Moofland's German Bitters.

AND

Boetry.

OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY. The spirit of Democracy
That made our native land
The pride and envy of the world,
And welcomed to our strand
Th' oppressed of every tribeand tongue,
its glories shall renew,
And drive from power the Radicals,
The wolfish despot crew.

The record of Democracy 's page;
Shinee bright on History's page;
No lanch imbraed in brothers' blood,
No ornel, Hendish rage.
Goodwill and peace and plenty thrived
in its benignant reign;
Our nation had a glant's growth,
Our honor knew no stain.

No bastlle needs Democracy, No gailing bayone rule, No gailing bayone rule, No gag, no estractsm, no spy, No perjured plump, no teol, No grinding taxes, no restraint On freemen's native right, No robbing poor and fav ring rick, No logislative spite. The legions of Democracy
With pristing zeal shall burn,
And on November's battle-day
The tide of war shall turn.
With iton-hearts they face the foe,
Their faith all fear above:
Their rappons is the ballot-box—
Their trust, the people's love.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted at the Cross Roads. I was in a hurry to reach home. No wonder, for it was the wildest night I had ever known in all my life, and the country over which I took my way as had as country roads in general. Consequently I was walking at agreat rate, with the collar of my rough coat over my ears, and a comforter tied over my soft hat and under my chin, to keep it on and to protect my ears, when suddenly a man stood full in my path and caucht me by the arm. der, for it was the wildest night I caught me by the arm.
"Hullo!" said he, "You're just in time; you are wanted at the cross roads

cross roads for?" said I. "Unless I choose it will be a very hard matter to choose it will be a very nard matter or get me there."

But instead of producing a pistol and domanding my money or my life, the man answered in an altered tone.

"Beg pardon, I made a mistake. I thought it was my brother, and I wanted for the transfer him. But night, sir."

to frighten him. "Very," said I.
"You don't know the time, sir?" he asked.
"It was seven when I left the train at I, ..., "I said.
"Thank ye, sir," said the man.
"Good night."

"Good night."
"Good night," said I.
If his object had been robbery, probably he had decided from my rough appearance that I was too poor a man to be worth the trouble. But after all, I thought, probably he spoke the truth A man may have such a voice without being a highwayman, no doubt. So I went homeward, and soon found myself under shelter, and taking of a warm and savory supper.

My mother was there and my brother Hen. Hen was a great strapping fellow who could beat any other boy of his age for miles around, if it came to wrestling or boxing, and as good humored a boy as ever lived; a boy always to mother and 1, though he had exercised his right to vote already in one Presidential elec-

When supper was over, and we had chatted for an hour, we went up stairs together. We share one room together. The moment Ben's head touched the pillow he always went to sleep. That night I followed his example. de. But I did not sleep long without dream—a dream in which I felt a rough grip on my arm, and was aroused by a cry in my ears. "Wake up! You are wanted at the cross rouds." It was so real, so palpable, that when

I started broad awake I actually believed that some one was in the room; the man who intended robbery or violence. But when I had arison, and litting lamp, room was empty, except myse room was empty, except mysor and Ben, who lay snoring on his pillow. I went to the door; it was locked. I went to the window; the rush of rain against the panes was all I heard. I even went across the passage to my mother's room. She wasawake; there had been no unusual sound she was sure.

sure.
Only a dream born of my meeting the strange man in the road, I felt, had awakened me. I went to bed and fell awakened me. I went to bed and fell saleep again. Again I was awakened by the same words, this time shrieked in my ear by an unearthly voice.
"Wake up, wake up. You are wanted at the cross roads." I was on my feet once more, and caught Ben's hand as he came over

oward my bed.
"What ails you?" he cried.
"Nothing," said I. "Did y "Yours," said Ben, yearne, me up; you fairly frightened me."
"Ben," said I, "wait till I light a specifier voice. There be some one in the house or outmust be some one in the house or c side."
So I again lit the lamp, but

searched in valn.
"Nightmare," said Ben, when I told him my story.
"Ben," said I, "what is there at the cross roads.""
"A house," said Ben. He lived in the neighborhood a long while, and I not "One little house, beside two oak

trees and a fence. An old man lives there—a rich man, and a bit of a miser they say. His house for him." His grand-daughter keeps "Ben, that fellow may have meant harm to them. I may be wanted at the

cross roads."

"Brother," said Ben, "go to sleep.
You had a nightmare," and Ben plungdin between the blankets, and was snoring again.

I also, in ten minutes, slept as sounding again. ned my eyes to see a girl stand-

opened my eyes used. A girl in white robes, with golden hair all about her shoulders, who wrung her hands and cried. "Oh, wake up, you are wanted at the cross-roads."

This time I started out of bed, bathed in a gold berruivities. I trambled like in a cold perspiration. I trembled like a leaf. I had no doubt that I had received supernatural warning,
"Ben," I cried, "Ben, for the third
time I have been told that I am wanted
at the cross roads, and I am going."
And I began to dress myself as speedily a possible, listening the while to the storm raging wilder and wilder than at any other period since its comnencement.

Ben remonstrated with me in vain.
At last he also began to huddle on his

ld. "But fancy another man, going out

In ten minutes we were splashing

rough the mind and rain along the 1. It was perfectly dark; now and then a blazed red star in the distance told usthatalamp was beaming through the rain in some cottage window, but otherwise we would not have been considered our proving the ray habitrascious of our proximity to any habita-tion whatever. At last, nearing the spot where the road from Sspot where the road from S—crosses the road to P— we were indeed in as solitary a place as can be imagined.

The house, which abutted on the very angle of the roads, called in familiar parlance the Cross Roads, was the only one for some distance in either direction, and certainly on such a night we were not likely to meet many trav-

All was quiet as the grave. We stood quite still. In a moment ben broke out in one of his wildest laughs.

"Well," he said, "how now?" Will you go home now, and have mother nightmare?"

"It was a glorious opportunity for the horse."

It was a glorious opportunity for the horse. At the first proportion of the horse.

But hardly had the words escaped his But hardly had the words escaped his lips, when a shriek broke on the air, and a woman's voice plainly coming from the interior of the cottage, cried: "Help! help! help! lielp!"
"Ben," said I, "we are wanted at the cross roads," and then understanding each other, without more words we made our way to a window, through which a light shone. A muslin curtain

Every day, from sunrise to sunset, I was either on footer in the saddle, without resting except upon Sundays, which I generally passed at home, with the relaxation of fishing in the beautiful

river Settite. There was an immense

caught me by the arm.

