

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

A collision occurred Friday morning, about 3 o'clock, on the Camden and Ambury Railroad, near Bristol, Penn., by which five persons were killed—the fireman on one of the engines and four soldiers. There were about thirty others, all soldiers, considerably injured. This affair happened almost in sight of the place of the great disaster several years ago.

Brigham Young, in his message to the Legislature of Deseret, at the beginning of the present session, manifests considerable anxiety to get into the Union, and recommends that in order to smooth the way, the laws of the Territory of Utah be enacted and put in force by the Deseret Legislature. He gives a glowing picture of the moral and material prosperity of the Territory.

The Canadian Attorney-General announced in Parliament on Monday week, that the Canadian Government would pass their resolutions in favor of the Confederation as soon as possible, after a vote of supplies and adjourned Parliament immediately, when the members of the Government would proceed to England to confer with the Imperial Government, with regard to the questions of defense and other important matters.

John J. Incks, (Union), was elected Mayor of Elmira Friday, by 300 majority. The city went 50 the other way last November.

Wm. G. Brownlow, (Parson), was elected Governor of Tennessee under the new Free State Constitution on Saturday week. There was no opposition ticket. In Memphis he received 1,181 votes, and 110 were scattering.

Work on the California end of the Pacific Railroad is progressing favorably, and will be pushed more vigorously since the favorable action of Congress.

Owing to the long drought, the stock of wheat in California is very light. There is scarcely enough for seed purposes. Flour is fourteen dollars a barrel.

The steamboat Tycoon has arrived at Memphis in charge of Custom-house officers. Her officers are charged with contraband dealings with parties along the river.

An extra session of the Arkansas Legislature has been called for the first Monday in April, to consider the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

There was a fight in the Canada House of Assembly, on Wednesday last. Mr. Canchon, a French Canadian, and Mr. Dufresne, another member of the same race, being the parties concerned. Nobody was hurt, but the dignity of the House suffered considerably, and strangers were ordered to withdraw from the galleries.

The substitute camp near Portland, Me., is lighted at night by about forty kerosene lamps, which are placed on benches surrounding the quarters. The cost of placing these lamps, it is declared, was not the cost of one deserter, and by their use all attempts at desertion are easily frustrated.

The districts of Utah, Colorado and Nebraska, have been merged into one military district, and Brigadier General P. E. Connor, recently appointed to the command of the District of Utah, has been ordered to assume control of the whole of the new district.

P. Gray Meek, editor of the Democratic Watchman, the organ of the copperheads of Centre county, was arrested a few days since in Bellefonte on the charge of having used the columns of his journal to encourage the ignorant and the factious to resist the government.

On Monday last 13 transports, with troops from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by two gunboats, proceeded to Fredericksburg, where the expedition captured 95 tons of tobacco and 400 prisoners. A schooner laden with whisky and salt was also taken.

A guerrilla party, led by a nephew of ex-Gov. Lettler of Va., was attacked and dispersed with a loss of 10 killed on Thursday night on the Upper Potomac by a detachment of Union cavalry.

The Rebel Gen. Whiting, who surrendered to Gen. Terry, at Fort Fisher, died at Governor's Island Friday. He was about forty years of age.

Fort hundred and fifty paroled Union officers and 700 privates arrived at Annapolis on Tuesday last from Rebel prisons.

About three thousand Union prisoners, most of them in a state of emaciation, arrived at Annapolis Friday.

The New Orleans Times of the 25th ultimo, states that the assigned reason of the Emperor Maximilian for delivering his passport to the American Consul at Matamoros, is the non-recognition of the New Mexican Empire by the United States Government. The Consul is reported to have arrived at Southwest Pass.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts have made it a criminal offence to disseminate false news of natural calamities, wars, etc., with quick advertisements.

The Minnesota Legislature has extended the right of suffrage to negroes. The people are yet to ratify the measure, by vote next November.

The coal dealers who were indicted at Rochester by the Monroe Co. Grand Jury appeared in court and pleaded not guilty, and then gave bail in \$1,000 each to appear at the April term for trial.

Mr. John Dent, brother-in-law to Gen. Grant, who was captured more than a year ago on the Mississippi river, and was confined over ten months in prison at Columbia, S. C., has just been exchanged and arrived at Grant's headquarters last week. Mr. Dent thinks the south very nearly past fighting.

