

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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The Bedford Gazette.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of DRUGS...

The Bedford Gazette.

[From Edward Lebon's "Fair Book of all Nations."—French.] THE STORY OF THE NOSES.

At Dewitz, in the neighborhood of Prague, there once lived a rich and whimsical old farmer, who had a beautiful daughter. The students of Prague, of whom there were at that time twenty-five thousand, often walked in the direction of Dewitz, and more than one of them offered to follow the plow in hope of becoming the son-in-law of the farmer. The first condition that the cunning peasant set on each new servant was this: "Engage you," he would say, "for a year, that is, till cuckoo signs the return of spring; but if, from now till then, you say once that you are not satisfied, I will cut off the end of your nose. I give you the same right over me," he added, laughing. And he did as he said. Prague was full of students with the end of their noses glued on, which did not prevent an ugly scur, and still less, bad jokes. To return from the farm disfigured and ridiculed was well calculated to cool the warmest passion.

A young man by the name of Coranda, somewhat ungainly in manner, but cool, adroit and cunning, (which are no bad aids in making one's fortune,) took it in his head to try the adventure. The farmer received him with his usual good nature, and the bargain made, sent him to the field to work. At breakfast time the other servants were called, but good care was taken to forget Coranda. At dinner it was the same—Coranda gave himself no trouble about it. He went back to the house, and while the farmer's wife was feeding the chickens, unhooked an enormous ham from the kitchen rafters, took a huge loaf from the cupboard, and went back to the fields to dine and take a nap.

"Are you not satisfied?" cried the farmer, when he returned at night. "Perfectly satisfied," said Coranda. "I have dined better than you have." At that instant the farmer's wife came rushing in, crying that her ham was gone. Coranda laughed, and the farmer turned pale.

"Are you not satisfied?" asked Coranda. "A ham is only a ham," answered the farmer. "Such a trifle does not trouble me." But after that time he took good care not to leave the student fasting. Sunday came. The farmer and his wife seated themselves in the wagon to go to church, saying to Coranda, "It is your business to cook the dinner. Cut up the piece of meat you see yonder, with onions, carrots, leeks and parsley, and boil them all together in the great pot over the kitchen fire."

"Very well," answered Coranda. There was a little pet dog at the farm house by the name of Parsley. Coranda killed him, skinned him, cut him up with the meat and vegetables, and put the whole to boil over the kitchen fire. When the farmer's wife returned she called her favorite, but alas! she saw nothing but a bloody skin hanging by the window.

"What have you done?" said she to Coranda. "What you ordered me, mistress. I have boiled the meat, onions, carrots and leek, and parsley in the bargain." "Wicked wretch!" cried the farmer, "had you the heart to kill the innocent creature that was the joy of our house?" "Are you not satisfied?" said Coranda, taking his knife from his pocket.

"I did not say that," returned the farmer. "A dead dog is nothing but a dead dog." But he sighed. A few days after the farmer and his wife went to market. Fearing their terrible servant, they said to him, "Stay at home and do exactly what you see others do."

"Very well," said Coranda. There was an old shed in the yard, the roof of which was falling in pieces. The carpenters came to repair it, and began as usual, by tearing down the roof. Coranda took a ladder and mounted the roof of the house, which was quite new. Shingles, lath, nails and tiles, he tore off everything, and scattered them all to the winds. When the farmer returned, the house was open to the sky.

"Villain," said he, "what new trick have you played me?" "I have obeyed you, master," answered Coranda. "You told me to do exactly what I saw others do. Are you not satisfied?" And he took out his knife.

"Satisfied!" returned the farmer; "why should I not be satisfied? A few shingles more or less, will not ruin me!" But he sighed. Night came, the farmer and his wife said to each other that it was high time to get rid of this incarnate demon. As is always the case with sensible people, they never did anything without consulting their daughter, it being the custom in Bohemia to think that children always have more wit than their parents.

"Father," said Helen, "I will hide in the great pear tree early in the morning, and call like the cuckoo. You can tell Coranda that the year is up, since the cuckoo is singing. Pay him, and send him away."

Early in the morning the plaintive cry of the cuckoo was heard through the fields. The farmer seemed surprised. "Well, my boy, spring is come," said he. "Do you hear the cuckoo singing yonder? I will pay you and we will part good friends."

"A cuckoo!" said Coranda, "that is a bird which I have always wanted to see." He ran to the tree and shook it with all his might, when behold! a young girl fell from the branches fortunately more frightened than hurt.

"Villain!" cried the farmer. "Are you not satisfied?" said Coranda, opening his knife. "Wretch! you kill my daughter and think that I ought to be satisfied!—I am furious. Begone, if you would not die by my hand."

"I will go when I cut off your nose!" said Coranda. "I have kept my word, do you keep yours?"

