CLOTHING.

CORDIAL INVITATION!

is given everybody who comes to Lancaster, on business or otherwise,

Williamson & Foster's

and see the preparations they are making for

Fall Trade.

CLOTHING & HATS

have already come in, and in order to make room for all that is coming OUR SUMMER

PRICES REDUCED

to such figures as to force the sale of nearly

WILLIAMSON & FOSTER'S

ONE-PRICE HOUSE,

36-38 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

SPRING OPENING

H. GERHART'S New Tailoring Establishment

No. 6 East King Street.

I have just completed fitting up one of the Finest Tailoring Establishments to be found in this state, and am now prepared to show my customers a stock of goods for the

SPRING TRADE

which for quality, style and variety of Patterns has never been equaled in this city. I will keep and sell no goods which I cannot ecommend to my customers, no matter how All goods warranted as represented, and

No. 6 East King Street,

Next Door to the New York Store.

H. GERHART.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

SPRING 1881,

D. B. Hostetter & Son's. No. 24 CENTRE SQUARE.

Having made unusual efforts to bring before he public a fine, stylish and well made stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

CLOTHING!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Piece Goods of the Most Stylish Designs and at prices within the reach of all.

D. B. Hostetter & Son, 24 CENTRE SQUARE.

ASTRICH BROS ADVERTISEMENT.

A STRICH BROTHERS'

LANCASTER BAZAAR 13 EAST KING STREET.

We have made great reductions in every-one of our departments and we are closing out our stock of

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Lace Trimmed Hats, one lot at 25c. Another lot of Fine Hats at 50c. Bargains in Ombrie shaded Ribbons, Nos. 9 12, 16, 22, 40, at 5c. 30c, 38c, 44c and 50c a yard. Large Shetland Shawls at 75c.

HOOP-SKIRTS.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR CHEAP. CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

PARASOLS LESS THAN COST. Mosquito Net Canopies \$2, including all Fixtures

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings in Swiss,
Lawn and Nainsook.

Deep Flouncing at 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 a yard.
Laces of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.
Lace Collars for ladies and children in large
variety, from 10c to \$3.50 apiece.

Lace Mits and Lisle Gloves greatly reduced
to close out the stock.

Childs' Pink and Blue Hose, knit, seamless,
fort colors 2 pair tor 25c.

ASTRICH BRO'S.

THE BUSINESS OF SELLING CLOTHING AT

OAK HALL

Has grown to its present greatness because these points are faithfully observed:

IN MAKING.

To Get the Best Material. To Sponge it Properly. To Cut it Fashionably.

To Sew it Thoroughly.

To Get the Cash. To Have Oue Price. To Pay Back Money if Unsuited.

To Guarantee the Goods.

IN SELLING.

The Stock of MEN'S CLOTHING is always kept very full in assortment, even to the end of the season.
In BOYS' CLOTHING the Styles and Trimmings are not approached by any Clothing House in the Country.

A cordial welcome is ready for all who come, and we expect to sell only when people are satisfied in every respect.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, Sixth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

Anyone having neglected or put off getting themselves a SPRING OR SUMMER SUIT will do well to call at CENTRE HALL, No. 12 EAST KING STREET.

MYERS & RATHFON. The LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF PHILADELPHIA. We

Spring and Summer Goods

At reduced prices, in order to make room for our coming Fall Stock. If you want a Ready Made Suit you can be suited for a very small amount of money.

It you prefer being measured and having a Suit made to order you can find no better stock to select from and at such prices as will astonish you. Indeed the prices are so low that no one need go about in a shabby suit these days.

Just think of it, we can furnish you with

COAT, PANTS AND VEST to keep cool in, for the the enormous amount of THREE DOLLARS. Yes, for a man to wear, and a big man too. Call and see and be suited and save money. We employ the best experienced Cutters, and we can guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

MYERS & RATHFON. CENTRE HALL,

No. 12 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PENN'A.

ROSENSTEIN'S ONE PRICE HOUSE. ROSENSTEIN'S ONE PRICE HOUSE.

LAST REDUCTION FOR THIS SEASON.

1 WILL FROM THIS DAY ON MAKE TO ORDER A SUIT OF CLOTHES, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, FOR

SIXTEEN DOLLARS.

A choice of 50 PATTERNS, sold formerly for \$25, \$22, \$20 and \$18. Come early and get a ice, as we are closing them out very low. SUMMER COAT, 35 CENTS.

