

# THE WILMINGTON POST

VOL. I. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 9, 1868. NO. 119.

## WILMINGTON POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE  
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Six months.....3 50  
One month.....1 00  
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Ten lines or less, solid minion type, constitute a square.

## THE WILMINGTON WEEKLY POST.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.  
SUBSCRIPTION:  
One year.....\$3 00  
Advertisements \$1 per square.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**WM. LYNCH,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR.  
CLOTHES CUT AND MADE IN THE LATEST Styles and of the best Material.  
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NO FIT—NO PAY.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of **Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber and Office Furniture,** **Mattresses, Feathers, Window Shades, Wall Paper, &c., also Sash, Blinds and Doors.**  
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**DOLLNER, POTTER & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
New York.  
Liberal cash advances on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Southern produce.

**E. WESCOTT,**  
DEALER IN GRAIN,  
South Side Princess, near Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.  
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL supply of  
Corn, Meal, Homony, Flour, Oats, Peas, Rye, Bran, Hay, &c., &c.

**VICK, MEBANE & CO.,**  
ROCKERS,  
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Corner Chesnut and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C.

**HATCH, ESTES & CO.,**  
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Commission Merchants,  
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**WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS,**  
—AND—  
**MACHINE SHOP,**  
ALSO Manufacturers of TURPENTINE STILLS, and COPPER WORK in all its branches.  
Front Street, below Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

**HART & BAILEY,**  
Proprietors.  
JNO. C. BAILEY  
WILMINGTON.  
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**PETTEWAY & MOORE,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
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**GEO. KIDD'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS,**  
ZELL'S RAWBONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE,  
BROWN'S COUNTER, PLATFORM and RAIL-ROAD SCALES.  
Have constantly on hand FERTILIZERS of all descriptions.

## Sentiments of a Radical Governor.

The following paragraphs from the recent message of Gov. Bullock express very clearly the sentiments of Northern Radicals: Referring to national matters, Gov. Bullock says:

We have destroyed involuntary servitude, we have unmanumitted a race of men, conceded to them equality, civil and political rights. In the proceedings of the Conventions in the Southern States, which they have mainly controlled, I believe that after making due allowances, they have displayed a praiseworthy moderation. It is a sacred duty to insure them protection in the enjoyment of their rights. We have guaranteed this, but we must also remember there are millions of the white race who cannot, and must not always be retained in the position of abject foes—millions whose productive labor is necessary for the discharge of national obligations, which must never be repudiated, and whose good will and cooperation are essential to a complete and thorough reunion. Let us then hear no more of confiscation and attainder for the Southern masses. Let us make an end of liberal and unfriendly legislation, and while compromising no principle for which we have contended, let us restore those lately in rebellion to equality of rights as speedily as is consistent with the national safety. The present obstacles to reconstruction must come to a speedy end, whether they be interposed by unrepentant rebels, by a President who does not make treason odious, or by those whom his policy has deluded into renewed resistance. The welfare and will of the people require peace. Peace from the turmoil of mind as well as from turmoil of war. Peace for their finances, for their industry, for their commerce; and having the determination and power, there is no mistaking the agency by which they intend to enforce it. If embittered men refuse to accept the boon that is proffered the responsibility, the shame, and ruinous consequences will be theirs alone. If they are so blind to their own interest as to incite hostility between races, they will find that the nation is strong, that the nation will maintain its guarantee. No rights of loyal men will be surrendered to effect any settlement whatsoever. Equality of rights and universal suffrage are irreversible facts. The wheels of revolution do not roll backward. In the march of civilization and democratic ideas this nation takes no backward step. Ulysses S. Grant: It is the record of history that in great public crisis the instinct of a nation points with unerring sagacity to some man of the people whom they adopt at once, in the assurance of faith, as their chosen champion and deliverer, and by a natural law this abiding confidence is through its own soothing power the surest guarantee of success. In this dark hour of national exigency we have need of a leader whose integrity is uncorrupted by political associations, and whose patriotism has not permitted him to descend to the arena of partisan warfare—a tried leader of undaunted courage, who will be swayed neither by popular passion nor sectional prejudice—a man of cautious reticence, who has no inconsistencies to explain, no politics to lead, who comprehends the complicated relations of all sections of our common country, and will bring to the administration of public affairs executive ability, economical ideas, a clear head and an honest heart. It is manifest that it is the same Providence which brought us safely through the storm of war, that gives this whole people now with singular unanimity to recognize in a plain and unpretending citizen, him whose energy, discretion, and exalted patriotism will restore peace and prosperity to a distracted and distracted land. The man for the crisis; the man for the hour; the man of the people, is Ulysses S. Grant. Before his preeminent fitness for the high office to which a grateful nation would elevate him, let personal preferences yield; let faction subside, that peace, good will and union may once more and forever abide throughout the Republic. The Governor closes with a warm eulogy upon his predecessor, John A. Andrew.