"Stop!" cried the farmer putting his hand before his face; "you will surely let me rede me my nose?" "It depends on what you offer," said Coranda.

"Will you take ten sheep for it, Coranda?" "No; I would rather cut off your nose." And he sharpened his knife on the door-step.

"Father," said Helen, the fault was mine; it belongs to me to repair it. Coranda, will you take my hand instead of my father's nose?"

"I make one condition," said the young girl. "We will make the same bargain; the first of us that is not satisfied after marriage shall have their nose cut off by the other."

"Good," said Coranda, "I would rather it was the tongue; but that will come next."

Never was a finer wedding seen at Prague, and never was there a happier household. Coranda and the beautiful Helen were a model. The husband and wife were never heard to complain of each other; they loved with drawn swords, and thanks to their ingenious bargain, they kept for long years both their love and their noses.

HANS BREITMAN ON A TRAIN. "Hans Breitman" is supposed to have been one of the invited and well-treated guests on the Pacific Railroad excursion—and his experience is thus "narrated" by "Mace Sloper":

"Hans Breitman went to Kansas, he dravel fast and far. He rided shoost drei dousand miles all in von railroad car. He knowed fooste rate how far he good—he gounted all de vile. Dere was shoost von pottle of champagne dat bopped at eferly mile."

"Hans Breitman went to Kansas; I dell you vot, my boy. You bet dey had a pully dime in crossin Illinois. Dey speaked dere speaks to all de folk a shanking in de car; den ask dem in to dake a drink, and corned em ganz und gar."

"Hans Breitman went to Kansas; by shingo, dey did it prawn. Ven he cot into Leavenworth he found himself in town. Dey dined him at de Blan ter's House, more good as man could drink; mit eferly tings on eart to eat, und dawk as mooch to drink."

"Hans Breitman went to Kansas; he vent it on de loud. At Ellsvort, in de prairie land, he found a pully crowd. He looked for bleedin' Kansas, but dat's blayed out, dey say; de whisky keg's de only dings dat's bleedin' dere to-day."

"Hans Breitman went to Kansas, to see vot he could vent. He found soom Deutschers dat exist by makin' lager bier. Says he: 'Wie ghent de All Gesell?' but no dings could be heard; dey'd growed so fat in Kansas dat dey couldn't speak a word."

"Hans Breitman went to Kansas; py shings! I dell you vot. Von day he met a crisy bear dat roashed him down bet Gott! Boot der Breitmann reason mit der bear, und bleased him eferly much—for eferly verdt der crisy growled ees goot Bavarian Dutch!"

"Hans Breitman went to Kansas; by donder dat is so! He ridet out upon de plains to shase de boofalo. He fired his rifle at de bools, und gallop troo de shmoke, und shoomp de canyons shoost as if de tyfel was a choke!"

"It's hey! de trail to Sante Fe; it's hot agross de plain. It's lope along de Denver road, until we toorn agin. Und de railroad dravel after us apout as quick as we; dis Kansas ish dat fast-est land ash efer I did see."

"Hans Breitman went to Kansas; he have a pully dime; but 'twas in bill Missouri dat dey roashed him up sub-lime. Dey took him to der Bilot No, und all de noys around; dey spreed him und dey tead him dill dey roon him to de ground."

"Hans Breitman went to Kansas; der troo all de earthly land, a vorkin out life's mission here soo beautify und grand. Some beebish runs de beautiful, some works philosophic; der Breitmann soffe de infinide ash von eternal shprece."

A CLEAR case of "domestic infelicity" was witnessed by a friend a few days ago in a passenger car in which he was traveling. The wife and two children occupied one seat, while the husband sat directly opposite, across the passage way. Little "Johnny" was very ob-servant and talkative, and made many remarks in a very loud tone of voice. The father finally grew impatient, and requested Johnny to "make less noise;" whereupon the partner of his "jaws" turned upon him the conquering glance of her flashing eye, and exclaimed: "Now, you just shut your mouth—you're played out." The meek husband subsided and the passengers retired.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

How he Preaches and how he Practices.

In his inaugural, John W. Geary, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, made a special point of the uses and abuses of the pardoning power. He promised great care and circumspection in the exercise of this prerogative of the Executive. Shortly afterwards he caused to be published, over his own signature, the following regulations concerning the issue of pardons which he promised "shall be strictly enforced," viz:

First—No pardon will be granted until notice of the application therefor shall have been given by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed in the county in which the conviction was had.

Second—No pardon will be granted unless notice of the application shall have been given to the judge who tried the cause, to the district attorney, or to the attorney who prosecuted; proof of which notice shall be furnished this department.

Third—All applications for pardon must have with them the following papers written in a clear and distinct hand: 1. A certified copy of the whole record, including docket entries, minutes of court, copy of indictment, pleas, and all other papers on file in the court relating to the case.

