All letters on business should be addressed to H. G. Smith & Co.

VOLUME 68

. Miscellaneous. About Editors. [From the Galaxy.]

To return to our journalistic moutons the seeming work of the devil in the invention of printing is proved by its merciless dealing with those who live by it. That journalists are sweepingly called Bohemiansis not entirely strange, for there is a certain—or, perhaps, an uncertain—nrecariousness about their uncertain—precariousness about their work which tends to make them so.— It is hard to convince a man in mercantile business that publishing a newspaper is a business at all; and its half ansitory character partially justifies his incredulity. It is not unjust to say that there is rather more drunkenness, shiftlessness, and good-for-nothingness among compositors and pressmen, as a class, than among others; and this is only partially explained by saying that only partially explained by saying that their occupation, by in-door confinement and night hours, predisposes them to stimulus and irregularity. There is a peculiar visciousness about types.—Newspaper work is something like holding a public office or a place in the soliton. A man who has been a policepolice. A man who has been a police-man is good for nothing else; the incumbent of a government office, if he has been long in it, is like a man without arms after he has been discharged— a very Casper Hauser in the world; and a journalist must remain one—he is disqualified for anything else, except an office, which he rarely gets, although he bestows a great many of them upon

others.

A more vicious characteristic of the A more vicious characteristic of newspaper is its denial of leisure. A newspaper is the iournalist. "Up ry Sysiphus is the journalist. "Up a high hill he heaves a huge round stone. Once begun, there is no cessation possible, no little concession to fatigue or unusual inertia. The compositor has his substitute, but not so the editor, for whom vacations are hard to get; he may babble of green fields and long to thrust his nose into the grass and smeil the fresh earth of June, but he is always one of those who do not leave rown in summer. He can find no delight in books; he never reads, for types are an enemy he hates and wishes at times that he might never see again. The pen is insatiable; to day's work can never be thrown over upon to-morrow. There is notime to read anything or to go below the surface of anything. The work is not literary except in bur lesque; whatever a man's dispo-sition to study a subject and perfect its treatment, shortness of time for reatment, shortness of time for he can take no pride in his work, for he cannot stay at any par-ticular thing long enough to finish it efore necessity drives him to another. he is forever kept from doing anything worthy of himself by his constant fatigue, and by being denied any time for thorough work; he is a sculptor who does no more than strike out the rude outlines of a statue before he must leave outlines of a statue before it mist leave it for another block. The editor's life is a bundle of broken attempts, a per-petual beginning without finishing. The energy and the constructive ability which might, with time and leisurely study granted, write something worthy of this is fairleast away man, little of living, is frittered away upon little details, aimlessly, except to earn one's own daily bread and satisfy the daily own daily bread and satisfy the daily appetite of the public for something new. The journalist makes half-baked bricks, but never constructs a building: Rome was not built in a day, but the newspectrument by The best newspaper men are the fair average workers who never vary or fail in the emergency. Of course versatility is valuable, and so is speed; but the indispensable qualities are pluck and endurance. In the language of the turf, wind is worth more eventually than mere speed of foot; and without endur-

ance all other qualifications are like

gold in an exhausted swimmer's pocket.

in him should ever step inside of an editorial room; if he abhors practicality and small details, when he proposes editorial work, he is a thirsty man going to settle in a desert. Such an over whetming throng of details, such an in conceivably uninteresting routine, is not to be found elsewhere, unless in the fairy-tale task of picking up the fallen leaves of October and replacing each on its own twig.
It is a mistake to think editorial work chiefly original composition. This is but a small part of it, and there are a dozen good writers where there is one good editor; but the writer alone is good editor; but the writer alone is enough to overbear a man. Almost every cultivated man has times when he would like the opportunity of public expression which a newspaper affords, it would be then easy for him to write, and to write vigorously; it is even probable that many readers could write better than some editors, just as it is certain that the best conversational ability which discusses public questions would greatly improve public journals if it could be transferred to their columns. But reiteration tells. It is very easy matter to writer a newspaper article, say you? Not quite so easy as you imagine if you have never tried; but grant that it is not very hard. There is an old puzzle about a man who made a rule to hit his calf every day, which he could easily do, and so he went on until it had become a bullock. Of course there is a fallacy here, al though it is not easy to touch the exact spot where the fallacy comes in and the man could no longer lift the animal; just so, it is easy to write one day, or two days, or ten, or forty; but a man is worn away by an indefinite continuance of repetition. The hand-organ grinds a pleasant tune which you like—to use Dr. Holmes' illustration in his "Auto orat" papers—and you want it to play on so; but you do not see the little steel spurs inside, nor how the delicate machine wears itself away. If the player could but draw out another stop! What would have become of Paganini or of his violin if he had been obliged to always play on onestring? But public expectation or the it-was-always so keeps the cultur on the one string of polities and its kindred topics; and be-side weariness, his work produces side weariness, his work produces shallowness. Mental bankruptey is the almost inevitable danger journalist's life; he acquires a journalist's the; he acquires the bad habit of "skimming," and can hardly slacken himself enough to read anything; facility begets shal-lowness, and a man is very likely to become one who knows a little of everything and not much of anything. The drain of incessant writing is enormous

more in writing upon a great many

tion that menaces editorial life. Yet even with these conditions fulfilled, if he has not also good health and great stamina, combined in a well adjusted organization, he may fail. Aaron Hart, an innocent, inoffensive imbecile, who has been wandering about Georgia delivering conservative speeches, adressed a crowd of colored men in Savannah on the evening of the 17th. On his way home he was taken by a crowd of his own people, carried to the common, whip ped entirely naked, his wool cropped, and a thick coat of tar and feathers applied, in which condition he suffered other indigni-

subjects than upon a few; to find subjects, which is half the labor, is severe

jects, which is half the labor, is severe itself. In editorial writing a man does nothing but knock little chips of

veneer off his mind. The great danger

is at the outset, viz: that as a man at beginning writes from a full reser

that is in him at the time, he will exhaust himself too soon by enthusias-tic work and find his drafts on nature

return dishonored. If he escapes this danger, does not break himself upon

one subject as upon a wheel, keeps an unremitting check upon his own haste, has good social relaxations, renews himself by contact with men, finds replacement of his deals in bother and

placement of his drain in books, and

wearies him, he may escape the exhaus-

solutely refuses to let his work worry m or bully him, however much it

and naturally gives the best

Now is the time for ministers of the Gospel to give up political preaching. We are satisfied that the majority of those pastors who have mixed politics with their theology in the proportions of nine to one, for some years back have done it against their better judgment. They have yielded to the fashion

