

A True American Story.

A true American Story. The ancestors of the good people of the United States went to that country ostensibly to escape the persecutions of aristocratic England, but alas! for the Incon istency of human nature, they were far from abandoning aristocracy when they left their position country. when they left their mother country. They took it with them, together with all its accompanying notions and ab-surdifies, and have left it to their chil-dren, an inalienable legacy, which they

In the days of the good colony of Vir-ginia the distinctions between the rich ginia the distinctions between the rich and poor were based upon laws which, like those of the Medes and Persians, altered not. One of the most devout followers of this code was a wealthy planter, living in what is known as the Northern Neck. He was in all other respects a frank, open-hearted, manly gentleman; but his estimate of his fel-low men was founded upon the princi-ples which governed his selection of his horse-blood. Wealth, too, was by no ples which governed his selection of his horse—blood. Wealth, too, was by no means an unimportant feature with him. If had our human weakness, and like all of us, was influenced more than he ever believed, by pounds, shillings and pence. This Mr. G. had quite a large family, and among them was a daughter whose beauty was the stand-ing toast of the country. She was just eighteen and budding into lovely wo-manhood. Not only was she beautiful eighteen and budding into lovely wo-manhood. Not only was she beautiful in person, but an amiable disposition and many accomplishments made her still more attractive, and half the gentlemen of the Northern Neck were al-ready sighing for her love. There was in the country at this time

a young man who was already rising in the esteem of his neighbors. He came of a poor family, and was, as yet, a poor young surveyor, who had taught him-self his profession, and who spent much of his time in traveling unknown foror instination travering transform loop ests, with nothing but his compass for his guide, and his chain for his com-panion, locating lands and settling dis-puted titles. He was a model of manly is guide, and his chain for his com-anion, locating lands and settling dis-uted titles. He was a model of manly eauty, and excelled in all the various hats of strength in which the olden

Frederick, Lord North, and his sister, the heroine of our story, were both de-prived of maternal care when they most required it, and both were consigned to the same foster-mother during their in-fancy. Of the life, public and private, of the former, Lord Brougham has fur-nished ample details in his "Statesmen of George the Third." Of the eventful history of the latter, the pen has been as silent as the grave which entombs her remains; her name does not even now occur in the genealogy of the North family in the "Peerage." The early days of the high born lady, to whom we have alluded, were spent under the roof of her mother's immediate relatives, near Grosvenor square, London, where of her mother's immediate relatives, near Grosvenor square, London, where she received an education suitable to the position in society she appeared designed to fill. At twelve or four-teen years of age she became an in-mate of Bushy House, Middlesex, the then residence of the Earl of Halifax, whose daughters, the Ladies Montague, watched over her young womanhood whose daughters, the Ladies Montague, watched over her young womahlood with anxlous solicitude. The Earl of Halifax being at that time (1748) one of the Lords of the Admiralty, was in the the Lords of the Admiralty, was in the habit of being waited upon in matters appertaining to his office by a young man named Brett, nephew of Sir Wil-liam Smith, a London merchant, who offered her his hand. Mr. Brett though respectably connected, and having good worldly prospects before him, was nevertheless, not considered of suitable station to espouse the daughter of a peer, and she was therefore sent down to Preston to break off the acquaintance. Preston to break off the acquaintance. Preston to break off the acquantance. After remaining here for some weeks under the care of two ladies named Astley, whose father was mayor at that time, and lived at the entrance to Chapel walks, Fishergate, she received an in-timation that Mr. Brett, supposing she had gone to France, had set out in quest of her, and had been drowned in cross-ing from Doyer to Calais. Believing ing from Dover to Calais. Believing the statement, and much distressed in her mind at the supposed sad event, she immediately returned to London, and related her troubles to her foster mother, observing, at the same time, that as her friends had deprived her of the object

The demonstration to-night, follow-ing and ratifying my election to Con-gress whilst I was absent from you, is another emphatic expression of popular confidence. For all the great and un-merited honor you have done me I thank you. And through you I desire to return my hearty thanks to all the Democratic people of the Tweifth Con-gressional District. I wish they were all here before me now, that I might make my grateful acknowledgments to JIRKINTOWN to "Cheiton Hills, calling it Hills to give it a romantic sound." So writes a correspondent of the Cin-cinnat Commercial. Certainly Cheiton Hills is a grander and more imposing title than Jinkintown; but "romantic" though it he we four that it is a misthough it be, we fear that it is a mis-nomer. Properly it should have been "Chiltern Hundreds," as that is the make my grateful acknowledgments to every man of them in person. I want to be a little more precise in my ac-knowledgments, and, before I forget it, Limprose this opportunity to say, that place to which certain Englishmen are accustomed to resort, when sufficiently gorged with official patronage, or when I improve this opportunity to say, that I have long considered myself under a gorged with ollicital parolade, or which they are willing to vacate their seats in Parliament to oblige a ministerial friend and like Mr. Micawber, are "waiting for something to turn up," However this may be, the vulgar and plebeian Jinkintown no longer offends that deli-I have long considered higher under a great debt of gratitude to the people of Luzerne county. More than forty years ago I came among them astranger strip-ling, and they adopted me as a son. They gave whatever of professional reputation and rewards I gained. They first introduced me to the Pennsylvania unblic her conding me to sit in the (on-JINKINTOWN NO longer offends that deli-cacy of taste and fine sense of property for which those of our modern million-aires are so eminently conspicious, who have suddenly enriched themselves at the oppose of their scentry, and where public by sending me to sit in the Con-stitutional Convention by a larger ma-ority than any other member of that have suddenly enriched themselvious the expense of their country, and whose favorite motto complacently assures an admiring world that "a public debt is a public " blessing." We have already mentioned the imody had received, and from that day body had received, and how that day to this they never have had an oppor-tunity to record a vote in my favor that they have not recorded it. Luzerne county has yet to cast her first vote against me. No matter what the offlee,