2. A full statement of the reasons upon which the application is based, setting forth all the facts; the notes of evidence taken on trial; letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed; a recommendation from the jurors who sat on the trial, and if any of them refuse to recommend a pardon, reasons given for such refusal; letter from the district attorney or counsel who tried the case, and a letter from the judge setting forth his views upon the subject of the application.

Fourth—Recommendations for pardon for Unreciprocated terms of sentence must have a copy of the whole record as before required. Also a copy of commitment; petition from prisoner setting forth reasons and statement from warden and inspectors of prisons.

Fifth—No personal applications will be permitted.

Sixth—All the above papers, when submitted, must be accompanied by a printed copy of the same in pamphlet form, twelve copies of which at least must be sent to this department. If the parties are too poor the paper-book need not be printed.

Simple minded people believed these rules would be observed, and many of the abuses that had heretofore been connected with the exercise of the pardoning power, avoided. But those who were acquainted with the vacillating character of our new Governor were not deceived by his professions.

He was the first to violate his own regulations, and the manner in which it was done is refreshing to the lovers of consistency and honest dealing, viz: Jonathan Bieher, a Judge of Elections in Berks county, was recently tried in that county for misdemeanor, in having refused to receive the vote of Samuel Reinert, an alleged deserter, at the October election, and on trial was convicted. The fact was laid before the Governor by the political friends of the prisoner, and when he was called up for sentence, his attorney presented to the court a full and free pardon from Gov. Geary; and Mr. Bieher was accordingly liberated.

He exacted none of the testimony which he declared to be necessary before the issue of a pardon, and which he had laid down in the above regulations, and treats the decision of the Supreme Court with contempt.

With this instance of Punic faith at the beginning of his administration, what have we to expect to expect before its close?—Doylston Dem.

A JEWISH DIVORCE.

As it is somewhat interesting to know what the ceremony consists of we give it as enacted after judicial decision had been made. It was as follows:

The wife, dressed in black, with a black veil over her face, appeared with her husband before a council of ten men, members of the synagogue. There were also three rabbis, one of whom acted as a petitioner, and wrote out on parchment a petition in Hebrew, asking for a divorce; the second acted as a respondent, or the defendant, and the third as a kind of judge, the council then acting as a jury. The man and wife having appeared, they stood side by side before the council. The rabbi and council then took an oath all shaking hands—the oath being to the effect that they would always consider the divorce legal and binding. The wife then removed her veil, and the rabbi who acted as petitioner read the petition in German, and stated the case to the council, who having heard it, decreed the divorce. The decree folded up, was handed to the husband and the wife raising her open hands, the husband, dropped the paper into them. The rabbi who acted as judge, then took it and cut the end like a fringe. He then handed it to the president of the synagogue, telling him to place it among the records of the society, to be preserved as evidence of the divorce. This having been done, the ceremony was finished, and the parties departed, no longer man and wife.

RADICAL LOVE FOR SOLDIERS.

Private Miles O'Reilly, General Halpine of New York, writing to his paper from Washington City, says:

The Senate, in its eagerness to slaughter Mr. Johnson's proteges, is making a mighty bad record for itself with regard to "Our Boys who Wore the Blue." It has rejected scores of noble and deserving soldiers for no other reason than that their names had been sent in for various places by the President—as if, because Mr. Johnson may be wrong in some points, his sins were possessed of so foul a contagion as to blast and sully the brightest record of men who did gallant service during the war. Take the case of young Major John H. Pratt, formerly of the "Bloody Sixth Massachusetts," and for years a confidential and trusted staff officer of Maj-Gen. Sedgwick; yet even he, when sent in for Collector of the Eighth Massachusetts District, is rejected. So also with Gen. Pratt, of Brooklyn, who travels round at this writing with a minie ball somewhere hidden in his neck, and whose record cannot be surpassed. So likewise with Gen. Egan; and so on with nearly two score of faithful and patriotic appointees, distinguished graduates of the army, who have been kicked by the Senate off the ladder upon which Mr. Johnson strove to place their feet. A full record of these rejections is now being prepared by Mr. Hanscombe, of the Republican—the personal and army history of each officer being given after his name; and when this shall come to be published and used oratorically as a campaign document, it certainly will do the reverse of good to the Radicals as represented in the Senate—the reverse of injury to the President.