Lee's army has not been paid for many months. A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel proposes to be one of twenty-five to give \$200,000 each to make up \$5,000,000 in treasury notes to pay the army in part. As these notes are worth two cents on the dollar, the soldiers will have rather lean pay, provided the scheme succeeds.

A terrible railway accident occurred on the Opelousa (La.) Railroad on Friday last. A train having on board the 334 Illinois ran over a house, which eleven cars from the track, instantly killing ten and severely wounding 39, several of whom will probably not recover.

The boiler of Eaton & Wood's Steam Flouring Mill, at Woodstock, C. W., blew up on Sunday morning last. The buildings adjacent were completely wrecked, the engineer, with several hands, killed, and Mr. Wood, one of the proprietors, slightly injured.

Raleigh (N. C.) papers represent that both Unionists and Confederates are concentrating their forces, with the design of making that state the "last ditch" of the bogus Republic.

A few guerrillas attacked Brandenburg and Elizabethtown, Ky., on Tuesday last, but were easily repulsed by the Union garrisons of these posts.

The Raleigh Progress says the Federals are concentrating a force of 40,000 at Newbern, to strike General Lee in conjunction with Sherman.

A young lad jumped from a railroad train in England lately, to avoid an assault from a fellow passenger, and was fined fifty cents for jumping from a train while in motion.

Gov. Curtin, we learn, has been prevented from going to Savannah and Charleston by the pressure of public business.

Both branches of the legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 24th inst.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, March 16, 1865.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The several nations of Europe have established a political system by which they pledge themselves to repress all efforts of the popular will to enlarge the liberty of the subject,—not only the pledge given in regard to their own immediate subjects, but also to help each other when help is needed.

If a people bound down by oppression essay to break the chain which binds them—to strike for popular rights, they are, at once, to be treated as rebels against law and order, and reduced to a servitude more degrading than that from which they had striven to free themselves.

To this system of political action the reigning cabinets of Europe have committed themselves; they have solemnly sworn to each other to make the defense of the old and effete systems of monarchy under which the subject has groined from a time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, a common cause. If a single breath on the broad domain which owns their sway heaves with a single aspiration for natural right, a million bayonets are pointed at it. If the down-trodden slave of one tyrant tugs at his chain, the legions of every other kingly tyrant are pledged to his destruction. This system at its inception was called the Holy Alliance—it was a band of titled robbers, of kingly murderers, of crowned assassins, who in the name of law and order, rioted on the blood, and grew fat upon the spoils of their fellow men.

That this system was instituted for no other purpose but to perpetuate kingly rule, and to drive out of existence every principle of human liberty, that it had no other object and could have no other, let the history of Europe for the last fifty years tell. Let Poland tell how well it has served its originators. Let Hungary, baptised in the blood of its brave sons, recount its tale of horror. Let Italy speak. There is scarcely an European State which has not felt its time-worn structure of kingly rule tremble and rock in the blast of popular indignation, and lo, as if by magic, those dilapidated walls have been again upreared and established by foreign intervention.

By the operation of just such a system the first Bonaparte was destroyed, and the antagonizing principle of which he was the founder, broken down. The same system would, to-day, uphold the third Bonaparte, in his career of tyranny were his throne in danger from the revolt of his subjects. It has more than once saved that gigantic instrument of oppression, the Austrian monarchy, from absolute ruin, when its subjects, stung beyond longer endurance, have raised the standard of revolt. This great system of wrong, whose arms reach from the White sea to the Mediterranean, casts its dark shadow over the British Isles, and its iron chain binds even the English and Irish peasant to the car of irresponsible power. There is no square foot of European soil which does not groan and languish under its load.

How proper and natural was it, then, for American statesmen, and for American people to congratulate themselves upon their entire independence of European systems and ideas. From the earliest times in the history of our government—from the days of Washington, we have kept aloof of all entangling alliances with foreign States. The Father of his country in his last official act pointed out to us the danger of foreign influence, and warned us of the evils of foreign diplomacy. Later yet, the last Adams had an earnest desire to institute an American policy which while it conserved American right, was aggressive only when attacked. With this object he favored a congress of representatives from American States, at Panama, charged with the inauguration of just such a policy. Later yet, this feeling of enlightened American statesmen culminated in what is now known as the Monroe Doctrine, which only declares that "the American people will not look with favor upon any future attempt of any European government to colonize any portion of American territory."