We have already mentioned the im-portant fact that on one of these newly baptized "Chelton Hills," Mr. Jay Cooke, among others of his class, has built himself a house. That in respect to the symbolic significance of this house, "he builded better than he knew," will be made quite apparent when we come to the description of it. Moreover, the suggestiveness of the ar Whether Judge of the Supreme Court, Governor of the Commonwealth, or member of Congress, this county has always sustained me with a hearty good will, and I am proud to make this pub-lic acknowledgment of her generous contidence. Moreover, the suggestiveness of the ar chitecture is not at all weakened by cer-

confidence. I have been thus distinct in alluding chitecture is not at all weakened by cer-tain incongruites which, some would say, disfigure the edifice, but which really have, in their apparent grotesque-ness, a sense of fitness beyond most structures of the kind when we consid-er how the waith of the occupant was to my obligations to the people of the Twelfth District because out of these Twenth District because of or his are grows the plain duty to accept the trust now imposed upon me. I am bound to serve a people who have so long hon-ored and sustained me by their friend-blin Aud therefore though I did not structures of the kind when we consid-er how the wealth of the occupant was acquired and his laudable desire to blend the medieval and the rude with the modern and the highly refined. The correspondent already alluded to, says that "Mr. Cooke's house is neither ap-propriate to an American landscape nor to our age." In this, however, he is clearly mistaken. Mr. Cooke evidently gave the matter much thought. and in ored and sustained me by their friend-ship. And therefore, though I did not desire the nomination, and sent home a declination which I understood was published in the papers, and though I would have been glad if one of the sev-eral very respectable citizens whose names were before the convention had been preferred to me, yet since it is the will of the sovereigns that I should go to ore to Congress I will go, and will gave the matter much thought, and in the absence of a fitting biographer, de-termined to chronicle, in tangible form go to Congress I will go, and will represent you to the best of my abilities. If it involves any sacrifice I make the of bricks and mortar, the two principal of officks and motion, the two principles phases of his otherwise inconspicuous life. As symbolizing the first phase, he caused to be constructed "a high, mas-sive feudal pile such as the Rhenish rob-bers put up to force toll." So far, then, we think the appropriateness of the style of the edifice and its profound under-meaning will be very generally con-ceded. "But," says the correspondent where description we are quoting. sacrifice cheerfully for such a constitu-ency. A people who have done so much for me have a right to demand the best I can do for them. If there-fore you are not satisfactorily repre-sented in Congress it will be because I cannot represent you. The best I can do shall be done. Whilst I may well do shall be done. Whilst I may well distrust my ability to serve you accept-ably, I can be at no lose about the course you would have me pursue. The restoration of the dissevered States to their places in the Federal Union— the committing suffrage, and all other meaning will be asysthe correspondence of the says the correspondence whose description we are quoting, "some ass of a Frenchman seems to have come along and set a *deep mansard roof* upon the dizzy rim of the castle." The writer is decidedly wrong castle." castle." The writer is decidedly wrong in calling the Frenchman an "ass." It was Mr. Jay Cooke's doings, and, on the theory for which we are contending, suggests the second phase of his life. The first, feudal—in which toll was taken of all sorts of peo-ple; the second, modern—in which his coffers being well filled, he sits down to who we add, he has the committing suffrage, and all other local and domestic questions which the constitution does not expressly control, to the free and unconstrained action the several States—the strict subordina-tion of the Military to the Civil Power of the country—the admission into the two houses of Congress of such loyal white representatives as the States may white representatives as the States may gend by a due exercise of suffrage, un-controlled by Federal bayonets—the res-toration to the people of their constitu-tional currency of gold and silver at the earliest day the business of the country will bear it—the adjustment of all our revenue laws upon such a basis that public credit may be strengthened revenjoy his gains. When we add, he has built a church near by, and that he was particularly careful to have the American flag painted over the altar, the bi-ography of the millionaire of Chelton Hills, in all essential particulars, may be said to be complete. We, therefore, do not sympathize with the writer to whom we are indebted for this delight. public credit may be strengthened, rev enue increased, and taxation lightened —the revival of trade, industry and commerce throughout our whole coun-Whom we are independent for the barger ful piece of local history when he says : "I like the American flag, and it makes me reverent enough in a foreign land ; but when I see it in a church my mind try, and to this end the cultivation of but when I see it in a church my margin gets away from the discourse. Between the beautiful Episcopal prayers and myself, the stripes drop like a curtain and the stars flash up." But whatever opinion may be formed of his religion ophic luments are one on doubt that a fraternal spirit of amity and concord between the States and the people of he States-these were the great objects for which my predecessor longed, and toiled and suffered, and which it will be opinion may be formed of his feligion or his loyalty, no one can doubt that he is horribly surcastic when he declares that whilst looking at that novel altar piece he felt himself insensibly praymy duty, as it will certainly be my pleasure to promote. And my fellow-citi-zens, let me say that these were the zens, let me say that these were the ends for which the government was instituted. I take my stand beside the Constitution of the United States, and I say let it have free course, and it will pour out bleesings upon all the people of the land. Of pas-sion and angry crimination we have had accurate oppour of lobbing and self "Lord! stand up for the flag up ng: "Lord! stand up for the hag un-ler which Mr. Cooke and I made all our money."-Baltimore Gazette. ----August Belmont. enough—enough of jobbing and self seeking—enough of mere party strife— it is time the substantial interests of the [From the New York Mail.] Mr. Belmont is a graduate of the house Mr. Belmont is a graduate of the house of the Rothschilds. He was born in the little town of Aizey, in Germany, of middle-class parents—honest, indus-trious, well-meaning people, who had acquired a decent property by hard la-bor and careful economy, and who had but one ambition in life, that of educa-ting their two children a boy and a It is time the substantial interests of the country should have attention. This wide continent cannot be governed by a military despotism which tramples upon the rights of white men in the in-terest of the performed. The founder terest of the negro race. The founders meant no result so preposterous—pos-terity will never pardon us for prostituting their two children, a boy and a girl, that they might be qualified for a high place in the world. They sent their boy August to Mr. kindest sympathies and should be pro-tected in all his natural and civil rights, but let him never be set up to rule over the white man. Since the Sach's Collegiate Institute, in Frank-fort, a school which held a high posi-tion, and from which he graduated with days of Ham he has proved himself un-fit for this, and it is madness, the mad-ness of Bedlam, to attempt it in a counredit. Soon after, he was apprenticed to the Rothschilds, whose establishment was in high esteem for the right among try like ours. But if the States can be left to the enjoyment and exercise of their just rights, protected and fostered, students who had a turn for finance Having acquired a knowledge of monetary transactions and exchange, young Belmont, at the conclusion of his aptheir just rights, protected and lostered, but not oppressed, by the federal gov-ernment, the whole continent we in-habit will not prove too wide a theatre for the development of the principles of American liberty, and the imagination of men cannot set bounds to the social happinges, and material prosperity of Beimont, at the conclusion of his ap-prenticeship, was sent to Naples, to the care of one of the Rothschilds' agents, and here he perfected, by practice, his financial knowledge, and became thor-oughly grounded in the principles of foreign arythcurge and trade. happiness and material prosperity of