To the various explanations offered as to the meaning of the President's message about General Hancock, the following by Mr. Nasby may be added as by no means the worst or the least probable. Mr. Nasby is urging his political chief to praise the general's recent declaration of principles:—"Assert that Hancock is the fust officer in command, since the close up the late unpleasantness, who has given utterance to such sentiments in his orders, and demand that Congress shall vote him a gold medal. I suggest that this be done to-wit, for reasons which are obvious. We desire Gen. Hancock to continue in well-join, but as that well-join in our behalf will lead to his nomination for the Presidency, it is well enough to kill him off in that direction, so soon as he is committed. Hence write, Don't let Seward dilute it, or Randall pollytoxic it. Put out my naked ideas clothed in your terse and vigorous language, and you will live done a good thing."

"I repeated them to the leadin officers of the Lost Coo Club, and the liege was raptcherously received. One member suggested that it wuzn't best ez reely the thing wuz to absurd. But he voted aye on the proposition, com promise with himself by sayin that, if it wuz reseed ez he 'sposed it wud be, it wuz easy enuff to swear that His Egelsy wuz drunk when he wrote it, wich wudn't hurt him with his party at all."

"Another, who is trooly a friend uv yours, objected on the score that sich high settin up wud give Hancock the nomishan, but he was laft to skorn. 'Wat,' sed an old grayhed member, 'hes A. Johnson ever cummed that he ain't killed?'"

How A GANDER WENT FISHING.—Says The Belfast Journal: A farmer living near Fishers Pond, was perplexed by a musculline gander that every spring would lead the flock away to the uttermost parts of the pond, and there remain with them until fall. One April morning he apprehended the culprit in the very act of enticing away the flock. Taking him in hand, he tied a couple of fishing lines and a bated hook to his leg, and gave him permission to leave. He was conveying the flock gradually across the water, when he apparently experienced a sensation under the water. His terrified wives and children withdrew to a safe distance, and looked on in wonder. After a long struggle, the bird dragged ashore a huge pickerel, and since that time has entirely reformed, looking upon the pond as a place to be carefully shunned.

## Job Billings.

Joshua Billings, Esq., has turned up with the following "monographs":  
The *Jealous Man* is always a hunting. He is always a hunting for something that he don't expect to find, and after he has found it, he is mad because he has. These fellows don't believe in spooks, and yet they are about the only folks who ever seen enny. A jealous man is always happy just in proportion as he is miserable.  
Jealousy is a disease, and it is a good deal like sea-sickness—dreadful sick and can't vomit.  
The *Anomalous Man* regards at a red tavern, and pays for his board by tending-bar occasionally. He ain't got no more karacter than the jack or spades haz when he ain't trumps.  
He is a loafer bi professhun, without enny vices.  
He rides on the box wunce in a while with the driver, and nobody thinks of asking for his stage fare.  
He sprung from a respectable family; his grand father wuz a justiss or the peace; but he haz not got vanity enuff to brag about it.  
The *Stuffy Man* looks down when he walks upon folks. He doesn't seem to have but one limber joint in him, and that iz located in his nose.  
He is a kind of masculine turkey on parade in a barn-yard.  
He iz generally masked with wisdom clear up tew the muzzle, and when he goes oop makes a noise like a kannon, but don't dew enny damage.  
I have seen him fire into a crowd and miss every man.  
As a general thing stiff men git mad dretful easy, and hav to git over it dretful easy, because folks ain't apt to get a big skare at what they ain't afraid of.  
Stiffman had a grandfather once who went to Congress from our district, and there ain't no one in the whole family that has been able to git himber ever since.  
The *Model Man* never disturbs a hen when she iz setting; never speaks cross tew a lost dorg; always puts a five cent shipplaster in his vest pocket late Saturday nite tew have it ready Sunday morning for the church platter; rides whenever a lady enters the street kars; remembers yure uncle plainly and asks after awl the family. If he steps on a kat's tale, he iz sure tew do it light, and 'jumejetly asks her pardun; reads the *Plunny Pilelow*, and lafs because he can't help it; books up his wife's dresses, and plays hoss with the children. Never meddles with the milk in the milk pans; goes easily over errands and cums back in season; attends every body's phuneral; can always tell when the moon changes; thinks just at yu do, and follows every body's advice but his own; practices most of the virtues without knowing it; leads the life of a shorn lamb; gets sick after a while and dies as soon as he kan to save making enny further trouble.