The Pulpit's Opportunity.

ment. They have yielded to the fashion of the times, to the example of powerful

and successful preachers, to the real (or

supposed) irresistible current of feeling in their congregations. We have always held them as a class to be above the

sordid aims of politicians. They have

not preached politics for money, nor for vulgar applause; but because they had not sufficient moral strength to re-

sist the tremendous pressure which was brought to bear upon them by church conventions and assemblies, and by ac-

pastor, observing the tendency in other churches, sought to anticipate it in his

name of sermons, and pray for the suc-cess of a party more than for the com-ing of Christ's kingdom. Their Bible

was their text-book-their point of de-

parture, chiefly in the sense that they departed from it—but their body of theo-

logy was too often taken from newspaper editorials or from the platforms of excited public meetings held during the previous week. Many preachers reflected the varying shades of radical sentiment so truthfully that by stepping into their themselves a fundary person could learn

churches on Sunday a person could learn the condition of the political atmosphere as from a barometer. There was a little

as from a barometer. There was after garniture of religion in the reading of the Scriptures (not always selected with reference to the topics of the day), in the short prayer possibly, and in the formal benediction beyond any doubt, but these were merely trimmings to the huge bot joint of pure politics, at which

huge hot joint of pure politics, at which the preacher cut and came again. This political preaching has been the shame and scandal of Christ's Church.

It has been the profile cause of infidelity, not only outside of the church, but

within its pale; not only in the pews, but

in the pulpits. At first it was a curious novelty, and pastors found their con-gregations increased, perhaps, a hun-dren fold. Men flocked to the political

churches, they went to the opera, the theatre, or the circus, to be excited and

amused. They could applaud and they could laugh there at every smart political hit, freely and without rebuke. It

was religion made easy, and, like virtue

made easy, there was very little of it left when you came to look for it. News-

papers, were used to advertise these political sermons in advance. Partisan journals published the sermons next day, not omitting the cheers and laugh-

ter where they properly came in, and flattered the preachers in editorial articles. A great deal of the hard work of the campaign was put upon their shoulders. Some of them talked politics, not only two or three times every Sunday harded exprises, during

every Sunday, but odd evenings, during the week. They were too willing to work, they were too zealous in their

new cause, and they overdid it. Satiety

in the congregation soon followed excess in the preacher. The outside attendance fell off; many of the pew-

owners who had liked the thing while it was new got sick of it at last, and these preachers finally found them-

selves in the condition of men who, having taken a false position, feel com-pelled, out of regard to consistency, to

naintain it at all hazards. In this re solve they have been encouraged and sustained by small but active knots of

politicians, who give the tone to many

of our churches. There are clergymen who have seen their flocks scattered beyond recall, and their churches sold

out or turned into places of amusement before they would consent to retrace

their steps to religion pure and unde

Now is the time for ministers to weed

out politics from their religion. The political reaction, of which we see the

signs all around us, is a protest against politial preaching and numerous other errors and fallacies. The reactionary

feeling affects all classes of society, in all their relations. We believe that, if a show of hands were called for in the

churches next Sunday, a majority of

votes would be found in favor of ex-

cluding politics from the pulpit; or, if the sentiments of the church members

should be equally divided, we believe that there would be an almost general acquiescence in the pastor's determina-

tion to eschew politics for the future. Pastors would be surprised to discover how cheerfully their people

of the miry paths of politics, back to the ancient trodden ways. They must, by this time, be satisfied

that it is impossible to get out of radical politics by going to the end of it—for it

has no end. The possible crochets of the radical mind are infinite. Political

preachers never can say that their work is done, and lay off their harness. "Ex-

celsior!" is still the cry, and always

agitators who

will be, of the frantic agitators who occupy the van of radical movements. They care nothing for the church, except as it aids them in their dangerous ventures. While they use it, they de

organ, which says: "Churches and the elergy are, as formerly, for the most part

but make-weights or a positive drag, where they should be foremost in lead-ing the nation in the light of immuta-

de fundamental Christian principles

hrough its present difficult and danger ous pass." This is the gratitude which

ous pass." This is the gratitude which the political clergy receive from those who have sought to dictate their style of preaching for a number of years.

How much longer will ministers of the

Why are Breadstuffs Bear.

The universal expectation of cheap

preadstuffs is not being realized—on the

contrary, prices have recently advanced. For this there would seem to be no actual cause. The report of the Agricul-

tural Bureau sets down the per centage

tural Bureau sets down the per centage of increase at the close of harvest as follows: Ohio, 130 per cent.; Indiana, 50; Michigan, 23; Wisconsin, 17; Minnesota, 25; Illinois, 11; Iowa, 20; Missouri, 40; Kentucky, 34; West Virginia, 50; Virginia, 50; Tennessee, 50; Georgia, 80; Arkansas, 45; New York, 14, and Pennsylvania, 40, while only Kansas and Texas show a falling off from last year, when these crops in those States were very large."

hose States were very large."
In this connection the St. Louis Re-

bublican says: "Before the harvest, the crop here and also in England and

the crop here and also in England and France would, it was thought, yield in excess of the average. Since then it is getting to be believed that appearances

though the growing crop looked very

promising, the actual returns of the threshing machine failed to make the promise good. Such at least is the im-

pression in the West; and in conse ression in the vyest, and in-quence of it prices have advanced in-tend of receded." Referring to the frought the same paper says: "There

probably never occurs to the farmer a worse time for sowing ground in wheat

than the presentseason. In consequence

less breadth has been seeded down to

wheat this fall. The seed that has been got in, either lies dormant in the soil, or

has sent up feeble and scattering shoots

which present anything but a favorabl

The Grand Division of the Sons of Tem

The Grand Division of the Sons of Tem-perance of Pennsylvania held their twenty-our annual session in Philadelphia of