MISHLER'S HERE BITTERS, Possesses all the required virtues to effect this. It acts directly on the blood, and in pur-fying it, cleanses the body and restores health. It has been demonstrated beyond cavil or doubt, that there is not an organ of the burnan body that it will not affect, or a disease that it will not cure, if taken in time and according to directions.

will not cure, if taken in time and according to directions. Remember that MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS Is the Great Blood Purifier and infallible remedy for Dyspepsia. Loss of Appetite, Cramp in the Stomach, Headache resulting from a deranged stomach, and also, that most barrass-ng disease, Sick Headach-Heartburn, Liver Complaint, Yellow Jaundice, Billiousn's, etc. It will also positively cure Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Intantum, Ularrhosa, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, cholic, Paint-er's Cholic, iles, both external and internal, wasting away sick ness in children, popularly Ophnema, and almost all diseases resulting from the derangement of some o the organs of the body. As a soothing remedy for children while teething, or disturbed from other irritat-ing cances, it has no equal. Thousands of mothers, worn out with loss of sleep, and con-stant watchira and care of their infants, have at least found in MISHLER'S HERB BITTER · could make her yield, as the idea of a secret marriage was distasteful to her, and as she had determined never to be married by any but a priest of the re-ligion she professed. On her return to cotland he used every argument to convince her that a secret marriage was no breach of morality; and that a Catholic priest could marry them in Scotland. Finding her fixed in the determination to take no step which should tend to injure her fame, he propounded to her the law of Scotland in regard to the solemnization of marriage, and showed her that in that country the services

of a priest were not necessary—that mutual consent and promise in the presence of witnesses would make them legally man and wife. He read aloud at least found in <u>MINHLER'S HERB BI ITER</u>. An infailible cure for their own sufferings and their infant's pains. Let every mother, wor-ried with cross and peevish children, try it as a remedy that never falls, and be convinced in the evidence of their infants being happy, free from pain, and enjoying sound, and healthful sleep. the marriage-ceremony from a Church of England Prayer-Book, and proposed ileep. that then and there they should declare

that then and there they should declare themselves united in wedlock without asking for clerical aid. She looked upon this proposition with horror, and with-out delay hurried from Edinburgh to Wales. Every word of the service raug in her ears. He had told her that the mere reading of it in her hearing made her his wife, and she feared that between her duty as a Roman Catholic and as a subject of the MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS MISHLER'S HERB HITTERS is an instant cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarse-ness or Sore Toroat, Palu in the Chest, etc. For public spreasers and singers, its far bettey in clearing the threat, and rendering the voice pure and strong, than alt the tablet's and torches now before the public. It will cure Croup, Asthma, Bronchilt's, Influenza and In-cipient Consumption. It will cure Chillis and Fever, Intermittent and Typhoid Fever, Nerv-ous affections, General Debility, Neuralgia and Rheumalism, as has been corroborated by thousands of living withe-ses, atteated over their own names, and sworn to before the proper officials. Roman Catholic and as a subject of the Queen, living under the laws of the Scottish realm—having been married,

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

however unwillingly, in accordance with law, and at the same time in a manner not recognized as lawful by A WORD TO THK LADIES. In forming women, God has seen proper to endow them with a peculiar organism, to many of whom, endiess suffering, wearing pains and ierrible trials are a constant bur-then. To all, however, are bestowed beauty, grace and manifold charms, which are fre-quently marred or completely de-troyed by the many diseases and complaints to which they are subject. To all females, both young and old, her church-she was in a position o great danger. She knew not what course to take, but after serious thought she determined to obey the laws of the

church, and refused to consider herself a wife. This refusal was met by Major Yelverton with the proposition that they should be united in secret by a priest of her own faith, and having consented, they were married accord-ing to the laws of Ireland, at Killowen, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS Is recommended as the grand panaces for their pains and sufferings. It eradicates discuse by purifying their blood. It preserves and re-stores their beauty of face and form, by cleans-ing their systems, and restoring to each organ that strength and power necessary to a health-ful action. It makes woman as sound in body as in mind, and healthy with the rosy hue of pure blood. For all olseases of the womb, of the menstrual and generative organs, for weakness or institude, for nervous debility, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS in August, 1857. All these facts were proved beyond the