**Political News.**  
The *Brooklyn Daily Union* Jan. 6th favoring Gen. Grant's nomination for the Presidency says:  
We ask all our readers to consider Grant's nomination solely on its merits.  
We believe it can, for these reasons:  
First Gen. Grant is (and has proven it) in entire sympathy with the people as to the main ideas of the war, which were the preservation of the nation, the enforcement of its authority, and the eradication of all sources of division. No one doubts or can doubt this. His acts prove it. He was completely ruled and inspired by these ideas. He never faltered in his efforts to bring the war to an end which would insure their triumph. He pursued them with a singleness of heart, a patient resolution, an unrelaxing will and a comprehensive fidelity to them which no other soldier surpassed, and which very few equalled.  
Second. Since the war General Grant, almost alone of our public men, has made no mistake. He early recognized and enforced in his official position the view that Congress was the final arbiter, and the only legitimate originator of any system of reconstruction. He thus advised the President, and when encouraged by the demeanor of Mr. Johnson, the Southern press reviled Congress, he issued an order to compel them to respect the people's representatives. It is idle to rehearse the evidences of his cordial loyalty to the National legislature. His plan, sensible appreciation of the prerogatives and duties of that body, his sincere and simple acceptance of its action as the right interpretation of the people's will, are facts of untold value to the nation. And further than that, his straightforward trust in the people, his accurate and hearty accordance with their will in the matter of General Sheridan, show that he can be trusted because he trusts his fellow citizens.

**A WILD CAT STORY.**  
**A Lost Favorite, a Generous Friend and a Frightened Household.**  
A lady in an Eastern city—a prominent member of the aristocracy—had two charming daughters and a favorite cat. The children had disappeared one day, and the mother and daughters were overwhelmed by their bereavement. While they were enjoying the luxury of woe, a military gentleman, stationed at a neighboring fort, happened in, and listened sympathizingly to the story of their loss—which naturally formed the leading subject of their conversation. The next day Mrs. — door bell rang, and a servant announced a messenger from Dr. — the military man. Feminine curiosity was piqued, and the three ladies hastened to the door to receive his message.  
The man stepped into the hall, and in presence of the ladies lifted the cover of a basket on his arm, and from that respectable basket leaped nine wild and furious cats. As the animals vanished up stairs and downstairs, the messenger announced that "Dr. — sent his condolence, and begged that you would select one from the nine cats forwarded and return the others." Having thus delivered himself the messenger vanished, for two mortal hours the entire force of the unhappy household was engaged in clearing the premises of those terrible cats, with frantic fight, penetrated impossible places, and spat defiance at their pursuers. At last the clearance was effected, and domestic quiet was re-established. The balance of cats due Dr. — has not yet been paid.

**LECTURE IN CHARLOTTE.**—John Mullaly, editor of the *New York Metropolitan Record* will be in Charlotte soon. He is to deliver a lecture there on the 13th. He contemplates a tour through the South.

## HEADQUARTERS 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 31, 1867.

General Orders, No. 165.  
At the election held in the State of North Carolina, on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1867, pursuant to General Orders, No. 101, from these Headquarters, dated October 18, 1867, a majority of the registered voters of the said State, having voted on the question of holding a Convention, and a majority of the votes cast being in favor of holding such Convention, the delegates elected thereto, and hereinafter named, are hereby notified, in conformity with the provisions of the fourth section of the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, to assemble in convention in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, at noon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1868, for the purpose of framing a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforesaid Act of the 23d day of March, 1867, and of the Act of the 2d day of March, 1867, to which it is supplementary.  
A copy of this order will be furnished to each of the persons hereinafter named, and shall be the evidence of his having been elected as a delegate to the aforesaid Convention.