Ready-Made Clothing Department

IS STILL STOCKED WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT.

Our All Wool Suit for \$7.50 cannot be Beat; formerly sold for \$10. Come and see it.

AL. ROSENSTEIN'S

ONE PRICE HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE GRAPE HOTEL,

No. 37 NORTH QUEEN STREET, - - LANCASTER, PA.

DRY GOODS.

GIVLER, NOWERS & HURST!

() WEER, BOWERS & HURST!

MEN'S WEAR! MEN'S WEAR!

Fine Dress Suits, Business Suits and Boys' Clothing!

MADE TO ORDER AT A GREAT REDUCTION. We can show you an elegant line of goods, in the latest styles, to select from,

Gauze Underwear, Jean Drawers, Lisle Thread Hose,

CLOSING OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

MOSQUITO CANOPIES, in Pink and White, put up promptly without extra charge at 53-Please give us a call. Until September 1st we shall close at 6 o'clock, Saturdays excepted.

GIVLER, BOWERS & HURST'S

Dry Goods and Carpet House,

IRON RITTERS.

25 EAST KING STREET.

LANCASTER, PA.

TRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC.

SURE APPETISER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and effi-INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APPE-

TITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY, &c. It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Slomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, ??

pp. of useful and amusing reading-sent free. BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

For Sale at COCHRAN'S DRUG STORE, 137 and 139 North Queen

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1881.

JUDGE BLACK'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Contributions to Contemporaneous His

EVE OF THE REBELLION.

In the second interview with Judge Black, published in the Press, he says:

"Let no man say that I want to cast any aspersions upon General Scott. He never did or said anything to provoke personal resentment in me. On the contrary, he flattered me to the top of my bent, and sometimes beyond that. I mentioned his name to you only because it was necessary to explain the occasion of the letter to him. I do not know whether he was true to the Union or not, for I never discussed the subject with him. I took it for granted that he was. Buchanan always told me that he was, and the Southern specting him. He was honorable, upright told me that he was, and the Southern men about Washington at the time always spoke of him as their enemy, or as one who could be easily made so. But one thing I do know, that he always seemed to be in the way of relieving Fort Sumter. I never urged this relief upon the president without being met by some counteradvice, which the president said he had got from General Scott. Mr. Buchanan put the question distinctly to me, on one occasion: "Do you think I ought to act upon a suggestion of yours, on a military question, in opposition to the general in chief of the army?" "To which I said: "No; certainly not. If General Scott will take the open responsibility, and declare in writing that the fort cannot be relieved and that you ought not to try, I will instantly cease all my entreaties. I will not even argue the question. At this conversation Toucey was present. He had said that neither the Brooklyn nor the Macedonian could get into the harbor, and I told him that I would take that for true if he would put his assertion of that fact in writing, to go upon record. He refused to do so. I then told the president that it was unfair for him to be acting upon oral advice from the secretary of the navy and the general of the army, for which they were unwil-ling to make themselves responsible. But I thought I could get the general on paper, though I had failed with Toucey and for that purpose I addressed him the letter which you published; but that was a water-haul, too. My construction of Gen-eral Scott's conduct at this period was not nearly as severe as that of others. Mr. Stanton often said that no man on this con-

"It is, or at least has been, believed by nearly all persons of all classes throughout the country, that you advised against the power of the general government to stop secession by eoercion. Are you aware of

that?" "Certainly I know this. But I never wrote a line or uttered a word to give the least excuse for it. It is a pure invention, and, I admit, a very successful one. It made its impression on my political friends as well as my enemies. Whenever I have said a word in favor of constitutional liberty or attempted to vindicate the right of a state or an individual, the repetition of this preposterous charge has been thought a judiciary, a House of Representatives a good way to weaken arguments which could not be otherwise overthrown. Even my opposition to the fraudulent election returns of 1876 was met in that way, and it seemed to be somewhat extensively to use his executive power for a some fears, but when the first draft of the thought that, having made so serious a blunder about coercion, I had forfeited the privilege which I might otherwise have had to find fault with the forgery and perjury which defeated the right of the nation to elect its own president.

any kind of explanation was certain to out you leave us to their mercy. We can draw down the most unjust abuse upon Buchanan, from which I could not relieve have received from all our great public him without coupling an elaborate vindication of him with my own defense, and this I was not in a condition to do. He assigned that duty to other hands, which failed utterly, and as yet it has not been done by anybody. Therefore I have gener ally contented myself with a flat denial which was not mild enough to turn away the wrath of enemies nor full enough to satisfy friends. Now I will show you how this embarrassment came to exist.

