

THE WILMINGTON POST

VOL. I.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 14, 1868.

NO. 121.

WILMINGTON POST.

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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.
North East Cor. Market & Second Sts., WILMINGTON, N. C.
NO FIT--NO PAY.

DANIEL A. SMITH,
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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SHIP CHANDLER,
AND DEALER IN
SHIP STORES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Paints, Oils, Boats, Oars, &c.
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No. 10, South Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Wood, Willow, and Common Crockery Ware.
Cotton and Naval Stores Bought or Received on Consignment.

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, Hominy, Flour, Oats, Peas, Rye, Bran, Hay, &c., &c.

VICK, MEBANE & CO.,
ROCKERS,
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Corner Chestnut and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C.

HATCH, ESTES & CO.,
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Commission Merchants,
NO. 123 FRONT STREET, CORNER OF PINE NEW YORK.
CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON & NAVAL STORES solicited. Usual advances made and all orders promptly executed.

L. A. HART, JNO. C. BAILEY
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.

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PETERWAY & MOORE
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Being AGENTS for the Manufacturers are prepared to fill, on the most reasonable terms, orders for
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.

A RISE IN LIFE.

How a Barber's Boy Becomes Lord Chief Justice of England.
Let readers transport themselves to Canterbury in 1774, and let them enter a barber's shop had by Canterbury Cathedral. It is a primitive shop, with the red and white pole over the door, and a modest display of wigs and puff boxes in the window. A small shop, but notwithstanding its smallness, the best shop of its kind in Canterbury; and its lean, stiff, exceedingly respectable master is a man of good repute in the cathedral town. His hands have, ere now, powdered the archbishop's wig, and he is specially retained by the chief clergy of the city and neighborhood to keep their false hair in order, and trim the natural tresses of their children.

Not only have the dignitaries of the cathedral taken their worthy barber under their special protection, but they have extended their care to his little boy, Charles, a demure, prim lad, who is at the present time a pupil in the king's school, to which academic clerical interest gained him admission. The lad is in his fourteenth year, and Dr. Osmond Beauvoir, the master of the school, gives him so good a character for industry and dutiful demeanor that some of the cathedral ecclesiastics have resolved to make the little fellow's fortune by placing him in the office of chorister. There is a vacant place in the cathedral choir, and the boy who is lucky enough to receive the appointment will be provided for munificently. He will forthwith have a maintenance, and in course of time his salary will be £70 per annum.

During the last fortnight the barber has been in great and constant excitement, hoping that his boy will obtain this valuable place of preferment, persuading him that the lad's thickness of voice, concerning which the choir master spoke with aggravating persistence, is a matter of no real importance, and fearing that the friends of another contemporary boy, who is said by the choir master to have an exceedingly melodious voice, may defeat his paternal aspirations. The momentous question agitates many humble homes in Canterbury; and while Mr. Abbott, the barber, is encouraged to hope the best for his son, the relatives and supporters of the contemporary boy are urging him not to despair. Party spirit prevails on either side—Mr. Abbott's family associates maintaining that the contemporary boy's higher notes resemble those of a penny whistle, while the contemporary boy's father, with much satire and some justice, maintains that "old Abbott, who is the gossip monger of the parsons, wants to push his son into a place for which there is a better candidate."

To-day is the eventful day when the election will be made. Even now, while the barber is trimming a wig at his shop window, and listening to the hopeful talk of an intimate neighbor, his son Charles is chanting the "Old Hundredth" before the whole chapter. When Charles has been through his vocal piece the contemporary boy is requested to sing. Whereupon that clear-throated competitor, sustained by justifiable self-confidence and a new laid egg which he had sucked scarcely a minute before, made a bow to their reverences, and sings out with such richness and compass that all the auditors recognize his great superiority. Ere ten more minutes had passed Charles Abbott knows that he has lost the election, and he hastens from the cathedral with quick steps. Bumping into the shop, he gives his father one look that tells the whole story of failure—and then sits down upon the floor and sobs convulsively.

Failure is often the first step to eminence. Had the boy gained the chorister's place he would have been a cathedral servant all his days. Having failed to get it he returned to the King's School, went as a poor scholar to Oxford, and fought his way to honor. He became Chief Justice to the King's bench and a peer of the realm. Toward the close of his honorable career Lord Ten-erden attended services in the cathedral of Canterbury, accompanied by Mr. Justice Richardson. When the ceremonial was at an end the Chief Justice said to his friend, "Do you see that old man there among the choristers? In him, brother Richardson, behold the only man I ever envied. When at school in this town we were candidates for a chorister's place; he obtained it; and if I had gained my wish he might have been accompanying you as Chief Justice and pointing me out as his old school fellow, the singing man!"

PHUNNYGRAMS.

Why is a blush like a little girl? Because it becomes a woman.