"Pullo!" said he, "You're just in time; you are wanted at the cross roads to-night!"

The voice was the voice of a ruflian. I fancied myself attacked by a highwayman. I stood quitestill, and strove to show him by my manner that I was able to protect myself.

"What the deuce am I wanted at the cross roads for?" said I. "Unless I choose it wilf be a very hard matter to must acknowledge that they were much more frightened at me than I was at them. I had generally obtained a most difficult and unsatisfactory shot at close quarters; sometimes I rolled them over with a mortal wound, and they disappeared to die in impenetrable jungle; but at all times fortune was on my side.

The next day, before sunrise, I called Hasan and Hadji Ali, whom I lectured severely upon their cowardice on a former occasion, and received their promise to follow me to death. I intrusted them with my two Reillys No. 10; and with

ning had arrived without a shot having been fired, and as the sun had merely set I wandered slowly towards home. Passing througn alternate open glades a few yards in width, hemmed in on all sides by thick jungle, I was carelessly carrying my rille upon my shoulder as I pushed my way through the opposing thorns, when a sudden roar, just before at once hrought the rille upon fully over himself. I fired the left hand bar

cover himself 1 fred the left hand bar-rel. It was a glorious sight. I had advanced a few steps into the glade, and Hassan had quickly handed me a spare rifle, while Taher Noor stood by me sword in hand. The lion in the greatest fury, with his shaggy mane bristling in the air, roared with death-

he rolled over and over, gnashing his horrible jaws, and tearing holes in the sandy ground at each blow of his tremendous paws that would have crushed a man's skull like an egg shell. Seeing thathe was hors de combat. I took it cooly, as it was already dusk, and the lion having rolled into a dark and thick bush, I thought it would be advisable to defer the final attack, as he would be dead before morning. We were not ten minutes' walk from the camp, at which he rolled over and over, gnashing his dead before morning. We were not ten minutes' walk from the camp, at which we quickly arrived, and my men greatly rejoiced at the discomfiture of their enemy, as they were convinced that he was the same lion that had attempted to enter the zareeba.

"But fancy another man, going out in a storm like this to the cross roads, because a nightmare caused him to do so, and what would you think of him? I said nothing. All I could have answered would have been:
"I am compelled to go; I must go! I dare not refuse, whatever may be 'hought of me."
In ten minutes we were splashing!

Line ten zareeba.
On the following morning, before surrise, I started with nearly all my people and a powerful camel, with the intention of "bringing the lion home entire. I rode my horse Tetel, as he had frequently shown great courage, and I wished to prove whether he would advance to the body of a lion. advance to the body of a llon.

Upon arriving near the spot which we supposed to have been the scene of the encounter, we were rather puzzled, as there was nothing to distinguish the locality; one place exactly resembled another, as the country was flat and sandy, interspersed with thick jungle of green nabbuk; we accordingly spread out to beat for the lion. Presently Hadji Ali cried out, "There he lies dead!" and I immediately rode to the spot, together with the people. A tremendous roar greeted me, as the lion started to his forefeet, and with his beautiful mane erect, and his great hazel eyes

It was a glorious opportunity for the horse. At the first unexpected roar the came! had bolted with its rider, and the men had scattered, but in an instant I had reined Tetel up, and I now rode straight towards the lion, as he courted the encounter about twenty paces distant. I halted exactly opposite the noble looking heast, which, seeing men in advance of the party, increased his rage and he howled deeply, fixing his but on those two themes he was several loyal citizens. He said he did not mind the physical discomfort of the loyal kicking administered to him, but he gravely objected to "the indignity of being kicked." Except on the subject of politics and religion there was no appearance of insanity about him; age and he howled deeply, fixing his

draped the panes, but through it we away an awful sight.

An old man lay on the floor, and over the floor of the panes, and, spoke, to, him be the panes, the folior of the panes, and, spoke, to, him be the panes, the panes, and yet his made the panes, the panes of the panes, and the floor of the panes, and the panes, and yet his made the panes, the panes of the panes, and yet his made the panes of the panes, and yet his made the panes of the panes, and yet his made the panes of the panes, and yet his made the panes of the panes, and yet his made the panes of the panes of the panes, and yet his made the panes of the panes of the panes of the panes. The panes was never of such a character as a panes of the panes, and yet his made the panes of the panes was never of such a character as a panes. The panes was never of such a character as a panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a character as the panes was never of such a character as the panes was never of such a character as the panes was never of such a character as the panes was never of such a character as the panes was never of such a character as the panes was never of such a character as the panes was never of such a character as the panes was never of such a character as the panes was never of such a character as the panes of the panes was never of such a c

A Curious Character. [From the St. Louis Advocate.] I had seen robbery, probability, sir," said the man, it, and been robbery, probability, sir, said the man, it, sir, sir, said the man, it, sir, said the man, it, sir, sir, said the man, it, sir, sir, said t

mon preacher and was baptized, but, not receiving the promised giftof tongue, he immediately gave up Mormonism. He next encountered a strange genius named McDaniel, who was preaching that "man by faith can live forever," In this lower world. He immediately embraced the "live-forever doctrine." He and McDaniel laid off "the capital city of the world," where Columbus, Kentucky, now stands; where all the "live-forever faith" were to dwell; where death, cofflins and grave yards were to be unknown. A contest for supremacy arising between the two, it was determined to decide the question by looking mon preacher and was baptized, but, no mined to decide the question by looking each other steadily in the eye, with their

preach the funeral" of his deceased co-laborer in the live-for-ever gospel. With the death of Mr. McDaniel the new gospel and the capital city failed, but Mr. Jones continued to avow his faith in the truth of his theory, and affirmed that he would never die. In 1850 he called upon the writer to pray for him in an attack of cholera. His request was complied with, and after his recovery he claimed "great credit for not dying," saying that his faith had saved his life. After the death of McDaniel he turned his at-tention to politics. He thought the pol-itics of the nation needed reforming, and that he was chosen of the Lord

by on hoyd. He ran in after years successively, but not successfully, for Comcessively but few if you work, being a
political madman...a, haried with Congressional deleant. Next suppress the country, and the Next suppress of the country, and the country, and the country, and the country, and the successful and the suppress of the country.