" Mr. Buchanan m his annual message set forth clearly and distinctly his conviction that the executive could enforce the laws in the seceded states as fully as in the withering states if Congress would give neither he nor Congress could declare or carry on war against a state, making all the people public enemies and subjecting them all to death and spoliation, without regard to their personal fault or innocence. But he chose to put this expression of his opinion upon that point into a shape which I objected to at the time. He said he did not believe that the United States could coerce a state by force of arms to remain in the Union.' As a legal proposition this was true; force of arms could not be used against a state of the Union; the cocreive power to execute the laws must be applied to the individuals who oppose it. I an occasion. told him that this expression would be read superficially and misunderstood. He did not think so-neither did other members of the cabinet. Gen. Cass was strong for its retention. But my prediction was verified. Still, the president continued to use it in other papers and in conversation. When he used it in his answer to the South Carolina commissioners I made a dead point against it. If you will look at my memorandum for the president you will see the issue as sharply defined as possible. Here it is :

"Fourth. The words 'coercing a state by force of arms to remain in the Confederacy, a power which I do not believe the constitution has conferred on Congress,' ought certainly not be retained. They are too vague, and might have the effect (which I am sure the president does not intend) to mislead the commissioners concerning his sentiments. The power to defend the public property, to resist the as-sailing force which unlawfully attempts

"Can anything be more palpably false than the accusation that I opposed coer cion or advised against it as unconstitutional? If the men who made it and kept it afloat by repeating it so many years had than the accusation that I opposed coer

charged me with any other offense against law or common sense it might have been dent's reprimand."

Judge Black, no doubt, thinks honestly that the determination to reinforce Sumplausible. But this is made not only without evidence, but in the face of over-

whelming evidence to the contrary. "Mr. Cobb was conscientiously, and, upon principle, a thorough Secessionist. We argued the subject often, radically disagreeing. Once, in my office, I proposed a practical way of putting an end to the controversy. I would write down in a few words my belief and submit it to the president, who was the only man above us. If he should say I was wrong I would resign in five minutes, and Mr. Cobb should re-tire if the president should decide against him. It never struck me that there was anything offensive in this proposition, or I certainly would not have made it. He did not fly into any rage, but it hurt him, and he said that he did not feel insulted only because he knew that I intended no insult. Of couse, I hastened to disclaim all disrespect; for notwithstanding our differences of opinion, even upon that great and vital question, I was his ardent friend. No one who knew him, either as and sincere, true to his convictions, per-fectly faithfu! to his duties as he understood them, and a man of great intel-lectual ability. What you say about Thompson is quite erroneous. He was very far from being 'a prominent Union man.' It is true that he saw the wrong and danger of secession, but he was thoroughly convinced that if his state decided to go out he was morally and legally bound to go with her, and endure all the disasters that might follow. This belief was inculcated with so much vigor, earnestness and ability, and was accepted by Southern men so generally, that it became a kind of superstition. Mr. Davis shared it fully, and though he was in the breeching, and held back all he could, he was dragged out; at least I was satisfied, from his own declarations, that he was in that attitude. But I had so high an opinion of his judgment, prudence and sense of duty that I thought I could convince him of his error. Therefore I went with Mr. Thompson to his house, and the talk lasted till late in the night. He listened with great patience, for he knew, and said he knew, that I did not participate in those feelings of enmity to the Southern people which he was afraid would break out in violent hostility when the Abolitionists got possession of the federal govern-ment, and which had already been manifested in divers ways. Of course, I recollect but little besides the general tenor of the conversation. I held that what the Southern men of that time called 'allegiance' to the state was an absurdity; that the word was a I replied, 'None whatever.' He said he feudal one and expressed the duty of a was extremely glad that I did not believe Buchanan was constitutionally fearless and stanton often said that no man on tails continent was so chargeable for the war as deneral Scott. When I say that I have no resentment against him. I mean none resentment against him. I mean none on my own account. I confess I cannot on my own account. I confess I cannot on him of the laws is the duty of the American citizen. Federal and state laws are of equal was dissatisfied and wished to retire from fined he was immovable as a rock. After the first of the said that I did not believe the firm, even to stubborness. He listened to firm, even to stubborness which could be dissolved by any one who was dissatisfied and wished to retire from fined he was immovable as a rock. After think without indignation of the false, unprovoked assault which he made upon Buehauau after the close of his adminisact oppresssively and tyrannically upon the heads of other men who were very what he said was the reply he had decided the people of a state you may have the sound thinkers on other subjects and he right of revolution, but the legal right of instanced Mr. Rawle, of Philadelphia. the end of it. I have never been more sursecession has no existence, and when you make this movement against the federal in accord and that is enough. It is easy day he yielded unconditionally and allowed government you should plainly avow it to to demonstrate that this secession theory me to change that paper radically. He be a revolution, and be prepared to take is utterly without any logical or legal had never before, to my knowledge, given to state to a candid world the reasons confidence that he could make the truth the habit of acting upon his own convicwhich impel you to a separation. At present you have no reasons. You have sufent you have no reasons. You have suffered no actual injury at the hands of Shall I immediately issue a proclamation,