In this there is nothing aggressive—it is a simple declaration of American views and principles, having only a prospective and conditioned action, and having also the form of public announcement. It is a word to the whole world that the whole continent is American, and that American interests and feelings are distinct and diverse from European, and that while we shall not intervene in favor of liberty in the old world, so we shall not suffer the old world to intervene in favor of despotism in the new. This is all the most active imagination can say or think respecting it, whether in attack or defence. It has never been announced in an ostentatious manner, and no European State can show any reason why it should not have been declared. It is patent to all that Europe will not suffer a colonization of American republics upon her soil, and why not apply the same rule to European colonization here?

One thing is certain—the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine has already had a favorable effect. What foreign State has sought to colonize the vacant and unsettled parts of Central America and like portions of the South American continent? While we were at peace at home and abroad, no trans-Atlantic power has had the audacity to plant its foot upon American soil, nor would one have had the temerity so to do now but for our civil war. No act of a foreign government so clearly demonstrates the wholesome fear with which we have been regarded, as the raid of France upon Mexico at a moment when our hands were tied, and we could offer the weaker power no protection.

The government of the United States from its priority of organization, from its strength, from its enlightened constitution and from its pure democratic spirit, has the right to institute a foreign policy binding in a judicious degree all other people inhabiting the Western Continent. It has the right because the foreign policy of one state, however weak, is connected with the safety of all the States. No State may pursue a line of foreign policy detrimental to the common good, and it follows from this, that the power of the whole may coerce a part. But this line of argument is quite unimportant,—here the essential justice and necessity of the Monroe Doctrine never having been disputed, either North or South.

And as we had clearly the right and the power to declare the Monroe Doctrine an essential feature of our foreign policy, so the obligation to do so was imperative. We are not living for the present alone, but the great future is resting upon us. The years that are passing bear with them the highest responsibilities a people can know. As we have received a glorious heritage from our fathers, so let our children receive from theirs.

And that our age is alive to its duties let the grand scene enacted on every side attest. Why is the treasure expended, the blood shed, the lives lost? Why do our hearts thrill for our glorious Union, if only the present bounds our vision and we see nothing beyond? But we do—in the future a great and glorious Republic meets our sight, stretching from gulf to river, and expanding ocean to ocean, having one language, one law, one flag, one spirit, one life, with a will reaching onward toward a perfection bounded only by its capacity for progress, and with a foreign policy which commands the respect of the world.

Much speculation prevails as to the probable duration of the war, and the next movement of the rebels. On both points, of course, all is conjecture; but they are the all-absorbing questions of the day, and speculation in them is looked for by most newspaper readers. One very general impression is, that the rebels are making desperate efforts to concentrate their forces, withdrawing all detachments of their army from their fortifications—save those around Richmond—and uniting them, in order to meet and defeat Sherman first, and afterwards Grant. Should they be able to accomplish all this, they could by it, prolong the war six months, or perhaps a year at furthermost. This is all the good they could possibly derive from all the successes they now crave; and, on the other hand, should the rebels fail in defeating our armies, and should our defeat theirs, what will be the result? Why, in our judgment, this, that the fourth day of July, we will be able to celebrate restored peace, and a restored Union. Then what are the probabilities on both sides? Can the rebels concentrate men enough on any point in Sherman's way to defeat him? Judging from what we can gather from the rebel papers, of the numerical strength of the various detached sections of the rebel army, which they propose to unite against Sherman, such a result seems to us out of the question. If the statements of the rebel papers only approximate the truth, as to the strength of this force, they can not muster more than half the number of Sherman's present army, unless they withdraw most of their forces from Richmond, and if they do this they lose their capital. It is contended by some that they will do even this rather than let Sherman make his objective point, which is supposed to be Richmond itself, because if he does this, their cause is gone up anyhow. Upon the supposition then that the rebels will abandon their capital, in order to prolong the contest, what will they gain, if by it, they defeat our Southern army? Nothing. For the loss of Richmond in prestige, and moral effect, will weaken them more than two victories over Sherman will gain for them. But we doubt very much whether the whole present available rebel force combined, can defeat Sherman's almost invincible veterans. Should they be able to mass an army in his front one-fourth, or even one-third larger than his, they cannot do this thing. We can not believe that under the many reverses of the rebels, the discouragements, and the disheartening efforts, which have so overwhelmed them, their soldiers can fight as they have done under more favorable auspices; whilst the triumphs, and successes, which have everywhere attended our armies, especially that under Sherman, have proportionally stimulated, and strengthened them. So that we cannot see how the rebels are going to whip Sherman. It does appear to us moreover, that the rebels will not again venture on a great battle. First because they need all the available resources they have left to retreat with, and therefore, a victory will be an almost unbearable loss to them. Besides, the chances are against them in a general engagement, and if they lose, as we think they must, all hope of even a successful retreat, is gone; and secondly, what will they gain by a victory? As already stated, it would only be a prolongation of the end, which is inevitable, and it may result in delays sufficient to lead to the arrest of most of the ring-leaders of the rebellion, an event they will, in all likelihood, struggle hard to avoid.