Wednesday. Over two thousand members have been added to the Order during the past year, the total membership now reaching 8,019, while the lady visitors number 5,745. There are 102 different divisions of the Order in active operation in the State, During the past year the receipts amounted to \$26,031, of which \$5,030 were expended for the relief of sick members and \$16,912

for the relief of sick members, and \$16,91; for other purposes. More than 300 temper ance meetings have been held during the

year, under the auspices of the Order

Wednesday. Over two thousand meave been added to the Order during

were deceptive. In our who

drought the same paper says:

lospel submit to these hardest of task-

This fact is made very clear

cover how cheerfully their pe would now follow their lead

From the Journal of Con

Stephen C. Foster. We make the following abstract from an article in the Atlantic Monthly, en-titled Stephen C. Foster and Negro Minstrelsy. It may not be devoid of interest to a large majority of our readers. The article treats in its first portion of the celebrated T. D. Rice, who was the originator of the school of newas the originator of the school of he gro minstrelsy, now so popular throughout the country. Rice gained his first ideas upon the subject while upon the boards at Cincinnati, and afterwards put them into more extended and extensive practice within the walls of the Old Pittsburgh Theatre, a board edifice which stood upon the site whereon is now the present Theatre building. The article describes an amusing incident which occurred during one of Rice's earlier performances in Pittsburgh, of earlier performances in Pittsourgn, of which the substance is as follows:

He was stopping at Griffith's Hotel, on Wood street, whereat there was a darkey named Cuff, a queer genius, which there are recovering subsistence by the street of t who won a precarious subsistence by letting his open mouth as a mark for letting his open mouth as a mark for boys to pitch pennies into, at three paces, and by carrying the trunks of passengers from the steamboat to the notels. With this specimen, Rice changed clothes, and appeared upon the boards in his tattered habiliments, singing the now famous melody of "Jim Crow." Meanwhile, Cuff heard of a mame of sermons, and pray for the success of a party more than for the com-Crow." Meanwhile, Cuff heard of a steamboat coming to town, and wishing greatly to be on hand, he endeavored, several times, fruitlessly, to attract Rice's attention, when finally, his excitement and auxiety became too much for him, and coming from behind the scenes, all en dishabille, he "made for" his sunt then noon the performer. The his suit, then upon the performer. The excitement of the audience, as may be imagined, was immense; so great, indeed, that the performance had to be brought to an abrupt termination. Such were the circumstances—authentic in every particular—under which the first work of the distinct art

of Negro Minstrelsy was presented.

"Jim Crow," then became very popular and was published together with the music. It was succeeded by "Clar de Kitchen." "Lucy Long," "Sich a Gittin" Up Stairs," "Long Tailed Clar," and populations a Several other Blue," and many others. Several other interesting facts concerning minstrelsy are mentioned, after which the writer speaks of the "reformer of his art,"

speaks of the "reformer of his art,
Stephen C. Foster.
Mr. Foster was born in Allegheny,
Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July, 1826.
He was the youngest child of his father,
—originally a merchant of Pittsburg,
and afterwards Mayor of his native city, member of the State Legislature, and a Federal officer under President Buchanan, with whom he was closely connected by marriage. The evidences of a musical capacity of no common order were apparent in Stephen at an early

At thirteen years of age he made his first attempt at composition, producing for a public occasion at the seminary at Athens, Ohio, where he was a student at the time, the "Tioga Waltz," which, although quite a pretty affair, he never thought worthy of preservation. In the same year, shortly afterwards, he composed music to the song commencing, "Sadly to mine heart appealing," now embraced in the list of his publications, but not brought out until many years

At the age of sixteen he composed and published the song, "Open thy Lattice, Love," which was admired, but did not meet with extraordinary success.

Shortly after this time, Mr. Andrews, of Pittsburgh, offered a prize for the best negro melody, in competition for which Mr. Foster produced "Way and Down South Whar de Corn Grows." This piece found the highest favor in the piece found the highest lavor in the eyes of the audience, but the committee appointed to sit in judgment gave it in favor of another production. For a glee, he afterwards wrote the "Louisiana Belle," and "Old Uncle Ned," for neither of which he received any remuneration, but for "O Susanna!" a No man who has a drop of the Harold Skimpole or the old Turvey drop blood neither of which he received any fe muneration; but for "O, Susanna!" a cotemporaneous song, he received \$100, which started him in his vocation as a song writer. In pursuance of this de-cision, 'he entered into arrangements with new publishers, chiefly with Firth, Pond & Co., of New York, set himself to work, and began to pour out his pro-ductions with astonishing rapidity. Out of the list, embracing about one hundred and fifty of his songs, the most flatteringly received among his negro melodies were those already enumerated, followed by "Nelly was a Lady," in 1849; "My Old Kentucky Home," and home "Pages" in 1850; "Old

1849; "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Camptown Races," in 1850; "Old Folk's at Home," in 1851; "Massa's in the Cold Ground," in 1852; "O, Boys, Carry Me'Long," in 1856; "Hard Times Come Again no More," in 1854; "Way Down South," and "O, Lemuel," in 1858; "Old Black Joe," in 1860; and (noticeable only as his last in that line) "Don't bet your Money on the Shaughai," in 1861.

His songs had an unparalleled circulation. The commissions accruing to

lation. The commissions accruing to the author on the sales of "Old Folks" alone amounted to fifteen thousand dollars. For permission to have his name printed on its title page, as an advertising scheme, Mr. Christy paid five hundred dollars. Artists of the highest listinction favored him with their friendship; and Herz, Sivori, Ole Bull, Thalberg, were alike ready to prove his genius. Complimentary letters from men of literary note poured in upon him; among others, one full of generous encouragement from Washington Irving, dearly prized and carefully treasilar missives reached him from across the seas,—from strangers and from travelers in lands far remote; and he learned that, while "O Susanna!" was the familiar song of the cottager of the Clyde, "Uncle Ned" was known to Clyde, "Uncle Ned" was known to the dweller in tents among the Pyra-

mids.