It is a suppression of the country of the country, and the country, and the country, and the country, and on the return of her former
it will be a grade a suppression of the country of the country of the country of the country, and the country of the country torship in Massachusetts. He has instituted suits against all the Presidents for
twenty years for the place they occupy.
He was a regular church-goer, dividing
his time among the churches, always
taking a front seat, and sometimes
"speaking in meeting." None of our
bishops have visited Louisville without
hearing of or encountering him. He
attended the courts, and sometimes
demanded a hearing as a lawyer in
behalf of some person or cause that
awakened his sympathies, and
sometimes got in jail by his
untimely interference. He attended
all the lectures and occasionally was
disposed to wrangle with the lecturer.
A political meeting was not held in his
vicinity without his presence, and he
offen claimed his "say" among the
speakers. Religiously he was demonstrative if allowed so to be, and politidaily, as a speaker, he was "uproarious."
He roared like one possesed; he jumped
up and down, stamped, kicked, clapped,
thumped, and with his heavy cane
whacked, with vigor the stand before
him. During the late war and since he
was an earnest Southern sympathizer.

thoroughly insane, and yet his madness was never of such a character as to awaken the remotest thought on the part of any one to commit him to the function asylum. His illness was brief, and he adhered to the last in his belief, and he adhered to the last in his belief, that he would never die, but would soon be well again. He died peacefully, and received a decent burial.

Speech of Mayor Hoffman, of New York, it is meet them in their places of business, and it is meet them in their places of business, and it is meet them in their places of business, and it is ment to attempt now to change the condition of things in the Southern States would bread mischlef, for the welcome. But I have had cean that the would never die, but would soon be well again. He died peacefully, and received a decent burial.

Speech of Mayor Hoffman, of New York, it am told by them sometimes that to attempt now to change the condition of things in the Southern States would bread mischlef, for the welcome. But I have had cean in the southern States would bread mischlef, in the southern States would bread mischlef. I have one wor to say to them, and I desir

The girl, a beautiful creature of seventeen, was his grand-daughter, and as no story is acceptable to the lady readers without a flavor of romance, I will tell them, that she became in after years, not my wife, but the wife of my darling brother Ben.

Lion Runting.

Every day, from sunrise to sunset, I was either on foot or in the saddle, without resting except upon Sundays, which I generally passed at home, with the later is a short. I now dismounted, and having patted and coaxed the horse, I led him up to the body of the lion, which I also own account and for parties outside, patted, and then gave my hand to the horse to smell. He snorted once or twice, and as I released my hold of the slowly lowered his head, and sniffed the mane of the dead lion; he then turned a few paces on one side, and commenced earling the withered grass beneath the nabbuk bushes.—Sir S. W. Baker's Explorations in Abyssinia. by the previous gain.

Of course, the profit comes, from the or course, the profit comes, from the sudden pressure of buyers. The opera-tors who undertook to deliver grain yes-terday can not defer it till to-day with-out losing his standing on the Board, or in other words, failing. The credit is run up by the fact that so many peo ple are obliged to buy at the same instant. To obviate the possibility of similar pressures in the gold market, the Board of Gold Brokers, in New the Board of Gold Brokers, in New York City, adopted a rule some three years ago, which has been found to work well, allowing "short sellers" to defer the time of delivery in such cases, on payment of a small per centage for each day of delay. The Board of Trade of this city have now under consideration a proposal to adopt the same rule to our grain markets, making the forfeiture a quarter of a cent on each per bushelper day. The adoption of the rule would undoubtedly be a great obstacle if not an effectual preventlye, to corner combinations in the lye, to corner combinations ature; but it might seriously impair the obligation of contracts by puttling it into the power of the seller to hold back

> from legitimate causes, and no rule ought to be adopted which will shield the seller from ordinary risks, to the detriment of the man who has bought in good An unusual share of attentirn has An unusual share of attentify has been attracted to this subject on the part of our business men, from the fact that the President of the Board,—E. V. Robbins, Esq., a gentleman of well-known probity—has been obliged to succumb to the pressure of the corner on corn. The firm of which he is the senior preture has falled, the lightlities on corn. The firm of which he is the senior partner has falled, the Habilities being estimated at about \$90,000. Mr. Robbins yesterday tendered his resignation as President of the Board. His resignation had not been accepted. Mr. Robbins being, in common with others, a victim to what may be called a "con-

Cutting Stalks. To those who adhere to the to those who addres to the oil place tice of outting stalks, under the impres-sions that the corn is benefitted there-by, we commend the following para-graph on that subject, taken from Allen's American Farm Book: so in that the corn is benefitted there by, we commend the following paragraph on that subject, taken from a llen's American Farm Book:

"The stalks of corn should never be cut above the ear, but always near the ground, and for this obvious reason: the sap which nourishes the grain is drawn from the earth, and passing through the stem enters the leaf, where a change is effected, analogous to what the sap surface of the lungs in the animal system; but with this peculiar difference, however, that while the blood gives out carbon and absorbs oxygen, plants under the influence of light and heat, give out oxygen, and absorb carbon. This change prepares the sap for some station and conversion into the grain. But the leaves which thus did gest the food for the grain are above it, and it is while passing downward that the change of sap into grain principally takes place. If the stalks be cut above, the enr nourishment is at an end. It will not increase in quantity—while if out near the root, it not only appropriates the sap already in the plant, but it would not the subject at a surface of the foreign the subject at a surface of the current year, is nearly as the change of sap into grain principally takes place. If the stalks be cut above the ear nourishment is at an end. It will not increase in quantity—while if out near the root, it not only appropriates the sap already in the plant, but it will not increase in quantity—while if out near the root, it not only appropriates the sap already in the plant, but it will not increase in quantity—while if out near the root, it not only appropriates the sap already in the plant, but it is will not increase in quantity—while if out near the root, it not only appropriates the sap already in the plant, but it is will not increase in quantity—while if out near the root, it not only appropriates the sap already in the plant, but it is not only appropriates the sap already in the plant, but it is not only appropriate and proceault find the well that they should that they should that

the ear nourishment is at an end. It may then become firm and dry, but it will not increase in quantity—while if out near the root, it not only appropriate also absorbs additional matter from the atmosphere, which contributes to its weight and perfection.

