

Lebanon Advertiser

From the Harrisburg Patriot. TWO DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.—Burning of the Barn and Out-Houses of the State Lunatic Asylum, &c.

On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock an alarm of fire was raised, and in the northeastern part of the town a tremendous light was seen, which proved to be the barn and out-houses of the farm of the State Lunatic Asylum.

The fire companies proceeded to the scene, and upon their arrival the barn and out-houses were already in ruins.

In the barn were a number of cattle, of which three horses are known to have perished.

Some escaped and others are missing, it not being known whether or not they perished in the flames.

All the grain, horse and cattle feed in the barn were destroyed, together with small pigs, chickens and fowls, and in fact all the farming utensils, and everything attached to the barn was lost.

The dwelling house and barns of Mr. Wagner, near by, were saved by the exertions of our firemen.

The loss, the amount of which we could not learn, will fall principally upon the State of Pennsylvania, it being the owner of the property and stock.

The farmer, who resides in the dwelling which was saved, lost considerable personal property, as what was not burnt was considerably damaged by water.

While the Citizen engine was going to the fire, on the hill descending from the second canal bridge, Samuel J. Miller, a member of the Citizen, tripped and fell, and was run over by the engine.

The wheels passed over his stomach, and injured him to such an extent that he died yesterday morning about ten o'clock.

The affair was purely accidental, as the engine was going very fast at the time, and young Miller tripped over a stone, and was unable to get out of the way in time.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Suspicion rested upon a man who had been an inmate of the asylum, and has frequently sworn vengeance against the institution, who was subsequently arrested.

Burning of the Barn of the County Poor House. On Friday morning, about three o'clock, another alarm of fire was given, which proved to be the barn attached to the County Poor House of Dauphin county.

This, like the other, was the work of an incendiary. The barn, at the time of the fire, contained all the valuable stock of the Poor House farm, of which was burnt seven horses, four mules, fourteen cows, all the sheep except one, and a valuable bull, which drew several premiums at the recent State and county fairs.

Upon the tax-payers of the county the loss will fall, the exact amount of which we cannot tell, but it will not fall far short of five or six thousand dollars.

There was a report in town that four persons perished in the flames, but upon inquiry we found it to be incorrect.

Our firemen, who had just returned from the Asylum fire, were out, but did not get to the fire. The same person undoubtedly set both places on fire.

[On Friday morning, the supposed incendiary, Martin Henry Wolf, was arrested and committed to prison.

He was originally from Carlisle, and had been an inmate of the Asylum, from which he was discharged and sent to the Poor House. On Thursday morning he escaped from the latter place, and was seen during the day going in the direction of the Asylum. There is no doubt of Wolf having set fire to both places.]

Very Discouraging from Pike's Peak. St. Louis, May 10.—The correspondent of the Republican gives very discouraging accounts from the Pike's Peak mines.

A large number of disappointed miners were returning, being without the means of subsistence. It is feared that many would die of starvation, and that others would attack upon trains for food.

The President has appointed JOHN HEART, Esq., (formerly editor of the Charleston Mercury), to be Superintendent of the Public Printing, in place of General Bowman, resigned.

A CHILD SWALLOWING A WATCH.—The child of a well known citizen of Bethlehem a few days ago swallowed a gold watch and chain, much to the distress of the parents, who thought that the most serious consequences would result from the accident.

Medical advice, however, was speedily obtained, and by the aid of strong cathartics, assisted by the extraordinary digestive powers of the youngster, the timekeeper was in a few hours brought from darkness into light.

The child was not over ten years of age. Under the circumstances of the case, the escape of the child from death was truly marvelous.

The claim of the notorious Mrs. Cunningham to the estate of the murdered Dr. Burdell was set at rest forever last week in New York. It will be remembered that the surrogate made a decision against Mrs. Cunningham, holding that she was not the widow of Dr. Burdell; that decision Mrs. Cunningham appealed to the Supreme Court.

The matter has been in court some time, but no further steps were taken by Mrs. Cunningham. A few days ago Charles Edwards Esq., the counsel for the heirs, took an order dismissing the appeal, for want of appearance on the part of the lady. This put a quietus on all the proceedings, and the lady is once more plain Mrs. Cunningham, and not a doctor's widow.

CANDLES FROM LARD AND OTHER SOFT GREASE.—To twelve pounds of grease add one pound of saltpetre and one pound of alum. Mix and pulverize them and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water.

