Amcaster Intelligencer.

### NUMBER 43

# Boetry.

dressed to H. G. Smith & Co.

From the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times. Wail of Sambo on the Defeat of the Amendment.

Amendment.
Oh, bnb you beard de solum news,
De 'mendment it am (eaten,
On dean, it gibs a nig de bines
To se de Rads eteratin.
Dey sed dey lubbed us berry much,
but dey 'ould all embrace us,
Now I don't see how eny such
Can hab de heart to face us. An ole Ben Wade hisself could not Do a ything to save as.
I don't belieb de 'publicans Am beter dan Jeff, Davis.
Look how de whites to day step rot Dey feel a great deal biggah, I spects dey tink dat dey am now As good as enny niggah.

As good as eany niggan.

I was so shash dat I wad vote,
And git the conty offis,
I didn't tink our own deah frens
so soon wad so rn and scoffs us.
I thought dat at denigs to-day
Wad shout de loud hossans.
I guess I'd pack my tings and go
Itight off to Alabama.

Hight off to Amounts.
For dah d nigga:s rule de day,
And do all ou de vottn,
De whites sint got no show down dah,
At least nun dats worf notin.
Den nigg the in de lubly Sout
Stav in de swamp and byo,
Don't cum unto dis heathen State,
De cu-sed ole Chio.

### Miscellaneous.

Hindoo Jugglers. One of the men, taking a large earthen ressel with a capacious mouth, filled it with water and turned it upside down, when all the water flowed out, but the moment it was placed with the mouth upward it became always full. He then upward it became always full. He then emptied it, allowing any one to inspect who chose. This being done, he desired one of the party to fill it up. Still when he reversed the jar not a drop of water flowed, and upon turning it, to our astonishment, it was empty. These, and similar deceptions, were several times repeated; and, although any of us that chose were allowed to upset the vessel when full, which he did many times, upon reversing it no water was to be when full, which he did many thies, upon reversing it no water was to be seen, and yet no appearance of any having escaped. I examined the jar carefully when empty, but detected nothing. I was allowed to retain and fill it myself, still, upon taking it up, all was void within; so that how the water had disappeared and where it had been conveyed were problems that none of us were able to expound. The vessel employed by the juggler upon this ocemployed by the juggler upon this occasion was the common earthenware of the country, very roughly made; and in order to convince us that it had not been specially made for the purpose of aiding his elever deceptions he permitthe it to be broken in our presence. The fragments were then handed round for our inspection. A large basket was produced in which was put a lean hunproduced in which was put a lean hungry parish slut. After a lapse of about a minute the busket was removed and she appeared with a litter of little pupples. These were again covered, and on raising the magic basket a goat was presented to our view. This was succeeded by a pig in the full vigor of its existence, but which, after being covered for the usual time, appeared with the throat cut. It was, however, soon its throat cut. It was, however, soon

restored to life under the mystical shake of the wicker covering.

What rendered these sudden changes What reintered these studies transfers so extraordinary was, that no one stood near the basket but the juggler, who raised and covered the animals with it. When he concluded his exploits there was nothing to be seen under it, and what became of the different animals that the strength of the stingular decention. which figured in this singular deception which figured in this singular deception, was a question which puzzled all.

A man now took a small bag of brass balls which he threw one by one, into the open air to the number of thirty-five. None of them appeared to return. When he had discharged the last there was a pause for at least a hinute. He then made a variety of notions with his pause for at least a finite. The made a variety of motions with his hands, and at the same time grunted forth a sort of barbarous chant. In a few seconds the balls were seen to fall few seconds the balls were seen to fall one by one until the whole were replaced in the bag; this was repeated at least half a dozen times. No one was allowed to come under him while this interesting juggle was performed.

A gaunt looking Hindoothen stepped forward and declared that he would forward and declared that he would swallow a snake; opening a box he pro-duced a copra di capello not less than duced a copra at capeno not ress than five feet long and as big as an infant's wrist. He stood apart at some distance from us, and like his predecessors, would not allow any one to approach him, so that the departure appears he language.

that the deception appeared no longer equivocal. He then, as it appeared to us, took the snake and putting his call his mouth, gradually lowered it into his stomach, until nothing but its head appeared to project between his lips, when, with a sudden gulph, he seemed when, with a suduel guiph, he sechase to complete the disgusting process of deglution and to secure the odious reptile within his body. After the expiration of a few seconds, he opened his mouth and gradually drew forth the snake, which he replaced in the box. snake, which he replaced in the box.
The next thing that engaged our attention was a feat of dexterity altogether astonishing. An elderly woman, the upper part of whose body was entirely uncovered presented bigget to tirely uncovered, presented himself to our notice, and taking a bamboo twenty feet long placed it upright upon a flat stone, and without any other support, climbed it with surprising agility. Hav-ing done this, she stood up with one foot on the top of the bamboo, balancing it all the while. Round her waist she had a girdle to which was fastened an iron socket. Springing from her right position on the bamboo she threw herself horizontally forward with such exact precision that the top of the pole tered the socket of her iron zone, and in this position she spun himself round with a velocity that made me giddy to

look at the bamboo appearing all the while as if supported by some supernatur-al agency. She turned her legs back wards until her heels touched her shoulders and grasping her ankles in her hands, continued her rotations so rapidly that the outline of her body was lost to the eye, and she looked like a revolving ball. Having performed other form ball. Having performed other feats equally extraordinary, she slid down re clastic shaft, and raising it in theair balanced it on her hip, and finally pro-jected it to a distance from her without the application of her hands. The next performer spread upon the ground a cloth about the size of a sheet. After a while it seemed gradually raised, and upon taking it up there appeared three pineapples growing under it, which were cut, and presented to the specta-tors. This is considered a common juggle, and yet it is perfectly inexplica-

Inaction of Leading Southerners. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Georgia, gives the following about leading Southerners:—
"The prominent men of Georgia—I mean those who possess in the highest degree the confidence and respect of the masses—take no part in the coming elec masses—take no part in the confing etcion, and do not say or do anything for or against the Convention. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is at his home in Crawfordsville, busily engaged on his History of the War of the States, which the National Publishing Company of Atlantage and the confine way was the configuration of the conf ta announce as forthcoming very soon. Hon. Howell Cobb, of Macou, is busily employed going his circuit in Southern Georgia, and confines himself exclusive Georgia, and commended in Ex-Gov ernor Herschel V. Johnson, of Augusta although he has 'writ a secret or two anent reconstruction, does not partici-pate in any way in the election or choice of candidates, but seems bent on getting the Supreme Court to pronounce Ex Senator Robert Toombs, in partner ship with his son-in-law, has opened a office in the town of Washington. Wilkes co., and devotes all his energies to his profession. Hon. Martin T. Crawford and Henry L. Benning, of Columbus, Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, and others of like prominence, are at their homes, either practicing law or clariting. A gentleman who is intiplanting. A gentleman who is inti-mate with most of the above-named gentlemen (with the exception of Mr. Stephens) told me recently, that they rarely talk on political subjects, and if questioned as to their opinion, they treat the subject as one with which

they have nothing to do. All these with the Democracy,

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gentiemen are understood to be opposed to the Congressional planof reconstruc-ion, but they do not make any effort to persuade others to adopt their views."