Do the ladies like tall or short men best? We don't know as to the latter, but everybody knows that the ladies are fond of Hy-men.

"Can't you trust me, Mr. Butcher, for a little meat this morning?"
"No, you already owe me for that on your bones."

AN ATROCIOUSLY GOOD CONUNDRUM.—Why is a fifty-pound gun like a rainspender? Because it is a number-1-er.

Why is a constant attendant upon auctions an unpleasant companion? Because he is for-bidding.

A red-nosed gentleman asked a wit whether he believed in spirits. "Ay, sir," replied he, looking him full in the face, "I see too much evidence before me to doubt that."

A blind negro boy in Louisiana has learned to read by feeling over the inscription on grave stones. He now understands tombstones.

The Post says that "woman is composed of 243 bones, 109 muscles, and 396 pins.—Fearfully and wonderfully made, and to be handled with care to avoid scratches."

The "New Dominion" wants to take the letter D for a dollar mark. It thinks \$ stands for U. S., and it wants nothing which is so connected with this country.

Colonel McCordle, notorious as having been arrested by General Ord for disgraceful and incendiary language in the Vicksburg Times, apologized one morning recently for the lack of editorial matter by saying that he had been walking the streets of the day before in the hope of meeting some of those who had threatened him with violence! He further announces his intention to fight a whole kennel of hounds, but the time for the dog fight is not fixed yet.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Man Discumbered Alive after Seventy-two Hours Burial in a Living Tomb.

From the *Wanacoa (Va.) Criterion*.
The most remarkable case of preservation from extreme peril that we ever had occasion to record, occurred in the town of Amherst, Portage county, on Sunday last (the 23d ult.) The facts, as we glean them, are these: Mr. William Bahe, a German farmer, living two miles east of Amherst village, had for some time past engaged in digging a well on his premises. At the depth of 83 feet he encountered the bed-rock, and after expending a large quantity of powder, with lit effect, on the solid granite, he abandoned the shaft, and commenced sinking a new one in a more promising locality. As is the common practice in digging wells through the loe drift of this region, he had protected the original well by wooden curbing, being pieces of plank placed transversely and so contrived as to resist considerable pressure.

On Thursday morning Mr. Bahe was engaged in removing the curbing and filling up the old well, and commencing at the bottom had filled up fourteen feet. His brother was at the top of the shaft, assisting in drawing up the planks. The workman at the bottom had withdrawn about four feet of the curbing, and commenced drawing the earth from the sides, when the one at the top saw him in the dim light below spring to the ladder, heard him ejaculate, "Oh, Christ!" when he was intercepted from view by the whirling planks, and the unfortunate man was buried seventy-five feet under ground. The walls of the well had caved in except two y-five feet of the top, and the wretch lay overpowered and apparently crushed and lifeless at the bottom. The workman at the top of the shaft was horror-stricken and paralyzed. The idea of rescue does not seem to have entered his mind, and during all day Thursday not a spade was driven into the ground, nor an effort made to exhume the buried man. During the day, however, tidings of the affair had gone abroad and some energetic citizens of Amherst determined that an effort should be made to recover the body.

On Friday morning, under the direction of an experienced well-digger, with a sufficient force of men, they set to work. Having to feel their way carefully, and provide at every step against a recurrence of the same disaster, now doubly imminent from the loosened state of the earth adjacent to the walls of the well, they necessarily made slow progress, although relays of men kept the work moving without intermission day and night.

On Saturday evening at sunset they were eight feet from the object of their search. At this time a young man in the bottom of the shaft thrust his foot into a crevice between the pieces of broken, twisted and dis-torted plank, the original curbing, and it instantly clambered up the ladder almost speechless with agitation and fright. He had heard a rumbling noise in the hole! Men of former nerves made haste down the yawning chasm, and word was instantly passed up to the expectant crowd above—the man was alive, he could speak!

From the moment until his final release from his fearful prison, the excitement among the large concourse of people who had assembled from the whole county side to witness or assist, was intense. Soon word came from below that they could communicate with the buried man, that he was nearly exhausted, and with his little remaining strength wanted to communicate his last wishes to his friends. His brother was sent down, and by placing his ear to the crevice was enabled to make out from the faint voice below, the speaker's last directions as to his family and estate. Meanwhile, means were found to force down some refreshments through the tortuous passage between the fallen planks, and rags were forced down to enable him to stop up some crevices through which he said the sand was pouring in on him, and the work of excavation went on.

On Sunday morning the diggers had reached the buried man. On removing the debris around him, they found the poor fellow alive. He was partly sitting, with one foot nearly under him, the knee bent outward, and the who leg pinioned by a stout plank resting on it with both ends imbedded in the sides of the well. It was found no easy task to remove the plank. In fact, it occupied three hours assiduous labor to chisel away this wooden fetter. At last, seventy-six hours after the accident occurred, the buried man was brought to the surface. His joy and gratitude knew no bounds. He offered his deliverers his money, his horses, his farm, anything, everything he possessed; nor were the spectators scarcely less profoundly affected.