Summing up therefore, the pros and cons of the case, we are led to the conviction that the next movement of the rebels will be out of Richmond to Lynchburg, from thence down the Lynchburg and Knoxville railroad to Knoxville, thence to the Mississippi river at the most accessible and practicable point, the whole being a skeddaddling movement towards Mexico.

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THE GOVERNOR HAS APPOINTED HON. F. B. STREETER, President Judge of this judicial District, in place of Judge MERCUR resigned. This appointment will be acceptable to the people of this judicial district. Judge STREETER is a lawyer of extensive experience, of learning and ability, and a sound and reliable Union man. This latter qualification is one of no little importance, in times when treason rears its head, and a disloyal Judiciary seek to embarrass the operations of the Government. The appointment of Judge STREETER is in accordance with the unanimous request of the best men of the District.

SENATOR SUMNER

Recently took a position on the ratification of the resolution of Congress amending the Federal Constitution forever hereafter prohibiting Slavery in any part of the country, that has surprised some, and excited considerable controversy. Counting all the States, old and new, there are thirty-six in the Union, and according to this, it will require twenty-seven States to ratify the amendment referred to, in order to make it a part of the Constitution. Delaware, New Jersey, and Kentucky, being in the hands of the opponents of this measure, it has been rejected by these, and this will leave probably, only twenty-six States to ratify the amendment, one less than is necessary. In view of this, Senator SUMNER proposes to count only the States that now recognise the federal authority, which would make the amendment to the Constitution almost unanimous. It is held that duty to the cause of freedom demands this, and that it does not wrong the States in rebellion, because they voluntarily, and of their own accord, not only threw away the power they had of participating in legislation, but have attempted to break up the government, thereby forfeiting all rights they ever held under it. And further, that the entire legislation of the country, since the withdrawal of the rebels, has been conducted without any reference to the former rights of the rebellious States, and that if we now recognise their rights in the ratification of this amendment, we call in question every congressional enactment that has been placed on the statute books, and gone into operation, since the withdrawal of the secession States. This would be against all legislative precedent, and against reason. For it has always been held that a quorum of a Legislative body, can legally, and properly do business; and it would be unreasonable, if not absurd, to hold that the action of this body was unlawful and improper, because a small minority, that had absent itself, was absent when this action took place.

On the other hand, it is contended that it does not follow that because Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky, reject this amendment now, that they will do so in the future; and that it is highly probable that some, if not all of these States, will adopt it before long; that in three or five years this amendment is ratified, it will be just as efficacious, as if done now; and that if it has a majority of all the States, it will be much better for the cause the measure was intended to advance, than if it is adopted by an expedient that may be called in question; that the cause can lose nothing by a little delay and patience, and may gain much; and that in a few years at most, not only will Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky, ratify this amendment, but many of the now rebellious States; that the cause of freedom does not now really need this measure, and that its chief purpose is to defend it in the future; that with the progress of the war, and the President's proclamation, the bondman of the present is provided for; and therefore, shall we, in eager haste, commit a questionable act, that is not only not necessary, but that can be done a great deal better at another time.

Such are the pros and cons of the respective sides on this question. For ourselves, it does not appear to be of much moment. Either view carried out, in all likelihood, will have very little bearing on the question of freedom. There is however, one objection to Mr. SUMNER's view of the case, which would make us hesitate about adopting it; and that is, will we not admit that the government is broken by refusing to count in the rebellious States, and may we not be setting up a bad legislative precedent for the future, by this act? If we abolish Slavery now by refusing to count the rebellious States, may not our opponents when they again come into power—and this is possible—restore Slavery in the same way? For, we must not forget that northern sympathizers and southern rebels, and all democrats, will again join hands after the suppression of the rebellion; and that they will resort to every expedient to destroy the work we have begun, and especially that against Slavery. It is then, wise to set them an example, which they may distrust, and do our cause infinite harm?