anybody for whom the government is re-sponsible. If you stand steadily to your which may be trusted for the present at the Southern men in the cabinet seemed the support of a corporal's guard to sustain him. How can you think of foregoing these great advantages for the doubtful chances of secession? But reflect upon the condition in which you place us. These "Why did you not contradict it?"

"I did contradict it many times. But against us than against you. If you go out you leave us to their mercy. We can men-notablyMr. Clay and Mr. Websterthat if that faction gets possession of supreme power it will break down all the lefenses of life, liberty and property. North and South. Without your aid and assistance in keeping them within limits we have a terrible bad prospect before us. But if we do not desert one another our moral and political power united will be sufficient to save us. You see it is not merely a sentimental attachment to the Union, or only a love for the country of Washington and Jackson, or friendship to you, or sympathy with your people, or reverence for the great men of the

South, who fought our battles and settled him the means. But he believed that our institutions; these are all felt by the Northern Democracy, and we dislike the thought of separation for all these rea-"To all this Mr. Davis had an answer. What I said did not seem to make much impression upon him. He was thoroughly grounded in his theory of secession. He felt certain that it was too late to resist the tide, and so did Mr. Thompson. Somcthing like the hortatory sentence which your informant puts into my mouth may have been uttered about the close of the conversation, but I think that it is too rhetorical to have been used upon so grave "Having mentioned the name of Mr. Thompson, I ought to say that the most infamous slander ever uttered against any public man in this country was the charge against him of abstracting bonds belong-ing to the Indian trust fund. He was and is a man of unspotted integrity; a committee of his enemies declared that in this transaction he was entirely faultless, and yet the accusation is continually repeated

"What of Mr. Buchanan?"

malice.'

"I am not now engaged in defending his character. That task has been assigned to his biographer, who has all the materials necessary to a complete vindication. Mr. Curtis is now engaged upon the work. I have seen some of the chapters, and I do not doubt that he will make it an eminent success. To charge him with unfaithfulness to the Union is the foulest slander that ever was uttered. To say that he was influenced by any feeling akin to drive out the troops of the United States from one of the fortifications, and States from one of the fortifications, and to use military and naval forces for the purpose of aiding the proper officers of the United States in the execution of the laws.

This conscience is an outrage upon truth too gross to be endured. He had faults. But what faults may not be forgiven to a United States in the execution of the laws, this, as far as it goes, is coercion, and may who spent the best years of his life in the very well be called 'coercing a state by public service? He was as honest a patriot thoroughly acquainted with Southern feelforce of arms to remain in the union.' The president has always asserted his right of coercion to that extent. He merely denies the right of Congress to make offensive war upon a state of the union, as such might be made upon a foreign government."