The ploughman in speaking on this subject says, "many experiments have been made to test the comparative advantages of the two methods, but so far as we know they all tend to the same results—that is, a gain of from five to ten bushels an acre by cutting at the root and stooking. Mr. Clark of Northand the rights of the Government since the war have only averaged ninety-three millions of dollars a year, and quotes Mr. Welles as a authority; the troot and stooking. Mr. Clark of Northand the rights of the States. They have subject says, "many experiments have been made to test the comparative advantages of the two methods, but so far as we know they all tend to the same results—that is, a gain of from five to ten bushels an acre by cutting at the root and stooking. Mr. Clark of Northand the results—that is, a gain of from five to ten bushels an acre by cutting at the root and stooking. Mr. Clark of Northand the results—that is, a gain of from five to ten bushels an acre by cutting at the root and stooking. Mr. Clark of Northand the results—that is, a gain of from five to ten bushels an acre by cutting at the root and stooking. Mr. Clark of Northand the results—that is, a gain of from five to ten bushels an acre by cutting at the root and stooking. Mr. Clark of Northand the results—that is, a gain of from five to ten bushels of grain by the process, while the loss of stover was also very considerable.

The most experienced farmers are careful in securing the whole of the deciration of the down of the deciration of the country. They have less of grain by the process as a great and unnecessaries and the process as a great and unnecessaries are of the country, lask you, citizens, whiat of the country, I ask you, citizens, whiat of the country, I ask you, citizens, w

son's only in the most important particulars. About ten years ago Edwin
Dudley, who lived in one of the towns
in the lower portion of the county, left
his wife and two children on pretense
of going to another town, but did not
return. Six or seven years elapsed, and
nothing being heard from the husband,
the deserted wife believed him dead,
and contracted a marriage with Israel

tract runs to October 1. The Howard Mission people deny that this money is for rent, but for the support of nine girls whom Allen maintains, to keep them from pursuing their former evil calling. Kit Burns is to lease his rat pit one hour a day, for prayer meetings, for \$150 a month. Tommy Hadden is said to have simulated reform to escape punishment at the next General Seasions, for shanghaing a citizen of Brooklyn.

John Allen seems to have made a mess of his lecturing project. He professed to have resolved to follow it till he had earned \$100,000, with which he would found a Magdalen Asylum up the North River, and install himself as chief manager. But John coundn't let whisky alone, hence his opening effort as a speaker, on Friday night, at Stamford, Connecticut, was a wretched failure, the man being too far gone in detirium tre-

Elkins' coal oil refinery, in the Twenty-fourth ward, was burned yesterday morn-ing. Loss about \$50,000.

all through this State men are gathering in vast crowds to hear the discussion of the issues of the day. The cry goes up from the masses of the people, and the cry has gone up for the last three years for peace. "Things have not gone right." That is the language which the people use. And the people meet to argue and reason why, and the people are determined to know the reason why, and the people are going to understand the reason why. You go among the gatherings of our Radical opponents, and you will find that they ignore the issues of the day. They decline to discuss the question of reconstruction, and of taxation. They are fighting over the battles of the war, and the men who fught heartlest now are the men who fought least when the war was in progress. (Laughter and applause.) They met in this great city of New York to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Antictam, and among all who gathered there professing to be soldlers and generals, not one had the manhood of disprets to meaning the reason.

Republican masses, and they know ther was no place upon the face of this broad con tinent which sent forth more men and gay more money to support and defend the country in its hour of trial than this great Democratic City of New York, (Great cheering.) They have ignored the Constitution of the country; they have legislated in disregard of it, and having done so, they have passed acts depriving the Supreme Court of the United States of the power to the have passed acts on them. They have the outr of the United States of the power to sit in judgment on them. They have tied up the hands of the President of the United States so much so that all the men in office who are now plundering the Government and plundering the people are kept in office because of the acts of Congress depriving the President of the power of removal with-out the consent of a Radical Senate. Why,

to them from the Government, under the Constitution, they were not promised a Friedmen's Bureau, with universal negro suffrage and white disfranchisement, and the party in power three and a half years after the surrender claiming that they were still out of the Union. That was not the promise made to them. I say to you, business men of New York, keep your pledges, if not for their sake for your own. (Applause.) You are interested. The burdens of taxation are nearly all on you. The South does hardly anything. One single Congressional District in New York pays more income tax than the whole ten Southern States. One single district will continue to pay it unless you interfer

dent departments. Have you, men of New York, no solicitude? and do you not, who was dovernment securities, owning any operation of the security or any property, feel that you can be safe in your investments or your property settution against the Constitution, and then to say that the Supreme Court shall not sit in judgment upon them? You say that then so your property as well as of your personal liberty. If you do you show less judgment, business men of New York, than you show in the manage on the national credit inviolate; a re-stabilishment of national and State rights in all their integrity, and thus true harmony on show less judgment, business men of New York, than you show in the manage on the national credit inviolate; a re-stabilishment of national and State rights in all their integrity, and thus true harmony on the safety of yours.—
[Applause.] There is the whole explanase, there is the whole explanase in the party, it is my intention to sustain that cause as a private citizen. With the request that you will convey to the gentlement of these laws of Congress. But I have one word more to say to the business men of the commitment that here are the objects for which every citizen should now strive, for w for whom you act my sin the compliment they have the compliment, most truly, yours, Geo, B. McClellan.

The apple crop in Massachusetts is the target for some years.

Grape culture has been very successful in corthern Iown this season. A Kentuckian has sold \$5,800 worth o The sorghum crop throughout Minnesot s excellent. The frost did not injure it. A Congress of naturalists is to be held in Vienna early in October.

The mackerel fishery is a failure this year. No. 1's sell for \$21 a barrel at first hands. Queen Victoria is in her fiftieth year, and has nine children and thirteen grandchil-

1,800 cases have been adjudicated in No. York city.

Mrs. George Francis Train has bought two acres on the Bellevue Beach, Newport, R. I., for \$12,000. Mr. Jefferson Davis is staying at Alton England, with the Roman Catholic Earl o Shrewsbury. One of the finest plantations on the Ar-kansas River recently sold for five cents

A New York barber paid \$75 for a crop of blonde hair on a single head, taking it "as it stood." Mr. Richard C. Morse, one of the founders of the New York Observer, died at Kissengen, Germany, on Tuesday.

The sign boards put up at road crossings on the Pacific railways are said to be "Look out for the Indians." Small clothes and silk stockings, with alse calves when necessary, are the lates style for gents in Paris.

