

Miscellaneous.

George Francis Train on the National Bebt.

He Follows Up His Gold Room and Pilot Knob Speeches, Which Were so Widely Copied, by What He Calls His Speech of the Demagogue.

A Broadside Fired Into the Radical Cler gyme

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

Long Branch has its General Grant-Albany its Convention-Saratoga its Judge Chase-while Clifton Springs has its George Francis Train. His has its George Francis Train. His swinging round the circle with John-son to Chicago, and Ben Wade's party through the Western States, seems to through the have sent him in to the water-cure for have sent him in to the water-ture for repairs. The moment hearrived he was waited upon by a committee of clergy-men from all parts of the Union on be-half of the ladies to address the several hundred quests at the Springs, but Mr. Train said that he was on the Blue list. Organizing Credit Mobilier's-Credit Foncier's-building Pacific Railwaysestablishing cities, and putting up a hotel in sixty days on his Principality at Omaha, and making speeches all along the line, we should think would along the line, we should think would use up most any constitution. But Mr. Train seems to be fire-proof.

After repeated promises to speak, which had not been fulfilled, he came to time on Wednesday night to a to time on Wednesday night to a crowded hall, and made one of the most extraordinary speeches we have ever

Wishing to caution the nation against demagogues, he said for once he would personify the demagogue, in order to We do but loyal men on their guard. not pretend to give an elaborate report of the speech or the interruptions, but we have caught sufficient to make it pointed and of interest. Mr. Chapman, of St. Louis, was called to the chair. Mr. Train, who was received with

applause, commenced by reading the following resolution :

be paid. Mr. Chapman, of St. Louis—What do you mean by that proposition? Mr. Train—We mean "up with green-backs and down with specie payment." [Laughter and applause.] All those in havor of greenbacks say aye. [Loud cries of angle lifthe nearby profer throubacks of aye.] If the people prefer greenbacks without interest, why force them to take bonds and notes with interest? [That's so.] The statistics show that out of thirty-six

The statistics show that out of thirty-six millions of people only half a million pay an income tax on a thousand dollars. Hence it is fair to suppose that that number will cover the boudholders. The question arises, is there sufficient vir-tue and generosity in the other thirty-five and a half millions to vote to tax themselves to pay these five hundred thousand bond. and a half millions to vote to tax themselves to pay these five hundred thousand bond-holders? [Cries of "Yes!"] The dema-gogue will make much of this point. [Laughter.] And you must meet him squarely or he will have the argument. The New York *Herald* closed one of its leaders on the National banks by saying, since Horace Greeley by builing Davis ad-mits that thero is no such erine as treason, our National debt is a National swindle. [A voice, "The *Herald* is no guide to pub-lic opinion."] You are mistaken. Bennett ie opinion."] You are mistaken. Bennet ilways looks ahead. His hot shot into the National banks are riddling those pet Pres dential-making institutions. He is first t see a change in the public mind, and thirt see a change in the public mind, and thirty years experience has made him a prophet as well as a fortune. [Applause.] Many years ago he told me that a panic was a good thing for a city or a nation. Chicago was built out of inflation. The panic came: bunkruptcy followed, but the substantial stores, the magnificent residences, the splen-did city and two hundred thousand people romening there. I houd annhuse 1 in entry in two intruct divising periods remained there. [Loud applause.] Give us greenbacks, we say, and build eities, plant corn, open coal mines, control railways, launch ships, grow cotton, estab-lish factories, open gold and silver mines, orect rolling mills, start the sugar-cane, the sorghum and the tobacco once more. Turn Nagara Falls into a Manchester. [Loud applause.] Vote ten millions bonus if we finish the Pacific Railroad before 1870. [Cheers.] Vote subsidies for steamboat lines to Europe; dig a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, [applause,] and remove the Capitol of America from that corrupt and God-forsaken sink_of inthat corrupt and God-forsaken sink of in iquity, Washington, to Columbus, Nebras ka. ninety-six miles west of Omaha, the

and these can only come with greenbacks. Remember that no ships on the stocks pro-duce no shipbuilders. No factories going up require no laborers. What we in the pit ask for is high wages, plenty of work and greenbacks. [Applause.] We want one currency without interest. Now who can tell what is our debt, how calculated, how many kinds of notes and times of payment? Like the Gobelin Tapestry of Paris—like the Mosaic Work of Rome--the mixing of legends, or the veins in the human body, our debt is so confused, so entangled, so obscure, that, unlike these analogies, it has only been created to be de-stroyed. [Applause and dissent.] There can be no financial security or commercial intercourse without proper reconstruction, and that day is not close at hand. tional amendment, and now they intend repudiating the Military Reconstruction Bill, [Oh_and dissent] and in voting the Bounty Bill commenced repudiating the National debt. You see repudiation is fashionable. [Laughter.] Hence nothing can save us but greenbacks. [Applause.] For insolvency is the-strongest point in the American character. [Laughter.] Prof. Evans, Hamilton College, Buffalo-What do you estimate the wastage of the

American character. [Laughter.] Prof. Evans, Hamilton College, Buffalo— What do you estimate the wastage of the war, and do you not think that tends toward repudiation? Mr. Train—Most certainly. In my Pilot Knob speech I put down the figures in loss of life, labor, shipping and property, esti-mating \$10,000 each for white men and \$1,-1,000 for black at about \$30,000,000, the accumulated industry and labor of a cen-tury. As so much has already been thrown into the boiling caldron of revolution, the demagogue will argue that our National debt had better go in with the rest. Once the North held the club of Hercules. The South rebelled. The West joined the North to save the Union. Right and numbers conquered. Now the West holds the club of Herculesi but not many bonds. A West-ern demagogue might say: Once upon a time the South built up an oligarchy based on black slavery. The Almighty decreed that it should not be. Four hundred thou-sand slaveholders owned four millions of blacks. Presto, Providence and Jefferson Davis liberated them. [Laughter.] I did not mention Mr. Lincoln, for the demi god of the newspapers never existed. [Ob !] He tried to cave the Union by aving slav-ery. His emancipation proclamation was an accident. [No.] Having taken care of the South, says the Western demagogue. look to the North. Four hundred thou-sand shave holders have thirty millions of whites in bondage. Will not Providence break

ondholders bave thirty millions of whites n bondage. Will not Providence break in bondage. Will not Providence break their chains as well as the blacks'? Sup-pose the demagogue was addressing 50,000 laborers in Union Square, in poetic strains

ike this:
Work! Work! Work!
With pick and shovel and ax !
o pay New England's contractors, Your own and the bondholder's tax!
Your own and the bondholder's tax!
Work! Work! Work!
There are millions of negroes to feed.
and the cost is hitched on with the bondhold-
er's claim,
And the sum of New England's greed !
-[Hisses.]
You ought not to hiss. You know I am

