

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

Virginia Free Press.

BY GALLAHER & CO.

THURSDAY MORNING,

MAY 31, 1857.

Election day, THURSDAY, MAY 31.

DISTRIBUTION CANDIDATES,

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
B. H. SHACKELFORD,
OF FAQUER.

FOR CONGRESS.
HON. WILLIAM LUCAS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
LOGAN OSBURN,
JAMES W. SHIRLEY.

ANTI-DISTRIBUTION CANDIDATES,

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. CHAS. JAS. FAULKNER.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
WELLS J. HAWKES,
THOMAS M. ISBELL.

ANOTHER CRISIS.

We were told before the November election, by politicians who were anxious that the old-line Whigs should help them out of the difficulty, that the election of Mr. Buchanan, and the consequent defeat of Col. Frémont, were necessary for the safety of the country, and accordingly many leading Whigs joined the Democratic platform to make the victory complete. There were some anti-slavery persons, however, the editor of "The South" amongst them—who declared that the election of Democrats would be but a four years truce with the Abolitionists, and the great struggle was yet to come.

In conformity with these views, the new paper in Richmond is keeping up its fire in regard to the coming election, their language being alarming, though not so near, as the former. That paper says:

"But do we at all magnify the startling developments of the current time? Do we exaggerate the present complexion of the unhappy sectional controversy, so far as it exists, between the North and South? Do we tally the truth of history in depicting the alarming progress of Abolitionism?"

Recounting various evidences of a continued feeling of hostility on the part of the North, and, the baseness character of all hopes of a recognition of Southern rights, "The South" says:

"In no respect there has been a change for the better; on the contrary, defeat seems only to have aggravated their malignant rage, and precipitated them into a still 'lower deep' of folly and extravagance. The dark waters of Abolitionism, like the 'Punic sea,' have no refuge-side. Wave after wave, each higher than the other, rises and swells and breaks in remorseless dash against the bulwarks of the Constitution, and threatens to sweep every barrier from its headless course."

These are certainly gloomy thoughts for so young a man to put forth, and if we were not that we are to have an election next week, and therefore can find a reason for the somber cast given to the subject, we should fear that a scolded melancholy would settle upon the brow of the gifted editor.

There are other Democratic papers which employ themselves in far more cheerful recitations. They find in the local elections of some of the Northern towns that "Republianism" is being duly used up, and nothing in the world disturbs them except the reflection that there are but few of their opponents holding office under the general government, and therefore but a small crop of apes for the outsiders to gather.

But don't let the reader be alarmed. The Comet's tail and the Democratic crisis will both pass off harmlessly by the 4th of July.

ANOTHER FALLACY EXPOSED.

Some of the Democratic posters have been harping much upon the assumed fact that the public funds are indebted to the government in an account estimating the cost of purchase money and sales. This assumption carries absurdity upon its face, but, with the usual assistance of demagogic eloquence, it has been repeated as often as to gain believers amongst the ignorant or prejudiced.

The Petersburg Intelligencer exposes this fraud upon the public credulity by citing a fact stated by President Pierce in one of his early messages, that the net profit derived by the Federal government, between certain dates, is over *sixty millions* of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

Mr. Hendricks, in a statement to Mr. Collier of Petersburg, refers to a report made from the Land Office in 1853, to show the state of expense and receipt, and the Petersburg Intelligencer gives us the substance of that portion of the report (page 49) from which it will be seen that, after deducting the purchase money paid by the Federal Government for the Public Lands, we were acquired by treaty and purchase—amounting since, reimbursed by the proceeds of sale—of some of the land money.

We have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in which he states that the estimated amount of purchase money received for public lands from the earliest sales up to the 30th of June, 1856, in round numbers, is something less than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars.

But we have a more recent official exposition from the Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. Hendricks, in

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

POETICAL.

From the Antislavery Journal.
NEW YORK.

BY MAGGIE C. RIBBY.

He's walking, he's blushing roses,
Walking it low to me,
And the sunlight bathes with its
Over his midnight sea.
All trembling the nephys tell me,
On light wings herry past,
And my own heart quickly beating,
Coming, coming, at last.