Pour this into the lard or grease when nearly melted, stir the whole well heating, and skim off the scum that may arise. Keep the mass simmering until the water is entirely evaporated, then use as tallow for candles.

Can a new watch with a second hand be called a second hand watch?

FROM EUROPE. WAR COMMENCED.

The Royal Mail Steamship Persia, which sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 30th of April, arrived at New York on Wednesday last.

The Russian protest against the conduct of Austria is represented as by far the most energetic. It declares the conduct of Austria to be offensive.

By way of Switzerland we have an assertion that 160,000 French soldiers were on their march towards Savoy.

Two divisions of the army of Switzerland had been placed on a war footing.

The Paris papers have been 'invited' not to give any account of the movements of the military.

The 34th and 35th French Regiments of the line had embarked at Toulon, and their destination was presumed to be Genoa.

The London Post says that the whole militia of the United Kingdom was to be embodied forthwith.

A corps d'armee, of 12,000 men, was shortly to be posted in and around Frankfurt, for the protection of the German Diet.

It was asserted at Frankfurt that in case of war, a considerable corps of observation, composed of the troops of the German Confederation, will be sent to the Rhine, to which Austria on her part, will furnish a contingent of 25,000 men, under the command of the Emperor in person.

A Vienna telegram of the 29th says: "The official journal, the Austrian Correspondence, details all the facts by which the machinations of Piedmont, supported by France, have been unveiled. It also announces the departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the fraternization of his army with the revolutionists, and a revolt at Massa and Carrara; with the establishment of a Provisional Government. Austria must, therefore, draw the sword to maintain European order."

The Emperor of France will command his army in person. The alliance offensive and defensive, between France and Russia, is published in the London papers.

Denmark is reported to have concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. Man Carried 100 feet above the Earth.

The Wheeling Intelligencer soberly relates the following startling incident. If true, it certainly deserves record as a remarkable accident and escape.

The most frightful, and at the same time the most remarkable accident we have ever seen on record, occurred at the Catholic Church, yesterday morning.

Some twenty persons were engaged in putting up the new bell which arrived from Pittsburgh the evening before.

There was a windlass erected on the ground, to which was attached a snatch block and sheave. Immediately above the open space in the cupola, to which the bell was to be drawn up, there protruded a beam, to which was attached another snatch-block and pulley, and the bell was to have been conveyed to the top, by means of strong ropes, working through these sheaves by the power of the windlass and cylinder upon the ground.

The bell had been raised in this way almost up to the open space in the cupola, and the men were just ready to pull it in.

A man named Thomas Newton, was below, engaged in guiding the folds of the rope as it wound round the cylinder.

To do this, he had a firm grasp upon the rope. When the bell had reached a great height from the ground, one of the cogs in the wheels of the windlass gave way.

Another revolution of the wheel tipped off the cogs; the bell fell to the ground, and Newton, who had hold of the lower end of the rope, was carried up, with frightful velocity, a distance of one hundred feet from the aperture, and about four feet above the ground, where the bell was to have been taken in.

For the instant every eye was surprised beyond measure, and before those engaged in the work could comprehend what had happened, Newton, with his hands all lacerated and bleeding, worked himself down opposite the aperture, and called for help to those within.

Bishop Whelan, who was on the platform in the cupola, reached out at the risk of his life, almost, and seizing Newton by the waist, pulled him from his awful position.

The accident struck everybody with amazement, and all but the eye-witnesses were loth to believe in the incredulous feat. The bell weighed three thousand seven hundred pounds, and as it fell without hindrance, some idea may be formed of the rapidity with which Newton ascended.

He says he thought of letting go the rope, but before the thought was clearly defined, he was at the beam, a hundred feet above. He had not time to let go his hold upon the rope. Some cogs and pieces of machinery were hurled a distance of two squares from the church; and a Mr. Smith who was standing near, received an ugly wound in the face from a flying particle.

Mr. Newton was taken to the office of Dr. Hupp, where his wounded hands were dressed; the flesh was all torn from the palms of his hands, even to the bone, which is supposed to have been done by the death grasp, and hissing down the rope during the swift passage into air.

Altogether, we suppose, there is not a more startling or remarkable accident, or a more miraculous escape on record.

PRIVY.—A Spanish proverb says that the Jews ruin themselves at their passovers; the Moors at their marriages; and the Christians at their lawsuits.

ENGLISH BIBLE.