Mr. Train, who was received with pplause, commenced by reading the country will be full of them by and by reading the country will be full of them by and by and if I show you beforehand the plausi-racted by inlation, by inflation it should be paid.
Mr. Chapman, of St. Louis—What do you Mr. Train—We mean "up with green-acks and down with specio payment."
Laughter and appiause.] All those in the propheness.
You ought not to hiss. You know I am only giving you the speche of a demagogue. The country will be full of them by and by, and if I show you beforehand the plausible to furl of their argument, all loyal people like this audience of distinguished clergyment and appiause.] All those in the geople into fury by such appeals: Still harder each day, than before. It will go to keep niggers and bondholders up And the wolf away from your door! Work! Work! Work! From dawn to the dark of day, For your hopes are crushed with a weight o debt

That toil of your life won't pay ! -[Dissent.]

-[Dissent.] I agree with you who hiss, such doctrines should be put down by the strong arm of military power. [Applause.] Whon a mau' talks repudiation shoot, him on the spot, for Greeley has done a Christian act in liber-ating Davis. [Laughter.] The demagogue always catches up some popular idea. He will appeal to his audi-ence in Union Square, on the question of substitutes, where the rich man showed his loyalty by paying a thousand dollars to loyalty by paying a thousand dollars to have another man shot. Again he will re-

sort to rhyme: You gave your son to the war! The rich man loaned his gold! And the rich man's son is happy to-day, And yours is under the mould!

You did not think, poor man-You can scarce believe when you're told, at the sum which the rich man loaned to the war. Was the price for which you were sold !

ture, and then the orator of

[Sensation and dissent.]

In this way your real demagogue will set the poor man to thinking, and, as it is a free country, he will be allowed to vote as his pocket and his reason dictates. He will think of his wife, his children and his button of the operator of the needlo

pabulum of capital.

hid himself on the track under the car. He Ind laid there for five minutes when he saw an Indian cautionsly approaching, drawn thither by the light that hung in the caboose. Ratcliffe got down from his hiding place and struck for the sand bluffs with the speed of a startled deer. He heard some one rustling after him, the dry stalks of prairie grass crackling beneath his feet. Fear added wings, and he almost flew, but still he could hear the footsteps of the pursuer. He was still a mile off from the train, so he started direct-ly toward it, and never did Persian gaze upon the sun with a more loving look than Ratcliffe, the pursued, looked upon the welcome face of the reflector. It was to him an omen of safety, the pledge of guid-ance, the face of a deliverer. Onward he flew; faster came the pursuer. Buicker had laid there for five minutes when he saw commercial intercourse without proper reconstruction, and that day is not close at hand. England is owned by thirty thousand families. The National debt did it. Now, as we must be taxed \$10,000,000,000 to pay off our National debt, who not throw it all into the pool and show our loyalty by paying it all off at once? As Mellis, of the World, says, our policy is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Our bond-holders will be prices. The money-lenders will be divided into nabobs and nobobs. [Laughter.] As the debt was made so let it be paid— an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. England, Europe paid \$200,000,000 for \$600,-000,000 of bonds. What a shave. The Alabama destroyed about that amount of American shipping. Why not balance the books and pay them off in greenbacks without interest? [Applause.] Every body will vote, except a few bondholders, for placing greenbacks in the place of the \$340,000,000 National bank bonds. \$20,000,-000 saved is \$20,000,000 gained. [Applause.] Insolvency is general. When I saw the gold brokers buying and selliug \$70,000,000 a day, I asked what it was for ; What do they do with it? I found only two outlets —one to pay interest on 5 20s, the other for \$400,000 a week. I then came to the coo-clusion that somebody was behind this ac-tion—that the foreign exchange bankers. flew; faster came the pursuer. Quicker throbbed the heart of the white man, as Introduct the least of the wind and a solution of the series of the seri looking back he saw two forms bounding

gances. The Union Pacific Railways.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

ENERAL SUBJECT OF ROUTES DIS-CUSSED.

export, both alticulus only cooled day of \$400,000 a week. I then came to the con-clusion that somebody was behind this ac-tion—that the foreign exchange bankers, the importers and the English manufac-turers, were all combined to hold up war prices in time of peace. Hence they sold gold short in order to hedge against high-priced imports. (Applause.) If gold goes up, they save loss by rise in goods. If gold goes down, they make on gold what they would lose on goods. But this holding three balls in the air is fatigu-ing. Did you ever see the Ravels roll that big ball up an inclined plane? He stopped to take breath, and the wheel went over him, crushing him as flat as a pancake. [Laughter.] So with insolvent merchants holding up goods, or insolvent banks hold-ing up bogus stocks. They had hard work rolling that big wheel up hill, until McCul-loch came to their assistance, and backed down from his specie-paying policy of con-teretion. (A prevent Paulie crudit cam It is now known to the public that the Union Pacific Railway Company, East-ern division, had resolved to carry the main line of their road to the Pacific, not directly across the Rocky Mountains, through Utah and Nevada, and over the Alpine heights of the Sierra Nevada range, but by a more south part of Colorado, east of the Rocky. Mountains, thence through New Mexco and Arizona to the southeastern border of California, and thence through the great valley of Southern California to San Francisco.