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	issue its ow

Nearl SIMON P. EBY. ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE WITH N. ELLMAKER, Esq., NORTH DUKE STREAT, LANCASTER, PA. sept 25 1yw*38

EUBEN H. LONG, ATTORNEY AT Law, NO. 8 SOUTH DUKE STREET, Special attention paid to procuring or op-osing discharges of debtors in bankruptcy, proof and presentation of claims, rendering professional asistance to assignees, and all business, in short, connected with proceedings in volomitary bankruptcy. business, in short, connected with proceedings in voluntary or involuntary bankrupicy, whether before the Register or the United States Courts. Parties intending to take the benefit of the law will usually flad it advan-tageous to have a preliminary consultation. Je 19 THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE

Central Zacific Bailroad.

A CROSS THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD. THE WESTERN HALF OF THE

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD. Contracts for the entire work of building 614 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, compising much of the most difficuli moun-tian work, and embracing every expense ex-cept surveying, have been made with responsi-tic parties (who have already finished over 500 miles), at the average rate of sixty - eight thous-and and fifty-eight dollars (\$83,558) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for con-struction and repairs of cars, depots, stations and all other includental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, bugage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling-stock, to an amount that shall not be less than \$5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the elevon hundred miles assumed to be built by the facilie Com-pany to be \$50,000 per mile. THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVES HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS: ureat National Trunk Line Across the Continent, Being constructed with the ARD AND SUPER-VISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERN-MENT, is destined to be one of the MOST IM-PORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link between the Pocific Const and the Great Interior Bas over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the Principal Desting

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 Utab, couliguous 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 mlies are now built, equipped and in running operation to the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Within a few days 35 mlies, now graded, will be added, and the track carried entirely across the moun-tains to a point in the Great Sait Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid. Iron, materials and equipment are ready at hand for 300 mlies of road, and 10,000 men are employed in the constructios. The local business upon the completed por-tion surpasses all previous estimate. The figures for the quarter ending August 31 are as follows in GOLD: *Expinings*, *Expenses*, *Eurnings*, 8487,579 64, 856,548 47, 8401,031 17 14 miles, at \$68,058..... 86 miles, at \$90,000.....

.....\$62,205,012

.....\$29,328,000 5,369,750 21,120,000

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Com-pany. The lands of the filinois Central Kall-port of the parts are selling at 12m 56 to 312 per

feats of strength in time Americans took such pride. He was caim and reserved and there was about him dignified sweetness of de-meanor, that accorded well with his frank independence of character. He was a favorite with all who knew him, and there was no gathering to which he was not asked.

Mr. G. seemed especially to like the young man, and it was not long before he insisted that the latter should abanhe insisted that the latter should abal-don all ceremony in his visits to him, and come and go when he pleases. The invitation was hastily given, and as promptly accepted. The young man liked the planter, and he found the society of the beautiful Mary G. a very strong attraction. The result was that he was frequently at the planter's residence, so frequently, indeed, that Mrs. (4, felt called upon to ask her husband if he did not think it wron, to permit him to enjoy such unreserved intercourse with their daughter. He laughed at the idea, and said he hoped his daughter

idea, and said he hoped his daughter knew her position too well to allow any-thing like love for a poor surveyor to blind her duty to her family. Nevertheless, Mary (; was not so fully impressed with conviction of duty as was her father. She found more to ad-mire in the poor surveyor than all her wealthy, aristocratic suitors; and, also, before she knew it, her heart passed out of her knewing and was given to him. of her keeping and was given to him. She loved him with all the honesty and devotion of her pure heart, and she would have thought it a happiness to go out with him into the back woods and share his fatigues and troubles, no matter, how much sorrow they might

bring her. Nor did she love in vain. The young man, whose knowledge of the world was afterwards so great, had not then learned to consider as binding the distinctions which society drew betw his position and that of the lady. hetween He that in all that makes a man, in integrity and honesty of purpose, he was the equal of any one. He thought that except in wealth he stood upon a perfect equality with Mary G., and he loved her honestly and manfully, and no sooner had he satisfied himself upon the state of his own feelings than he confessed his devotion simply and truthfully, and received from the lady's lips the assurance that she loved him dearly. Scornful to occupy a doubtful position

Scontar to occupy a doubtin position or to cause the lady to conceal aught from her parents, the young man frank-ly and manfully asked Mr. G. for his daughter's hand. Very angry grew the planter as he listened to the audacious proposal. He stormed and swore furiously, and denounced the young man as an ungrateful and impudent

"My daughter has always been ac customed to ride in a carriage," hesaid. "Who are you, sir?" "A gentleman, sir," replied the young man quickly, and left the house. The lovers were parted. The lady was married soon aiter to a wealthy planter, and the young man went out again into the world to battle with his heart and to conquer his unhabov pasheart and to conquer his unhappy pas-sion. He subdued it, but although he afterwards married a woman who wa worthy of his love, he was never wholly

dend to his first love. The was never wholly The time passed on and the young man began to reap the reward of his labors. He had never been to the house of Mr. G. since his cruel repulse by the planter, but the latter could not forget him, as his name soon became familiar in every Virginia household. Higher and higher he rose every year, until h had guined a position from which he could look down on the planter. Wealth came to him, too. When the great struggle for independence dawned he was in his prime, a happy husband and one of the most distinguished men in America.