"Dog shoes," for protecting the feet of sporting dogs when coursing on stubble fields, are proposed in England.
The friends of Senator Yntes have put him on diet, and expect to have him in working order before long.
The milliprograms almost line in the heliof. The milliners are chuckling in the belief that they have at last invented a bonnet which the ladies cannot make themselves. Grant was serenaded at St. Louis on Fri day evening, October 2, but declined to nake one of his interesting speeches.

Wilton, Maine, has a dwelling house in-habited by four families with forty-eight children. Things get mixed there some-

"Golden Fleece," a full-blooded buck, wned by Mason & French, of New Huven, Vt., and valued at \$10,000, died last week of lung fover. Wm. F. Ritchie, husband of Anna Core Mowatt, and former editor of the Richmond Enquirer, died in Washington on Friday alght, M. F. Maury has undertaken a physica survey of the State of Virginia, under ap-pointment of the Virginia Military Insti-

The Workingwomen's Home, in New York, has now 250 inmates, and they are furnished with board, including all necessary comforts, for \$3.50 per week.

The San Francisco Herald charges that the extortion of corporations in Alaska has reduced the people to a condition worse than slavery. James O. Martin, late Cashler of the Hide and Leather National Bank, is being tried at Boston on a charge of defrauding the bank of \$500,000.

The losses by the fire in Courtland street, New York, on the 1st instant, amounted to nearly \$64,000. The losses are fully covered y insurance. A shooting affray occurred at Martins-burg, Va., on the 30th ultime, in which two men were killed and one wounded, by the Registering officers.

The barns attached to the Livingston County, New York, Poor House, containing 100 tons of hay, was burned on the ist instant. The loss amounts to \$75,000. Morton and Thompson, the Express rob-Canada, on the ground that their crime does not come under the extradition treaty: A fire on the night of the 1st instant destroyed one of the workshops and warehouses of the Monroe county, New York, Penitentiary, involving a loss of over \$15,000.

General Stoneman has issued orders to an investigation of the accident on the Central (Va.) Railroad, by which some of the Twenty-ninth infantry were killed and wounded. A box containing about \$2,000 in English

coin was stolen from Duncan & Sherman's banking-house, in New York recently while the attention of the owner was mo mentarily divorted.

The Louisiana Democratic Convention has adjourned, after having filled the electoral ticket and nominated Congressional candidates for four districts. No nomination was made for the Fifth District. The contract for carrying the mails tri-weekly between Forts Abercrombie and Romeim, in the Northwest, have been awarded to Leech, Piper & Co., of Kittan-ing. Pa. 507 8104 600 ng, Pa., for \$194,000. Col. Wynkoop, Indian Agent, has arrived in Washington from Fort Larned, and says the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have fled south of the Arkansas river before (teneral Sully's force. These Indians number about

2,400 fighting men. The house of C. F. Sargent, at Varmonth, Malne, was robbed Thursday night, Oct. 1 of \$10,000 in government bonds, &c. A re-

MOTICE TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL NOTICE TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAI, representatives of Henry Snyder, late of Warwick township, Lancaster county, Pa, deceased. You are hereby notified that by virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county to me directed, I will hold an inquest to divide part or value the real estate of Henry Mnyder, deceased, on FRIDAY, the Zird day of OUTOBER, 1888, at 2 o'clock, P, M, on the premises, in Warwick twp, Lancaster county, Pa, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

J. F. FREY, Sheriff.

Siteriff's Office, Lancaster, Sep. 23rd, 1888, sep 30

UDITOR'S NOTICE THE UNDER A signed Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of James Patterson Executor of the last will and testament o Mary Rhea, late of Little Britain township Lancaster county, dee'd, will meet for the purpose of his appointment at the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster CN SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1711, 1888, where and where all persons interested may attend nd where all persons interested may atter sep 23 4tw 38; W. W. BROWN, Auditor EDITOR'S NOTICE—ESTATE OF INC

A UNITOR'S NOTICE-ESTATE OF DA. VID HACKMAN, late of Warwick Twp. leceased. The undersigned appointed and or by the Orphaus' Court of Lancaster county, o arbitrate the balance remaining in the lands of Christian Rissor, executor of the will of said deceased, to and among those hands of Christian Risser, executor of the will of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will intend for the purpose of his appointment ON THURSDAY, the 5th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D., 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M., in one of the Jury Rooms of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, when and where parties interested are requested to attend.

3 JOHN B. ERB, oct 7 its 40 Auditor.

> Banking Douses. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS O. 35 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PANY is a corporation Chartered by Specia Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868 with a Cash Capital of One Million Dollars,

and is now thoroughly organized and prepare or business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office,
Full particulars to be had on application at
our office, located in the secondstory of our
Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by
the Company, may be had.

No. 35 South Third street,
Deligation of the Particular of the No. 35 South Third ugi9-lydeodaw Philadel S. A. H. BOCKIUS, M. D., Lancast for Lancaster county

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS, \$12 a year per quare of ten lines; \$6 per year for each additional square, REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING, 10 cents a line for the diret, and 5 cents for each subsequent in-sortion.

BATE OF ADVERTISING.

Sprcial Norces inserted in Local Column 15 cents per line, SPECIAL NOTICES preceding ms deaths, 10 cents per line for fir and 5 cents for every subsequent

Mishler's Aitters.

THE SCOURGE OF OUR RACE!

man system necessarily suffers. The cutire tructure of the body becomes affected, even the mind itself, showing the effect of it in the low spirits of the patient. Indigestion is the parent of a thousand indescribable miseries. and prepares a foundation for disorders tha cannot be easily shaken off. The premonitory symptoms of Dyspepsia are known to very person. It is allisense that fastens itself allke upon the old and young, and both full ictims to its destroying power when the proper remedy is neglected or rejected. It is for his reason that thousands endure a living leath as the natural penalty of delay. It is a earful thing to become a confirmed Dyspeptic. Those who have suffered the pangs of this ourge of the human race do not need to be old that it is an ailment which interferes with all the enjoyments of this life, spreading gloom ad despondency over the mind and steadily earing out the vital principle of life itself.and other complaints such as Rilionaness General Debility, Discases of the Bowels, tomach, Liver and Kidneys frequently result rom it and often terminate fatally. What the Dyspeptic requires is a constitutional spec