rolling that big wheel up hil, thill Atechnical loch came to their assistance, and backled down from his specie-paying policy of coutraction. [Applause.] Public credit can only be based on industrial prosperity. A war, a pestilence, a famine, always places taxpayers and bondholders face to face. Universal suffrage is our great hobby. An American sweep is equally rich. Hence some day the pit may vote out the dress-circle. Should the Democrats get into power with their pestilential doctrine of free trade, and McCalloch favors that policy, overboard go all our industrial enterprises. [Applause.] The New England Radical manufacturers, in order to destroy our Western enterprises, are now joining the Democrats them all. [Applausd.] McCulloch will never forget that leader in the Times calling him the American Sucker of Finance. How can be get another? Simply by paying the \$600,000(00 a year in hard gold to pay the interest thereof. to San Francisco. This important change of route will be attended by many and great advan-tages, the chief of which, probably, is, that the tremendous snow drifts of these the threader is a start of the start of route directly through the mountains will be avoided. Another is, that the more Southern route is level compared with the other. On the line of the Cen-tral Pacific Railroad, running from Sacramento to Salt Lake, the Sierra Nevada Mountain summit is seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, which is than any other railroad summit in the world; and the Rocky Mountains cannot be surmounted by any pass between the Rio Grande and the heads of the Missouri at much if any less altitude. On the other hand, on the line through old to pay the interest thereof We were one hundred years in accumu-lating what Commodore Stebbins calls the New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California there are no formidable mountain barriers; and where the ele-..\$1,000,000,00 1,000,000,000

vation is considerable, as in the pass of the Sierra del Mimbres, west of the Rio Grande, there is no snow. The Sierra a buffalo-grass region—to the eastern base of the Baton Mountain, which is covered with a heavy growth of valu-\$3,000,000,000 Nevada on that route has sunk down Then came a new customer this \$3,000,000,000 was absor the war, and almost to a plain, and up through the magnificent valley of Southern Califor-nia, celebrated for its extraordinary able timber, and abounding in coal of sponge by the Government. \$3,000,000 a di our Treasury checked for, so that in fi neither is there any difficulty between the Sierra del Mimbres range and the years we wiped out the labors of a century McCulloch's whole policy was his I Wayne speech. Specie payments next Jul 1868. He would make England and Ge many, and break America. That has bee Wayne species. Specie pay iffents flex 6 units, 1868.
He would make England and Germany, and break America. That has been our financial policy. That would make our National debt a blessing to Europe, and an everiasting curse to America. [Hisses]
Why will you persist in forgetting that I am acting the part of a demagogue at your request, so that you can always be on your guard? [Laughter and aplause.] In conclusion, Mr. Train stated that the great political questions of the future were women voting, labor better paid and greenbacks. [Applause.] That none of the candidates for the Presidency now before the people can be elected unless indorsed by that most powerful of all secret associations.
"The Council of the Eagles." [Applause.] Mr. Train was loadly applauded, and would have been much more severely hissed Colorado river, which space embrace the entire breadth, from east to west, of the Ferritory of Arizona. The country through which this nore southern route runs is all valuable -very much is rich in soil, and still more, especially in Arizona, is rich in minerals of almost every kind. It is a region of vast and varied productions, NEW MEXICO. but one which never can be properly Near the head of Purgatory river the developed until a great line of railway shall connect it with the States on and east of the Mississippi, and with the cities of the Pacific coast : but when so hat most powerful of all secret associations 'The Council of the Engles.'' [Applause.] Mr. Train was loudly applatided, and would have been much moreseverely hissed-had he not continually assured the audience that he was acting the part of the demu-gogue for this night only. But when it is remembered that the audience was com-nessed of representative men from all parts onnected and made easily and quickly ccessible, will give an impulse national prosperity beyond anything known in our past experience. I have no inclination to depreciate the bold enterprise of our California Sucramento across the Sierra Nevada range into the rich mining State of osed of representative men from all part the country, mostly Radicals and Radi al clergymen, the occasion and the speech re significant. Nevada. Their energy demonstrates that, although in the choice of routes they may find it necessary to traverse the dreary and serpentine valley of the The Massacre at Plum Creek---A Thril ling Narrative. Humboldt to reach the region of Salt Lake, the great work will still go on, A correspondent of the Missouri Demo rat, writing from Omaha on the Sth inst. ays that the remains of Engineer Brooke Sowers and Fireman George Henshaw conferring immense material benefits, their outlay. Nor am I at all inclined to underrate the other great work of have just arrived. On the same train wa a man named Wm. Thompson, a native c In man halled will, includes a hard to be one of the telegraph repairers reported killed. He attracted a great deal of attention from the very extraordinary fact that the covering for the head which nature had so kindly endowed hum with was absent. People flocked 'from all parts to view the gory, ghastly baldness, which had come upon him so suddenly, without any premonitory symptoms. The poor fellow suffored horticly, if we might judge by his facial contortions. He seemed weak from loss of blood. He had received a gaping wound in the neck, and a bullet in the muscle of his right arm. He was taken to the Hamilton House, and a physician was sent for, who attended to his wounds. In a pail of water was his scalp, about nine inches in length and four in width, somewhat resembling a drowned rat, as it floated, curled would in one for which were wise the settement. making a road from Omaha, up the val-ley of the Utah; for this too will be a road the value of which it would be dif-Ingland, who turned out to be one of t ficult to estimate: for over it Southern Dakota, Idaho and Utah, at least, can be reached. But as to the value of the country over which each will pass there s no comparison. Alexander K. Mc-Clure, Esq., editor of the Chambers Great West," remarks : burg *Repository*, who went up the U. P. Railroad of the Platte in May last, thus characterizes the valley of that river: "There are but few settlers on the line of the road; and after we enter what is called the Platte Plains, about Fort Kearney, there seems to be little that can ever invite the husbandman. Mexican line at El Paso, is, celebrated for its fine quality. Peaches are excel-lent and abundant in the southern part of the meritary U sembling a drowned rat, as it floated, curled up, on the water. His statement, which we have been at some pains to get accurate The valley or vast plain is bounded on every side by vast bluffs, ranging from twenty to thirty miles apart, and the bluffs seem to be terribly sterile and rewe have been at some pains to get accurately, is as follows; "About 9 o'clock, Tuesday night, myself and five others left Plum Creek station, and started up the track on a hand car to hunt up where the break in the telegraph was. When we came to where the break proved to be, we saw a lot of ties piled on the track, but at the same moment Indians jumped up from the grass all around, and ired on us. We fired two or three shots in return, and then, as the Indians pressed on us, we pulsive. The Platte river rolls lazily along the south of the railroad, hug-ging the southern bluffs at times, and gain striking out near the centre of the valley; but it these the eye to look at it and its surroundings. It is a murky, shallow, treacherous stream, with shift-ing sand for its bed, and naked banks skirting it most of the way. I have looked for miles along its banks without cosing so much as a shrub, much less a and then, as the Indians pressed on us, we ran away. An Indian on a pony singled me out, and galloped up to me. After coming to within ten feet of me he fired, the bullet entering my right arm; seeing me still run, he "clubbed his rifle," and knocked me down. He then took out his knife, stabled me in the neck, and then making a twirl round his fingers with my bair, he commenced snaving and hacking seeing so much as a shrub, much less a tree; but at times, where it nears the bluffs, it puts out along its banks a stunted, miserable growth of cotton-wood. * * * The valley is a miser-able waste, and I fear ever must be. * * * I have not found a single nair, he commenced sawing and hacking away at my scalp. Though the pain was awful, and I felt dizzy and sick, I knew stream in it but the Platte River-the whole plain thus far, north of the river, awful, and I felt dizzy and sick, I knew enough to keep quiet. After what seemed to be half an hour, he gave the last finishing cut to the scalp on my left temple, and as it still hung a little, he gave it a jerk. I just thought then that I could have screamed my life out. I can't describe it to you. It just felt as if the whole head was taken right off. The Indian then mounted and galloped away, but as he went he dropped my scalp within a few feet of me, which I managed to get and hide. The Indians were thick in the vicinity or I then my the secape. While lying down I could hear the Indians moving around whispering to each other, and then not furnishing a single tributary. * * There is not a habitation on the route for nearly two hundred miles, but such it takes three months for three periods and the great value of New as are necessary to accommodate the railroad and travel." An intelligent gentleman of close and accurate powers of observation, who, in the summer of 1859, travelled leisurely across the continent to California, fur-nished the author with an extended and ported, but the information is yet too minutely graphic description of the vague to warrant more than a general country over which he travelled, to wit; mention of the fact. Bituminous coal the valley of the Platte, the mountains exists in great abundance on the east nown I could near the Industry moving around whispering to each other, and then shortly after placing obstructions on the track. After lying down about an hour and a half, I heard the low rumbling of the north of Denver, the basin of Utah north of Salt Lake, the valley of the Humboldt, and thence to the Sierra east of Santa Fe, and but a few miles and a half, I heard the low rumbling of the train as it came tearing along, and I might have been able to flag it off had I dared." Drs. Pecke and Moore of this city will endeavor to reset the scalp on bishead, and they are confident they can do it well. As he is a strong man, it is expected that he will recover health and strength. From Charles Ratcliffe, asupernumerary brakeman, who was in the caboose of the freight train when the attack took place, we had the following: When the train ran off the track, he was asleep on the bench in the caboose. and was Nevada—very nearly the route of the Union Pacific Railway from Sacramen-to to Salt Lake. Upon reaching the eastern base of the Slerra Nevadarange, Mr. Hall says: "The coal bed at the Placer Diggings under the head of "General Revida Halge, upon the Region Travelled," he said: "The country passed over from Ft Lara-mie to this place is good for nothing, un-less I except Bear river Valley; and that is said to be too cold for agricultural puris very accessible and easily worked measuring from four feet eight inches to four feet ten inches in thickness, and is generally very free from earthy or other impurities. It seems to be a true anthracite, not semi-bituminous, but as When the train ran off the track, he was asleep on the bench in the caboose, and was suddenly thrown to the floor by the concus-sion. At the same time he heard the yells of the Indians, and then a volley was tired upon the people in the caboose. In the cars with him were William Kinney, conductor; Fred. Lewis, brakeman, and a man who had been a fireman. The locomotive was thrown off the track by ties placed on it, and ran off about ten feet, when it fell into a hollow about four feet; the tender and the five first cars were plied on top of one an other, as they had been running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. Looking out of the window of our car, they could see the In-dians in strong force on the south side of the track, shouting and yelling at something at best to be only it is good for nothing poses. Certainly it is good for nothing else. With the exception of that about Bear river the land is generally poor and rocky. The low bottoms on the head of the Humboldt are rich; but there we had ice before the middle of lestitute of bitumen as the Pennsylva destructe of orthing as the remassion nia variety." Crossing the Rio Grande at Albu-querque, the road pursues a western course over the Sierra Madre (or, as had been a fireman. The locomotive was thrown off the track by ties placed on it, and ran off about ten feet, when it fell into a hollow about four feet; the lender and the five first cars were piled on top of one an other, as they had been running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. Looking out of the window of our car, they could see the In-dians in strong force on thesouthaide of the track, shouting and yelling at something at the foremostend—probably the engineer and. some maps have it, the Sierra de los