The following list of the different versions of the English Scriptures, is extracted from the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge:

WICKLIFFE'S BIBLE.—This was the first translation made into the language. It was translated by John Wickliffe, about the year 1380, but never printed, though there are manuscript copies of it in several of the public libraries.

TYNDALE'S BIBLE.—The translation by William Tyndale, assisted by Miles Coverdale, was the first printed Bible in the English language.

The new testament was published in 1526. It was revised and republished in 1530. In 1532, Tyndale and his associates finished the whole Bible, except the Apocrypha, and printed it abroad.

MATTHEW'S BIBLE.—While Tyndale was preparing a second edition of his Bible, he was taken up and burned for heresy at Flanders. On his death, Coverdale and John Rogers revised it, and added a translation to the Apocrypha.

It was dedicated to Henry VIII in 1537, and was printed at Hamburg under the borrowed name of Thomas Matthew, whence it was called Matthew's Bible.

CRAMMER'S BIBLE.—This was the first Bible printed by authority in England, and is publicly set up in the churches. It was Tyndale's version, revised by Coverdale, and examined by Cramer, who added a preface to it, whence it was called Cramer's Bible.

It was printed by Crafton, one of the largest volumes, published in 1540. After being adopted, suppressed and restored under successive reigns, a new edition was brought out in 1562.

THE GENEVA BIBLE.—Some English exiles at Geneva, in Queen Mary's reign, viz.—Coverdale, Goodman, Gilbe, Sampson, Cole, Witting and Knox made a new translation, which was printed there in 1560. Hence it was called the Geneva Bible. It was much valued by the Puritan party.

In this version the first distinction of verses was made. It went through some twenty editions.

THE BISHOP'S BIBLE.—Archbishop Parker engaged Bishops and other learned men to bring out a new translation. They did so in 1568, in large folio. It made what was afterwards called the great English Bible, and commonly called the Bishop's Bible.

In 1576 it was published in octavo, in small but fine black letter. In it the chapters were divided into verses, but without any breaks for them.

MATTHEW PARKER'S BIBLE.—The Bishop's Bible underwent some corrections, and was printed in large folio in 1572, and called Matthew Parker's Bible. This version was used in the churches forty years.

THE DOUAY BIBLE.—The New Testament was brought out by the Roman Catholics in 1604, and called the Romanist New Testament. It was condemned by the Queen of England, and copies were seized by her authority and destroyed.

In 1699 and 1710 the Old Testament was added, and the whole published at Douay, hence called the Douay Bible.

KING JAMES' BIBLE.—The version now in use was brought out by King James' authority, in 1611. Fifty-four learned men were employed to accomplish the work of revising.

From death or other causes, seven of them failed to enter upon it. The remaining forty-seven were ranged under six divisions, and had different portions of the Bible assigned to these divisions.

They entered upon their task in 1607. After some three or four years of diligent labor, the whole was generally adopted, and other versions fell into disuse. It has continued in use for nearly two hundred years.

SPURGEON AND THE YANKEE. A gentleman who has recently returned from England, relates an anecdote of Mr. Spurgeon that is too good to be lost.

The great preacher for his theme one day took the power of individual personal effort; and to illustrate it, he told a story of a "Yankee," as Mr. Spurgeon called him, who boasted that he could whip the entire English nation himself.

"And how could you do it?" "I would take one Englishman at a time; I would whip him, and then I would take another, and so I would go along till I had whipped the entire nation." At the close of the sermon Mr. Spurgeon, the relater of the anecdote, and several friends, retired into a vestry.

Soon there came in a tall, lean, long-faced, solemn looking man, who hailed from the State of Maine. He presented to Mr. Spurgeon a letter of introduction, and was welcomed by the preacher.

Soon Mr. Spurgeon addressed the newcomer by saying—"Well my American friend, how do you like my illustration of individual power, drawn from your countryman?" "Oh," said the member from the Pine Tree State, "I was well pleased with it, because it was so true," and this was said with the utmost solemnity of tone and gravity of manner.

"So true, so true," said Mr. S.; "what do you mean, sir?" "I knew a Yankee that did that once," was the reply. "And what was his name?" Mr. Spurgeon asked; to which the Yankee answered—"The name, sir, was George Washington; and you may have heard of him." Mr. Spurgeon was dumb for a moment; he then joined in a hearty laugh, and allowed "the Yankee" was too much for him.

A SINGULAR CALAMITY.—The Lafayette (Ind.) papers give the particulars of a distressing calamity that occurred a few miles south of that city last week.