The Friend in Need. The most useful and reliable friend that a man can have is a good trade. This remark is applicable not only to those who are habitually employed in manual labor, but also to those who have reached more enviable positions in business life. Every day there are instances of men slipping from high rounds to the lowest one in the ladder of wealth. Rusiness men find themof wealth. Business men find them-selves engulphed in the sea of financial selves engulphed in the sea of financial embarrassment, from which they emerge with nothing but their personal resources to depend upon for a living. Clerks, salesmen and others find them selves thrown out of employment, with no prospect of speedily obtaining places which they are competent to fill and no other means of gaining a livelihood. How many men there are in this city to-day liable to be reduced to the lowest pecuniary points, at some stage

city to-day liable to be reduced to the lowest pecuniary points, at some stage of their lives, and it is hardly necessary to refer to the large proportion of men who reach that point. No man is poor who is master of a trade. It is a kind of capital that defies the storm of finanof capital that delies the stom of more dial reverse, and that clings to a man when all else has been swept away. It consoles him in the hour of adversity with the assurance that, let whatever may befall him he need have no fear for many the same that the same and the same than the may befall him he need have no fear for the support of himself and family. Unfortunately, a silly notion, the off-spring of a sham aristocracy, has of late years led many parents to regard a trade as something disrepu-table, with which their children should not be tainted. Labor disre-putable! What would the world be without it? It is the very nower that without it? It is the very power that moves the world. A power higher than moves the world. A power higher than the throne of day, some whom have families dependent upon them for support, who bewall the mistake they made in not learning useful trades in their younger days. There are hundreds of them. There are men who have seen better days, men of education and business whith we have envy the mechanic ness ability, who envy the mechanic who has a support for himself and family in his handicraft. Parents make a great mistake when they impose upon the brain of their boy the task of support-ing him, without preparing his hands for emergencies. No matter how favorable a boy's circumstances may be, he should enter the battle of life as every prudent general enters the battle of armies with a reliable reserve to fall back upon in the case of disaster. Every man's aristocracy has ennobled labor, and he

aristocracy has ennoused labor, and he who would disparage it must set himself above the Divine principle, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." A trade is a "friend in need;" it is independence and wealth—a rich legacy which the poorest father may leave to his son, and which the richest should receive a more valuable than should regard as more valuable than gold.—Exchange. Lord Eldon. The chancellor was sitting in his study over a table of papers, when a young and lovely girl—slightly rustic inher attire, slightly embarrassed by the novelty of her position, but thoroughly in command of her wits—entered the room and walked up to the lawyer's

oom and walked up to the lawyer's "My dear," said the chancellor, rising and bowing with old world courtesy, who are you?"
"Lord Eldon," answered the blush

ing maiden, "I am Bessie Bridge, of Woebly, the daughter of the Vicar of Woebly, and papa has sent me to remind you of a promise which you made him when I was a little baby, and you were a guest in his house on the sion of your first election as member of Parliament for Woebly."

"A promise, my dear young lady?" nterposed the chancellor, trying to re

call how he had pledged himself.

Yes, Lord Eldon, a promise. You were standing over my cradle when pa were standing over my cratte when pa said to you: Mr. Scott, promise me that if ever you are lord chancellor, when my little girl is a poor clergyman's wife, you will give her husband a living;" and you answered, "Mr. Bridge, my promise is not worth half a crown, but I give it to you, wishing it were wroth pore." ere worth more." Enthusiastically the chancellor ex

laimed: aimed: "You are quite right, I admit the ob-"You are quite right, I admit the ob-ligation. I remember all about it;" and then, after a pause, archly surveying the damsel, whose graces were the re-verse of matronly, he added: "But surely the time for keeping my promise has not yet arrived? You cannot be anybody wife at present?" anybody's wife at present?"

For a few seconds Be-sie hesitated for an answer, and then, with a blush and a ripple of silver laughter, she

replied:
"No; but I do wish to be somebody's wife. I am engaged to a young clergy-man; and there's a living in Hereford-shire, near my old home, that has re-cently fallen vacant, and if you'll give it to Alfred, why, then, Lord Eldon, we shall marry before the end of the year."

Is there need to say that the chancel

Is there need to say that the chained in forthwith summoned his secretary, and the secretary forthwith made out the presentation to Bessie's lover, and that having given the chancellor a kiss of gratitude, Bessie made good speed back to Herefordshire, hugging the precious does man, the whole way precious document the whole home? The Democratic Emblem---"Ye Rooster.

A correspondent of the Qhio States nan inquires why the Rooster is used by the Democracy as an emblem of victory. That paper replies:
"Because the game Rooster is the gamest bird, when encroached upon by his fellows, that ever existed, and the Democracy is the gamest party that ever voted at an election or resented oppres-sion. Both the party and its emblem,

when they go into the fight, make it a matter of life and death. Both may be whipped, but not conquered, for giving up, when once in the fight, is a word up, when once in the fight, is a word unknown to the practice of the Rooster and is not found in the Democratic vocabulary."

The following historical incident induced the adoption of the emblem:

During the war of 1812 the British fleet on Lake Champlain was attacked by the American fleet under Commo-dore McDonough. The fleet of McDonough, much inferior to that of the English, suffered terribly in the first part of the battle. At the moment when it was raging fiercest—the heaviest fire of the enemy was directed against the flagship of McDonough—his men Agreed.' It was presented as the clock truck twelve on the first of July

driven from their guns by the fierce cannonade, and dismay sat upon every countenance, and the storm of iron hail, which seemed to threaten destruction not only to the ship but to every living soul therein, was at its height, a cannon ball struck a chicken coop and knocked it to pieces, killing all it contained but it to pieces, killing all it contained but a moment before, save only a game Rooster, whose battered comb bore the marks of many a death fight. Flying upon the bulwarks of McDonough's flagship, the noble bird, undaunted by the noise and confusion and carnage around him, with clarion voice rang out his notes of defiance and victory.