public service? He was as honest a patriot as ever lived, and no man ever sat in the presidential chair who knew better than he did how to enforce the respect due to himself and his office. Perhaps no calumny that was uttered against him hurt his feelings or injured his character more than the thy which he was as honest a patriot as ever lived, and no man ever sat in the presidential chair who knew better than he did how to enforce the respect due to himself and his office. Perhaps no calumny that was uttered against him hurt his feelings or injured his character more than the did how to enforce the respect due to himself and his office. Perhaps no calumny that was uttered against him hurt his feelings or injured his character more than the did how to enforce the respect due to himself and his office. Perhaps no calumny that was uttered against him hurt his feelings or injured his character more than the did how to enforce the respect due to himself and his office. Perhaps no calumny that was uttered against him hurt his feelings or injured his character more than the did how to enforce the respect due to himself and his office. Perhaps no calumny that was uttered against him hurt his feelings or injured his character more than the did how to enforce the respect due to himself and their expectations of bloodless withdrawal, but he thoroughly acquainted with Southern feeling and their expectations of bloodless withdrawal, but he Northord temper as well. And the northord temper as well and the northord temper as well

help, which they alone could give, they answered him with insult and vituperation. They admitted that the exposition of the of the port at Charleston, he tendered them a practical issue which the Senate evaded by letting the nomination lie on the table until Mr. Lincoln came in and withdrew it. Mr. Lincoln himself on his way to the capital let it be distinctly understood that he was as much averse to a war as Mr. Buchanan was. In his inaugural address he declared that he would not only forbear all hostile actions, but he would not even execute the laws or attempt to retake any of the public property which the secessionists had already unlawfully appropriated, but if they would let him he would carry the mails for them. He invited the negotiations which Buchanan had repelled, and he tampered and temporized and vacillated about surrendering Fort Sumter. His cabinet voted six to one in favor of the all that he could to prevent the success of the relieving expedition. These facts being perfectly well known, what are we to think of the men who charge Buchanan with treachery or timidity and in the same breath land Lincoln and his administration as frithful and firm? But these are topics upon which it is not my business

After Lincoln's election Buchanan asked me whether the arguments which had been used to favor the right of secession long ago in New England and South Carolina had made any impression on my mind. men themselves. 'Now, another question : or shall I present my views upon that subject in my annual message to Congress? I replied, 'Reserve yourself for the message,' which he said he would do. I know not what he may have said to others, but Cobb took it very hard and almost imme

diately resigned. Baker, Black and Buchanau. In an interview with Mr. Joseph Baker, formerly of this county, and now of Phila-delphia, an intimate friend of Mr. Buchanan and under him collector of the port, a Press reporter represents him as saying: "Judge Black seems to have taken credit

to himself for the initial steps that asserted the dignity and integrity of the nation. He said that Mr. Buchanan was 'timid, undecided.' These are equally fallacious. He was constitutionally a very courageous man, and if he ever showed any indecision it may be attributed to circumstances more harassing and difficult than had surrounded any executive since the nation was instituted. I went to Washington on Dec. 26, the day it became known that Major Anderson had evacuated Fort Moultrie and transferred his command to Fort Sumter. It precipitated a very grave crisis, and one which the president had been using all his authority and diplomacy to avoid. In the excited condition of feeling in South Carolina, the act was there regarded as one of hostility, and it also called orth the latent differences in the cabinet which had for months been scattering thorns in the president's path. Cass had already quit the cabinet because the forces in Charleston Harbor had not been strengthened, and Cobb and Thompson had also resigned, because the president would make no pledge to the seceding state not to strengthen those fortifications. The other fraction of the president's advisers counseled that secession was unconstitutional, but that sovereign states could not be coerced. The president told me at the time that his cabinet troubles gave him more annoyance than the political situation did. It is well to remember that whatever act originated with the president was contemptuously discussed by both extremists, and even the dismissal of a cabinet officer would have been unfavorably constructed. I have reason to believe that Secretary Cass would have withdrawn his resignation some days for the gratification of mere political after its acceptance, and even visited the president, in company with Judge Black, to effect that purpose, but was so coldly received that the overture was not repeated. This event occurred after he became convinced that the president was deter

mined to assert the national control of the forts, arsenals, custom houses, and other public property. "In this determination President Buch anan never wavered. He saw the drift toward war much more clearly than any public man of whom I have knowledge. He was very averse to accepting the nomination, because he apprehended that the civil strife which he knew impending would culminate during his administration. I frequently heard him say, even bethan that by which he was represented as being bullied and dragooned by Stanton and others. Stanton never but once ven-

"Buchanan did not reinforce the forts in Charelston harbor. Was that an error?" ter was due in a measure to his arguments. I believe that the act was deterin Charelston harbor. Was that an error?"