The struggle went on and soon the "poor surveyor" held the highest and proudest position in the land. When the American army passed in triumph through the streets of Williamsburgh the ancient capital of Vir-ginia, after the surrender of Cornwallis, the officer riding at the head of the column chanced to glance up at a neighwith ladies. Recognizing one of them he raised his hat and bowed profoundly. There was a commotion in the balcony, and some one called for water. Turning to a young man who rode near him, the

officer said gravely: "Henry, I fear your mother has fainted. You had better leave the

then lodging with her, from Preston, with a view to improvement in his business, she communicated to him what the unhappy lady had stated. He made her an offer accordstated. He made her an offer accord-ingly, and in three days they were mar-fied at Keith's Chapel, May Fair. This nephew was Mr. Bradley, tailor and draper of Preston; and the daughter of one of the proudest aristocratic families of the empire became the wife of a Pres-ton tradesman! A few months afterward the young could call day and the young couple quitted London, and she became the mistress of the identi-

sne occume the mistress of the identi-cal house in Fishergate formerly occu-pied for many years by the late Mr. Taylor, seedsman, which descended to her husband on the death of his father, and where shegave birth to twelve chil-dren, six of whom (daughters) have died within the last sixteen years, the

died within the last sixteen years, the last of them very lately, in Preston. Harsh and unforgiving as it may ap-pear, it is yet the fact, that this mar-riage (imprudent, certainly, under the circumstances) for ever cut her off from her former friends and connections, not one of whom ever exchanged a single word with her afterward, except Sir Roger Burgoyne, who married her par-ticular friend, Lady Frances Montague, and who accidentally met her in Lon-

ticular friend, Lady Frances Montague, and who accidentally met her in Lon-don. Lord Strange, father of the late Earl of Derby, who then represented the county, and resided occasionally at the family mansion in Church street, also recognized her after she had become a resident of Preston. He had known her when a girl living with her rela-tives, near his own residence, in Lon-don, and evinced his sympathy at her altered position by becoming a customer to her husband, and recommending his friends to follow his example. With these exceptions, and now and

these exceptions, and now and then a small present sent through an unknown medium, but for which an unknown medium, but for. which it was thought she was indebted to the interference of Lord Strange, she was completely severed from and neglected by her own relatives, and sunk into the grave about 1790, at the age of 62, having about five years before lost her husband by death. She subse-rently became ac reduced in circumvently became so reduced in circum-stances as to be compelled to part with stances as to be competed to part with her jewelry, among which was a valu-able ring, given her by Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, who matried her cousin. Her ashes were consigned to burial their last resting place in the burial ground of the Preston parish church. Mr. Brett, her "first love," it may be added, rose to eminence in point of po-sition, having become member for Sandwich, and also one of the Lords of the Admiralty, during the coalition ministry of Lord North and Mr. Fox in 1783, but unmarried—probably out of respect for the lady whom an affection ate regard on the part of her well-mean-ing friends deprived him of, owing to

his then inferior station in life.

The Mystery of Punctuation.

An old compositor tells this anecdote

in a New England paper: We remember, a number of years ago, when we were at work in a book office oughly grounded in the principles of foreign exchange and trade. It was as the agent of this house that Belmont came to New York. He ar-rived here in 1837, a time of great finannear Boston, the copy was received for a scientific work. The copy was manu-script, with every letter well formed, script, with every letter well formed every capital letter in its proper place cial disturbance, and by a judicious and every word distinct, and punctuated. It was plain as reprint, and called by the compositors the best manuscript copy they had seen. The copy was given out to the compositors a few pages skillful use of the means at his com-

foundation for his own vast fortune. Mr. Belmont is short in stature, rather thick set, and could hardly be mistaken for any other than a German by his aspect. He has brown eyes, nose rather large but prominent and a slightly re-trousse—a broad forehead, scanty hair, and neatly trimmed side whiskers. He dressed planub but elezantly. and given out to the compositors a few pages at a time, who set it up and punctuated it as they had been in the habit of do-ing, each as he thought the sense re-quired. The proof-reader read the proofs, marked a few changes in the punctuation, as he did in most of the and neatly trimmed side whiskers. He dressed plainly but elegantly, and would not, by his appearance, attract, special attention from the ordinary observer. He is afflicted with a decided lameness, which many suppose to arise from the Byronic infirmity of the club-foot; but this is not true. The lame-ness was caused by a wound which Mr. Belmont received in a dual some years proofs, and the matter was corrected. proofs, and the matter was corrected. Another proof was taken and corrected, and when thirty or forty pages were ready they were sent to the author for his inspection. In a few days the proofs came back, with the punctuation marked freely. It was cor-rected of course and the compositors rected, of course, and the compositors then got orders to "follow copy in punctuation." They did so, and another Belmont received in a duel some years ago. Mr. Belmont is married to the daugh iot was forwarded to the author, punctu-ated exactly according to the copy. In due time these proofs came back, and with the punctuation marked more than with the punctuation marked more than ter of our greal naval hero, Commodore Perry, and has an interesting family of five children. Their New York residence is on the corner of Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue. It is a plain brick building externally, by no means

with the punctuation marked more than before, if that were possible. This irri-tated the proof-reader somewhat, and he sent the scientific author a not very polite note, saying: "If I can't punctu-ate this work to suit you, and you can't punctuate it to suit yourself, what are you going to do?" In reply, the author said he wasn't aware he had been cor-recting the office punctuation, but if the our up-town residences; but within, it is a marvel of richness and elegance. Its chief ornament, to the lover of the fainted. You had better leave the column and go to her. The speaker was George Washington, once the poor surveyor, but then commander of the united States. The young man was Col. Henry Lee, the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the source the commander the sourc

our people.