The soft-lipped waves of the ocean,
Gathering at my feet,
Bursting from the wild islands,
Murmur the secret sweet;

There's not a wave stamp'd blazon,
Or gleaming like the sun;

But here her voice glides like—
To leave this joy to me.

Antislavery Journal.

Stealing from my temples,
I have given you my temples;

The bright of blushing bate;

And the sunlight bathes with its

Over his midnight sea.

All trembling the nephys tell me,

On light wings herry past,

And my own heart quickly beating,

Coming, coming, at last.

The soft-lipped waves of the ocean,

Gathering at my feet,

Bursting from the wild islands,

Murmur the secret sweet;

There's not a wave stamp'd blazon,

Or gleaming like the sun;

But here her voice glides like—

To leave this joy to me.

Antislavery Journal.

O, tell me, pretty river,
Where do thy waters flow?
And whether art thou bending,
So peaceful and low?

"My birth-place was the mountain,
My mother, the April shower,
My cradle, a mountain,
My nest, a mountain.

"Over me, there comes a mist,
A cloudy bower still—
And many a brook that day
I played about that hill.

"And then, mid memory banks,
I bled with flowers,
That sleep'd with flowing lips,
To drown me in their bower.

"But those bright scenes are o'er—
And daily flows my tears—
I hear the roses' roar—
And there must be my grave."

VARIETY.

Mr. Redblossom had drunk more than his usual allowance of rum and sugar, one cold night last week, the consequence of which was that he gave his wife a rather confused account of his conduct on his return home.

"Mr. Smith's grocery store invited me to go in and I drink cousin Sam; and you see, the weather was dry, and I was very sleepy, so I didn't mind 'puddin' one drink, and it's quite how my head went into the punch, though. The way home was so 'saxy' that I slipped upon a little dog, the corner of street hit me, and an old gentleman with crooked nose and brass collar on his head, said he belonged to the dog, and I was—y—understand—what—that is—no, he didn't know nothing more, he—about it."

A man died recently died at New York, N. H., who left property to the value of nearly \$40,000. She was all her life getting ready to be married, and had stored up 150 sheets, 60 coverlets, 50 blankets, 27 beds, with 1,110 pounds of feathers, 54 pillows, 48 handkerchiefs; while the whole amount of her wearing apparel did not exceed ten dollars in value.

Mr. Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal, is the author of the following:

"We see that the sprightly, though saucy authoress, who calls herself George Sand, has expressed herself very strongly in favor of being burned after her death. If there is any truth in the scriptures, we guess she will have her wish."

The Editor of the Woonsocket Farmer, makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai hen of his that has been 'setting' for five weeks two round stones and a piece of brick! "Her anxiety, quoth he, 'is no greater than ours to know what she will hatch.' If it proves a brickyard, that hen is not for sale!"

"How many wives would do well to emulate the virtue of the blushing Indian woman, who was met by a young man, who desired her to look on him and love him. 'My husband said she is,' ever before my eyes, and hid me from seeing you or any one else,'

"Gentlemen," said a pedlar, these razors were made in a saw, by the light of a diamond in Andalusia in Spain. They can cut as quick as thoughts, and are as bright as the morning star. Lay them under your pillow at night and you will be clean shaved in the morning."

A Queen's Tavern—it may have been in print before, but it will bear repeating now: "Mother, said little Nelly, looking up to the shiny-splendid brightness, what a glorious place heaven must be, when he is up there."

The Home Journal is responsible for the latest definition of beauty—which has puzzled the brains of the wisest philosophe. It says: Beauty, dear reader, is the woman you love—whatever she may seem to others."

"Young Boy—Say Bill, you, you're getting a dollar a week now."

"Second Boy—Well, you might know that by soon all the fellers come nippin' a round, and that woulda's noticed me ven I was poor."

Youth Mira—"Oh, I'm so glad you like birds what kind do you most admire?"

Young Husband—"Well, I think a good turkey, with plenty of dressing, is about as nice as any."

An Elephant once nearly killed an Irishman for an insult offered to his trunk. The act was rash in the extreme, but it was impossible, the Hibernian said, to realize how you could pull with both hands.

It is well known that the elephant is the greatest instrument and the glue of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spring and spirit of the universe."