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

of its wholesome efficacy thousands have testified who were rescued by it from the power of Dyspepsia, and saved from its attendant evils. Has this disease intronched liself in your system? If so, we urge you to act wisely,

TREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

which will successfully combat and utterly lestroy the disease, and fortify you against any becaught attack of it. You will derive in mediate benefit from using it, and place your self in a position to enjoy the good things of this life once more. This is a sovereign remedy and will effect a positive cure in your case The public is made acquainted with all the ngredients used in preparing this Bitters, and he highest medical authorities are daily remmending it as an infallible remedy for all iseases arising from a disordered stomach. de reasonable with yourself-consult you ealth and happiness-throw away your plan

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

omplaint, Kidney Diseases, Chronic or Norous Debility, Constipution of the Bowels, Vauses, Difficult Breathing, Sour Eructations Pains in the Bide, Back, Chest and Limbs, Deression of Spirits, and all other allments growing out of a Disordered Stonach, Liver or Cidneys, and will thoroughly purify the blood and maintain it against the insidious attacks f disease. An

AVALANCHE OF CERTIFICATES

in support of the high claims of this most classes and conditions of the people-old and young-married and single-the infant child and the grand father of the family, by the use

are made strong, and their digestive organ kept in a sound, healthy condition, and the Blood preserved pure, as God I

CAUTIONIII

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

langerous imitations put into the market by unprincipled parties the proprietors of Mishler's Herb Bitters hereby warn the public.see that the patented external marks of this

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS are exclusively put up in square glass bottle with oraduated dozes marked thereon, On one

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

and on the opposite panel the firm name S. B. HARTMAN & CO

It will be recognized by the portrait it bear

B. MISHLER. OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND RESPECT ABLE STOREKEEPERS. every village, town and city in the United

LANCASTER AND PITTSBURGH. Jy 24 PENNSYLVANIA.

Insurance Companies.

CAPITAL AND
Am't of prentum notes,
Jan 18t, 1865.
Less prentum notes expired in 1865.
Ant't of prentum notes
received in 1865.
Balance of prentum.
Jan 1st, 1865.
Cash recollyts, less commissions in 1865. 3,830,11

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A. B. GREEN, P. GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., Secretary, MICHAEL B. SHUMAN, Treasurer. DIRECTORS: Cobert Crane, William Pa Robert Crane, R. T. Ryon. bitestrors:
bitest 3. T. Ryon, John Fendrich, H. G. Minich, Bam'l F. Eberlein,

N by forbidden to enter on or pass througt the lands of the subscribers, residing in Marit township. Lancaster county, for the purpose of hunting fishing or grape gathering, or with any vehicles of any kind whatever, oct 7 lt*w 40 MICH. STRIGLE.

Our club system of selling is as follows: For version 22 natest pen fountains and checks describing 20 different articles to be sold for a dollar each; 40 for \$4; 00 or \$6; 00 or \$6; 00 or \$60, 00.

Nent by mail. Commissions larger than those of-fered by any other firm, according to size of clab-lingle fountain and check, lo tes. Male and female agents wanted. Nend money in Heri-stored Letters. Send us a trial club, and you will acknowledge that you cannot afford

me to shoot him, but as it was perfectly impossible to fire correctly through the hedge of thorns, I refused to be dissurbed; yet I promised to hunt for him on the following day. Throughout the entire night the lion prowled around the entire night the lion provided around the camp, growling and uttering his peculiar guttural sigh. Not one of my people slept, as they declared he would bound into the camp and take somebody, unless they kept up the watchfires and drove him away with brands.

ny little Fletcher in hands, I determy little Fietoner in hands, 1 deter-mined to spend the whole day searching every thicket of the forest for lions, as I felt convinced that the animal that had disturbed us during the night was concealed somewhere within the neighooring jungle. The whole day passed fruitlessly; I had crept through the thickest thorn n vain; having an abundance of meat, i had refused the most tempting shots at buffaloes and large antelopes, as I had devoted myself exclusively tolions. I was much disappointed, as the evening had arrived without a shot having

me, at once brought the rifle upon full cock, and I saw a magnificent lion standing in the middle of the glade, about ten yards from me; he had been lying on the ground, and had started to his feet upon hearing the processor of the ground of the ground of the ground. me approach through the jungle. For an instant he stood in an attitude of atan instant he stood in an ittitude of at-tention, as we were hardly visible; but at the same moment I took a quick but sure shot with the little Fletcher. He gave a convulsive bound but rolled over backwards; before he could re-

like growls, as open-mouthed he en-deavored to charge upon us; but he dragged his hind-quarters upon the ground, and I saw immediately that the little Fletcher had broken his spine. In his tremendous exertions to attack

mane erect, and with his beautiful mane erect, and his great hazel eyes flashing fire, he gave a succession of deep, short roars, and challenged us to fight. This was a grand picture, he looked like a true lord of the forest; but I pitted the poor brute, as he was helpless, and although the spirit was game to the last, his attempth was paralyzed to the last.

live-Forever Jones—Keminiscences of the Most Remarkable Madman on Record, Leonard Jones was born in Virginia July 3, 1797, came to Union county, Ky, with his parents in 1804; in young manhood was a land speculator, and amassed a considerable fortune; was engaged to be married to a worthy lady of high social position in Central Ken-tucky. The engagement was broken off and he then removed to Indiana and grain after the buyer had made arrange-ments to send it away. It is the opinion of some of our leading operators that the forfeiture ought not to be less than one cent on the bushel per day, as the mar-ket will often iluctuate by that amount

noses about twelve inches apart; the one that qualled under the other's gaze was to be subordinate. Like two enraged rats they glared upon each other for two hours, when "one proposed an armistice and the other agreed to it," but, said he, "we never found it convenient to resume hostilities." "You have no idea," he continued," "how painful a two hours' steady gaze into another man's eye is. It is absolutely awful." The city laid off, he and McDaniel started east to make converts, but the latter took sick loses about twelve inches apart; the on, he and McDaniel started east to make converts, but the latter took sick and died in the State of Ohio. The death of McDaniel shook Leonard's faith for a few weeks, and he was "very much embarrassed when he came to preach the funeral" of his deceased co-laborer in the live-for-ever gospel. With

itics of the nation needed reforming, and that he was chosen of the Lord to effect the needed reformation. He eschewed existing politics, and became the head of the "High Moral" party. No man was to fill the office except on "High Moral principles." He ran for Congress in the Padicah district, but was defeated by Lyon Boyd. He ran in after years successively, but not successfully, for Congress in several other districts, but received but few if gy votes, being generally regarded only religious and political madman. so, laried with Congressional defeats. Nextaspired to the Presidency, analis of been a standing

was an earnest Southern sympathizer. While in Minnesota he made a speech while in Minnesota he made a speech against the draft in a court-house where it was going on, for which he was taken out of the house and soundly kioked by several loyal citizens. He said he did not mind the physical discomfort of the connecticut, was a wretened failure, the man being too far gone in delivium tremens to be presentable. His two agents were both keepers of Water-street dance houses. They had received \$4 50 for admission, and would probably have taken, in all, \$50, but were obliged to shut up the hall and return the money.