Ice for California.

The greater part of the ice used on the Pacific coast is obtained from an ice cave in the Northern part of Oregon. This cave is situated on a stream known mand, not only served his employers to their entire satisfaction, but laid the foundation for his own vast fortune. as the White Salmon, which empties into the Columbia river, on the Wash-ington Territory side. The entrance to Mount Adams, which stands twenty miles from the Columbia, and whose melting snows constitute the waters of the White Salmon. The dimensions of this cave are vast, extending many miles under the snowy mountain, and the under the snowy mountain, and the scenery inside is grand. The ice is found in columns by water falling from above, and congealing as it falls. These col-umns are cut out in blocks, and con-veyed on pack animals to the Columbia river and from thomse to the the river, and from thence are shipped to all the markets on the coast.

The name of James Gordon Bennett. Jr. which recently disappeared from the *Herald* together with that of his father, has not been restored, though the senior's is again together with that of his father, has not been restored, though the senior's is again placed in its old place. The latest story is, that the young man quarrelled with his father, and was dismissed from the estab-lishment on account of his dissipation. The fact that he was arrested on Broadway, on Tuesday norning, for drunken and disor-derly conduct, is the latest and ugliest, yet developed from the family jar among the Benneit's. so imposing in its exterior as many of

shadow of a doubt, and a verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff, the court thus declaring that, according to the laws of Scotland, Teresa Yelverton was the lawful wife of the defendant in the case. In June, 1855, Major Yelverton left his wife, and within 24 hours maried Mrs. Forbes, the widow of Prof. Forbes, the celebrated botanist. The Yelverton case now becomes a curious one, as serving to develop facts in regard to the marriage laws of Great Britain, the near site of the service of the s the inconsistency and injustice of which strike the intelligent people of other

countries with something greater than mere astonishment. The Irish Courts had decided that and incurable, have been cured wholly and entirely by the use of MISHLER'S GREEN LABEL BITTERS. The proprietors have the written evidence and the living proof in very many cas, symere the Green Lubbi Bitters have litteraly saved the attents from the yawing grave and re-stored them again to lives of usefulness and happines. These facts can neither be dispated nor denied as the following certificate attests : *PROFE.* March 4, 1894. *Mr. B. Mishler-Sir*: About three years ago Heary Verling, the son or my tend, if reder-ict Verling, whe stone or my tend, if reder-and finally appeared on the in-advice possible, got in different places on this in-advice possible, but it was one use. The source contineed to spread rapidly, and the source contineed to spread rapidly, and it appeared that the bone was of-fected, and the in-stone time small pieces of bone would hose the several large source on their institute in the short time small pieces of bone would hose the source of the syse. One doctor told the in the short time small pieces on the spin structure in the compared that the boy was getting, whis several large sores on the spin structure in the compared that the boy was getting whis heaver allarge sores on the parents, and to determined on taking the case in hand in yeeif. I obtained the consent of his parents, and to deter with me, The boy out that i would give you five dollars i you that i would give you five dollars i you cured him. We agreed, and I took a bot-le of your Bitters home with me, The boy is and intered in proving until now, after appeared, and new flesh has grown in their place, and although there are of course large earst yishie, yet I believe he will outgrow the doub, but I would give you five dollars i nother was empided, there was a great one boub, but I would give him to continue the my inmediate observation, and i shall ever be und davorable termination of t Major or Mrs. Yelverton were legally married. The Fiscal General of Scot-land had the Hon. Wm. Charles Yel-MISHLER'S GREEN LABEL BITTERS. verton arrainged for bigamy. The Scottish Courts decided that the marri-age, as solemnized on Scottish soil, was illegal. Maj. Yelverton then appealed to the same Court to have Teresa Long-worth "put to silence," a term and pro-cess which require explanation. The cess which require explanation. The form of action chosen by Maj. Yelverton's advisers, from its antique barbarity, has never been practiced, and scarcely ever heard of, even by astute lawers. It is a relic of the buried past—an absolute thing; but, following the usual course of British legislators, the law-makers of modern times have made new old laws without repealing and the ancient statute of put ting to silence" is still on the book to the disgrace of a nation which has given birth to the greatest jurists known to the world. This is the statute which has kept Mrs. Yelverton in the anomalous position of a wife not married-a woman married, but without the rights of a wife. Under this law she does not dare to call herself the wife of Maj. Yelverton. Should she persist in so doing, the law gives him the right to take her property, and it also imposes a fine upon her. The following is an extract from the prayer addressed (the ancient form) to the Scottish Court by Maj. Yelverton:

"* * * And that the said woman may be put to silence there anent, and be fined £50 for every time she shall per-sist in calling herself Mrs. Yelverton. *** Furthermore, that, as be has suf-fered great pain and uneasiness from such persistency she may be fined $\pounds 1_1$ 000 as solatium to his wounded feelings.

Rome and Its Defenses.