Of his sentimental songs, "Under the Willow," "Ah, may the Red Rose live always!" "Maggie by my Side," "Jennie with the Light Brown Hair," "Willie, we have Missed You," "I see her Still in my Dreams," "Wit thou be gone, Love," (a duet, the words adapted from a well known scene in Romeo sad Julliet,) and "Come where my Love lies Dreaming." (unartette.) are among lies Dreaming," (quartette,) are among the leading favorités. "I see her stil in my Dreams" appeared in 1861, short-ly after the death of his mother, and is a tribute to the memory of her to whom he was devotedly attached. The verses to most of these airs-to all the success-The last three years of his life Mr.
Foster passed in New York. During all that time his efforts, with perhaps one exception, were limited to the production of songs of a pensive character. The loss of his mother seems to have left an ineffaceable impression of melancholy upon his mind, and inspired such songs as "I dream of my Mother," "Leave me with my Mother," and "Bury me in the Morning." He died, after a brief illness, on the 13th of Janary 18th. His remains recorded litter. uary, 1864. His remains reached Pittsburgh on the 20th; and were conveyed to Trinity Church, where on the day following, in the presence of a large as sembly, appropriate and impressive cer-emonies took place, the choral services being sustained by a company of his former friends and associates. His body was then carried to the Allegheny Cem-etery, and, to the music of "Old Folks etery, and, to the music of "Old Folks at Home," finally committed to the

Boston, Oct. 30.—John A. Andrew, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died at 6 o'clock this evening. At 9 o'clock last evening he was at his own residence, in Charles street, conversing with a friend, his family being present. He had premonitory symptoms of apoplexy, and requested his family to leave the room, which they did, under the supposition that he had private business to transact. He then requested his friend to call in Dr. Derby, and subsequently Drs. Biglow and Cabet were in attendance. He remained propositions from the time of his ained unconscious from the time of hi

attack until death. The Trial of Jesserson Davis. which could fur and feathers applied, in which condition he suffered other indignities and abuse from his persecutors. The affair having attracted the attention of the police, he was rescued from the hands of the mob and conveyed to the barracks.—

These colored mobites should be at once punished with the severest penalty of the law throughout the country.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

The New York Times, a Radical journal, in an article on the trial of Mr. Davis, says:

"We believe the country would feel relieved if the whole proceeding could be dismissed.

The real of Jefferson Davis.

LANCASTER PA WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 6 1867. THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The "Barbarism" of Free Blacks The Negro Supreme and the White Pow

Incidents and Features of the Late Elec-tions in Virgini ..

From the Petersburg Index. A REIGN OF PERROR AT THE POLLS. We are in receipt of reliable intelli-gence from the neighboring counties which unquestionably establishes the fact, that there (at least the late election) was the most utter farce ever played within the limits of a pretended free country. Our information comes authenticated by the names of perfectly responsible and widely known gentle men, and we unhesitatingly endorse its truth. At Sturdivant's shop, in Prince George county, the negroes at-tended the polls armed almost to a man with United States rifles and pistols, and assumed complete control of affairs. At Poplar Mount precinct, in Greens-ville, and at Hicksford, in the same county, a similar state of affairs obtained, and many voters were thereby deterred from casting their suffrages. At each of these places it was perfectly impossible for a colored man to vote the conservative ticket. At Henry precinct, in Sussex, the Radicals assembled in heavy force, all armed, and exercised violent supervision of the voting At Smoky Ordinary, in Brunswick county, an armed negro stood at the entrance leading to the colored poll and notified each voter as he passed that conservative vote would ensure his death. At Brunswick Court House there had been collected a number of guns in possession of the county. Just previous to the election they were seized by order of Lieutenant Kimball, the military officer commanding in that locality, who had them cleaned and distributed, with ammunition, among the negroes. The result was, of course, the same as related of other places. Many whites were deterred entirely from seeking the polls, and no negro was al-lowed to enter any but a Radical ticket. In all those cases except the last the arms in the hands of the negroes are reported to have been those of the government, and mostly new.

JAIL BIRDS TAKEN FROM JAIL AND VOTED.

From the Fredericksburg Herald. The people in the North may form some idea of the fierceness of the strug-gle we have passed through, when we state that army officials in the Freednen's Bureau voted here on Tuesday although they have only a temporar residence. But this was not the worst The hospital here under the Bureau was emptied, and the "halt, lame and blind," if such there were, came hobbling to the polls to vote the Radical ticket. Bad as this was, there was still a deeper depth. Prisons were unbarred and parties resting under serious charges vere taken to the pollsand voted in this

election district. [From the same.] Grom the same.]

On election day, one Harris, a colored surgeon, attached to the Freedmen's Bureau in that city, posted himself close to where the colored people deposited their ballots, and as each one approached he held out his hand, receiving and lacking the colored people deposited the ballots. ooking over the ticket; and tore up cickets taken from the hands of colored voters and substituted others. Five colored men in Fredericksburg voted he conservative ticket, and are honorably mentioned in the Fredericksburg papers with the assurance that their independence, courage and sense will be fully appreciated by the white citi-zens. They were denounced at the meeting of the Loyal League, and one of them threatened with being refused the rites of burial when he died. The Fredericksburg News says: "The Northern men in our midst have shown by their conduct that they are with us and of us. We extend them a hearty and of us. welcome.''

MORE NEGRO CIVILIZATION. From the Alexandria Gazette.

On Tuesday last, as soon as it was dis covered by the colored Loyal Leaguers standing near the polls at Herndon Sta tion, in Fairfax county, that Thes. Williams, a well-known respectable colore blacksmith residing in that neighbor-hood, had voted for Colonel Ball, the Conservative candidate for the Conver tion, a party was formed which starte to intercept him on his way home, and when the deputy sheriff of the county and a posse, who went to his relief, came up with him and drove off his assailants, he had been taken from the road, and was being dragged through the woods to a neighboring ravine by his infuriated captors, who, armed with clubs, knives and pistols, were shouting, "Kill the damned negro rebel!"

ing, "Kill the damned negro rebel!"
"Haug him!" "Shoot him!"
The house of a respectable colored
man, named Daniel Ford, who voted the Conservative ticket in this city on Tuesday last, was surrounded last night by a mob of colored Loyal Leaguers, who threatened him with abolishment and were only driven away by his de-claring that he would kill the first one who dared to enter his premises. A NEGRO SAVED BY A WHITE MAN.

From the Lynchburg Virginian. On the evening of the election in Amherst county a large crowd of Radical negroes attacked a colored man named Elisha Smith, who had voted the conservative ticket, near Cunningham's grocery, and were beating him very severely, when Mr. Cunningham, who witnessed the assault, endeavored to put a stop to it. The negroes turned upon him, and to protect himself he drew a knife and stabbed the one who was pressing most closely upon him several times in the face, inflicting severe wounds. This frightened the rest of the negroes and they left the place. But for the interference of Mr. Cunningham Smith would in all probability have

THE NEGROES DECLARE THEY WILL VOTE THE RADICAL TICKET OR GO TO A HOTTER PLACE THAN THE SOUTH. Correspondence of the Danville (Charlotte county) Times.