A young man was so affected at the sight of a fearful gash, made by an axe in the foot of his brother, that finding himself about to swoon, he started for the adjoining room for some camphor that was placed upon the mantle piece above a blazing fire.

Just as he attempted to reach the camphor he fainted and fell into the fire, where he remained until his groans attracted the attention of the persons in another room.

He was burned in such a terrible manner that no hopes are entertained of recovery.

Dr. Johnson made short work with the tough question of freewill.

"Sir," said he to Boswell, "we know our will is free, and there's an end of it."

"Is the sense of smelling more pleasing than the sense of tasting?" was the subject up before a western debating society in a bar-room.

Uncle Joe was the last one to speak upon the negative, and all were anxious to hear him deliver himself.

Walking up to the barkeeper, he called out for a hot whiskey punch, and drank it off with a great gusto; then, turning to his opponents, he handed the empty glass to his leading disputant, and thundered out: "Now smell it, you varmint!"

"It is needless to add that Uncle Joe 'brought down the house,' and also the decision for the negative."

NOR SO BAD.—A hunter, narrating his hair breadth escapes to an admiring audience, said: "I once had two great balls lodged in my stomach."

"Pistol balls," asked one.

"No."

"Ah, musket balls, then."

"No," returned the narrator, "they were as large as my fist."

"Why, you don't mean to say they were cannon balls?" exclaimed one of his hearers with distended eyes.

"No."

"Why, what were they then?"

"Cod-fish balls," returned the hunter with a grin.

A PROPOSITION FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG.—It is said that Brigham Young has submitted a proposition to a company of capitalists to sell all their right, title and interest to the Utah Territory, for a reasonable sum of money, and to leave the Territory within a specified time.

Some of the company are said to be there, consulting with the Administration.

We think it quite probable Brigham and his followers are disposed to change their quarters, and shall not be surprised to hear of their departure as an early day to squat upon a strip of Mexico, or perhaps, some isle in the Pacific.

A French magistrate, noted for his love of the pleasures of the table, speaking one day to a friend, said: "We have just been eating a superb turkey; it was excellent, stuffed with truffles to the neck, tender, delicate, and of high flavor. We left only the bones."

"How many of you were there?" said his friend. "Two," replied the magistrate, "the turkey and myself."

The customers of a certain cooper in a town out West, caused him a vast deal of vexation by their saving habits and persistence in getting all their old tubs and casks repaired, and buying but little new work.

"I stood it however," said he, "until one day old Sam Crabtree brought in an old bung hole, to which he said he wanted a new barrel made."

Then I quoted the business in disgust."

SWARTZ & BRO.

CASH DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

HALL BUILDING, MARKET STREET.

Cash paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

Great Stock of Spring Goods. I would take occasion to inform my friends and customers that I am now for the second time in the East, with a select and valuable stock of goods, which will be opened by the close of last week or beginning of next.

It will be as fine a stock of French and American Dry Goods, as can possibly be selected by any Merchant from this City.

I would cordially ask each buyer, or what is equivalent, approved Foreign Merchants, or buyer in Exchange for produce, to call and examine my stock. I assure you it will well repay the trouble.

Thanking you for past favors, I am yours truly, Lebanon, March 24, 1850. GEO. PHELPS.

Town Lots at Private Sale. THESE BUILDING LOTS are pleasantly situated in a thriving part of the Borough of Lebanon, and will offer an excellent opportunity for those desiring to invest profitably in real estate.

Prices ranging from \$50 to \$100. For further particulars apply to Lebanon, April 20, 1850. SAMUEL HARBESON.

SPRING. HENRY & STINE. Have just received a splendid assortment of FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dress Fabrics in all the latest styles.

Black and fine silk of every description, Ribbons, Cloves, Hosiery, Mitts, Cravats, Hdkts., white Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Shawls and Mantles. Also, a full and complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, to which we invite the attention of Cash and prompt four months buyers.

There's no use doubting. OUR DRY GOODS ARE BOUGHT RICHLY.

When we offer Prints at 6 1/2 cents per yard, Lawns at 6 1/2 cents per yard, Fine Shirts at 12 1/2 cents and Bloomingdale at 12 1/2 cents, Chert, Belton, &c., at 12 1/2 cents per yard, Rich Black Silk at 75 and 85 cents per yard, New style at each, accompanied by a new and complete variety of Valenciennes and Epaulettes, Striped Dress Goods for Ladies. Call and examine at HENRY & STINE'S, FRESH GROCERIES.