The poor fellow had eaten off half his thick leather belt in the extremity of his hunger. He had heard every thing that transpired above him, and had passed the first twenty-four hours of his horrid imprisonment in alternate wonder, anxiety and despair, that no effort was made to release him. He was only slightly bruised, and at this date is walking around scarcely worse for the accident.

GOETHE has said somewhere that a man of genius who proposes to himself to be happy in the world must lay down to himself the fixed and unalterable rule to consider his genius as one thing and his personal life as another, never to suffer the feelings of the author to interfere with the duties of the man.

A MAN in St. Louis recently set up a fashionable shoe store, which was fitted with the finest stock he could get on credit. He was of an insinuating disposition and address, and he succeeded in borrowing several thousand dollars in various amounts. On Sunday morning his shop door was closed and draped with crape. The gas was burning in the store and it was not until Friday that his confiding creditors found that he had gone off on Saturday, as had most of his stock.

In marked contrast to what might have happened in this country, we read that when the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors in the Oxford middle class examinations, a negro advanced to receive one, and the entire body of spectators, obeying a noble instinct, cheered lustily.

Three negroes, bearing pork towards their houses in Blount county, Tennessee, were lately fired at and killed by persons who supposed the pork was stolen.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prussia has abolished the passport nuisance.

The Thumbs are in the West.

The Sultan is threatened with consumption.

The London police costs \$333,915 in gold. Carlotta has given up her dowry, but has \$3,000,000 left.

Paris has a weekly American paper, just started.

Grotting is again coming into vogue in London.

Gladstone's speech made seventeen columns in the London papers.

The Archduke of Austria has been indiscreet enough to marry the comedienne Made-moiselle Hoffman, and of course she has been foolish enough to let him.

It is related that at a recent concert in London, the audience hissed the "Kyrie" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, but a song called the "Blue Tailed Fly" was tumultuously encored.

The Chicago school-committee, after due deliberation on sundry memorials praying for the abolishment of corporal punishment from the city public schools, have decided to justify its occasional and judicious use.

A saw mill and bucket factory, with a thousand acres of well-timbered land, eight miles from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was sold last week by the Sheriff for twelve hundred and one dollars.

Upwards of forty-one thousand letters were recently sent to Germany from the New York Post Office in a single week. The number sent to Great Britain during the same time was less than forty thousand.

Some of the prominent New Haven citizens held a meeting at Mr. Sperry's business office, Friday last, to discuss the short line from Boston through New Haven to the Pennsylvania coal regions. Many of the citizens are active in the enterprise.

A story has been obtaining currency in England to the effect that the Marquis of Hertford had paid 80,000 francs for a Titan originally sold for thirty shillings to a man ignorant of its value, but who afterwards discovered its worth. Lord Hertford denies that there is any foundation whatever for the story. He has had numberless offers of other Titans from all parts of Europe since the report was started.

An editor down South says he would as soon try to get to sea on a shingle, make a hatful of log, chase a streak of lightning through a crab-apple orchard, swim heels first up Niagara river, or set Lake Erie on fire with a wet match, as to stop lovers getting married when they take it into their heads to do so. The editor is right.

Mr. Golithly has been summing up his deeds for the year. They are: Decidedly good and Christian, two and a fraction; so-so, fifty one; indifferent, two hundred and forty; very doubtful, and about which he doesn't care to particularize, seventeen hundred and sixty-nine; positively shabby, several hundred, performed frequently about every day in the year. We suspect Mr. Golithly is a good deal like other people.

Rochester, N. Y., has an Enoch Arden case. Two young men, one of whom was married, were intimate friends. The married one went to the war, exacting a promise from the other that, in case he should fall, his friend should marry the widow. The report came that he was killed, and, after a due period of mourning, the promised marriage took place and a child was born. At last the first husband returned and claimed his wife. His successor objected, and the matter went into Court. The decision has just been rendered in favor of the first husband.

A day or two since, in one of the trains from Boston, a quiet individual sitting by the stove in one of the passenger cars drew forth a bottle and commenced laving his hands with the contents. The day was very cold and the neighborhood of the stove was crowded. One old man watched the bottle holder's operations with great interest, and finally asked him what kind of stuff he was using. "Glycerine," replied the quiet man. "Glycerine—thunder!" and the old man rushed for the door. Others caught up the word and they all rushed into the adjoining cars, leaving our glycerine friend to soothe his chapped hands.

The Congressional Library contains 165,487 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and periodicals.