fireman.They closed the door, but in a few
moments came out, and the conductor told
the brakeman to go and flag off the train,
which was coming about three miles be-
hind. The brakeman replied, "I dara not
—the Indians are all around here." To
which the conductor replied, "D — n the
Indians; go and flag off that train, or by
G-d she'll be into us." Still the man hesi.are mountains. I do not believe that it
will ever be anything but what it now
midway between the northern and
southern boundaries of the Territory.
But of that important Territory.-coa-
tated, and the conductor ushed down the
track himself, and the brakeman, Lewis,
and the fireman went after him. Ratcling
thid himself on the irrack under the cut.are mountains. I do not believe that it
not be anything but what it now
midway between the northern and
southern boundaries of the Territory.-coa-
tated, and the conductor rushed down the
track himself on the irrack under the cut.Mimbres) and enters Arizona about
midway between the northern and
southern boundaries of the Territory.-coa-
tating, probably, more mines of gold,
silver and copper than any other por-
tion of our national domain of equal
one; for by no other could the Black
of Lewis river, which runs through the
of Lewis river, which runs through the
set part of Idaho. be reached. But
A correspondent of the New Ergland Hill country. Southern Dakota, the Great Salt Lake Valley, and the head of Lewis river, which runs through the best part of I daho, be reached. But whether it is destined ever to be a safe and reliable route to California remains to be seen. How its managers are to cope with the tremendous difficulties, cope with the tremendous difficulties, topograpical and climatic, towards which they are driving with unprece-dented speed, and with a boldness which, in the eyes of ordinary men,

borders on recklessness, is a question not yet solved. Since the managers of the Union Pacific Railway of Kansas, with a forecast eminently wise and prudent, have re-solved to seek the shores of the Pacific by a more southern line, strictly speaking, there is no longer any rivalry or competition between these two great onational enterprises. Each will devel-ope the region through which it passes, be its natural value what it may; and both may reach the bay of San Francisco, one approaching it from the northeast, through Northern California, the other from the southeast, through Southern California. The one will render Utah and Nevada accessible, and probably be the means of root ing out the social abominations existing in the former Territory; the other will bring the beautiful plains and valleys, and the innumerable mines of gold, silver, and copper of the more southern range of States and Territories within easy reach of the great body of the easy reach of the great body of the American people. And whatever may be the amount and value of the through trade of the latter, whether more or less, its way business cannot fail to be enor-mous. Although but little more than half way through Kansas, it is already profitable, as I have heretofore shown, both to the Government and the com-pany; and I now intend to show that there is not likely to ha a section of a

there is not likely to be a section of a hundred miles on the entire route but will contribute handsomely in some shape to its revenue and support. I now come to speak more particularly of THE ROUTE BEYOND KANSAS.

