizers on hand, there is no time so good as the present to top dress the mowing. Some theorizing chemists will tell you that it is not so—that the "ammonia escapes, and the valuable properties of the manure will be dissipated in part, so that the next year's crop will not get all the benefit." But experience has disproved their theory so often, that there should be no hesitation in adopting a course which is proved to be the best, even if science is unable to give us the exact reason why. (Ploverman.)

DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON SPURIOUS "DEMOCRACY." In a letter to a Union mass meeting at Buffalo, last week, Attorney General Dickinson thus characterized the Seymour "Democracy":

"It may be democratic according to copperhead acceptance to encourage this perjured, perfidious rebellion, by every possible mode of instigation. It may, according to the same idea, be democratic to present to foreign despots the exhibition of a divided people upon a question which concerns our existence, and thus encourage them to do openly what they are doing secretly. But it is not the democracy in which I was raised, and I repudiate it and all its belongings. There are to day more democrats upon the Union ticket than upon the copperhead, deducting the Know Nothings and backsliding Free Soilers on their; and as to the principles which they seek to establish as vital to democracy, such democratic blood in the days of General Jackson would have vomited a leech without the aid of warm water."

A COPPERHEAD TRICK. Probably the Copperheads in Durham are capable of the meanest acts that any of the tribe can devise. One of them had a sick son in the army who had been at home about a month. The father of this brave boy learned that his son intended to go to the polls on Monday and vote the Union ticket. He proceeded early Monday morning to the selectmen of the town and put in a bill of expenses for the care of his own sick son—thus making him a town pauper in order that he might deprive him of the right of voting! If Copperheadism in all its meanness can devise anything meaner than this, we have yet to hear of it. The above facts are related to us by a gentleman of veracity, from Durham. (Lewiston Journal.)

It is related of the witty Dominican monk Bocco, that he had a great dislike to tobacco; and when once preaching to a crowd of Spanish sailors, he astounded them by telling them that there were no Spanish saints in Heaven. A few, he said, had been admitted, but they smoked so many cigars that they made the Holy Virgin sick, and St. Peter set his wits to work to get them out. At length he proclaimed that a bull fight was to be held outside the gate of Paradise. Thereupon every Spanish saint, without exception, ran off to the fight, and St. Peter immediately closed the gate, and took care never to admit another Spaniard.

A CAREFUL ANSWER. In one of our courts lately, a man who was called upon to appear as a witness could not be found. On the Judge asking where he was, a gray elderly gentleman rose up, and with much emphasis, said: "Your Honor, he's gone." "Gone! gone!" said the Judge, "where is he gone?" "That I can't inform you," replied the communicative gentleman; "but he is dead."

A GOOD LITTLE STORY FOR GEORGE McCLELLAN. Once upon a time an Irishman was hanged for murder. He had a friend who desired to break the news gently to his relatives in the old country. So he wrote that their dear cousin had been called upon to address a large number of his fellow-citizens in the open air, and that just as he had reached the most eloquent part of his discourse, he accidentally kicked over the platform—and broke his neck. (Chicago Tribune.)

We have a specimen of the Celtic race in our kitchen, whose partiality for funerals, wakes, and other enjoyments of the representatives of that nationality, is frequently manifested in a very ludicrous manner. She asked a few days' leave of absence recently to visit a cousin.

On her return I asked her if she enjoyed herself.

"Faith, sir," said she, "it was as good as a funeral, all the time."

In the opening of the war, a minister in Alabama unwittingly got himself into a scrape, by giving out on fast day, Dr. Waterbury, commencing: And do we wretches yet alive, And do we yet rebel? 'Tis wonderful—'Tis amazing grace, That we are out of hell!

The local editor of an exchange publishes his market report in the following punning style: "Tin plates are flat, lead heavy, iron dull, rakes not much inquired after, champagne brisk, rhubarb and senna are a drag, starch is stiffening, and paper is stationary."

An elegantly dressed young lady recently entered a railway carriage in Paris, where there were four gentlemen, one of whom was lighting a cigar. Observing her, the Frenchman asked if smoking would inconvenience her? She replied, "I do not know, sir, no gentleman has ever smoked in my presence."

A BIG PRICE FOR A GOLD DOLLAR. At a draft meeting held in the 7th Ward, Philadelphia, last Friday evening, the treasurer of the fund reported the contribution of a poor sewing woman, whose only son (and she was a widow) had been given to the country's cause. This contribution consisted of a gold dollar. After dwelling upon the fact that this poor widow had given, unasked, her last dollar to assist in supporting the cause of the country, the speaker proceeded to offer for sale the widow's gold dollar. A spirited competition immediately arose, and in a short time it was knocked down for one hundred and eighteen dollars.

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FEEDERS will find it to their advantage to call upon us and stock up. Being in connection with

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we think we can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston.

He has 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 frames, to suit all, and

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Watch cases and materials for Watchmakers will be furnished cheaper 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 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 well jeweled when required, and good quarter or verge watches will be altered to Lever Escapements at a fair price. Chronometer balances inserted in watches that have plain balances; and finally anything that is reduced to be done to a watch or clock, will be done cheap and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner, and warranted to be done in a workmanlike manner.

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

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J. S. ABBOTT.

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• • • Simple in construction, easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment. • • • convenient to lay down hand. • • • [Chicago's Chronicle.]

• • • Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. • • • The utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers. • • • [Scientific American.]

• • • For family use, hospital tent, barracks, prison, fishing, military, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost. • • •

• • • I have used the apparatus and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it. • • • [Ed. Coal Oil Circular.]