Sailors are ever superstitious, and when, in the pause of the thunder of the enemy's cannon, they heard the shrill "cock-a doodle-doo," of the un daunted bird, they gathered new courage, and repairing again to their guns, returned anew the fire of the guns, returned anew the fire of the enemy, cheered by the loud crow of the brave emblem of the Democracy, until the battle ended and MeDonough, on

or the fact, and history says that the bravery shown on that occasion by the rooster was the cause of the victory, by the renewed courage it gave the sailors in McDonough's fleet.

From that day to this, in political contests, the Rooster has been the Democratic emblem of victory, and when it ocratic emblem of victory, and when it is seen, in the act of sending forth its "cock-a-doodle-doo," at the head of a Democratic newspaper, it is right to say the country is safe, for the victory is

Lake Champlain, like the Democracy in Ohio and Pennsylvania was victori-

ous over the enemies of the country.

Every naval historian makes mention of the fact, and history says that the

A Life Insurance Case. ATTEMPTED FRAUD-A SINGULAR

A curious life insurance case was tried in Philadelphia, before Judge Shars-wood last week. One Elias Charles Richards, in the Summer of 1865, ob-tained a policy of insurance for \$10,000 in the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Subsequently the policy was assigned to Edward S. Connor, and by him suit was brought Connor, and by him suit was brought against the company for the recovery of the entire amount of \$10,000. The plaintiff alleges that Richards was drowned on the evening of September 15, 1865, in the Susquehanna river, near Perryville. The defendants denied this, and maintained that the man is now and maintained that the man is now

alive.
The testimony adduced on the trial exhibited a series of circumstances and maneuvers of the most interesting char-acter. No starting point could be found for the man Richards. He came from nowhere, belonged nowhere, had no family, no relatives, no friends, no business, no money—a regular "Topsy" of the masculine gender. He was picked up by the agent, who insured him some-where in Philadeidhia—he couldn't tell where—taken down to Maryland, and there the papers were made out and in-surance effected to the extent of \$20,000, surance effected to the extent of \$20,000, \$10,000 being in the Charter Oak. This was in June. Richards stayed in that neighborhood a few days, went away, and returned again in the night of the 14th of September. On the two previous occasious he wore a broadcloth suit and control and provided the state of the latest white carried a gold watch. On his last visit he had linen clothing much worn, straw hat, old shoes, with no money, no watch nor luggage of any kind. He had bargained for a farm, and through the same agent who insured him he succeeded in obtaining \$2,000 on his policies of \$20,000 of Mr. Connor. One thousand dollars of this money he paid to the agent, and received a bond for a deed.

On the evening of the 15th of September this Richards proposed to two men, after finding out that one could not swim and that the other wouldn't, to take a walk with him along the bank carried a gold watch. On his last visit to take a walk with him along the bank of the river. They went with him. He insisted upon going into the water. They went out upon a raftlying behind a wooded point of land, and Richards went in to bathe. Heswam about near went in to bather. The want about her to the boat for some time, and then got up on the timbers. After awhile Richards said he hadn't swam enough, and would go in again, and said he might get the cramps, and if he did, he wished them to come to his assistance. It was now outstark. He went in a sin, and now quite dark. He went in a lain, and this time swam directly away from the float, and when about forty yards off orted out that he had the cramps. The

two men were frightened and ran for a boat. When they returned they could neither see nor hear anything of Richards, and, therefore, believed him drowned. This was the evidence on the part of the plaintiff, except the tes-timony of one individual that he thought he saw the body of a man float-ing on the water some eight days after the drowning, but which was proven to be a hoop covered with weeds and The defendants offered in testimony

the peculiar circumstances attending the effecting of the insurance, the sin-gular conduct of the man, his appearonce in the hot Summer in wooler clothes and in September in a thin and clothes and in September in a thin and wornout Summer suit, and the time and method of his going into the river to bathe, as indicating fraud, premeditated and most systematically arranged and perpetrated. They also produced the perpetrated. the other three times since the alleged

The case goes over to another trial. Of course, when the doctors disagree editors cannot undertake to decide. Yet would take this occasion to say that we would take this occasion to say that life insurance companies cannot be too watchful in guarding against fraud and misrepresentation. Nearly the entire benefits of life insurance accure to widows and orphans. It is, therefore, the interest of all husbands and fathers who are insured that these institutious who are insured that these institutions should be protected against fraud, so that they will be able to meet the liabilities arising from all honest and legiti-

mate insurances.

During the past two years, says a During the past two years, says a Philadelphia paper, many attempts have been made to swindle life insurance companies. In Illinois an insured man sent some other person's dead body as his representative to the grave, while he stayed back to collect the policy. In Cincinnati a man buried a lot of willow sticks for the same purpose, and a sticks for the same purpose; and a variety of singular contrivances have been made to this end in different sections of the country, which seem to in dicate that a regular systematic organization has been effected to defraud these benevolent institutions.

# Anecdote of Dumas.

The Paris correspondent of the Lon

ion Morning Star tells the following mecdote: "You are aware that the Situation, an anti-Prussian paper, was anecdote: tarted by M. Hollander, a name un known in the literary world, but well known in certain official circles. Alexandre Dumas, one evening last spring, was engaged in writing his Blancs et Bleus, when he was surprised by the visit of the future editor, who abruptly sked the author of 'Monte Cristo,' 'Are ou on the side of the Austrians or the Prussians?' 'On neither side,' replied Dumas. 'Prussians represent brute Dumas. 'Prussians represent brute force, whilst Austrians represent hered-itary despotism.' 'But,' inquired M. Hollander, 'if the Austrian government granted an increase of liberty, would you write a novel in thier defence?' 'Not only would I do so, but I would glorify the Emperor. An Emperor who bestows a constitution on his Austrain subjects after Solferino, and on his Hungarian people after Sadowa, appears to me a remarkably intelliger man.' 'Well,' said M. Hollander, want a novel entitled "Terreur Prussienna a Frankfort;" will you undertake it?" 'Yes, on condition that if I have ruffians in the story I shall invent them myself. 'Agreed. I require sixty feuilletons, of 400 lines each— 84,000 lines in all.' 'But, if the story only makes 58 feuilletons?' 'I require sixty.' Dumas took his pen, and calculated sixty feuilletons at 400 lines each, 1 letters each line,—that is, 744,000 let 'By the l5th June.' 'That's too soon. In the first place, I have not the neces. sary documents.' 'We supply them,' said M. Hollander. 'I grant fifteen days more, till the 1st July, at twelve.'