Pond Creek, the point to which a number of the gentlemen of our party extended their excursion, is two hun-dred miles west of Fort Harker, up the yalley of the Smoky Hill, and four hundred and twenty-five miles west of the Missouri river at Kansas City. It is one hundred and eighty-seven miles south-east of Denver, and four hundred and two miles northeast of Santa Fe. It is

to this point that the Government idy of bonds to this road, granted by act of Congress, extends. It is within some six or eight miles of the eastern line of Colorado, and a little nearer to the southern line of Kansas than the place of beginning.

Of the country through which the road passes in the State of Kansas, I have already spoken so fully that I need not advert to it here. At Pond Creek the southwestern line leaves the line to Denver-now being located (and which is by no means abandoned)-and passes over a rolling buffalo-grass prairie "divide" to Fort Lyon on the Arkansas, a distance of about sixty-five miles. An extensive district of very good agricul-tural land lies around Fort Lyon. Leaving Fort Lyon, the line follows the valley of Purgatory river, in a southwest direction, over 120 miles—still through

A correspondent of the New England

fiies : Flies are propagated in the summer ries are propagated in the summer in the most compost heap principally— mostly in horse manure. They delight in the fresh droppings of the horse, penetrating quickly into the loose tex-ture and depositing a great number of eggs which hatch in a few hours, vary-ing according to warmth of weather and eggs which hatch in a few hours, vary-ing according to warmth of weather and degree of heat of compost. In from four to seven days the maggot comes to maturity, creeps to the side of the heat, and takes the chrysalis form. It then appears like a small egg, and is of a dark brick color. In about two days more the perfect fly appears, working its wings a little to get the "hang of his new existence, and then flies directly into your house, dear inquirer, and alights on your nice food. After wiping his feet and luxuriating on your good his feet and luxuriating on your good things for a time, he goes back to the barn to increase and multiply. Having learned so much from observation. we put our knowledge to practical use by letting the horse remain in the stable in the summer about six days, present-ing great attractions to the flies that escape me, and those of my neighbors. They will soon produce countless thousands of maggots. We then heat about six pails of scalding water, and while one rakes over the heap another dashes one rakes over the heap another dashes on the water, which literally straightens them out. Pitching the scalded mass into the pig pen we permit the process to be repeated. It is not a particularly pleasant operation, but far better than to fight them after they are in the house. The women will be glad to heat the water if the men will apply it, and both will be pleased with the success of the plan, if well followed up.

Some Difference.

The Legislature of 1847, under the administration of Gov. Shunk, Demo-crat, cost only \$57,819.19. The Legislature of 1867, under Governor Geary, Radical, cost \$265,061.16. The amount of work done by the Democratic Legislature was fully equal to that done by that of last winter, saving and excepting in the matter of stealing. That is what makes the dif-ference.

Miscellaneous.

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Great National Trunk Line Across the Continent;

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPER-VISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERN-MENT, is destined to be one of the MOST IM-PORTANT AND VALUABLE RAILBOADS IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link of communica-tion between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, and the Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.

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Legal Aotices.

E Manheim Borongh desay, LATE OF Li Manheim Borough, decensed.- Letters tes-tamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted there-to are requested to make immediate settle-ment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, ro-siding in said borough.

FANNY MAY, CATHARINE MAY,

aug 7.6tw 31 Excentrices. ESTATE OF ABM. KAUFFMAN, LATE

E STATE OF ABM. KAUFFMAN, LATE of Manor twp, dec'd.—Letters of Admin-istration on the estate of said deceased having been grant d to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make pay-ment forthwith, and all persons having faims against the same will present them to the un-dersigned, residing in Manor township, for settlement E. C. KAUFFMAN, C. M. KAUFFMAN, C. M. KAUFFMAN, C. M. KAUFFMAN,

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH CURRY, LATE E STATE OF ELIZABLT II COARA Letters of sadsbury township, decensed. Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons in-debted thereto, are requested to make immo-diate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the under-signed, residing in said township. RACHAEL LINTON, and 21 fdw#33 Executiv.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL SHROAD (ALpointed to distrilersigned Auditor, a

тне

Farmer, gives the following on house

Saved England by greenbacks. McCulloch would ruin America by specie payments. Rev. Mr. Payne, Brooklym—Do you ad-vocate repudiation? Mr. Frain—Repudiation! God forbid! If any man talks repudiation, "shoot him on the spot." [Laughter and applause.[Let mo repeat the resolution. "As the National debt was contracted by inducing by inflation it should be mid."

inflation, by inflation it should be paid [Applause.]

milation, by inflation it should be paid.
[Appliuse.]
How strange that you should mix up greenbacks with repudiation. [Laughter.]
You might as well call a Copperhead a Democrat. [Laughter.]
Blucher and Wellington represented diffinct nations, yet they closely resomble each other in wax figures. [Laughter.] Take care that the demagogue does not seduce you by his slippory elm tongue. He will argue that it is cheap to save the Union and preserve our nationality even at the price of \$2,700,000,000 according to McCulloch, but \$12,000,000,000 according to the demagogue of [Oh!] goguer [Oh!]

Rev. Mr. Falkner, Bridgeport, Con cut—Where do you get your \$12,000,000,000, Mr. Train—From the debt visible, and the debt invisible. [Laughter.]