They openly declared that they meant to vote the Radical ticket if they went to hell the next minute for doing it; that they were in the ascendancy and meant to keep it; intended to elect freedmen to all county offices, and boastwould be begging bread of them. Every diabolical scheme that you could think of was practised upon the most ignorant of them in order to carry them as a race. I heard a gentleman in conversation with a number of them remark that he thought it probable some change would be made in the present condition of things by the North. Their spokes man fired up and said, "Let them try it; they would have to fit beep harder than they did the rebels; the womer and children would fit;" and in a boast women ful spirit said they meant to go their own way, regardless of the Yankees or

nybody else. Edward Nelson, negro, was elected by over twelve hundred votes as delegate to the convention from this county. Holmes, negro, goes to Halifax about eleven hundred ahead of Mr. Bouldin. Nelson got the whole negro vote, with a few honorable exceptions. A tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon all who were inclined to vote the Conwere inclined to vote the servative ticket. They came near mobbing Henry Smith, freedman, for voting

NEGRO DECEPTION.

Mecklenburg Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

Previous to the election they (the negroes) feigned utter ignorance of the whole affair, many pretending not even to know the names of the candidates; but early on the morning of the election they were at the polls in a body, each man provided with the ticket he was instructed to vote, and when the polls were opened cast their ballots almost masse. Their nominees were John en masse. Their nominees were John Watson (negro) and Sanford Dodge a man with a white skin. The former, I am informed., was a notorious thief in times of slavery, and was sold no less than five times. He can neither read nor write. The latter came from the or more in the glass tumbler containing

whiskey rectifier before his distillery was seized by the government for swindling and himself lodged in jail.

From the Charlotteville Chronicle. Abram Shepherd, for thirty years clerk of Fluvanna, one of the purest, most sensible and most universally beloved men we ever knew, is beaten for the Convention in Fluvanna by a negro unable to read or write. The blacks outregistered the whites in Fluvanna by a small majority. This is reconstruction. This is the "Union as it is." How long, O Lord, how long?

Theatrical Compensation—Gossip About Actors and Actresses.
[From the New York Herald.]

There is this peculiarity in the pecu-niary rewards of theatrical people—the successful stars receive a compensation successful stars receive a compensation oftentimes far in excess of their industry or talent, while the hard-working members of the profession are in proportion underpaid. As a rule, members of the stock company are more ade-quately rewarded than where the star system prevails because in the latter case the star absorbs the major portion of the receipts, and a lower grade of talent among the stock is permitted.
As a rule, also, performers on Broad way receive higher salaries than those on the Bowery. Each theatre has its own scale of salaries, but the subjoined table, compiled from reliable sources. with great care, exhibits the average compensation of professionals of all classes in this city at the present time. Business managers receive a salary and a per centage of profits, amounting in all to \$5,000 per annum and upwards Stage managers receive from \$50 to \$75 per week; the leading men from \$60 to \$100 per week. The first old man rejoices his aged heart with from \$50 to \$75 weekly; the first comedy laught for a similar compensation; the eccen tric receives weekly from \$30 to \$50 the first heavy man of villain, stains his soul for \$40, \$50 or \$60; the first walking gentleman receives from \$25 to \$35; the second old man from \$20 to \$30; the second comedy from \$18 to \$25; the second walking gentleman from \$15 to \$20, and the male utilities from \$12 to \$15. The leading lady and the first old woman receive about the same compensation as their male equivalents; the soubrette earns from \$30 to \$50 weekly; the second soubrette is entitled to about half that sum; the walking ladies receive from \$10 to \$35, while the balance of the actresses are made happy on smaller amounts. The ballet girls exnibit such charms as they may for \$8 or \$10 per six nights; while the magnificent supers throw themselves away for thirty-seven cents a perform ance.

The prompter receives weekly from \$20 to \$25; the call boy from \$6 to \$8; the scene artists, according to ability, from \$25 per week to \$5,000 per annum the master carpenter is entitled to about \$30 weekly; the property man to about \$25: the costumer's compensation varies from \$25 to \$40 weekly; the treasurer's from \$20 to \$60; the leader of the orchestra's from \$35 to \$50; the second eader's from \$20 to \$25; the musicians receive \$17 per week; and the door-keepers generally \$1 per night. Some of the theatres, as the Broadway, pay their doorkeepers higher rates, and the number of "free admissions" is found to be wonderfully lessened in conse-

quence.

Although the stock performer "enjoys" a plentiful supply of labor, and "felicitates" himself or herself on a corresponding deficiency of funds, yet the successful "stars" shine surrounded with all the brilliancy of wealth and with all the brilliancy of wealth and luxury. And the majority of this lux-ury and wealth has been derived from New York, and from the prestige which the approval of New York throughout the provinces. Mr Williams, who commenced life as printer's devil in this city, is now worth \$400,000, invested chiefly in real estate. He resides in elegant style on Thirty-eighth street, near Murray Hill, boasts a picture gallery and a collection of imported statuary, keeps five carriages and a number of horses, sports servants

in livery, and owns a superb country residence near Bath.

Edwin Forrest is worth at least \$500,-000, owns a magnificent residence at the orner of Broad and Master streets Philadelphia, a summer residence near Chestnut Hill, and is the possessor of several valuable paintings; and, above all, delights in the ownership of perhaps the finest Shakspearian library in the country—a library, too, carefully and daily studied by the great trage-dian, who, despite his eminence, does not regard himself above the necessity of improvement. "Solon Shingle" Owens, with his

\$300,000, (the major portion of which he made in this city.) has purchased a beautiful place near Baltimore. "Brother Sam? Chanirau rejoices in the neat sum of \$100,000. Edwin Booth owns about the same sum, and is perhaps ntitled justly to more. "Rip Van Vinkle" Jefferson, now delighting us, s estimated pecuniarily at the same figure. Florence maintains his "caste" in society on about the same amount while Wm. Wheatley and Lester Wal lack are in comfortable circumstances Actresses, as a class, have not been so pecuniarly fortunate as their male rivals. Still, Charlotte Cushman has earned professionally at least a quarter of a million, while Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Miss Lucille Western, and others of note, have acquired a competence and some-thing beyond. Miss Maggie Mitchell, has also accumulated a handsome residence and a hundred thousand dollars. So,

after all, the theatrical life has its roses for those who have the talent and pluck to seek, and the luck to find them. Mr. Forrest receives \$500 per night for his performances; Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams demand a similar sum; others receive smaller amounts or a percentage of the nightly receipts; others occasionally control the receipts themselves; but whatever be the contract or arrangement, there is "money in it," as the acts just stafed show.