Dumas says he never wrote a work that gave him so much trouble or that pleased A Singular Case of Hanging. Mrs. Betsey P. Eastman, of Salisbury, N. H., died in that town a few days ago in her one hundred and fifth year. She was supposed to be the oldest person in the State. An incident connected with here life is worthy of mention. Soon after the execution of Mrs. Surrat in Washington, a person accidentally mentioned that fact in Mrs. Eastman's presence, when she immediately exclaimed, with solemn emphasis: "I was the means of a woman's being hung once." She referred to the execution of Ruth Blay, which occurred at Portsmouth, N. H., December 30, 1768.

It appears that this woman was the school teacher of Mrs. Eastman when the latter was about six years of age. One day, through illness, Buth Blay was absent, and the children were at play. Mrs. Eastman said she found a loose board in the school room floor, and got underneath the building, where she discovered a bundle wrapped in white cloth, in which there was a dead infant. The corpse proved to be the child of her teacher, who was arrested for murder, convicted and hung. A reprieve came for her on the day of her execution, but Sheriff Packer wanted a warm dinner, and swung her off a few minutes before the appointed these minutes before the appointed time Circumstances afterward seemed prove that Ruth Blay's child was stillborn, and that she was not a murderess.

Match-Making.

The young lady readers of the Ledger are sure to be attracted to this little article by its heading. They will expect therefrom a lively dissertation on the art and mystery of baiting the matrimonial trap for eligible birds inclined to pair. This is not an ungallant journal trap for the pair they are the liberty of nal, but for once it takes the liberty of disappointing youth and beauty, to say nothing of the mature and thoughtful matrons who have their daughters' best it is our cue to speak are not of the kind supposed to be made in Heaven, and which some libellous persons say are tipped with combustible elements in a lower locality. In short, they are Lucifer matches—of which so many billions of billions are manufactured annually. Austric the principal matchally. Austria, the principal match-maker of the old world, produces no less than two thousand five hundred tons of them every year, for exportation merely. In this country we use, it is computed, between three and four hundred millions of matches daily-or at the rate of ten per day for each unit of the sum total of our population. In England the individual average is only

eight per day-but then we are such tremendous smokers!
The manufacture of Lucifer matches attended with considerable danger, wing to the inflammable nature of the materials employed, (a remark, by the way, which applies with equal force to connubial match-making.) The per-sons employed in tipping the splints are lighte to be attacked with a distressing complaint, known as the "jaw disease," produced by the fumes of the phospho rus which forms a part of the igneous composition; but this, we see, is to be hereafter avoided by using a new modi-fication of the article which is innocuous and without odor. Paraffine may also be employed instead of sulphur as a means of conveying combustion to the splint, and thus the noxious sulphurous fume which the ordinary match gives out, is done away with. gives out, is done away with but a more important improvement than either of these has just been introduced abroad and ought to be adopted everywhere, inasmuch as it prevents the possibility of Lucifer matches being ignited by accidental friction. It consists in dividing the composition into two parts, placing the one on the end of the splint, and the other, containing the phosphorus, on the side of the box.

By this means the match will only take ire when rubbed against the Nothing can be more simple and safe

than the new plan, and we hope it will be generally adopted in this country.

The Wonders of Ancient Rome. Modern writers, taking London and aris for their measure of material civilization seem unwilling to admit that Rome could have reached such a pitch of glory, and wealth, and power. To him who stands within the narrow limits of the Forum, as it now appears, it seems incredible that it could have been the centre of a much larger city than Europe can now boast of. Grave historians are loth to compromise their dignity and character for truth by admitting statements which seem, to men of limited views, to be fabulous, and which transcend modern experience. But we should remember that most of the monuments of ancient Rome have entirely disappeared. Nothing remains of the palace of the Casars, which nearly covered the Palestine Hill; little of the fora which connected together, covered a space twice as large as that inclosed by the palaces of the Louvre and Tuileries with all their galperpetrated. They also produced the testimony of two witnesses, one of whom had seen this same Richards once and the other three times since the alleged the other three times since the alleged the comparatively of those Thermse which the other three times since the alleged the comparatively of those Thermse which the other three times since the alleged the comparatively of the compara were a mile in circuit. But what does remain attests an unparalled grandeur—the broken pillars of the Forum; the lofty columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius; the Pantheon, lifting its spa-But what does cious dome two hundred feet in the air the mere vestibule of the baths of Agrip the mere vestorie of the battsot Agrip-pa; the triumphal arches of Titus, Trajan and Constantine; the bridges which span the Tiber; aqueducts which cross the Campagna; the Cloaca Maxi-ma, which drained the marshes and lakes of the Infant city; but above all, the Colosseum. What glory all, the Colosseum. What and shame are associated with

and shame are associated with that single edifice! That alone, if nothing else, remained of pagan antiqui-ty, would indicate a grandeur and a folly such as cannot now be seen on earth. It reveals a wonderful skill in masonry, and great architectural strength; it shows the wealth and re-sources of rulers who must have had the treasures of the world at their command; it indicates an enormous population, since it would seat all themale adults of the City of New York; it shows the restless passions of the people for excitement and the necessity on their part of yielding to this taste. What leisure and indolence marked a city which could afford to give up so much time to the demoralized sports! What facilities for transportation were afforded, when wild beasts could be brought to the capital from the central parts of A frica without calling out unusual com ment! How imperious a populace that compelled the government to provide

such expensive pleasures .- Hours at Camp Life in Mexico.

The camp life of the soldiery is as singular as everything else. In Mexican armies it is emphatically the case that laddie has his lassie.' The women share all the dangers with as much sang froid as the oldest and perform, without pay, all the duties of army sutlers and regimental cooks and purveyors. On the march they ride ahead, mounted on their burros, or on raw boned horses, which they generally bestride a la cavalier, and five minutes after the halt is called, each will have a savory mass of chickens and chile, and garlic and grease, simmering in a little brown earthenware pan over a charcoal fire, and deem herself well paid if her lord and master b stows on her a friendly word of commendation. A strange life these army followers lead. They are astrange people altogether—a bundle of contradictions. The women, although lost to all sense of decepey and virtue, will yet submit to every kind of hardship for their companero's sake. One moment you will see the man brutally thrashing his spouse for some real or fancied infidelity; next instant they will be sitting under the same blanket, billing and cooing like a couple of turtle doves. In the trenches, during the Queretaro siege, nost of the men dug caves by their side for their women, who thus kept them company on duty, and not unfrequently the hospital litters would bear away wounded and dead women, as well as men.—Galaxy for October.