"Yes, certainly. I have a right to condemn it, because I said it was wrong at the time, and acted accordingly all through; but does it lie in the mouth of his political enemies to find fault with him for that or any other omission to place the country in a better state of defense against the seessionists? When he told Congress what the true state of the Union was and that the act was determined upon before his opinion as attorney-general or secretary of state was asked. In the inharmonious relations of the cabinet, the president was accusately defense against the seessionists? When he told Congress what the true state of the Union was and that the true state of the Union was and that real sentiments of his advisers. In his the means at the disposal of the executive were altogether inadequate to check the rising revolution they sat silent and unmoved. When he called upon them for Greeley, Sumner, and the extremists was opposed by many eminent citizens of opposite political faith. In fact Greeley, Sumner, and the extremists of the Abolitionists, stood almost as one in advocating it. Seward and other eminent Republicans counselled the withlaw and definition of his powers which he made were perfectly correct, but the needed legislation to enlarge them was not passed. On the contrary, all bills looking to the increase of the force at his command was in passed. increase of the force at his command were lever in prying other cotton states from either voted down or smothered in com-mittee. When he nominated the collector particular confidants of none of his cabinet particular confidants of none of his cabinet officers. As Cobb once said, 'We were much like a lot of boys.' He heard them and acted upon their advice it it accorded with his views, contrarily if it did not suit him. As far as the attacks made by Gen. Scott subsequently were concerned they

difficulty in retiring him. It would have been construed an act of treason in his Mr. Baker says that President Buchanan would undoubtedly have asserted the national authority by force of arms if war surrender, and his secretary of state pledged his faith to give it up. When Mr. Lincoln at last refused to execute this act in that delicate time. He desired to pledge, Seward, in an underhand way, did | deliver over the government as he found it, and in communications during the early stages of the war, Stanton, and Lincoln himself, commended the policy pursued by President Buchanan.

were the drivel of a man in his dotage. He was regarded by the people as the

ablest general of the country, and this im-

pression was so strong that the Northern

people would have regarded his retirement

an act designed to strengthen the hands of

the disunionists. As soon as his incapa-city was proved President Lincoln had no

Judge Black's Rejoinder. Mr. Baker quotes me as saying that Mr. Buchanan was "timid and undecided." Not a word of that kind ever fell from to dilate at present. I hope and believe that Mr. Curtis will lay the ease in full before the country."

Judge Black's lips, and nothing like it was ever reported by the writer who prepared the interview from which Mr. Baker pro-

fesses to quote.
"I never," said Judge Black, "said or thought that I was the central figure of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan was himself not only the central but the only figure. It is true that Mr. upon. I and all of us supposed that to be confidence that he could make the truth the habit of acting upon his own convicas Mr. Thomas says, 'hard to get along with.' Mr. Baker, however, dishonors him when he charges him with duplicity in dealing with his cabinet officers. He was never guilty of falsehood that I know of. I think Mr. Baker had his unreserved confidence, and it may be that I had not. That may account for Mr Baker's knowledge of administration secrets which were concealed from me, but I have for twenty years been held responsible for nearly purpose merely lawless he will not have message was read to the cabinet he was so everything that was done, which is unjust overcome with joy that he shed tears. Mr. | if Mr. Baker was the motive power of the administration. There is one passage, however, in the history of that administration of which Mr. Baker is profoundly ignorant, and that is, everything that re-lates to the demand of the South Carolina commissioners and the answer it received. There is no use in Mr. Baker trying to thrust himself into this affair. He is not

Indigestion. The main cause of nervousness is indiges-tion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the sys-tem. See other column. an15-2wd&w

well enough posted to misrepresent Mr.

Buchanan or me with the least chance of

tem. See other column. Joseph Durrinlurger, Broadway, Buffalo, was induced by his brother to try Thomas' Ec-lectric Oil for a sprained ankle; and with half a dozen applications he was enabled to walk round again all right. For sale at H. B. Coch-ran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lan-caster.

Kidney Complaint Cured. B. Turner, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I have been for over a year subject to serious disorder of the kidneys, and often unable to attend to business; I procured your Burdock Blood Bitters and was relieved before half a bottle was used. I intend to continue, as I feel confident that they will entirely cure me." Price \$1. For sale at H. B. Cochran's drug store, 137 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Mr. Riffenstein, Boston, Mass., writes:
"Your Spring Blossom has cured me of dyspepsia, of four (4) years standing. I have regained my normal appetite, can steep well and teel like a new man." Price 50 cents. For sale at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 North Queen street. Lancaster. street, Lancaster.

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