**OFFICIAL LIST OF DELEGATES.**  
Anson.—Henry Chillson, George Tucker, Republicans.  
Alamance.—Henry M. Ray, Republican.  
Burke and McDowell.—John S. Parks, W. A. B. Murphy, Republicans.  
Brunswick.—E. Legg, Republican.  
Beaufort.—Wm. Stillely, W. B. Rodman, Republicans.  
Bladen.—A. W. Fisher, F. F. French, Republicans.  
Bertie.—B. Lee, P. D. Robins, Republicans.  
Cleveland.—Plato Durham, Conservative.  
Caswell.—Wilson Carey, Republican, Philip Hodnett, Independent.  
Cumberland.—Maj. W. A. Mann, Rev. J. W. Hood, Republicans.  
Craven.—Hon. David Heaton, W. H. S. Sweet, C. D. Pierson, Republicans.  
Catawba.—Dr. J. R. Ellis, Conservative.  
Chowan.—W. T. Blume, Republican.  
Cbarrus.—John H. French, Republican.  
Carteret.—Abraham Congleton, Republican.  
Columbus.—H. Lennon, Conservative.  
Chatham.—John A. McDonald, W. T. Gunter, Republican.  
Currituck.—Thomas Sanderlin.  
Davidson.—Isaac Kinney, Spence Mullikin, Republicans.  
Duplin.—John W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith, Republicans.  
Edgecombe.—Larry A. Dowd, J. H. Baker, Henry C. Cherry, Republicans.  
Franklin.—James T. Harris, John H. Williams, Republicans.  
Forsyth.—E. B. Teague, Republican.  
Guilford.—Rev. G. W. Welker, A. W. Tourgee, Republicans.  
Gates.—Thomas L. Hoffer, Republican.  
Granville.—John W. Ragland, J. J. Moore, C. Mayo, Republicans.  
Gaston.—M. J. Applest, Republican.  
Harris.—J. M. Turner, Republican.  
Halifax.—J. H. Reufrow, J. J. Hays, Henry Epps, Republicans.  
Hertford.—J. B. Hare, Conservative.  
Hyde.—Andrew J. Glover.  
Johnston.—Dr. James Hay, Nathan Guley, Republicans.  
Jones.—David D. Colgrove, Republican.  
Lincoln.—Joseph H. King, Republican.  
Lenoir.—Richard W. King, Republican.  
Mecklenburg.—Edward Fullings, Silas M. Stillwell, Republicans.  
Montgomery.—Dr. Geo. A. Graham, Republican.  
Nash.—Jacob Ing, Republican.  
Northampton.—Henry T. Grant, Roswell C. Parker, Republicans.  
New Hanover.—Gen. J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley, A. H. Galloway, Republicans.  
Orange.—John W. Graham, E. M. Holt, Conservatives.  
Person.—Dr. Wm. Merritt, Conservative.  
Perquimans.—Dr. William Nicholson, Republican.  
Pasquotank and Camden.—C. C. Pool, Matthee Taylor, Republicans.  
Pitt.—Gen. Byron Laffin, D. J. Rich, Republicans.  
Robeson.—O. S. Hayes, Joshua L. Nance, Republicans.  
Rutherford and Polk.—Rev. W. H. Logan, Jesse Rhodes, Republicans.  
Rowan and Davie.—Dr. Milton Hobbs, Allen Rose, Isaac M. Shaver, Republicans.  
Rockingham.—Irry Barnes, John French, Republicans.  
Randolph.—R. F. Trogden, T. L. L. Cox, Republicans.  
Richmond.—Richmond T. Long, Republican.  
Stanly.—L. C. Morton, Republican.  
Tazewell.—S. D. Williams, S. D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews, James H. Harris, Republicans.  
Warren.—John Read, John Hyman, Republicans.  
Wayne.—Maj. H. L. Grant, Jesse Hollowell, Republicans.  
Wilkes, Iredell, Alexander, Caldwell.—J. Q. A. Bryan, Calvin J. Cowles, C. C. Jones, Wesley George, Jerry Smith, Republicans.  
Wilson.—Wiley Daniel, Republican.  
Greene.—John M. Patrick.  
Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania.—G. W. Galaagan, Thos. J. Candler, James H. Duckworth, Republicans.  
Mitchell and Yancey.—Julius S. Garland, Republican.  
Haywood and Jackson.—W. B. G. Garrett, Republican.  
Macon, Clay and Cherokee.—G. W. Dickson, Mark May, Republicans.  
Moore.—Sween S. McDonald, Republican.  
Sampson.—Sylvester Carter, Alexander Williams, Conservatives.  
Stokes.—Riley F. Petree, Republican.  
Union.—William Newsom, Republican.  
Washington and Tyrrell.—Edmund W. Jones, Republican.  
Martin.—S. W. Watts, Republican.  
Onslow.—Jasper Etheridge, Republican.