How Soldiers Lighted Their Pipes. A correspondent of the American Artisan tells of an ingenious method of preserving fire. It was invented in Weitsel's brigade at the siege of Port

Hudson, at the time matches were a luxury:
"A ramrod was stuck in the ground, but with the tip end upward; a little wad of cotton, of which there was plenty, as thousands of bales were used for breastworks, was stuck upon the end of the rod, a percussion cap placed upon the rod over the cotton, in the upon the rod over the cotton, in the same manner as a cap is put upon the cone of a rifle, and it was then struck with some hard object. The shank of a bayonet was generally used for the purpose, as the blade served as a convenient handle to hold it to strike with, and it was not at all times possible to the better substitute for percussive get a better substitute for percussive force. This plan of producing fire had force. This plan of producing fire had many advantages over matches, as caps were always at command, and a light were always at command, and a light breeze or current would not extinguish the fire so produced in the wad of cot-ton, but rather promote it; whereas a light breath of air would extinguish a match almost as soon as lighted.

Woodmen and travellers in the far West might borrow this idea from the military with advantage."

Two brothers were drowned at Laconia, N. H., on Tuesday, by the upsetting of a boat.

[F om the Financial Chronicle. The Value of Breadstuffs.

The comparative firmness of the readstuffs market, after a harvest of such great abundance, is a matter of general surprise. Even the west itself is somewhat dubious as to the soundness of the market, and reports state that western bankers are becoming that western bankers are becoming afraid of discounting grain paper at the current high prices of produce. There are, however, substantial causes for a much higher range of prices than was expected a few weeks ago; but being chiefly connected with the condition of foreign markets, they do not readily acquire their full force among the general oublic on this side.

One or two facts require to be appreciated in order that the position of the grain trade may be understood. The from trade may be undersoon. In foreign markets, after two years of short crops, were exceedingly bare of stocks; which has caused a very active demand for grain early in the season. This is also true to an important extent of our own market. For months past domestic millers have been running on the smallest possible supplies in expectation of a fall in prices, and stocks at all the grain centers were reduced to an unusually low point before harvest. Here, therefore, as abroad, there has been a large early demand for consumption. In the next place, the foreign crops fall below the early hopes, so that the markets are suffering under a restriction These are the causes which have produced the recent advance in wheat in the British markets. The London cor-respondent of the Financial and Com-mercial Chronicle thus enumerates the principal causes which have produced he late change in the tone of the wheat trade:
"Firstly, the small supplies of old

wheat in the hands of the farmers; secondly, the limited stock held by the millers; thirdly, the circumstance that the wheat crop in this country proves, so far as we are able to judge, below an average, and greatly under the expectations which had been formed regarding it at the period of blooming; and, fourthly, the deficiency of the French barvest, and the purchases of French harvest, and the purchases of French buyers here, as well as in Germany and Eastern Europe. These circumstances fully justify the existing position of the trade, which, during the present week, has, for the most part, continued firm with an upward tendency in prices."

The shortness of the British supply In allorthess of the British supply is indicated by the fact that, during the first three weeks of September, the imports of wheat were 2,258,000 cwt, against \$26,000 cwt for the same period of last year, while the imports of flour show an increase of about fifty per cent. According to the general tenor of foreign advices the wheat crop may be considered short in the following coun-Poland, Spain and Algeria. In South Russia the crop is reported fair; in Turkey and the States bordering on the Danube, full; in Egypt a gain upon its late reduced supplies; Hungary, about at Nothing definite has yet. its late reduced supplies; Hungary, abundant. Nothing definite has yet been heard from the countries, having their outlet on the Baltic seaboard. In this condition of the foreign supply, it s clear that there must be an active drain upon our supplies, and as our surplus can, after all, but very partially make up for the deficiency in countries with such large population, it can scarcely be otherwise than that there should be a strong counteraction to any lownward tendency in prices in our

markets.

Nor is it to be overlooked that, while we have unusually large crops of wheat, rye, oats and barley, yet the corn crop of the West falls much below that of last rust 3d to October 5th, amount to 7,70 000 bushels, against 10,544,000 bushels for the corresponding period of last year. This decrease has a very direct bearing

upon the value of wheat.
Under the circumstance of a generally exhaused condition of stocks, there is naturally a desire to get forward a large amount of grain before the close of navigation, not only here but in Europe; and it is not impossible that this move ment, in connection with the disappointment at the result of the European harvests, may keep up prices for a time beyond what will be ultimately realiz-

An Eccentric Character in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News gives an account of the life and death of a person whose eccentricity would entitle him to a place in a novel by Dickens. His peculiarity was a habit of spending most of his time in omnibuses. He was always ready to get into the first omnibus which left the quarter where he lived, at seven o'clock in the morning, always going first to the Palais Royal, and then somewhere else. He contrived generally to get into the corner nearest the door, where he could talk with the conductor, and be trayed much vexation if he was unable to do so. All the day, except an hour and a half for dinner and breakfast, was spent in omnibuses, and he returned home by the last one at night. The correspondent says: respondent says:

On getting into an omnibus he always asked for a "correspondence"—i. c., a ticket entitling the bearer to ride for

nothing on some other line, but he very seidom made use of it. His habit was to put the ticket in his waistcoat pocket, and pay afresh in the next carriage. Two days ago, after taking his dinner in a third-class restaurant which he frequented, in the Rue Villedo, he asked the waiter to let him sleep a little, but begged him particularly to wake him in half an hour, as he had to take the omnibus for Batignolles. When the waiter, with a punctuality due to a regular customer, came to wake him, he ook him by the shoulder in vain The little old gentleman was dead. The doctor called in certified that he had been hurried off by an apoplectic stroke. The domicil of so great an omnibus traveller was easily found. It

turned out that he was a native of Nantes, whose head had been turned by his unexpectedly coming into a con-siderable fortune. He was under the delusion that he was a secret inspector of omnibuses, whose duty it is to go about and report the number of pussengers, with a view to discover frauds on the part of conductors. Fifteen hundred omnibus correspondence tick ets, carefully sorted and labelled. were found in one of his drawers.

Parasites on Canaries.