• • • An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for general household purposes. • • • The important point is the saving in cost over coal fires. • • • [N. Y. Evening Post.]

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FOR SALE BY

A Good Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers and wishes to sell his farm, situated in Newry, on Bear River.

Said farm is within one half mile of school house, a good Gravel Mill, two Saw Mills, and Lath and Shingle Machines, &c. Said farm contains about seventy-five acres, more or less, exclusive of Pasture; runs from 40 to 50 tons of hay, and has a good supply of water at house and barn; two good orchards, fence good. The house is two stories, twenty-four by thirty-six, the best cellar in town. The barn is 16x26, with a stable attached 24x30. Two barns, one 26x32, the other 26x30 and stable and other outbuildings convenient for a good farm, all new and in good repair, pleasantly situated on a good road leading to the sea. It will sell at any price for less than what the buildings cost. Said farm will be sold with or without the hay. Also three hundred acres of timber land adjoining. Now is your time. For further particulars enquire of Isaac I York or A. L. Barwick, Esq., or of E. F. KILGORE.

Newry July 25th, 1864.

PORTLAND AND OXFORD CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday, June 7th, the cars will leave Newry, for Boston, at 9:20 A. M., and at 1:20 P. M., and at 5:20 P. M.

Stage connects at Seaside for Canton, Peru and Dixfield.

A. S. ADAMS, Sup't.

Portland and New York

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Steamship CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Wilcox, and FOTOMAC, Capt. Shawmut, will sail further notice see as follows:

Leave Boston's Wharf, Portland every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M., and for New River, New York, every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, \$7, including Fare and State Room.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the warehouse as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL & Co., New York

Portland, Dec. 5, 1863.

Portland & Boston Line.

Summer Arrangement.

The splendid new sailing steamer Forest City, Lieut. Austin and Montreal, will sail further notice see as follows:

Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7 o'clock P. M., and for New River, New York, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Fare in cabin, \$2 00.

N. B.—Each boat is furnished with a large number of staterooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families; and travellers are requested that by taking this line much saving of time and expense may be made, and that the convenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be avoided.

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

The baggage is not put on till the baggage is at an amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that personal baggage is given, and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional value.

Freightfreight as usual.

L. BILLINGS, Agent,

Portland, Me. 1864.

Dr. Mattison's Sure Remedies.

SPECIAL DISEASES.

INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.

This celebrated Female Medicine is prepared expressly for both married and single Ladies, and is superior to any thing else for the purpose, as it will regulate the system in cases of obstruction from whatever cause, and therefore of the greatest value to married ladies, who from ill health or other causes may wish to avoid an evil, to which they are exposed. If taken as directed, it will cure any disease curable by medicine, and it is also perfectly safe at all times. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Price \$10. REMEMBER! This medicine is designed expressly for Obstructed Cases, in which all other CHEAP remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also, it is warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! and especially those having a counterfeit of my Indian Emmenagogue for the purpose of obtaining the name, unless purchased directly of Dr. M. at his office for Special Diseases, No. 28 Union St., Providence, R. I. Accommodations for Ladies during treatment.

Diuretic Compound

For the Special Diseases of the Urinary Organs resulting from impure and contagious. This compound contains neither Bismuth, Opium, Calomel, Turpentine, or any other noxious drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, cooling, and healing in its operation, speedily relieving all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been afflicted with Stricture, whether in its incipient or advanced stage, without benefit from any other medicine, your health and clothes are filled with its vile odor, throw away the disgusting mixture, and send for a bottle of this New Remedy; which will not only cure you, but it will also cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the mixture you have been taking so long. Chronic cases, that have resisted all kinds of treatment for months and even years, it will cure consistently. Try it, and as represented the money will be refunded. One bottle generally sufficient. Price \$3. Sent by Express.

Alterative Syrup

For Impurities of the Blood resulting from impure and contagious, or from Mercury, causing Eruptions on the Skin; Sore Throat, Mouth and Nose; Loss of Hair; Old Sores; Swellings; Pains in the Bones; and all other signs of an active venereal poison in the system. No remedy has been discovered that has so successfully achieved victory. Under its use every form of venereal syphilis is cured, and in a short time the entire system is completely renovated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored. It is this remedy that cures a gentleman from the South, who, after having been afflicted with the venereal disease for many years, 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 FIVE YEARS. Never despair of a permanent cure, no matter how obstinate your case has been, and you have thoroughly tested the virtues of this potent Alterative. One large bottle lasts a month—price \$10. Sent by express.

Nerve Invigorator

For Nervous Debility, Nervous Weakness, Loss of Power, Impotency, Nervous Tremor, Loss of Memory, Irritability, Nervous Headache, Nervous Stomach, Nervous Cough, Nervous Croup, Nervous Hoarseness, Nervous Scurvy, Nervous Dropsy, Nervous Palsy, Nervous Paralysis, Nervous Convulsions, Nervous Epilepsy, Nervous Mania, Nervous Melancholy, Nervous Hypochondria, Nervous Hysteria, Nervous Catarrh, Nervous Stricture, Nervous Gonorrhea, Nervous Syphilis, Nervous Scrophulous Affections, Nervous Skin Diseases, Nervous Rheumatism, Nervous Gout, Nervous Gravel, Nervous Dropsical Swellings, Nervous Hemorrhages, Nervous Bleeding, Nervous Catarrh, Nervous Stricture, Nervous Gonorrhea, Nervous Syphilis, Nerv