Rome correspondent of the The Philadelphia Inquirer supplies the following, which is of interest at this moment: If Garibaldi's friends should push up

the walls of Rome before the French or Spanish arrive at Civita Vecchia they will have either a tough battle an easy triumph, according as the Roman people within the walls are disposed towards them. The castle of St. Angelo is the only considerable work in Rome, and good for nothing against siege cannon. The city walls are about fifty feet high, defended by a four flags betteries poorly armed. few flank batteries, poorly armed. Civita Vecchia is about two day

march from Rome: the Garibaldian march from Rolle; the Galibatuans could readily tear up the railway and embarrass the high road. Rome has been twice, attacked by a foreign army, once in 1527, again in 1849, both times by the French. On the last occasion, Garibaldi de-conduct the aity. He met the French

fended the city. He met the French army, forty thousand strong, at the western gate, called San Pancrazio, where they attacked at two points. Their superior artillery soon dismount-ed his own from the walls, when he sallied out of the gate and charged them in flank with the bayonet, took seven hundred prisoners, and routed their entire corps d'armee. They fled in the night. At dawn he pursued them six miles, drove in their flanks with only miles, drove in their flanks with only three thousand men, and would have driven them into the sea, but that the French sent a flag of truce and begged an armistice for thirty days. Garibaldi then marched 50 miles from Rome; routed the whole Neapolitan army, and intimidated the Spanish and Austrians from approaching. Before the truce had expired the French treachery surprised the Italian posts outside the walls of Rome, and after two thousand men had been lost in assaults and counter assaults, they

in assaults and counter assaults, they drew their parallels and brought up

North

Meakiness or lassitude, for nervous depu MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS Is the great specific and certain cure, try it and be convinced. Ladie

MISHLER'S GREEN LABEL BIITERS MISHLER'S GREEN LABEL BITTERS. Is a modification of the formula given before, and is a certain specific for Scrofula, Primary and secondary Syphilis, Gieet, Inflammatory or acute Rheumatism, scabby diseases, and old running ulcers, and sores of flesh or bones. The cures in cases of this character are true, won-derful, almost miraculous. Patients, whose lives had been despaired of, whose systems had been enervated and debilitated by excessive debauchery, or gross imprudence, having been able-t medicai treasiment, as perfectly hopeless and incurable, have been cured wholly and entirely by the use of 487.579 64 886.548 47

Add to this an ever-expanding through traffic and the proportions of the future business be-comerimmense. The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and con-nect 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 be-coming a joint investor in the finguificent en-terprise, abd by waving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bontholders, THE GEX-REAL GOVERNMENT, IN EFFECT, INVITES THE CO-OPERATION OF PRIVATE CAPITALIST, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer tor sale, through us, their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY YEAR, SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,

PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, Principal and Interest payable in Gold (out, in New York city. They are in sums of \$1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent. and acreued interest from July lst add-d, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly Niue per Cent. upon the Investment. These Bonds cutherized by Act of CONSTERN

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 cuses, ine *Grast* like upon a completed, equipped, and productive railroad, in which have been in-vested Government subsidies, stock subscrip-tions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

amount of First Mortgage Honds which can be listuced upon it. The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the assurances, sanctions and guaran-ties of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and have in addition several noticeableadvantages over all other classes of railroad bonds. First —They are the superior claim upon al-together the superior claim upon al-together the most vital and valuable portion of the through line. Second.—Hestides the fullest benefit of the Gov-

2. Besides the juliest beach of the Government subsidy, (which is a subordinate lien) the road receives the beacht of large donations from California. -Fully haif the whole cost of grading 800 miles eastward of San Francisco is concent. ted upon the 150 miles now about completed. h.—A local business already yielding three-fold the annual interest liabilities with advantageous rates payable in cola.

with advantageous intes payane in Pijth—The principal as well as the interest of its Bonds being payable in coin, upon u legally binding agreement. Having carefully investigated the resources and prospects of the Road, and the manage-ment of the Company's affairs, we cordiaily recommend these Bonds to Trustces, Executors, Institutions and others as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent in-vestment. estment. Conversions of Government Securities

INTO CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BON DS NOW REALIZE FOR THE HOLDERS ABOUT (welve to Eighteen Per Cent. Advantage. WITH THE CAME BATE OF INTEREST. The following are the current rates (Septem or 9th, subject of course, to slight variation) from day to day. We receive in exchange: [J. S. S. 181, coupon, and pay difference.] 153 4

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BARK. NO. 7 Nassau 82. CLARK, BODGE&CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wallst. JOHN J. UISCO & SUN, Bankers, No. 33 Wallst. and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on a; plication. Remittances should be made in diraits or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by Faurn express. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, October 28th, 1867. New York, -Subscribers through local agents will look to them for their delivery. Bankers & Dealers in Gov& Securities, FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THEC. P. R. CO., NO. 5 NASSA U STREET, N. Y. Also by BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia, Pa. sep 19 8mdaw

THE MOST DURABLE.

COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL AND ASSETS, 532,210.49 This Company continues to insure Build-ings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss and damage by fire, on the mutual plan, either for scale premium or premium hote. SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT. Whole amount infurred., \$2,344,255.51 Whole amount infurred., \$2,344,255.51 Whole amount infurred. SIATE State 4,...48,304,295,51 Whole amount insured,...48,304,295,51 Less am't expired in '55... 212,338,00 8,091,959,5 CAPITAL AND INCOME.

It should be distinctly understood that the

GREEN LABEL BITTERS

Is used for no other disease, excepting those distinctly named under this head. Under no circumstances should they be taken for any other.

NOTICE.