"Honesty" of Bank Officials. The correspondent, at New York, of the Mobile Advertiser, relates the fol-lowing of what he calls an "honest"

eashier:

"Not long ago the cashier of a wellknown bank informed the directors that he wished to resign. He was supposed to be a poor man in the comparative sense, and they asked him if he could afford to resign "Yes," said the cashier, "if I could not I would not." "How is that? We thought you had 'said the cashier, "if I could

nothing but your salary."
"Gentlemen," said he, perfectly cool and frank, "I have used the money of the bank—used it liberally. But the bank has not lost anything. I saw chances, made the best of them, and returned every dollar I took. I have enough now, and want to resign. Have the books examined; you will find everything straight. It may have been wrong to use your money, but there's nothing lost, and it's not worth your while to make any trouble. They did not make any trouble, and

the lucky cashier is now a member of the best society in New York." Something akin to the above, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is a fact in the life of a newly elected bank director in this city, as the same was told us by the individual himself. He was a staid, active business man, a member of the Society of Friends, and like the most of that unobtrusive sect, rarely took part in affairs outside of his own store. Being a man of means, and keeping a good bank account, one of our oldest banks solicited him to become a director. It being a grave question with him, he said he would think of it, and after consultation with his wife.

being a little ambitious, insisted that he should accept it, and he did. At the first meeting of the Board there-after he took his seat, and after the disposal of the business before it, some cigars, as usual, brought in and those who desired helped themselves and smoked, leaving at the time of the adjournment a dozen North, is an ex-minister of the Gospel them. At the Board was another quite

(but still continues to preach), and was straight—laced old Friend, who, rein the employment of John Morris as maining a little behind his fellows, our new director saw him give a quick glance round the room to assure him-self that he was unobserved, and then stealthily wipe the remaining cigars into his pocket. In alarm, our new director walked directly home, and to the sur-prise of his wife, informed her that he meant to forthwith resign his office thought there must be something in the air of a bank to create an itching palm, word, he did resign, and has never since taken a seat at a Board of bank direc-

Mishler's Bitters.

THE RIGHT WAY.

Time, the great Judge of all merit, has proven

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS IS THE VERY

BEST BLOOD PURIFIER AND

EQUALIZER

Ever offered to the public. We are conscientious in this assertion, and are sustained it our faith by many of the most embent physicians and practitioners, who have repeated by tested the wonderfat virtues of this GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY,

And teen convinced of its effeacy and power This preparation, particularly since it has passed into the hands of its present proprietors, one of whom is a rigularly educated, practioning physician, of twelve years' constant and extensive practice is no nostrum designer to temporarily excite the nerves or tickle the palate, but is scientifically compounded according to the prescribed modes of the Pharmacopicia, spracticed by every chemist and skilled apothecary, or observed by every educated physician. To prove this, we herewith give the formula of its composition, to convince physicians, who may hestate about testing its virtues, and proving by actual practice the

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

The formula is as follows. Recipe: Cedron, Coryanis Formosa, Collusonia Canadensis, Peruvian Bark, Gentlan Root, Spice Wood, Elecampane, Spiken rd,

Burdock,
Bark of Sussafras Root,
Sarsaparilla,
Baisan of Copavia,
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, as B. I.
Pure Spirits, q. s.
Digs and filter through a body composed
of Slippery Eim, Soapwort and Mullen.
The Copabia, one of the Ingredients, is decdoitz, d by a peculiar process. The entire operation of preparing the Herb Bitters, in extracting all the virtues and strength of the v. rious
ingredients, is very complicated and intricate, ingredients, is very complicated and intricate, and can only be properly comprehended by a visit to the extensive Laboratory, where one o, the attendants will gat by show and explain the entire process of manufacture to persons skilled in momentum. From this explicit exposition of the ingredients, it will be seen that

MIGHT FRIS HERR RUTTERS

is a compound fincture of Cedron and other herbs, and is the same in preparation as the compound tinetures of Quassia, Gentian, Card-amon, etc., of the United States Pharmaco-peia; but is not quite as strong in its alcoholic prop riles, and therefore will not and cannot intoxicate as quickly. It is evident, therefore, trat

MISHLER'S HERBEITTERS

is not a cheap bar drink, but is a medicin-tilled with the strength of the most powerfu-herbs, and animate with the powers orrenewe-bealth, restored life and increased happiness As a medicine only do we recomine nd it to the public. And as a medicine of wonderful power public. And as a inedicine of wonderful power and efficacy, it is endorsed by all classes in life, and earnessiv recommended by thousands. It is ould be taken to prevent as well as cure disease, for it has been tested in many cases, with the most gratifying results.

Many pers as will recognize the fact, that very frequently, if a proper preventive had been taken in time, the most terrible and damegerous diseases would have been averted. As the Great Preventive of the Age.

MISHLEIT HERB BITTERS,

is confidently presented to the public. By its justicious and timely use, at such time and places where it might be of use, It will surely avert the approach of the most insidious disease. Tanger and sickness will only ensue when the human system is out of order. Efficiently in the blood, the stomach, the liver or the kindneys may be decauged, and disease in the guise of some dangerous fever, or racking, cruel pains, or wearing, debilitating sickness, with specificity bring the victim to the couch of il.ness, unless a preventive, sure in its operations, and certain in its effects, is promptly taken. The Herb Bitters has been proven, in the most severe instances, to be the greatest preventive in the known world, and accessible to the medical profession and the public. It purifies the blood; it invigorates the stomach it restores the liver and kidneys to their mutural, healthy condition, by equalizing their second. it restores the liver and bidleys to their natu-ral, healthy condition, by equalizing their se-cretions and expelling all the roul humors that clog up the channels of health in the huma-bidly. Any person, who is at all acquainted with medicine, will at once perceive what-powerful contobation of the best medicina Herbs is embraced in the formula given be lore.
There is a little history connected with MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, not general; nown, which explains tuily the manner to the the original recipe was devised, an der what extraordin-ry circumstances, said, that in the XVIth century, a council is said, that it the XVIII century, a council of the most eminent physicians was assembled in Germany, for consultation upon a special case of most remarkable sickness, where a powerful nobleman was affilted with a number of painful maladies and dangerous diseases. The recipe prescribed by these physicians was successful in effecting a cure, and has ever since been used, with but a slight modification, by many of the German physicians, both in their private and hospital practice, with the most signal success. The recipe was brought to America, by a German druggist, in 1824, who sold it to Mr. John Mishier, the father of the former proprietor. It was recommended to him as a sure cure in a certain disease, which had been declared by the most eminent physicians as incurable. The litters was administered and effected a speedy and permanent cure. Convinced by its use, Mr. Mishier had a quantity of the Bitters compound d, which was used by his friends, and always with the most gratifying results. During the last six years, it has been proven to be a blessing to humanity, enjoyed a reputation extending throughout the whole country, lavished a large fortune upon Mr. Mishier, and is now spreading its sohere of usefulness into every family in the land.