-[Laughter.]

and contractors and pin-money for the next Presidential election 1,000,000,000 -[Dissent.]

d the begus Southern debt for ar, pestilence, famine and ne-

. 7,000,000,000 groes

to school where the poor man pays the school-marm. [Dissent and laughter. Ben Wade was right at Lawrence. He Ben Wade was right at Lawrence. He said the poor man must be better paid for his labor. Seymour, of the New York *Times*, reported fairly; but it was Ikay-mond who gave the start on the agrarian interpretation. [A voice—Did you hear the speech?] Yes, sir, I introduced Mr. Wade to his Kunsas audience, and indorse all he said. Wade is no agrarian. He is a bold, plucky humanitarian, not afraid of man or Democrat. [Laughter.] He believes as I do, that the laboring man should divide his day into eight hours labor, eight hours for recreation and improvement, and eight

any that the inborning halos, eight hours for recreation and improvement, and eight hours sleep, if he requires so much. [Ap-phiuse.] Wade is more of a statesman than a politician. [Applause.] Mr. Paine asked if I proposed repudia-tion. By no means; but the demagogue will tell you that repudiation has been the policy of the Government from the first. ["Oh," and dissent.] You don't agree to that. Let me prove it. The Government commenced the war by making contracts in gold. Then they repudiated gold and gave legal tenders. Then they repudiated legal tenders and gave certificates of in-debtedness. Then they repudiated certifi-cates of indebtedness and gave contractors seven-chirtles. All your ingenuity is re-quired here to meet the demagogue. [Laughter.] For he will assure you that oven now the indorement on your green. [Laughter.] For be will assure you that even now the indorsement on your green-back agreeing to exchange for a live twenty is repudiated. [Howso?] Take a hundred dollars in greenbacks to McCulloch and see if you can get a hundred dollar five-twenty bond. He will repudiate at once. You must pay the seventy or eighty dollars pre-mium for it; for repudiation is the order of the day. [Some hisses, and "What else have they repudiated?"] Mr. Train-What else? Why Congress has repudiated the Constitution [laughter],

has repudiated the Constitution [laughter], repudiated the Executive, and repudiated the idea first started, that the States were in the Union. Then they repudiated the Supreme Court, repudiated the Constitu-

will pile on the agony: Your son was as good as his And as dear, perhaps, to you ! t yours died for his, and your daughter, now For his must wash and sew ! -[Sensation.] Nay, do not pause to think, Nor sigh for your children or wife, For your moments are mortgaged to hopeless The rest of your weary life! Sensation and some dissent. The orator, having aroused their passion

will say: "All of you in favor of paying off will say: "All of you in favor of paying off the debt by greenbacks, say aye." Of course it is carried by acclamation. What can 400,000 bondholders do against a Congress who own no bonds? Against 600,000 negro votes, 1,000,000 Southern white votes, and 3,000,000 of Northern and Western men who hold no bonds, but hanker after greenbacks in order to make their property more valu-able?

The speculator advertises his gains-sel The speculator advertises his gains-sel-dom his losses, and assets are usually rot-ten eggs. The rich, knowing this, have passed for their order a Bankrupt Bill. That saves them. The poor who live from hand to mouth have but one remedy, that is a Bankrupt Law for the people. [A voice -what is that?] Universal greenbacks, said Mr. Train. [Laughter.] Rev. Dr. Kendal, of St. Louis-What did the National debt do for England? Mr. Trau-Reduced her people to serfs [Applause]; one man in sixteen a pauper, one child in twelve a bastard, sixty thous-and drunkards die thore every year, and

and drunkards die there every year, and only one child in eighteen goes to school. So you see that what is a National curse Uroad is a National blessing at home.

Laughter.] England was one hundred and sixty-England was one hundred and sixty-seven years in rolling up her \$4,000,000,000 of debt; America accomplishes the same result in four years. When they accused America in London debating halls of roll-ing up an immense National debt, I replied to the the second to the second to the second to the second terms and the second terms of the second terms and the second terms of as But what right has England to mo-ppolize all the National debt of the world? Laughter.] We will have a National debt, told them, one of these days, that will make you ashamed of yourselves. [Loud

laughter.] No National debt was ever paid, why should ours be? It costs us five times as much to day for a peace armament as for-merly it did for war. Our National disease in writiging on the State blood sudger in s politician ou the State, blood-sucker in he Treasury, and office on the brain. Laughter.] A National debt is a National

Is pointerial of the since biosected in the Treasury, and office on the brain. [Laughter.] A National dobt is a National tax. It never was, it never will be paid. [Hisses.] You seem to forget that I am making at your request, the speech of a demagogue—or in other language, putting up a man of straw for the loyal men to knock down. [Laughter.] You forget that I am again repudiation, as Lowell would suy, I am for greenbacks—twenty five hundred millions of greenbacks—twenty five hundred millions of nineteen different dates, *vide* McCulloch, and one kind of interest that is no interest at all—instead of a dozen different rates as at present. [Applause.] McCulloch's whole policy is in the interest of Europe, of England, of the bondkolders.] He has tried to break Wall street a dozen times, and nearly broke himself. Three months more and the crash would have wiped out the debt.

months more and the crash would have wiped out the debt. Like ballast in the ship you must keep the National debt steady to avoid shipwreck. A pilot can run a thousand passengers into eternity. So McCulloch, by specie pay-ment, can steer our financial craft into the broakers. McCulloch believes in the lancet, the speculem, and blue-pill kind of finance. He bleeds to restore strength. He purges to add stability. He vaccinates to head off disease. [Laughter.] What a wretched static we must be in to have the whole question of our financial

What a wretched stato we must be in to have the whole question of our financial future depend upon two things-the state of McCulloch's stomach, [applause,] and a good crop. [Applause.] Once our people had self-reliance. Now the conversation is on the Secretary of the Treasury. He is selling gold. Up goes the price, He is contracting. Down go stocks. He is ne-gotiating a loan abroad. He wants one hundred millions at home. He is bearing the market. No, he is a built to day in Wall street. One man says Jay Cooke is his partner, that Lapier does his foreign busi-ness, that Meyer, his brother-in-law, man-

street. One man says Jay Cooke is his partner, that Lapier does his foreign busi-ness, that Meyer, his brother-in-law, man-ages his gold. Another, he is checking out deposits or is tooking up greenbacks. This is Wainut street gossip. Never before did man wield such power-1,600 National banks and when they fail Mr. Spinner says he will cash the bills. [Laughter.] We could watch old Biddle and one Na-tional bank; but 1,000 is too much for us. JLaughter.] I gave statistics in my gold-room speech, showing that it 'was fair to presume that most of our National banks were rotten, [oh !] and were only organized for Presidential purposes. Why, as the *Herald* says, should we betaxed twenty mil-lions a year for this purpose? [Applause.] Down, then, with the National banks, and give us greenbacks. Every body will vote or greenbacks. Every man who owns a furm-a houso-a ship-wants higher pri-ces. Two-thirds of all our property is mortgaged. Let us lift if off with green-backs. Buy property, and mortgage it up to your throat. Then buy more, and repeat again, and the greenback mania will re-move the mortgage and make you rich again. [Appleused]