Parasites are among the most deadly enemies of canary birds, goldfinches and other household pets. Many people have observed a bird in a state of excitement and anxiety, plucking at himself continually, his feathers standing all wrong. In vain is his food changed, and in vain is another saucer of clear and in wain is another sauce of clear water always kept in his cage, and all that kindness can suggest for the little prisoner done, but still all is of no use; he is no better, because the 'cause of his wretchedness has not been been found out. If the cyner of a pet in such difficulties the owner of a pet in such difficulties will take down the cage and look up to the roof, there will most likely be seen a mass of stuff looking as much like red rust as anything, and thence comes the cause of the poor bird's uneasiness. The red rust consists of myriads of par water is no remedy. By procuring a lighted candle, and holding it under every particle of the top of the cage till all chance of anything being left alive every particle of the top of the cage this all chance of anything being left alive is gone, the remedy is complete. The pet will soon brighten up again after his "housewarming," and will, in his cheerful and delightful way, thank his master or mistress for this important

Maximilian's Body Not Yet Surrendered. Maximilian's Body Not Yet Surrendered.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—The Austrian frigate
Novara has arrived from Vera Cruz, and
will wait here for orders. She reports that
the body of Maximilian had not yet been
delivered to Admiral Tegethoff, because no
official demand had been made. The Admiral, however, had met with polite treatment from the Mexican Government. The
officers of the Novara express great disgust
at the obstinacy of the Mexicans. Blaise Pascal.

Pascal, the only son of an able and dis-tinguished lawyer, was born at Clermont, in France, in 1623. He had two sisters, who were women of singular beauty and intelligence, and the whole family intelligence, and the whole family—father, mother, son and daughters—were persons of eminent gifts of mind, heart and person. Nevertheless, so deeply sunk in superstition was the France of that day, that even this family, among the able and enlighted of their time, did not escape it; but were a prey to the most preposterous beliefs.

When the boy was a year old, he was

observed to resent, in the most violent manner, any caresses which his parents exchanged. Either of them might kiss him in welcome, but if they kissed one another, he cried, kicked, and made a terrible ado. He had also the peculiarity (not very rare among children) of making a greatoutery whenever a basin of water was brought near him. "Every writes an inmate and relative o the family, "said the child was be-witched by an old woman who was in the habit of receiving alms from the house." For some time the father dis-regarded this explanation of the mystery, but, at length, he called the woman into his office and charged her with the crime of bewitching the child—a crime then punished with death upon the gal-lows or at the stake. She denied the accusation; but, when the father, assuming a severe countenance, threatened to inform against her unless she con fessed, the terrifled woman, as migh have been expected, fell upon her knees, and said that if her life was spared she would tell all. She then avowed, that in revenge for his having refused to advocate her cause in a law-suit, she had laid his child under an infernal spell, and the devil, to whom she had sold

herself, had engaged to kill it.
"What!" exclaimed the stricken parent, "must my son die then ""
"No," said she, "there is a remedy.
The sorcery can be transferred to another

The sorcery can be transferred to another creature."

"Alas!" cried the father, "I would rather my son should die than that another should die for him."

"But the spell can be transferred to a beast," said she.

"I will give you a horse for the purpose," rejoined the father.

"No," replied the woman, "that will be too expensive; a cat will do." be too expensive; a cat will do.'

So he gave her a cat. Taking the cat in her arms, she went down stairs, and met on the way two priests who were coming to console the family in their affliction. One of them said to her: "So you are going to commit anothe sorcery with that cat. Hearing these words, she threw the cat out of a window, and although the window was only six feet above the ground, the cat fell dead. Here was another awful portent. which threw the family into new con

sternation. The father provided her with another cat, with which she went her way. What she did with the un-fortunate animal does not appear, but she returned in the evening and said that at sunrise the next morning she must have a child seven years old, who must have a clind seven years old, who must gather nine leaves of three kinds of herbs, which must be steeped and of herbs, which must be steeped and laid upon the child's stomach; all of which was done by seven the next morning, and the father, relieved in mind, went to court and plead his causes as usual. Returning home to dinner at noon, he found the whole house in tears gathered round the child, of the court is this with residence. who lay in his cradle as if dead. Over whelmed with grief and rage, he turned to leave the room, and meeting the "witch" upon the threshold, he gave her such a tremendous box upon the year. The receipts of corn at the five great grain ports of the West from Augreat grain grai not un she stammered out :

"I see you are angry, sir, because you think your son is dead; but I forgot to tell you in the morning that he will appear dead until midnight. Leave him in his cradle till that hour, and he will come to life again."

The child lay without pulse or any sign of life, watched with agonizing solicitude by his parents, until twenty with the town. minutes to one, when he began to yawi

and was soon taking nourishment in the usual way. In a few days he recovered usual way. In a few days he recovere his health, and one morning when his father returned from mass, he was de-lighted to see the boy actually playing with the harmless fluid which he had formerly abhorred. Soon after, too, he would permit his parents to caress one another without showing any marks of displeasure.

All of this, reader, is related with the utmost fulness of detail, and with unquestionable sincerity, not by an ignorant person of ignorant persons, but by a highly educated lady of one of the most accomplished and learned familie Who will say the world has in France.

not advanced during the last two centuries?

Scene at a Paris Hotel. Visitors to Paris in search of an hotel will scarcely feel inclined to try their chance of comfort at the Hotel des taliens, 29 Rue de Choiseul, if they happen to read the report of a trial which recently came before the courts. Last June Mrs. Truefield and her little Last June Mrs. Truefield and her little girl arrived at this hotel, having been recommended to its proprietor, M. Lemoine, by persons of the highest respectability. The lady is an American. She selected a room without discussing the price. At the end of a week M. Lemoine sent up the hill which an Lemoine sent up the bill, which ap peared to Mrs. Truefield to be enormous. Two bougies were charged 2f.; the can llestick in which the said bougies wer placed, If.; a bath, 6f.; two dinners, 16f. placed, 1f.; a bath, 6f.; two dinners, 16f., four days' use of the room, 40f.; and idem idem, 80f.; &c. Mrs. Truefield states that she had agreed to pay 10f. a day for the room, as is proved by the first entry in the bill. The lady refused to pay, and notified her intention o going elsewhere; but as she passed the considers. Steper, the woman, select concierge, Stener, the woman, seized her and pushed her against the wall with so much violence that the clothe were torn. M. Lemoine appeared, and forced Mrs. Truefield to return a her room, in which he kept her locked up for twelve hours. On the 21st, Mrs Truefield having again attempted to leave the hotel, Lemoine pushed he against a window. She grasped th palustrade. The man forced her fingers one by one from the bar, then three her on the ground and dragged her by her feet to the vestibule, under the por cochere; and as a considerable crowd had by this time collected, and was evidently inclined to take up Mrs. Trueevidently inclined to take diplies. Inde-field's defence, he shut the door on her, and left her with her back covered with bruises, her right hand sprained, and her left foot otherwise injured. The comedy of the affair has yet to be related. On the following day Lemoin odged a complaint with the Procureur Imperial against Mrs. Truefield. Be-fore the court the tables were turned. Witnesses proved the facts, as well as Mrs. Truefield's perfect respectability. Among those who appeared on her Among those who appeared on her side was the venerable Comte d'Espagna, who happened to pass the hotel whilst the assault was taking place. He appealed to the crowd, and insisted on the doors of the hotel being kept open