[Dr. South.]

"A horse dealer describing a used up horse, said he looked as if he had been eating a daily newspaper!"

"Why is a young lady with very dark eyes like a pirate? Because she appears under false colors."

A wicked contemporary says no ladies visit him, because they cannot get through his door without undressing.

The young lady who burst into tears has got put together again."

The squirrel jumps from limb to limb, but the hirs from head to head."



MEDICAL HOUSE.

11 SOUTH FREDERICK ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Established in order to afford the afflicted sound and expert medical advice, and for the supporters of Quackery.

DOCTOR SMITH, THE ONLY RESPECTABLE

LEAVEN PATRICK APPERTINENT, for many

years devoted his whole time to the

curious in all their variety and complicated

forms. His great success in these long and

difficult cases, even when the physician

had given up, caused him to be called

the "exterior patrician" which he has deserved.

Within the last eight years Dr. S. has

written 1000 articles in their dif-

ference.

DR. SMITH, THE ONLY RESPECTABLE

LEAVEN PATRICK APPERTINENT, for many

years devoted his whole time to the

curious in all their variety and complicated

forms. His great success in these long and

difficult cases, even when the physician

had given up, caused him to be called

the "exterior patrician" which he has deserved.

Within the last eight years Dr. S. has

written 1000 articles in their dif-

ference.

DR. SMITH, THE ONLY RESPECTABLE

LEAVEN PATRICK APPERTINENT, for many

years devoted his whole time to the

curious in all their variety and complicated

forms. His great success in these long and

difficult cases, even when the physician

had given up, caused him to be called

the "exterior patrician" which he has deserved.

Within the last eight years Dr. S. has

written 1000 articles in their dif-

ference.

DR. SMITH, THE ONLY RESPECTABLE

LEAVEN PATRICK APPERTINENT, for many

years devoted his whole time to the

curious in all their variety and complicated

forms. His great success in these long and

difficult cases, even when the physician

had given up, caused him to be called

the "exterior patrician" which he has deserved.

Within the last eight years Dr. S. has

written 1000 articles in their dif-

ference.

DR. SMITH, THE ONLY RESPECTABLE

LEAVEN PATRICK APPERTINENT, for many

years devoted his whole time to the

curious in all their variety and complicated

forms. His great success in these long and

difficult cases, even when the physician

had given up, caused him to be called

the "exterior patrician" which he has deserved.

Within the last eight years Dr. S. has

written 1000 articles in their dif-

ference.

DR. SMITH, THE ONLY RESPECTABLE

LEAVEN PATRICK APPERTINENT, for many

years devoted his whole time to the

curious in all their variety and complicated

forms. His great success in these long and

difficult cases, even when the physician

had given up, caused him to be called

the "exterior patrician" which he has deserved.

Within the last eight years Dr. S. has

written 1000 articles in their dif-

ference.

DR. SMITH, THE ONLY RESPECTABLE

LEAVEN PATRICK APPERTINENT, for many

years devoted his whole time to the

curious in all their variety and complicated

forms. His great success in these long and

difficult cases, even when the physician

had given up, caused him to be called

the "exterior patrician" which he has deserved.

Within the last eight years Dr. S. has

written 1000 articles in their dif-

ference.

DR. SMITH, THE ONLY RESPECTABLE

LEAVEN PATRICK APPERTINENT, for many

years devoted his whole time to the

curious in all their variety and complicated

forms. His great success in these long and

difficult cases, even when the physician

had given up, caused him to be called

the "exterior patrician" which he has deserved.

Within the last eight years Dr. S. has

written 1000 articles in their dif-

ference.

DR. SMITH, THE ONLY RESPECTABLE

LEAVEN PATRICK APPERTINENT, for many

years devoted his whole time to the

curious in all their variety and complicated

forms. His great success in these long and

difficult cases, even when the physician

had given up, caused him to be called

the "exterior patrician" which he has deserved.

Within the last eight years Dr. S. has

written 1000 articles in their dif-

ference.

DR. SMITH, THE ONLY RESPECTABLE

LEAVEN PATRICK APPERTINENT, for many

years devoted his whole time to the

curious in all their variety and complicated

forms. His great