It has always been argued by the rebels, and northern copperheads as well, that the eastern, or abolition States, were more to blame for the war which the rebels made on the government, than the rebels themselves; and suppose, to carry out this view, they would undertake to count out those States, in a measure they wish to carry through Congress? This would be a monstrous abortion of Mr. SUMNER's proposition, and would be little less than rebellion itself; but is that party any too good to do this, and knowing that it is not, is it best to set a questionable example?

Gold at New-York opened Saturday at 189, sold up to 191, receded to 190, and closed at 191. The market was dull in the early part of the day, but at noon became quite excited on rumors of military disaster, and remained active for the balance of the day with large transactions. There were few new operators for an advance, and the market was maintained by speculators who are carrying gold costing 220. Government Bonds were a shade lower, but were steady at quotations.

THE PETROLEUM FEVER.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1865. Mr. Editor:—Here in the south-eastern part of the State, we are all affected with a fatal malady, called "Oil on the brain fever." But a few months ago the contagion assumed dangerous symptoms, yet so rapidly has it spread that all in this part of the country have been, and still are afflicted. In the progress of the disease, a most alarming fact has been presented, namely, the malady is incurable. All remedies not merely fail, but invariably aggravate the sufferings of the patient. Thus the application of cold water, which usually brings relief in other fevers, is here of no avail; the victim, though in the coldest ice water, is burning with the increased and maddened flames of the fever.

The physicians have tried all their drugs without the least success and have given up trying even to lessen the pains of the sufferers. And it might be mentioned that the doctors themselves, are now troubled with the worst form of the malady. With no remedies which have the least power of abating our sufferings, without any physicians on whom we can depend, the malady is becoming more alarming daily; our condition is hopeless and terrible in the extreme.

Frequently we have tried to believe that the fever had subsided a little; but when a building is on fire, the blaze may appear for a short time to flash up less madly, yet the fires are burning hotter below, ready to burst forth more furiously. Truly our hopes of relief are vain, for the imagined subsidence is a prelude to a renewed burning of the disease, then the fever but goes below to replenish the fires. There are three stages of the malady, the passive, the active, and the irritable.

The disease is usually rapid in its advancement from one stage to another, so that there are few who are not troubled with the first stage. And there are many who never had the first, a severe form commencing at once. However we will describe this stage to show how the mind of the people are overcome by the contagion.

The victim, perhaps, has business at the store. Notice him and you will see him linger around merely to listen to the talk of others about oil, merely to hear what is the prospect. His habit of looking at everything as he does at dollars and cents, prevents him from lingering to talk; he looks but to hear. He sits down, perhaps thinking he will stop only a moment; but his good intentions are forgotten while his ears drink in such sweet sounds, and he whiles the morning away listening merrily.

To-morrow he pleads some trivial excuse for going to the store again, to hear only. Thus another day is wasted. He soon becomes impatient to while away his time. Looking forward to a tedious task, is now the delight of the day; he loves it. And soon he begins to have strange dreams by night, dreams of oil coined into dollars and eagles, or into the coveted greenbacks. Now the desire is master. The brain is burning with the fire of the day. Dreams are as common now by day as by night. The victim dreams of fantastic palaces, of countless wealth, of nameless luxuries.

Business calls him, but the voice is unheeded. For what is the little that can be coined by drudgery? Is he not soon to revel in faded wealth? Of what account are a few paltry shillings? Mere grains of sand or drops of water? The old German spirit—and, to some extent, the true spirit of all who would succeed—of looking after the cents, is banished from his mind. Business, and roving, and poverty, and drudgery, are all unknown words to him now. "All are going to be rich in a week, or month, or at most, a year." The steady man of business, the man who always looked on all things with most to much of a matter-of-fact eye, has now become a visionary, an idle dreamer. The industries, the man of drudgery, the man who worked night and day to amass by the slow and sure method, expects suddenly to be the owner of millions. The active has become the lazy, the leader the dreamer.