Lemoine has been sent to prison for a nonth and fined 100f.; the

"Parson" Brownlow. The New York Times, (Republican,) reerring to the fact that Governor Brownlow is a candidate for the United States Senatorship, remarks:

We are rather glad to see Parson Brownlow's bid for the Senatorship, and hope he will be elected. He does infinite mischief as Executive of T nnessee; he will do none as Senator at Wäshington. Supreme where he is now, in Washington his eccentricities will be toned down, and he will be forced to trot in the traces. Besides, Brownlow is a man who has "claims"—on the party, on the people, ou the universe generally. Men with claims have to be disposed of somehow, and the only question is "how," most expediently and with the least discomfort. He is an elephant drawn in the lottery, and what shall be done with him is the question of the hour. He has himself proposed the best solution, and we trust it will be gratefully accepted. We are rather glad to see Parson Brown

The Capitol Square in Richmond. The Richmond correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: The Capitol square here is the "Central Park" of Richmond. It is the most elevated of the seven hills upon which stands the city. The square is an object of pride to the citizens of Richmond. In the summer time beneath the shade of its beautiful foliage seated around its fountains, whose neath the shade of its beautiful foliage, seated around its fountains, whose spray sparkles like diamonds in the dazzling rays of a broiling sun, gazing with the love and devotion of the Romans of old, on their monumental piles of great men, the good people of Richmond, lad and lassie, cavalier and high born beauty, the venerable and hospitable Virginian and the stately matron. ble Virginian and the stately matro were wont in the evenings to pass a coo hour in this beloved and much respected square. Such used to be the

tom in days gone by; but now, alas! how changed the scene. The square was and is venerated; its precincts were sacred; the Virginians looked with the most intense admiration at their grand monument of the great statesmen who personated all the glorious epochs of our country, from th anti-revolutionary era to that histori period when every freeman rejoiced in American independence. Their stately and venerated capitol stands in its centre, full of traditionary lessons and his toric emblems; the walls hung with the portraits of the immortal Virginians whose statesmanship, heroism and in-tellectual grandeur have been the high-est boast of Americans, whether they hailed from the "Hub of the Universe," the Golden City of the great West, the swamps of Florida, or the prairies of Texas. This is a favored spot, not of only Virginians, but sacred to every man who proclaims himself an American can.
But now, as I just said, how change

the scene! The Virginian of to-day love his country, venerates his ancestry respects his ancient traditions, and is above all, devoted to the great and brigh ornaments of his race, who were fore most in the field, the council chambe and the society of his country. But to day their square is desolated, its enclo sure has been the scene of incendiarism, "high African carnival," negro su-premacy, and everything irrelevant to he doctrines maintained and fought fo by the great men whose statues stand imposing grandeur in its very centre as the personification of American in

iependence, the achievements of Anglo But yesterday how saddening was the sight. In the very shade of the Wash-ington Monument was assembled over three thousand ignorant and debased Africans, yelling, hooting and cheering—a living evidence of degenerate America. Above this vast, black, sooty sweltering and odoriferous crowd stoo the living incendiary Hunnicutt, on the one side haranguing his deluded hearers to disfranchise the whites, tax property Kolders, to fight with the bay-onet and torch for their supremacy goading them to deeds of violence and ncendiarism against the people who. with those of the North, delight in a Caucasian skin; while on the other side were the statues of, first, the immortal Lewis, in his costume of the Western hunter and hardy colonial set ler, the bold frontier chieftain, hold ing his long Virginia rifle in one hand, and his knife, powder horn and hunter's cap in the other, with his rough hunter's leggings of buffalo skin—the personification of the anti-revolutionary era, or the colonial times. The next is

Henry—Patrick he is known by—a name familiar to every American, from the venerable patriarch to the infant schoolboy, standing in the attitude of appeal to revolution, with cloak on his arm, holding the sword by the blade, and tendering the hilt to the colonists indicating the resolve of men deter-mined to be free and independent, ex-horting them to grasp it. Then comes Mason, expressively holding the pen more powerful than the sword—with a firm grasp, with which he seems to grasp, with which he seems to I have written the Bill of Rights

say, "I have written the Bill of Aug. and I am determined to maintain The fourth in order is that of the immortal Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence—the glory of every American, the pride of the Anglo-Saxon race. The fifth is Nelson, the citizen soldier, with the sword in one hand and the "bonds of credit" in the other, wielding both for the liberty and independence of Americans. The sixth

is that of Chief Justice Marshall, enveloped in the judicial cloak, with "Justice" as his motto. Surmounting the whole is the Father of his Country on his noble steed, the man equipped and the animal caparisoned—the Gen-eral pointing the way to liberty, leading his followers, and the horse seeming to be animated with the spirit of the men, who, in the times that "tried men's souls," gained the independence of Anglo-Saxons on American soil. In the very shade of this glorious monument, with that of Clay near by the ignorant Africans, with their few de-

paged white confreres held "high carnival," nominating a mongrel African ticket to represent the city of Richmond in a proposed Radical constitu-tional convention, the object of which is to degrade the white race, establish African supremacy in Virginia and reverse every principle for which the great Virginians, immortal in the memories of their countrymen, fought .-This is the purpose to which the square, of which Richmond is so proud, is now devoted. These are the assemblages devoted. These are the assemblages now usually to be seen in its precints. These are the appeals made to the race, now, according to radical legislation, about to be supreme in the South. Instead of the Virginia belle, with her garlant ascort; the pretty milliner, with her clerkly beau; the dignified lady, with her staid and imposing busband; are to be seen on the square the impertinent African with his greasy lark skinned Dinah : the consequentia mulatto, with his neatly dressed sweetheart, whose elegance indicates vice and the patriarch of Dahomey conversing with the African matron on the subjects of intellectual culture, the national finances and the politics of the country n a manner that is at least amusing to

the eavesdropper.

The square, sacred as it is, is deserted by the whites, the controlling race monopolizing it. Walking, sauntering, lounging on the benches, lying on the grass, mistaking Washington for Fred. Douglass and Clay for John Brown, taking Henry to be Abraham Lincoln, who they think was a negro, and speculating whether Lewis was an Indian chief or General Sheridan, the negroes occupy the square from the first into nation of the "early bird" to the darkes hours of midnight. On their gala days the square is their rendezvous; their procession, after wandering through the principal streets, halt and break up there to be harangued by incendiary orators and listen to appeals of the most inflammatory nature.