nove the mortgage and make you rich again. [Applause.] Remember that industry, commerce, ag-riculture, manufactures, create property,

superior quality, some of the veins be-ing from eleven to thirteen feet in thickness.* Skirting the eastern base of this mountain for over one hundred miles—the mountain being on the right and the vast and fertile plains of forthwestern Texas on the left-passdepot for Government supplies for all the Southwest, the line turns more to

he west, and reaches the Rio Grande at the town of Albuquerque, seve five miles southwest of Santa Fe. seventy

line enters the Territory of New Mexico, after having run about two hundred miles diagonally across the southeast corner of Colorado—the most fertile porof that Territory, in which there are extensive deposits of coal and forests of pine timber. New Mexico has an area of 121,201 square miles, nearly two-thirds of which lie east of the Rio Grande, which bisects the Territory the

entire distance from north to south The northwestern quarter of New Mexico is among the most rugged and moun tainous regions on the continent, but rich in minerals. The entire eastern portion is compartively level, being the most western portion of the great fertile plains which slope towards the Missis-sippi and the Gulf, and are drained by the more southern tributaries of th Arkansas, the Red river, and some of the larger streams of Western Texas The southern half, from Albuquerque to the southern boundary, is a country of diversified aspect, made up of and valleys. The valleys are exceed-ingly fertile, and peculiarly adapted to the culture of the vine. William Hall, in his valuable work, "Guide to the

"The valleys and slopes in the eastern section consist generally of very produc-tive land, the soil in this part being Again he says: "Cotton of good quality is grown in the southern part of the Ferritory; and the wine of the region rom Socorro, or even to Albuquerque to the Texas line at Franklin, or the

of the Territory." There is probably no portion of North America so well adapted to the rearing of sheep as New Mexico. Already mil-lions are found there, and were there a communication by rail their numbers could be indefinitely increased. While Mexican wagons, with large bodies, loaded with wool-not in sacks, but in bulk. These wagons were unloaded into warehouses at the railroad stations just as hav is thrown loose into a barn and tramped down. I examined some of this wool, and found it to be of very good quality. As it requires at least two months for one of these wagon trains—each wagon drawn by four yoke of oxen and attended by two mem-to make the trip from Santa Fe to Junc-tion City, the expense of carrying this wool cannot he less than one hundred wool cannot be less than one hundred and fifty dollars per ton. With heavier return loads, and more ascending grade it takes three months for these Santa

But, after all, the great value of Mexico is in its mineral treasures, gold general from the contemplated line of this road, anthracite coal has been found. Of this

of the locky Mountain ranges. Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Fran-cisco and the Missouri River, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 865 miles 828,509,000, or at the average; ate of 833,000 per mile-not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 Acress of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, THE GENERAL GovERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO OPERATION OF HEIVATE CAPITALISTS, and bas-curfully quarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

cognized. We are making FHE CENTURY from selec-tions of the very choicest old leaf, and have de-voted every care to its manufacture. It is free from Drugs and in every respect A PURE AR-TICLE OF CHEWING TOBACCO. carefully suarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies. The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the the privileges, grants, and subsidies conferred by the Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, several special, *xclusive advantages applicable only to the Western Half.

The Company has received from the State and chief cities of California, assistance in money, credit, and valuable property, worth over \$3,000,000 in gold, in addition to the full benefit of the Government subsidy.

. The hardest and costliest part of its const tion has been successfully overcome within the first 150 miles. In a few weeks the track will be completed entirely across the Sherra Nevadas, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.

II. The local business alone of this road e a. Allo rocal pusiness alone of this road establishes its complete the metal success, independing of the vasit the user traffic which must pass over it. The gross earnings for the months of June and July, upon the H miles then open for business, were upward of \$237,000 in gold; of which four-fifths were not earnings.

. It can have no competition, but will carry beside its own lucrative local traffic the whole volume of thorough business which is shared among its Eastern connections and

The road des wholy in territory yielding the precious metals, and its revenues are col-lected in coin. The rates for transportation are very advantageous, being more than three times those of roads lying east of h; and the ratio of operating expenses is kess than 25 per cent, of the gross earnings. MADAM FOR'S

25 per cent, of the gross carnings.
25 per cent, of the gross carnings.
31. In consequence of the aid it receives from the General Government, from the State of California, and from municipal corp.rn-tions, the annual interest obligations which the Company are called upon to as-sume are very light. The net earnings upon an average of about 75 miles, in 1866, were nearly three times the amount of annual interest lightlities to be assumed in building it, and were \$255,000 more than the annual inter-est on the critice amount of First Morigage Bonds which the Company can issue upon the first 150 miles.

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Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.

A incoper tent, upon the investment. These, Honds, withorized by V+t of Congress, wr isstict only as the work progresses, and to has since amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the first time upon a completed, equipped, and productive railroad, in which have been in-vested Government subsidies, stock subscrip-tions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it. The agreement of this Company to pay principal and interest of their Bonds in coin, being made under the Specie Contract Law of California, authorizing and enforcing contracts to pay gold, is legally binding, unlike similar agreements made by companies in States where no such legislative sanction exists. In these important particulars the Securities of the Central Pacific Company offer an unusual degree of safety, stability and profit combined. THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COM-PANY are destined toccupy a prominent place THE FIRST MORTAGE BONDS OF THIS COM-PANY are destined to occupy a prominent place among FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES in the money markets of this country and Europe, and will, without doubt, be eagerly sought for, and anxiously dealt in hereafter, at rates ma-terially in advance of the price at which they are now offered. Having carefully investigated the resources, progress, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordually recommend these Bonds to Trustees, fixecutors, institutions, and others as an emi-nently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.

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The undersigned Additor, appointed to distri-bute the balance remaining in the hands of M. W. Harnish, Committee, to and among those legally entited to the same, will sit for that purpose on TUESDAY, the light of SEP-TEMBER, 1857, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in the Libra-ry Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend. A. J. SANDERSON; Auditor, LANCASTER, Aug. 19, 1867. aug 21 3tw 33

3tw 33 aug 21

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, -- ESTATE A of Henry Muma, late of West Cocalico twp., dec'd.-Letters of administration with the will annexed on said estate having been granted to the undersigued: All persons in-debted thereto are requested to make imme-diate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the under-signed, residing in said township. F. AUGUSTUS STREIN, iv 316tw301 Administrator.