Dr. S. B. Hartman has opened a private office at the Laboratory, in the Southeast Angle o Centre Square, Lancaster, Pa., where he can be consulted, free of charge, on all disease name in this advertisement; and in each and ever

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

410,017,2

115.584.13

3,830,11

40.766.8

\$770,198,5

\$570,198,8

Assete, Jan. 1, Hotmann (2014) 4570, A. S. GREEN, Fredde GEORGE YOURG, Jr., Secretary, MICHAEL S. SHUKAN, Treasurer, UIRECTORS: Robert Crane, William Patton, R. T. Byon, John W. Steaoy John Fendrich, Geo, Young, Jr. H. G. Minich, Nicholas MaDonal Sam'l F. Eberlein, Michael S. Bhuma Amos S. Green, S. C. Siaymaker, Edmund Spering. DIR Robert Crane, R. T. Ryon, John Fendrich, H. G. Minich, Bam'l F. Eberlein, Amos S. Green,

een, Edmund Spering, THEO. W. HERR, Agent. THEO. W. HERR, Agent. ke street, opposite the Court House lawi LANCASTER PENN'A.

8401,031 1 or at the rate of two millions per annum, which more than three-fourths are net prof a less than 180 mile, worked. This is upon th ctual, legitimate traffic of the road, with it ermipus in the mountains, and with only th

pany. The lands of the lilinois Central Kall-road Company are selling at 1rom 56 to 512 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties. FUTURE MININESS erminus in the mountains, and with only the iormal ratio of government transportation, and is exclusive of the materials carried for the urther extension of the road. The Company's interest liabilities during the name period were less than \$125,000. Add to this an ever-expanding through traffic and the proportions of the future business be-comeinmense.

acre, and other innd-grant companies in 106 West are receiving equal prices for similar properties. FUTURE BUSINESS, The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Facific Railroad is fluished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American conti-nent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no com-petitor it can always charge remunerative rat.s. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company oi New York is now running a regu.ar line of its splendid steamers between san Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the ploneer of other lines, that will treverse ihn pacific Cean laden with the teas, spices and other products of Eastern Asm. Excepting some very heavy or outly articles, of compara-tively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights and most of the car-goes will find their natural transit over the Line, and that no other i out will find a *double* tracks on eccessa y. Ca fornia and Oregon must not only be supplied with measure and other freignts, but the innabitants of Jakotah, Colo-rido, Utah Idaho and Montana will communi-cate with the older States almost on the great the the the innabitants of bakotah, Colo-rido, Utah Idaho and Montana will communi-cate with the older States almost on lifely by the road, It will be the avenue to all the great

Line, and that no other iold will ind a double track so necessa. Y. Ca ifornia and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport freights, but the landbland seasure and other freights, but the landbland Montana will communi-cate with the older States almost entitely by this road. It will be the avonue to all the great mining districts, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which of itself would furnish ample business for a railway line. EARNINGS # ROM WAY BU-INESS. While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of tho read in operation has been most satisfactory. During the quarter ending July 31, an aver-age of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Rail-road was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result: EARNINGS.

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Malis..... \$723,755 54 479,283 41

Total..... \$1,203,038 95 EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, ac..... \$395,530 92 807,508 03 NET EARNINGS to balance.

Total.

Earnings for May, June and July. \$723,755 54 Expenses "237,966 50

pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued in-terest at SIX Per Cent in Currency from July 1. Many, parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of oremium on gold pay

FIF IEEN FLEW CENT. CHEMI on gold put, and, at the current rate of premium on gold puty. OVER NINE PER CENT, INTEREST. Subscriptions will be received in Lancaster by REED, McGRIANN & CO, Hankers. LANCASTER CO, NATIONAL BANK, and in Now York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nasson street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK. No. 7, Newson 25

THE HYDRAULIC AUTOMATI CLOTHES WASHER AND BOILEK. New Method of Washing Clothes Without / abor. The Invention can be used in aity Roller; thebot suds and steam are driven up through though the fabric with great raphity carry-ing the dirt with it. A boller fally minutes, will be thoroughly washed in twenty not clothes undersigned assignees for Langastee by the undersigned assignees for Langastee Conty. WalkER & Skipple. nol tidaw) At Cooper's Red Lion Hotel. Agricultural Implements, &c.

TO FARMERS!

THE AMERICAN PORTABLE FIELD AND FLOOD FENCE.

THE SIMPLEST.

UBN PIKE DIVIDEND. --THE LANCAS-Ler and Litlz Turnpike Road Company has declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable on demand at the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster. New Haven, Oct., 1867. New Haven, Oct., 1867. Stw*43
 THE MOST DURABLE, THE MOST DURABLE, THE MOST PORTABLE. It is fitted for Level or Rolling Ground. It is easily constructed, and cheap. It makes the most regular fence or rails, and is the best substitute for Post and Bail and Worm Fences yet discovered. The Patentee has generously great the right for i ancaster County to the Lancaster County Soldiers' and Sallors' Monu-mental Association, and all those who wish to assist a patriotic purpose, and at the same ijm calling at the Court House, in Lancaster forces and procure farm rights at moderate prices. Apply to the undersigned at the Pro-thonotary's Office, at the Court House, Lan-caster, or at the Office of Maj. A. C. Reinoehl, sep 18 Smw] W. L. BEAR, COFING SLATE-PRICES REDUCED

drew their parallels and brought up forty seige cannon. The defense was prolonged another month. Garibaldi made a fight in the breaches that was the climax of one of the superbest re-sistances in history, and no man in Eu-rope is better informed than he is to-day, upon the week and strong points of the city. If a fight occur here, it will be a desperate one, and among its episodes

Will not effect a cure as guaranteed, the money vill be refunded. Outside of Lancaster county ur authorized agents are empowered to do the Manufactured and Sold by S. B. HARTMAN & CO., S. B. HARTMAN Sole Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa., no 4 tfd4w) And by all respectable Druggists Insurance Companies.

days