and generals, not one had the manhood of and generals, not one had the manhood of character to mention the name of the great general—(great cheering for McClellan)—who fought the battle and won it—George B. McClellan. (Renewed cheering for "Little Mac.") They insuit the patriotism of the great mass of the Northern people by claiming that the victories of the war were victories of party, when they know that the nen who made up the rank and file came from the Democratic masses as well as from the Republican masses. (Applause.) They know that the men who led the army came from the Democratic masses as well as, the

the President of the power of removal without the consent of a Radical Sonate. Why,
in their Chicago platform they oppose "the
shameless extrayagance and waste in this
country, fostered by Andrew Johnson,"
atterly disregarding that of the Radical
Congress. [Applause.] If you look at the
platform of this party in 1880 and 1864 you
will find that it declared allegiance to the
Constitution and the Union, and their firm
belief in the rights of the States. But if
you look at the platform of 1868 adopted
at Chicago, you will find that there is
nothing of the kind there in reference to
the Constitution or the rights of the States. by the candidates whom they have placed in nomination for President and Vice President, you will find that there is not in

in the Southern States would breed mischled, produce confusion, and unsettle plans. I have one word to say to them, and I desire that they will ponder upon it. Do you think that there is any order or quiet there: now? Does the present condition of things in the Southern States, under Eadleal reorganization, invite your capital down there? Did not business men meet in this city within one month and declare that they would give no credit to business men in the Southern States, by reason of the unsettled condition there; and if Radical reconstruction and reorganization is to be perpetuated

cion and reorganization is to be perpetuated how long will it be before you will repeal the resolution and give credit? I desire, my business friends in the City of New how long will it be before you will repeal the resolution and give credit? I desire, my business friends in the City of New York, to give you an illustration of Radical reconstruction and Radical reconstruction and Radical reconstruction and Radical reconstruction and Radical reconstruction in the State of Rendessee. It is a pet State of Radicalism. It has a Governor who is a high man among Radicals. It has a Radical Legislature; it has the negro up and the white man down. It has the whole system of Radical reconstruction illustrated in its condition, and what do you find? Chaos and confusion everywhere. White men seeking protection for their lives, black men claiming they are not safe, whites representing the disfranchised people, and others representing the so-called Government, going to the capitol of the country to seek the aid of the general Government to preserve peace and order within their limits. And my business friends of New York, you find one thing more. You find the securities of that Radical reconstructed State are to-day less than seventy cents on the dollar. How

that Radical reconstructed State are to-day less than seventy cents on the dollar. How long will those things last? Do you tell me that the white men are discontented and that they are the cause of the trouble? Who would not be discontented with the black man placed above them, with a bayonet at their breasts? [Applause.] I will draw another picture and a true one. Look at the State of Kentucky lying close by Tennessee, just as much a Southern State in her faith, just as much a Southern State in her education and training as the State of Tennescon and training as the State of Tennescon state in the reducation and training as the State of Tennescon state in the state of the latin, just as much a Southern State in her education and training as the State of Tennessee. It is a State which gave, a few weeks ago, ninety thousand Democratic majority. [Great applause.] A majority which was hailed throughout this country by the Radical ways a context housand it be too. hailed throughout this country by the Radical press as ninety thousand "rebel majority." But, call it what you will—for the purpose of illustration call it what you will, it is ninety thousand majority against Radicalism, and that is enough for me. [Laughter and applause.] Now, my business friends of New York, look at Kentucky under Democratic rule and what do you find? You find perfect peace and order within the limits of the State; you find the black man and the white man living there side by side in perfect quiet and on the best of terms; you find the black man has all his rights and nothing more. You find the white man has all his rights and nothing less. You find overlyining quiet and orderly. R. S. Dana, Jr., has consented to accept he nomination of the opponents of General Butler, of the Fifth District.

white man has all his rights and nothing less. You find overything quiet and orderly. Business prosperous; the State taxation less than it is in almost any Northern State; the State debt being diminished, and the bonds of the State of Kentucky selling in the market of New York to-day at par. [Applause.] Now, business men of New York, which do you like best, Tennessee under Radical reconstruction, or Kentucky under Democratic rule. (Voices, "Kentucky" and cheering.) Facts are the best arguments anywhere. I might discuss reconstruction acts until the end of time. I might give my views upon their constitutionality, but facts like these two great States standing almost side by side, one with collision within her borders and the other with peace; one with sincerity and the other with peace; one where the rights of the black and the white man are allke pro-

the other without; one where the rights of the black and the white man are alike protected. They are the facts I say I leave for the business men of New York to judge which they like best, reconstruction as it is in Tennessee, or Democratic government as it is in Kentucky? (Applause.) Now, my friends, I have been among the people of my State, and, as I told you, among the people of Pennsylvania. Everywhere I go they are disposed to listen. They want to inquire into these things, and the spirit is moving among the people.—Thoy are not satisfied, they never will be satisfied, with this class of electioneering pursued by our Radical opponents, which ignores discussion, ignores electioneering pursued by our Radical or conents, which ignores discussion, ignore argument, and keeps up a continual feelis of hate between men of different parties the North and men of different sections. ine North and men of different sections. It is in vain to cry out peace if you will persist in fanning flames of fire of sectional prejudices or hate. There can be no peace under such an administration. There can be no peace under such a policy. No government can be bound together by any oth-

One single Congressional District in New York pays more income tax than the whole ten Southern States. One single district will continue to pay it unless you interfere and elect a party of love and not of jealousy and hate; a party which is a party of union and not of separation; which rests upon the Constitution, and which secures to all the people of the land, under the Constitution and the judgment of the courts, their rights of person and their rights of property. My friends, pardon me from any further remarks. I will address you, perhaps, later in the campaign, more at length upon these issues, but I give way now with one single closing remark to my distinguished associate upon the ticket, the next Lieutenant-Governor of the State. (Great cheering.) Shall I stand to you to talk of candidates of the ticket? I will not do it. I have said elsewhere, and I say now, and I desire my saying to go to the people in the city, that I have no word of disparagement to utter against the leador of my opponents. They leave the stars on his shoulder, but I insist they shall stay on the flag. [Great cheering.] And I desire to say only this in closing—only with this one word—thut, as you would not choose to perform any duty you desired or any work you desired a man not bound to it and a man not accustomed to the work, so, in time of peace, you want no soldier at the lead of this Government.

not bound to it and a man not accustomed to the work, so, in time of peace, you want no soldier at the head of this Government.