Administra

On Mondays we will place in one paper a \$100 U.S. Note. On Tuesdays, in two papers 50 each. On Wednesdays, in five papers, 820 jy 316tw30] in each. On Thursdays, in ten papers, 810 each On Fridays, in twenty papers, 85 in each, and

R of the following persons of the on Saturdays, in fifty papers, **\$2** each, in all cases istuing GENUINE U. S. GREENBACKS Register's NOTICE.-THE ACCOUNTS of the following persons are filed in the Register's Offlee of Lancaster county for con-firmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court to be held in the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEP-TEMBER (16th), 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M.: Sarah R. Davis, Exceutrix of Marla S. Kuhn, William Diem, Administrator of Lackey Mur-ray. Casee issuing GENUINE U. S. GREENBACKS to the amount of **8100** a day. The finders of these GREENBACKS-by sending us their names, address, and numbers of our Tobacco, in proportion to the amount of our Tobacco, in proportion to the amount of money found. This House hus been established for over a Hundred Years, and has always sustained a character for honesty and fair dealing, which puts to flight all doubts, if any should exist, as to the genuineness of this enterprise. THE CENTURY TOBACCO can be had in large quan'tiles at Manufacturers prices, of A. K. Mitchell, 35 Central street, Boston; B. A. Van Schaler, 16 South Front street, Philadel-phia; Foy & Earle, 55 S. Water street, Chicago; Schultz & Bagley, 91 W. Second st., Cincinnati. Price list sent on application to Established in 1760.] [Established in 1760.]

ray, Samuel II. Scott and Elizabeth McHaines, Ex-ecutors of Alexander Scott. Joseph Kirk, Guardian of Alvin Brown, Hannah Kobinson, Administratrix of George Kobinson

Robinson, David Hartman, Administrator, of Toblas II. David Hariman, Administrator of Toblas II, Miller, dec'd, who was Guardian of Anna Dengler, Sarah Dengler, Barbara Dengler, John S, Franck and Henry S, Franck, Execu-tors of Christian Franck. Thomas Smedley, Administrator of Jonathan Smedley. George B, Snyder, Administrator of Mary Brandt. William Dellet, Administrator of John L, Car-penter. William Kline, Guardian of William Hack-men.

[Established in 1760.] 16 Chambers St., N. Y

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William Kline, Guardian of William Hack-mon. Sanders McCullough, Guardian of Sanders Mc-Spartan. Henry Bausman, Executor of Susan Klilheffer, Andrew Zercher, Executor or Trustee of Bou-jamin Johnson. Peter Oberholtzer, Guardian of Elizabeth Po-ters (now Hoffman). Jacob Oberholtzer, Guardian of all the minor children of Christian Oberholtzer. Mary Ann Deutsch, Administratrix with the will annexed of Sarah Droisbach. Peter McConomy, Guardian of Joseph Le Bre-ton, Schole and Hugh S. Gara. Administra-John S. Gabie and Hugh S. Gara. Administra-

tors of Samuel Hess, sr. John S. Gable and Hugh S. Gara, Administra-tors with the will annexed of David Gockley, Barnherd Mann, (farmer) Guardian of Catha-

Barnherd Mann, (farmer) Guardani of Carna-rine Kauffman. David Weldman, Guardian of Harriet S. Gross. Jacob Musselman, Guardian of Mary S. Mus-selman and Fanny Musselman. Martin K. Greiner and Peter Brubacher, Ex-ecutors of Mary Elizabeth Greiner. Christian M. Martin, Executor of Catharine

Christian M. Martin, Executor of Gaussian Long.
P. Pickel and Leonard Pickel, Administrators of Philip Ritz.
Benjanula W. Harnish, Administrator of Jacob Barthel.
Daniel Martin, Guardian of minor children of Jacob Stauffer.
Marks G. Wenger, Administrator of Adam Arline.

Marks G. Wenger, Aumministrator, C. Arline. Arline. Carpenter M'Cleery, Guardian of George S. Dunner. Abruham D. Ebersole, Guardian of minor children of Christian B. Ebersole, deceased. Amos Bruce, Executor of John Roads. Wm. H. Paul, Administrator of George Mohler. Wm. H. Hershey, Administrator. of John Hershey.

wm. H. Hershey, Administrator. of John Hershey. David Barns, Administrator of Jos. Ebersole. John Runner, Guardian of Wm. R. Runner, Geo, W. Runner, Rebecca E. Runner, Rachel A. Runner, Z. Taylor Runner, John Runnor, and ranh A. Runner. John G. Mohler and Solomon Mohler, Admin-istrators of George Mohler. George K. Hendrickson, Administrator of Mag-dulena Carter. Samuel Eby, Guardian of Maria E. Heft and John Heft. George Duchman. Tention of Maria E.

John Hef. John Hef. George Duchman, Trustee of George W. Engle. —Trustee under the will of George Weidler. George Duchman, Administrator of Elizabeth Duchman. C. L. Hoffman and E. G. Groff, Exceutors of Michael Bard. Jessessellers, Administrator of David C. Sellars. Jacob Buch, Levi Shirk and Peter Marthu, Ad-ministrators of Emaauel Buch. Michael Keller, Gaardian of Marah E. Musser. P. G. Eberman, Exceutor of Elizabeth Eber-man

man Mary Weit and Evan Flory, Administrators of Peter Weit. E. F. Hoover, Administrator of George Rettew. Jacob Kemper, Administrator of Martin S.

Jacob Romper, Administrator of James R. Wertz, Heiser: Sanuci Haitz, H. D. Musselman and W. G. Bender, Executors of John Haiz. James A. Patterson and D. W. Patterson, Ex-coutors of James Patterson, James A. Patterson, Guardian of Mary A. Haudfer.

ames A. Futureou, Guardian of Madison Johns, Frabili Bear, Guardian of Madison Johns, A. K. Witmer, Executor of Jacob Strebig, John M. Ensminger, Samuel A. Eosminger, C. J. Shavely and E. F. Hostetter, Executors of Samuel Ensminger, who was trustee of Samuel Ensminger, who was trustee of

lizabeth Witmayer, under the will of Jaco

bi Stabeth Witmayer, under vielen Hummer, decensed. G. Hess, Gnardino of Ella Fellx. J. G. Hess, Guardino of Mira G. Shuman, John P. Staman, Guardian of Mira G. Shuman, John P. Staman, Guardian of Mary B. Shuman, Peter Wenger, Administrator do bonis non of Emanuel Wenger. DAVID MILES, Registor. 4tw 83

A NOTHER WANT SUPPLIED.