Insurance Companies.

OULUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL AND ASSETT, \$532,210 49

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss and damage by fire, on the mutual plan, either for a cash premium or premium note.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Whole amount insured...\$8,394,285.51

Less am't expired in '55... 212,386.00 8,091,959.51

CAPITAL AND INCOME.

Ant't of premium notes.8426.090.66

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Jan 181, 1865.
Jan 181, 1865.
An't of promium notes expromium notes expromi 115.584.1 3,830.1 40.766.8

GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., Secretary.

GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., Secretary.

MIDHAEL S. SHUMAN, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Crane,
 K. T. Ryon,
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 H. G. Minich,
 Sam'i F. Eberlein,
 Amos S. Green,
 Edmund Spering.

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THEO. W. HERR, Agent He ke street, opposite the Court House **NUMBER 44**

Central Lacific Bailroad. A CROSS THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE WESTERN HALF OF THE

dreat National Trunk Line Across the Being constructed with the AD AND SUPER-VISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERN-MENT, is destined to be one of the MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Bas over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the Continent.

over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.

Its line extends from sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Pacific, eastward across the richest and most populous parts of california, Nevada and Utah, coutiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West, and will meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountains. About 100 miles are now built, equipped and in running operation to the vunmit of the Sierra Nevada. Witnin a few days 33 miles, now graded, will be added, and the track carried entirely across the mountains to a point in the Great Salt Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid, iron, materials and equipment are ready at hand for 300 miles of road, and 10,000 men are employed in the construction.

The local business upon the completed portion suppasses all revolus estimate. The figures for the quarter ending August 31 are as follows in GOLD:

Gross Operatiny Expenses, Karnings, Expenses, Karnings, Expenses, Karnings,

Eurnings, Expenses, Rarnings.

8487,579 64 886,548 47 8401,031 17
or at the rate of two millions per annum, of which more than three-tourths are net profit on less than 180 mile, worked. This is upon the actual, legitimate traffic of the road, with its terminus in the mountains, and with only the normal ratio of government transportation, and is exclusive of the materials carried for the further extension of the road.

The Company's interest liabilities during the same period were less than \$125,000.

Add to this an ever-expanding through traffic and the proportions of the future business become immense.

The Company are authorized to continue.

and the proportions of the future business become immense.

The Company are authorized to continue their line castward until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri river, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completions of 865 miles 828,592,000, or at the average rate of 835,000 per mile—not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 acres of the public lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnified tenterprise, and by waving its first lien in favor of the First Mortsage Bondholders, the General Government, in his present in the Co-operation of the First Mortsage Bondholders, the General Government, in his present all ordin ry contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

The Company offer for sale, through us, their FIRST MORIGAGE THIRTY YEAR, SIX PER CENT, COUPON BONDS, Principal and Interest payable in Gold toin, in New York city. They are in sams of slow each, with semi-annual gild coupons titached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent, and accrued interest from July list todaed, in currency, at which rate they yield todaed, in currency, at which rate they yield

Nine per Cent. upon the Investment. Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.
These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, ar Issued only a the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the pirst lieu upon a completed, equipped, and productive raliroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, store subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued u, on it.

The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the assurances, sanctions and guaranties of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and thave in addition several noticeable advantages over all other classes of railroad bonds.

First—First are the superior claim upon al-

have in audition action and in the disastes of railroad bonds.

First—They are the superior chain upon altered by the most vital and valuable portion of the through line.

Second.—Besides the fullest benefit of the Government sub-ldy, (which is a subordinate, lien), the road receives the benefit of large donations from California.

20.11.1.—Evaluate half the whole cost of grading 800 of large donations from California.

Third.—Fully half the whole cost of grading 800 miles eastward of San Francisco is concentr-ted upon the 150 miles now about completed.

Fourth.—A local business already yielding three-iold the annual interest liabilities with advantageous rates payable in coin.

com.

Fifth.—The principal as well as the interest of its Bonds being payable in com, upon a legally binding agreement.

Having carefully investigated the resources and prospects of the Road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially ommend these Bonds to Trustees, Execut

Institutions and others as an eminently sour reliable and remunerative form of permanent vestment. Conversions of Government Securities CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS BONDS

NOW REALIZE FOR THE HOLDERS ABOUT

Twelve to Eighteen Per Cent. Advantage
WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

The following are the current rates (september bith), subject of course, to slight variation from day to day. We receive in exchange:
U. S. 58, 1861, coupon, and pay difference. 158

18 5.59 * 1862 cupon.

17, 8, 5-28s, 1865, coupon, U. S. 5-20s, 1867, (cew), coupon U. S. 5-20s, 1867, (new), coupon U. S. 10-1 s, coupon, and pay U. S. 7-3-8, (2d series), U. S. 7-3-8, (3d series),

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THE AMERICAN PORTABLE FIELD AND FLOOD FENCE. THE SIMPLEST,
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It is fitted for Level or Rolling Ground. It is easily constructed, and cheap. It makes the most regular fence of rails, and is the best substitute for Post and Rall and Worm Fences syctalscovered. The Patentee has generously given the right for Lancaster County to the rancaster County Soldiers' and Sallors' Monumental, Association, and all those who wish to assist a particity purpose, and at the same time receive value for their money, can do so by calling at the Court House, in Lancaster city, where they can see a specimen of this fence and procure farm rights at moderate prices. Apply to the undersigned n't the Pronoustery's Office, at the Court House, Lancaster, or at the Office of Maj. A. C. Reiniechl, sep is Sinuy.

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NAPOLEON III.