[Applause.] Take lessons from the past. No Government ever prospered in time of peace which chose for its leaders, in time of peace, men trained to the sword and to the sword alone. You want a statesman, you want a man educated and trained to matters of statesmanship, and although politicians may cavil, although Radical presses and Radical orators may denounce him, there does not live within the limits of the Empire State, or in any of the States of the country, a purer man, a better Christian, or an ablur statesman than Horatio Seymour Is. [Long and loud cheering]—during which Mayor Hoffman retired.

HOOVLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. The Great Remidles for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS. The English race horse Blair Athol was recently sold for \$25,000 in gold. Fifteen miles an hour has been attained by an Englishman in a velocipede. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, Is a combination of all the ingredients he Bitters, with the purest quality of Sa Court Rum, Orange, do, making one of the nost pleasant and agreeable remedles eve illered to the public. Those preferring a Medicine free from Alec Iolic admixture, will use The square in the neighborhood of Five Points, New York, is called "Paradise Square." HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Since the passage of the bankruptcy act 1,800 cases have been adjudicated in New York attention Those who have no objection to astion of the Bitters, as stated, will HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain th same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Toni being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, suc as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility of the stomach, the stomach are caused that the stomach of the control of comes affected, the result of which is that the patient saffers from several or more of the following diseases;
Constipation, Fintulence, Inward Plies, Friness of Hlood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausses, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach Swimming of the Head, Hurriedor Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Saffocating at the Heart, Choking or Saffocating Sensations, e. Dimbers of Vision, Bots or Wobs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Dediciency of Ferspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Cheat, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Inaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the grantest caution in the selection of remedy for his case, purchasing only tha which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries of possesses true morit is skilfally compounded, is free from injuriou ingredients, and has established for itself reputation for the cure of three diseases. It this connection we would submit those well known remedeles—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

TREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA

Twenty-two years since they were first in
troducd into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefitted suffering
humanity to a greater extent, than any other
remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver
Complaint, faundlee,

Dispense of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

DERRITING DEBILITY, Resulting from any Cause whatever PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hard-ships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to the remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor imparted to the whole system, the appett is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomad digests promptly, the blood is purified, it complexion becomes sound and healthy, it yellow tings is cradicated from the eyes, bloom is given to the cheeks, and the wee and nervous invalid becomes a strong at healthy being. and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE.

And feeling the hand of time weighting heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC an elizer that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the en 1 o y ment of good health; or, to use 1 their own expression 'never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.
WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN. Are made strong by the use of either of those remedies. They will cure overy case of MAR-ASMUS without fail, they have accomplaint.

TESTIMONIALS. HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes
Philadetphia, March 16, 1807.
"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good
tonio, useful in discogains, and of great A bonefit in eases of
debility, and want of nervous action in the
system. Yours, truly.

GEO. W. Woodward.

HON, JAMES THOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

"I consider 'Hodiand's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or Dyspensia. I can certify this from my experience of it, Yours, with respect, JAMES 'HOMPSON." experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.'

FROM RRV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. I.,

Patter of the Tenth Baptist Courch, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases doclined; but with a clear proof in N various instances and particularly in N my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoodland's derman Bitters, I depart for once from my derman litters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, for general debtity of the system, and expectedly for Liver Computer of the convenient of the conv

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALI.

CAUTION Hoofland's German Remedies are counter-feited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wripper of each bob-tia. All others are counterfeit. CARDA is on the control of the contr elphia, Pa. CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co. PRICES Iooffand's German Bitters, per bottle,.....\$1.00

Hoffand's German Tonic, put up in quart bot thes, \$1.50 per bottle, or a haif dozen for \$7.50. \$2-50 not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine. For saile by Liu "she and Dealers in Medi-

Attorneys-at-Zaw. WM, LEAMAN, No. 5 North Duke st. Lancaster B. C. KREADY, No. 38 North Duke St., Lancaster A. J. STEINMAN, No. 9 East Orange st., Lancaster

CHAS. DENCES, No. 8 South Duke st., Lancaster ABRAM SHANK, No. 86 North Duke st., Lancaster. W. F. SWIFT, No. 13 North Duke st., Lancaster MERR SMITH, No. 10 South Queen st., Lancaster. EDGAR C. REED, No. 16 North Duke st., Lancaster H. F. BAER, No. 19 North Duke st., Lancaster. RED. S. PYFER, No. 5 South Duke st., Lancaster

H. M. NORTH, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.

A. J. SANDERSON, No. 21 North Duke street, Lancaster S. H. PRICE, No. 5 North Duke st., Lancaster WM. A. WILSON, No. 58 East King st., Lancaster D. W. PATTERSON, Has removed his office to No. 68 East King at G. W. HUNTER, No. 6 South Duke st., Lancaster SIMON P. EBY.
OFFICE WITH N. ELLMAKER, Esq.,
NORTH DUNE STEET,
sept 25 LANCASTER, FA. 19W19*

I. W. JOHNSON, No. 25 South Queen st., Lancaster.

REUBEN H. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NO. 8 SOUTH DUKE STREET, Lancaster.

and Solicin office, all the subscriber has taken charge of the Bar lication at did Pamph offered by the CO.

And is prepared to accommodate the public with the CHOICEST WINES AND LIQUORS At his Bar; and in his Restaurant aways the best and most seasonable that the market atter, Agent licer, Agent JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Htates, Cauada, &c., &c. S. B. HARTMAN & CO.

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