No more do the descendants of the

illustrious Virginians stroll in the square to enjoy its cooling breezes, to watch its laughing fountains, to admire their venerated and respected monu ments, to think over the grandeur and nobility of Virginia; radical legislation has changed the old order of things, and the mongrels of Virginia, the de scendants of Dahomey, the semi-barba rous Africans—dirty, greasy, sooty, aromatic peculiarly, idle, lazy, ignorant, domineering and aspiring—traverse its precincts, occupy its seats, desecrate its sacredness and monopolize it exclusively.

8284,000,000!

The Radicals expended this sum on the army last year. It was more than two hundred millions of dollars in excess of what they should have expended. But most of this money went to their Freedmen's Bureau and other Radical electioneering machines. The annual payment of this enormous sum to the extinguishment of the national debt, adding to the payment the amount of reduced interest every year, would pay off the debt in ten years, and restablish a specie currency in four years. amount of reduced interest every year, would pay off the debt in ten years, and re establish a specie currency in four years. But the Radicals are expending the money

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Nearly opposite the Farmers' National Bank SIMON P. EBY. ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE WITH N. ELLMAKER, ESQ.,

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Je 19

### Begal Hotices.

ESTATE OF JACOB BARTHEL, LATE of the City of Lancaster, deceased. The undersigned A. ditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hunds of Benjamin W. Harnish, administrator of said Jacob Barthel, cee'd., to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on TUESDAY, the 12th day of NOVEMBER, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend oct 16 4tw 41) SIMON P. EBY, Auditor

PSTATE OF CHARLES PREDERICK 2FEIFFER, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased. Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said "cedent, will make known the same to the undersigned, without delay."

vithout delay.

WM. CARPENTER, Administrator, residing in the City of Lancaster the City of Lancaster.

DETATE OF HENRY GREENAWALT. L' late of Manor township, deccased,—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and toose having demands against the same will present them for set lement to the undersigned, residing in said township. BARNHERD MANN, Farmer, sent 25 few 38 nept 25 6tw 38

ESTATE OF REBECCA ECHMAN, LATE of Colerain township. Languages account. present them withoused by testiding in Colerain township.

WM. N. GALBRAITH,
Administrator

ESTATE OF GEORGE MOHLER, LATE of Ephrata township FSTATE OF GEORGE MOHLER, LATE
of Ephrata township, Lancaster county,
deceased.—The undersigned Auditors appoints
det od distribute the balance remaining in the
hands of John G. Mohler, Solomon Mohler and
Wm. H. Paul, Esq., Administrators of said
Goo. Mohler, dee'd, to and among those legally
entitled to te same, will attend for that purposson WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEM
BIRR, 187, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Court
House, in the city of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend,
SIMON P. EBY,
ABRAM SHANK,
oct 9 1tda3tw

Auditors,

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE N District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of John LLEWELLYN, Bankrupt.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,—The undermatter of John Lixwellan, and the work of Whom IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Liewellyn, of the borough of Columbia, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a rankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District, dated at Lancaster, the 2d day of October, A. D., 1807. D. G. ESHLEMAN, Assigner, No. 36 North Dukest., Lancaster, cot 16

## Dentistry.

DR. J. B. MCCANKEY, BURGEON DENTIST.

Continues the practice of his profession at his office in East King Street, near Centre Square, and over the First National Bank, Lancaster. Lancaster.
While in Operative Dentistry he yields the paint to none, in the particular department of ARTIFICIAL WORK, he challenges the profession—whether for artistic finish and substantial excellence of workmanship, natural appearance of teeth perfect adaptation of plateto the mouth, or the moderate character of his charges.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

NITHE USE OF

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Having just put up one of BARKER'S GASOMETERS of largest size, manufactured by
kubencame & Stockton, with all the latest improvements, he invites the attention or all
parties interested, believing it to be the only
first-class meter in Lancaster city or vicinity,
by the use of this appuratus the gas is obtained
in absolute purity; and it is administered directly from the meter, through a fiexible tube,
without the intervention of gas bag or any
other cumbersome piece of apparatus. The
patient sits down, takes the polished monthpiece, breathes deeply and deliberately of the
sweet-tasted gas, passes rapidly under its exniterating influence, and in a few moments is
ready for the painless operation. Its inhanation
is much more pleasant than that of Ether or
Chio oform, and its influence passes off almost
instantaneously. No one need longer dreat
the operation of extracting decayed teeth on
Gold plat, full set, 850, 0; Fail upper set, \$10,00;
Silver plate or Vulcanized Rubber, full set, \$40;
Fail upper set, \$20. Charges proportionately
lower for partial sets on gold or silver. Gold
fillings, \$1,00 to \$300; Silver fillings, 50c to \$1,00;
Cleansing Teeth, \$1,00; Extracting Teeth, each
25c., or with Nitrous Oxide Gas, \$1,00 for first
tooth and flyty cents for each additional toothwhich latter charge is

A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT. apon the charges heretofore made in this city. A further liberal reduction apon these last named rates when artificial tecth are to be inserted.

Satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases, and all work is warranted. His patrons may therefore rely upon obtaining the best of work at the very lowest rates.

(1656mw 23

DR. J. M. CLEMENT, DENTIST

Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. OFFICE ON THIRD STREET,

Third door west of Hutchison's new Drug Store, OXFORD, PENNA. OXFORD, PENNA.

Teeth extracted without pain by Nitrous Oxide Gas, Ether and Local Anesthesis. All diseases of the Teeth and Mouth successfully treated—such as irregularities or children's Teeth; filling of carious Teeth and preserving the natural organs; Artificial Teeth inserted from one to a full set; all kinds of Teeth repaired and remodeled to fit the mouth.

Persons having difficult teeth and roots to extract are invited to call.

All operations in the dental profession performed in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

THE UNDERSIGNED REGIST R IN
Bankruptcy in and for the Ninth Congress. Bankruptcy in and for the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, (composedof the county of Lancaster,) is prepared to attend to the duties of that office at his place of business in South Queen street, on the east side three doors from Centre Square, in the city of Lancaster.

Je 16 2td&tfw Register in Bankruptcy,

R. A. SHITH CRACKER, BISCUIT AND CAKE BAKES

EAST KING STREET,

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ASP All the articles for sale at this establishe ment are baked fresh every day,