Like the Spanish visionary, his dreams are the more vivid, because they are the dreams of old age. In youth there was the business like manner of a man; imagination never took lofty flight till it became giddy. But now, in old age, or in the prime of life, dreams of wealth first seen, overturn reason, transform a man and for the worse; they make the old man a dreamy boy.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor:—I am no politician, I seldom talk upon the subject of politics, much less write, still the editorial in the Bradford Argus of Feb. 16th, so surprised me that I cannot refrain from expressing my views in relation to it. I commenced reading the article in question, but had read only a few lines before I looked again at the title of the paper to see if it was really the Argus that I had. I found at the head of the first page "The Bradford Argus" in large capitals; finding that I was not mistaken in the paper, I looked again to see if the article was not taken from a paper published in Richmond, or Charleston, or from the London Times, or perhaps the New York News, but I could find no evidence that it was copied, at least there was no credit given to St. Louis, on till I came to the sentence which the writer, who ever may be named, says, "we must therefore understand him." (Seward) "as saying that the south were ready to abandon the war without securing the advantages they originally expected from it, that is, their independence. This is also the conclusion to which one would come from reading Mr. Lincoln's report." After reading this I looked again to see if there was a Bradford Argus published some where in rebellion, but I found this one was sent out from Towanda, Pa. So I gave up the idea that it could not have emanated from the brain of a person who resides in Pennsylvania. But, I asked, is this the Argus? It was so stated in a paper for northern rights, but a few months ago, the paper edited by Judge Parsons and which was for bringing the rebels to terms at all hazards. I looked again, and found that one J. DeWitt is now the editor. Who this J. DeWitt is, I care not to ask, he says, however, that he gets nothing for his labor. My first impression was that either he was a resident of Richmond who went over into Canada with Beale and his men, and by some means escaped the officers and worked his way to Towanda, and for the time being had control of Parsons' paper, and was running it for Jeff. Davis, from whom he receives his pay; or certainly he does not expect that any one supposes that he writes such editorials without pay. I finally concluded that he lived in Richmond and sent his articles on here. Now Mr. Editor what sane man could come to any such conclusion as he comes by reading the report of Mr. Lincoln. The inference is irresistible that Mr. Lincoln did not believe any such thing, but on the contrary he believed all the time that they would accept of no terms but independence. The rebel papers and the organ of Davis, had published time and again that it was useless to talk of peace upon any other grounds, and every man, north or south, who reads Richmond papers, as I presume Mr. DeWitt does, knows it.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lincoln consented to see those men in order to satisfy the country that he was anxious to have peace, if it could be had upon right principles without more blood shed. The writer attempts to show that the expression, "secure peace to the two countries," as Davis writes is far more patriotic than to say "peace between the two countries," as Seward writes. My ideas of language are such that I must confess I cannot see the point. If two men differ and fight, it may be, if they ever come to a settlement of their difficulties, there is peace between them; if a neighbor steps in to stop the quarrel he tries to make peace between the two men. Because Seward says "be-

THE PETROLEUM FEVER.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1865. Mr. Editor:—Here in the south-eastern part of the State, we are all affected with a fatal malady, called "Oil on the brain fever." But a few months ago the contagion assumed dangerous symptoms, yet so rapidly has it spread that all in this part of the country have been, and still are afflicted. In the progress of the disease, a most alarming fact has been presented, namely, the malady is incurable. All remedies not merely fail, but invariably aggravate the sufferings of the patient. Thus the application of cold water, which usually brings relief in other fevers, is here of no avail; the victim, though in the coldest ice water, is burning with the increased and maddened flames of the fever.

The physicians have tried all their drugs without the least success and have given up trying even to lessen the pains of the sufferers. And it might be mentioned that the doctors themselves, are now troubled with the worst form of the malady. With no remedies which have the least power of abating our sufferings, without any physicians on whom we can depend, the malady is becoming more alarming daily; our condition is hopeless and terrible in the extreme.

Frequently we have tried to believe that the fever had subsided a little; but when a building is on fire, the blaze may appear for a short time to flash up less madly, yet the fires are burning hotter below, ready to burst forth more furiously. Truly our hopes of relief are vain, for the imagined subsidence is a prelude to a renewed burning of the disease, then the fever but goes below to replenish the fires. There are three stages of the malady, the passive, the active, and the irritable.

The disease is usually rapid in its advancement from one stage to another, so that there are few who are not troubled with the first stage. And there are many who never had the first, a severe form commencing at once. However we will describe this stage to show how the mind of the people are overcome by the contagion.