The Best Amateur Berry in Cultivation.
Price (by mail, postage paid,) \$3.60 per dozen.
PERPETUAL PINE.

"A perpetual, large fruited, Strawberry of the Pine Class,"
Price (by mail, postage paid,) \$1.00 for 2 plants, or \$5.00 per dozen.

Send for illustrated descriptive circular,
We also offer a large and splendid stock of fruitt and discriptive circular,
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M. STEINMAN. C. F. RENGIER. ISAACDILLEE THE OLDEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISE MENT IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

GEO. M. STEINMAN & CO.,
WEST KING STREET,
Having recently enlarged their store and the greatly increased their business acclitics, no

TTHE LOWEST PHILADELPHIA RATES finest assortment in the marked, of

H A R B W A R E

SADDLERY
OILS,
PAINTS,
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PERSONS COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING will find a full assortment of goods in their They are also agents for a superior article
NAILH, and for
DUPONT'S CELEBRATED GUN AND ROCK
POWDER
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SAVE FUEL AND ROOM. SANFORD'S CHALLENGE HEATERS,

To be set in BRICK, PORT ABLE, or as FIRE PLACE

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BATH BOILERS, &c.
All of which will be pu
up in the best manner
and at short notice under
the immediate supervision
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Satisfaction Orders by mail, or in person will receive A. C. FLINN'S House Furnishing Store, No. 11 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

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Other "Notices," ten lines, or less,
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WM. LEAMAN, No. 5 North Duke st. Lancaster: WM. B. FORDNEY,
South Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.
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Special attention paid to procuring or opposing discharges of debtors in bankruptoy proof and presentation of claims, rendering professional assistance to assignees, and all business, in short, connected with proceedings to voluntary or involuntary bankruptey, whether before the gister or the United States Courts. Parties intending to take the benefit of the law will usually find it advantageous to have a preliminary consultation.

Je 19

11 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 15 Jun

Begal Aotices.

ISTATE OF SAMUEL LIVER FOR SAMUEL FOR SA ISTATE OF SAMUEL LICHTENTHAE

Jer, late of Warwick township, deceased.—

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS knowing themselves to be body.

ESTATE OF JACOB BARTHEL, LATE of the City of Lancestor of the City of Lancaster, deceased. The indersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute he balance remaining in the hands of Benja-ain W. Harnish, administrator of said Jacob Barthel, occur, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on TUESDAY, the 12th day of NOVEM.

BER, 1857, at 2 o clock, P. M., in the Courthouse, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may at endoct 16 4.w 41 SIMON P. EBY, Auditor

ESTATE OF CHARLES FREDERICK Letters of Administration on said

out delay.

WM. CARPENTER, Administrator,
residing in the City of Lancaster.
6tw 41 ISTAIL OF REBECCA ECKMAN, LATE of Colerain township, Lancaster county, a, dec'd. Letters of administration on the state of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said crate of said occeased having been granced of the undersigned, all persons indepted to said estate will please make payment fortrawth, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay to the undersigned residing in Coleran township.

WM. N. GALBRAITH,
Administrator.

ESTATE OF RICHARD MCGRANN, Late of the township of Manheim in the county of Lancaster, decensed: Letters Testanentary on the estate of said deceased having seen granted by the Register of said county of the undersigned, they therefore he reby give notice to ail persons knowing themseves to be indebted to said decedent to make payment be indebted to said decedent to make payment to them, and they request all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, to make known the same to them ithout delay.

B. J. McGRANN, residing in township of Manhelm, Lan. P. O., Residing in Lancaster township, Lan. P. O., Lan. Oct. 30, 5twi3).

Executors.

A CCOUNTS OF TRUST ESTATES .-- THE A accounts of the following named Estates will be presented for confirmation, on MON-DAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1867: Haunah Scholfield's Estate, Henry Stauffer. rustee. Benjamin H. Zercher's Estate, J. H. Zercher, ssignee. E. Y. Conyngham's Estate, A. K. Witmer, Tustee. Henry H. Shirk's Estate, Michael H. Shirk, Ssigne.
Jacob Yoder and Wife's Estate, John L.
app, Trustee.
G orge Frantz's Estate, Amos Fassnacht, Assignee.
Jonn and Magdalena Kauffman's Estate, Dr.
Henry Carpenter, Trustee.
W. L. BEAR, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Oct. 20, 1867. 40843

Deutistru.

DR. J. B. MCCASKEY,

SURGEON DENTIST, Continues the practice of his profession at his office in East King Street, near Centre square, and over the First National Bank, I transfer ancaster. While in Operative Dentistry he yields the white in operative Dentistry he yields the paint to none, in the particular department of ARTIFICIAL Work, he challenges the profes-sion—whether for artistic finish and substan-tial excellence of workmanship, natural ap-pearance of teeth, perfect adaptation of plate to the mouth, or the moderate character of his charges. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS. NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Having just put up one of BARKER'S GASOM-TELS of largest size, manuactured by
kubencame & Stockton, with all the intest improvements, he invites the attention of all
parties interested, believing it to be the only
first-class meer in Lancaster city or vicinity.
By the use of this apparatus, the gas is obtained
in absolute purity; and it is administered directly from the ineier, through a flexible tube,
without the intervention of gas bag or any
other cumbersono piece of apparatus. The
patient sits down, takes the poished moutapiece, breathes deeply and dentherately of the
sweet-tasted gas, passes rapidly under its srailerating influence, and in a low moments is
ready for the paintess operation. Its inhaintion
is much more pieas ant than that of Ether or
Chio-oform, and its influence passes off aimost
instantaneously. No one need longer dread
the operation of extracting decayed teeth,
SCHEDULE of CHAIGES: Artifical Teeth on
Gold plate, fail set, 830-6; Full upperset, \$40,0
Silver plate or Vulcanized Rubber, full set, \$40,0
Full upper set, \$5.0. Charges proportionately
lower for partial sets of gold or silver. Gold
fillings, \$1,00 to \$300; Silver fillings, 50c to \$1,00
Cleanisis Teeth, \$1,00; Extracting Teeth, each
\$250, or with Nitrous valid Gas, \$1,00 for first
Looth and fly cents for each additional toothwhich latter charge is

ich latier charge is

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

named faces who served.

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.

22 Cut this out. | 1956mw 23

DR. J. M. CLEMENT,

DENTIST, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvanis, and graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

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