**IMPORTANT TO FATHERS.**—A Frenchman has recently made a great discovery. It is of special value to parents, as it refers to the case of perversity in turbulent children. Suppose a boy of seven years old has been "crying on." The father simply says: "John you have been a bad boy to-day; I shall take a year from your age, you are now no more than six years old." In every case the young rebel subsides into angelic docility, contingent on the father's restoring to him again the missing year.

## Has there been a grand job squelched in Louisiana?

The dispatches indicate it. General Steedman was in for the affair, and that fact of itself "doth make it smack somewhat." He telegraphed to Mr. Johnson to urge that Mr. Wells be restored as Governor before midnight of the 31st of December, that he might restore the Levee Bond Commission, who were removed by General Sheridan, since, unless all this was done, bonds issued by those Commissioners would be worthless. It is not shown that the State would suffer materially by this disaster, but it is apparent that some of Steedman's friends would lose money—and what is the interest of the State compared with theirs? Happily, Congress succeeded for once in giving to General Grant the power over removals which it intended to give him. The matter had to be referred to him, and he let it alone. The first of January came, and Governor Wells and the Bond Commissioners were not restored. General Steedman's friends have lost their job, but the Louisiana levees are probably as nearly rebuilt, and will in the end be built as cheaply as if these bonds had been invalidated.

The first formal popular protest to Mr. Seward's wild goose chasing schemes of annexing every country he can get hold of comes from the Boston merchants, who are circulating petitions to the Senate against the confirmation of the St. Thomas treaty. They seem as the chief consequence of an annexation, that the territory will probably be held by the United States as a colony which will be governed by a mere set of office-holders, and give rise to a great deal of official corruption. They argue, also, that the island will be of little real military or naval use, inasmuch as the West India Islands are held by several Powers, some of whom will be friendly to us and treat us fairly in any war that is likely to arise.—*Brooklyn Union.*

**TEMPLE OF FASHION.**  
—OF—  
**FASHION.**  
SELLING OFF AT COST,  
at the  
**TEMPLE OF FASHION**  
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF  
**WINTER CLOTHING.**  
Go and See  
at  
**GUTHMAN'S**  
**TEMPLE OF FASHION,**  
36 Market Street.

**Portrait of Mr. Greeley.**  
THE PUBLISHERS OF THE *NEW YORK TRIBUNE* having received many inquiries from time to time for a good likeness of the Editor, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Derby & Miller to furnish copies of Ritchie's engraving, from a photograph by Brady, which will be sent to such subscribers of the *Tribune* as wish it on the conditions below. This is much the best likeness of Mr. Greeley that has been engraved. The print sells for \$1. Each subscriber who sends us \$10 for THE DAILY, \$4 for THE WEEKLY, or \$2 for THE WEEKLY *TRIBUNE*, the paper to be sent by mail, and who requests the engraving at the time of subscribing, will have a copy carefully mailed, post-paid, to his address. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remittance. We do not propose this as a premium, but to gratify the many friends of THE *Tribune* who feel a desire to possess a good likeness of its founder.

**TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.**  
**WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**  
Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year, 52 numbers.....\$3 00  
Mail subscribers, Clubs of five.....9 00  
Ten copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each.....1 70  
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers.....3 40  
Ten copies to one address.....1 00  
Twenty copies, to one address.....30 00  
An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten. For sale by all Newsmen.

**SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**  
Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year,—104 numbers.....\$4 00  
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year,—208 numbers.....7 00  
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy.....3 00  
Persons retaining for 10 copies \$30 will receive an extra copy six months.  
Persons remitting for 15 copies \$45, will receive an extra copy one year.  
For \$100 we will send 34 copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

**THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE** is published every morning (Sunday excepted) at \$10 per year; \$5 for six months.  
**THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1868**, will be ready in January, 1868. Price twenty cents; Seven for a Dollar.  
Terms, cash in advance.  
Drafts on New York, or Post Office orders, payable to the order of THE TRIBUNE, being safer are preferable to any other mode of remittance.  
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New York, 24d&w

**Government Wrecks.**  
**HAVING BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY** that a contract has been made by him with G. Z. FRENCH and ROBERT STEVENSON, for saving property from wrecks of all vessels belonging to the Government, on and adjacent to this coast, and having been appointed by him as agent to superintend their operations, I hereby warn all persons from interfering with said wrecks or any other Government property on the coast.  
G. Z. FRENCH,  
Coll. Int. Rev. 11  
Wilmington, Aug. 5, 1867.  
Journal copy.

## S. T.—1608—X.

The language of nature and experience states, that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food—the beauties of landscapes—the joys of companionship—the richness of literature—the honors of station and renown—must preserve *his health.*  
The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive sustenance. The effect of foul injurious food entering the stomach, is to derange the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshed sleep, foetid breath, low spirits, feverish burnings, constipation, incapacity to perform any mental or physical duty, &c., and are the symptoms of that horrid disease

**DYSPEPSIA.**  
Which assumes a thousand shapes, and points towards a miserable life and premature decay. The Medical Faculty has labored for generations to discover reliable appetizers and the proper means of overcoming stomach derangements. Certain ingredients have been long known as partially effective. Among these were

**CALISAYA BARK & ST. CROIX RUM.**  
An invalid physician, sojourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observing the habits of the natives, gathered the recipe for the final accomplishment of this most important end. The article was first used as a private medicine, when its salutary effects becoming known, it was brought out under the name of

**DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.**  
They act with unerring power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage. They perform most wonderful cures in stubborn cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhea, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, Mental Depression, &c. As a morning appetizer and after dinner tonic, they should be in every family. They are a delightful exhilarating stimulant, without any subsequent stupefying reaction.

**IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.**  
ROCHESTER, December 28th, 1861.  
Messrs. P. H. DRAKE, Gentlemen:—I have suffered terribly with Dyspepsia for three or four years, and tried many remedies without effect. I had to abandon my profession, and suffer a great deal from everything I ate. I have now tried the *Plantation Bitters*—they helped me—I continued their use, and am now nearly a recovered man. I have several similar cases. Respectfully yours,  
REV. J. S. CATRON.

**CALISAYA, OR KING'S BARK.**  
Was unknown to civilization until the middle of the 17th century. Humboldt makes a favorable mention of the febrile qualities of this article as an Antidote Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, in his extensive South American travels. The Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, having experienced the beneficial effects of the Bark, sent it to Europe in 1640. It was sold by the Jesuits for the enormous sum of its weight in silver, and was thus called *Jesuits' Powder*. In 1658, Sir John Tasker employed it with great success in France, in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Weakness and Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhea, &c. Under the name of English Powder; and in 1670, he sold the secret of its origin to Louis XIV, by whom it was divulged. It is now a standard remedy in all Pharmacies and is employed in preparing the *Plantation Bitters*, &c.

**CALISAYA, OR KING'S BARK.**  
Another ingredient of remarkable and wonderful virtue used in the preparation of these Bitters, is a native of Brazil, and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer says: "administered with St. Croix RUM, never fails to relieve nervous tremor, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, &c., and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilians, Spanish and Peruvian ladies to lighten their color and beauty. It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, vigor to the appetite, and brilliancy to the complexion."  
We withhold its name from the public for the present.  
To the above are added Clove Buds, Orange, Caraway, Coriander, Snake Root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

**ST. CROIX RUM.**  
The tonic properties of St. Croix Rum, and its powerful invigorating effects, have been long known to the physicians of the world. Bilious, intermittent and Chill Fevers, engendered by the change of water and diet of travelers, particularly upon western rivers, are prevented and cured by the *Plantation Bitters*. They are also reliable to prevent sea sickness.

**WHAT OTHERS SAY.**  
PHILADELPHIA, 11th Month, 16th day, 1863.  
ESTEEMED FRIEND:—With thou send me another dozen of thy Bitters? Nothing has proven so beneficial to my invalid wife or myself, as the *Plantation Bitters*. Thy friend,  
ISAAC HOWLAND.