FOR Cheap N. O. S. per Call at HENRY & STINE'S, FOR Cheap Molasses, Call at HENRY & STINE'S, FOR Cheap Canned Beans, Call at HENRY & STINE'S, FOR Good Tea, Old Congress and Java Coffee, Call at HENRY & STINE'S.

NORTH LEBANON BOROUGHS DIVIDED! GREAT EXCITEMENT. Grand Week for the People's Good Quarters! THE ACTIVE. Of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in reference to the Borough of NORTH LEBANON, has caused an unusual degree of excitement among the quiet inhabitants, but not so much as the French and English, who are now in the town.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, at the MANSON HOUSE STORE OF Messrs. Funck & Brother.

Our proprietors are confident that they are still able to supply all their customers, and the vast multitude, who will favor them with a call, with any variety of the CHOICEST GOODS.

The new system enables them to sell at greatly reduced prices, which they hope will be a great inducement for all desirous of buying cheap, to give them a call. Call and see for yourselves.

Persons who are most desirably invited to give them a call, and examine for themselves, are North Lebanon Borough, April 20, 1850.

100 POUNDS OF SOAP. FOR SIXTYBEN CENTS.—Oves & Miller, are selling hereabouts soap as concentrated lye. It is the Best Soap for all purposes, and is sold by the pound, or in blocks. It is made of pure lye, and is free from all impurities. One Block costs 15 cts. and will make 100 lbs. Soap. Sold by Oves & Miller, opposite Mrs. Rice's Store.

POTATOES. Oves & Miller have just received a fine lot of Superior Potatoes, which they will sell low. Sweet Corn, Hominy and Bean Flour, &c.

Oves & Miller's is the place to buy your HERRING, Spices, Spices if you want Pure Fresh and cheap Spices, go to Oves & Miller's.

DARKNESS DISPERSED! A GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL OIL LAMPS.

WE are now prepared to furnish these lamps, which use this best kind of kerosene, with LAMPS, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on former prices. We are enabled to do this, because we have a description of their own, which is a necessity.

We will also, have a supply of the best COAL OIL on hand, so that no difficulty can arise from that source. THE LAMPS AND OIL WILL BE SOLD AT AN ADVANTAGEOUSLY AS LOW AS POSSIBLE. When you come to the City, call and see them, and you will not regret your visit. Wholesale Dealers will send you the advantage of buying from the Manufacturing Depot. Send for a Price List, or we will forward samples by express.

Manufacturers of the LATEST STYLE OF GAS-FIXTURES, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Entry Lights, Brackets and Portable Lights.

THE NON-EXPLOSIVE GAS LAMP, which is the best lamp of the kind extant. Laid Out and CAPTURED LAMPS, Committees of Churches, Halls, and other Public Buildings, can select from a large and varied assortment, at a lower rate than elsewhere.

All persons sending orders by mail, by distinctly writing for what they want, will be attended to as advantageously as if they favored us with a personal visit. HORSING & HEIDRICK, Agents, No. 221 North Second Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, March 30, 1850.

NEW GOODS. THE PEOPLE'S STORES. Corner of Market & Chestnut Streets.

LOUSER & BROTHERS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, LARD, OILS, &c.

All persons ordering goods by mail, or at our New Store, will be attended to as advantageously as if they favored us with a personal visit. We will also have a supply of the best COAL OIL on hand, so that no difficulty can arise from that source. THE LAMPS AND OIL WILL BE SOLD AT AN ADVANTAGEOUSLY AS LOW AS POSSIBLE. When you come to the City, call and see them, and you will not regret your visit. Wholesale Dealers will send you the advantage of buying from the Manufacturing Depot. Send for a Price List, or we will forward samples by express.

W. G. WARD, (Successor to J. M. Good.)

Bookseller and Stationer, MARKET SQUARE, LEBANON.

WARD has always on hand the latest publications, the Poets of Europe and the contents of the German, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and light reading matter, can be obtained at his store; also, Biblical histories, and other subjects. The Preacher, Teacher, Doctor, Lawyer, Mechanic, every one, is accommodated at WARD'S BOOKSTORE.

School Books, Blank Books and Stationery of every description on hand, and sold at the lowest possible price. Also, Piano, Flute, and other Musical Instruments, and the greatest variety of WARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Is that you can get the best editions of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all the DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, at the lowest price of every city and town of importance in the United States.

PAPER HANGINGS. Of every variety of patterns and prices; also Window Shades, and sold at the lowest possible price.

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