SKETCH OF THE NEW HEAD CENTER.—General Gleason, the successor of Stephens, is a young Irishman, remarkable for his tall stature. He is about six feet six inches in height, slightly stooped, and has just entered on his twenty-eighth year. He was born in Fishmoor, near Berrisoleigh, in the county of Tipperary, and from his early youth was connected with the insurrectionary movements in his native country. In the year 1860, during the Italian war, he raised a company of one hundred and nine men to defend the Papal dominions, and was complimented for his bravery in action by General Lamoriciere. Subsequently he was taken prisoner at the siege of Ancona by the Sardinian troops, and released after a captivity of six months. He then returned to Ireland, and on the day he arrived in his native town the sheriff of the county dismissed him of his estate, his lease having expired. Subsequently he came to New York, and at the beginning of the war joined the Sixty-ninth regiment, and participated in forty-two general engagements of that organization. On his return he joined the Fenian Brotherhood, and went back to Ireland on a special mission; but while there he was arrested for treason, and lodged in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, where he was incarcerated six months. He came back to New York immediately after his release and was a prominent member of the Brotherhood up to the moment of his appointment as its chief.

During his career in the Army of the Potomac, as an officer of the Sixty-ninth regiment, he received the rank of brevet brigadier-general.

WHAT THE ARMY THINKS OF IMPEACHMENT.—Gen. Halpine, Private Miles O'Reilly, writes from Washington to his paper as follows, and we commend what he says to the especial attention of the military editor of the Express:

As to army opinion here, I am very sure that it is opposed to the impeachment scheme, and on this point cannot well be mistaken, for I have conversed with half a dozen of the leading lights in the world of shoulderstraps. Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and Thomas have been unusually demonstrative of late in paying respect to the President; and while it is probable that one of these (but not probable) may be carrying water on both shoulders, I have pretty absolute certainty that the three others are opposed to Uncle Thad's continued persecution of our Chief Magistrate, regarding such action as at war with national dignity, dangerous to the peace of the country, and not called for by necessity, political or moral, of a gravity to justify so extreme a course.

ETERNITY.—"Eternity has no gray hairs!" The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies; the world lies down in the sepulchre of ages, but time writes no wrinkles on the brow of eternity. Eternity! Stupendous thought! The ever present, unborn, undecaying, but undying—the endless chain, compassing the destinies of the universe. Earth has its beauties, but time shrouds them for the grave; its honors, they are but as the gilded sepulchres, its possessions, they are but types of changing fortune; its pleasures, they are but bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty, can come no footsteps of decay. Its days will know no darkening—eternal splendors forbid the approach of night. Its foundations will never fail; they are fresh from the eternal throne. Its glory will never wane, for there is the ever present God. Its harmonies will never cease, exhaustless love supplies the song.

A RAPID HORSE.—A gentleman riding a very ordinary looking horse, asked a negro whom he met how far it was to a neighboring town, whether he was going. The negro, looking at the animal under the rider with a broad grin of contempt, replied, "W! dat ar hoss, massa, it's jist fo'teen miles. W! a good chunk ob a hoss, seven miles; but if you jist had Massa Jimmy's hoss!—Gosh! you're dar now!"

"Of my existence, give me an—," said a young printer to his sweetheart. She made a — at him, and plucked her nose, between his two I's. "Such an outrage," said Faust, looking at her, "is without a J."

TO CURE POISON FROM IVY.—Rub the part poisoned with sweet oil. A small portion rubbed on the skin before going among the ivy will prevent taking the poison.

How sweet it is to recline in the lap of ease—day eyed about seventees.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Cash advancing on judgments, notes, military and other claims. Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber. Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers. Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell. April 6, 1866—ly

J. M. SHARPE, E. P. KERR, SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. March 2, 1867.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will attend to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, near the corner of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office. April 6, 1866—ly

JOHN P. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

OSNY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mansel, on Juliana street, 4 doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

J. W. LANGENFELTER, KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, three doors South of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 18, 1864.

M. MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the "Mengel House." In the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [May 1, '66.]

JOHN H. FILLER, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [187-20, '66.—ly.]

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov 2 66yl

W. W. JAMISON, M.D., BLOODY RUN, PA., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store. Nov. 24, 65—ly

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

D. S. RICKERT, J. G. MESSICH, JR., DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St. All operations pertaining to Surgery and Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand. [May 1, '66.] Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLASS, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the People of Bedford and vicinity. OFFICE—2 doors West of the Bedford Hotel, above Border's Silver Smith Store. Residence at Maj. Washbrough's. Aug. 24, '66.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY! TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platinum and Silver. TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no fee. TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times. I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; the 3rd Monday of the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist. Nov. 16, '66.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER, (late of New York City.) DENTIST, Would respectfully inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has located permanently in Bloody Run, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert full or partial sets of his Beautifully Made Teeth on new and improved principles. Teeth filled in a superior manner. Teeth extracted without pain. All operations warranted. Feb 15th.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators' Executors' Auditors' Notaries' Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be cash. MEYERS & MENGEL. Feb 16, '66—t

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS AT LIPPEL'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING STORE.

A rare chance is offered to ALL to purchase good and reasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's. If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's. If you would have good and cheap Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, Muslins, &c., &c., &c., Call at Lippel's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at Lippel's. If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Lippel's. sep. 26, '66.

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