A family of seven persons, living on Cheyenne River, were recently overtaken by a prairie fire and burned to death.

Cholera has carried off 50,000 Arabs in Algeria, and famine now threatens to take the rest.

Never fill yourself so full of food as to be a fool. It is an abuse of provender, and is wanting in respect to the gastric juice.

London Punch was not very palatable during our civil war this side of the Atlantic, and it hasn't recovered its original flavor since.

A gentleman in Mobile drawn as a juror prevailed on the sheriff to erase his name, claiming to be exempt by reason of his being a Son of Malta.

Some of the members of one of the rival hunting clubs of Toledo have been seen 'scap'ing' the tails of deer in the market, the aforesaid tails being evidence of an animal killed by the club.

In speaking of a new breech loading rifle which promises to be fired twelve times in a minute, and which is called the "Soleil," "Voila," says a French paper, "a sun whose object is to cast a most deadly shade!"

Maryland and Virginia have been re-establishing the division line by a joint commission. Several families find that they did not know what State they were living in. A portion of the line is still in dispute.

Two medical gentlemen have lately accepted appointments in Uxbridge, England, at annual salaries of £30 and £35 respectively, and they have to find their own medicines at that. The letter carrier of the town has a higher salary than either.

It is the proud boast of a country paper in Pennsylvania, that Mr. Dickens will pass through the town by railroad.

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. Stille, W. B. Rodman, Republicans.
Bladen.—A. W. Fisher, F. F. French, Republicans.
Bertie.—B. Lee, P. D. Robins, Republicans.
Cleveland.—Plato Darham, Conservative.
Caswell.—Wilson Carey, Republican, Philip H. Hargett, Independent.

Catawba.—M. J. W. A. Mann, Rev. J. W. Hodson, Republicans.
Craven.—H. M. David Heaton, W. H. S. Sweet, C. D. Pierson, Republicans.
Catawba.—Dr. J. R. Ellis, Conservative.
Cabarrus.—W. T. Blume, Republican.
Chowan.—John R. French, Republican.
Carteret.—Abraham Congleton, Republican.

Columbus.—H. Lennon, Conservative.
Chatham.—John A. McDowell, W. T. Gunter, Republican.
Currituck.—Thomas Sanderlin.
Davidson.—Isaac Kinney, Spence Mulligan, Republicans.

Duplin.—John W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith, Republicans.
Edgecombe.—Henry A. Dwyer, 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. M. Mayo, Republicans.
Gaston.—M. J. Aydlott, Republican.
Harnett.—J. M. Turner, Republican.
Halifax.—J. H. Renfrow, J. J. Hays, Henry Eppes, 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, Sias 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, Matthew Taylor, Republicans.

Pitt.—Gen. Byron Laffin, D. J. Rich, Republicans.
Robeson.—O. S. Hayes, Joshua L. Nance, Republicans.
Richmond and Polk.—Rev. W. H. Logan, Jesse Rhodes, Republicans.

Rowan and Davie.—Dr. Milton Hobbs, Allen Rose, Isaac M. Shaver, Republicans.
Rockingham.—Hry. Barnes, John French, Republicans.
Randolph.—R. F. Trogden, T. L. L. Cox, Republicans.

Richmond.—Richmond T. Long, Republican.
Stanly.—L. C. Morton, Republican.
Wake.—B. 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.
Macon, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania.—G. W. Gabagan, 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.

By a new arrangement in Paris, despatches to be sent by telegraph may be paid by affixing stamps as to letters; numerous boxes are to be placed for their reception, to be cleared every ten minutes. The despatches will be sent by pneumatic despatch to and from the central offices.

A silent man sat at an adjoining table and appeared to be devoted to his drink. He was very drunk indeed.

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 beauty 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 food entering the stomach, is to decompose the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshed sleep, faint breath, low spirits, few-ris burnings, constipation, incapacity to perform any ordinary duties, &c., and are the symptoms of that horrid disease

DYSPEPSIA.

which assumes a thousand shapes, and points to 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, laboring in the tropical land of St. Croix, observing the habits of some natives, gathered the recipe for the first accomplishment of this most important end. The article was first used as a private medicine, when its salutary effects became known, it was brought out under the name of

DRAKES PLANTATION BITTERS. They act with amazing 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, Diarrhoea, Roup Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Mental Depression, &c. As a morning appetizer and after dinner tonic, they are used by every family. They are a delightful stimulant, without any subsequent stupefying reaction.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.
ROCH. STEW. December 28th, 1861.
Messrs P. H. DRAKE & Co.—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 of greatly from everything I ate. I have now tried the Plantation Bitters—they helped me—I continued their use, and am now nearly a well man. I know of several similar cases. Respectfully yours,
REV. J. S. CATHBURN.

Intelligent persons and physicians can judge on the efficacy of the Plantation Bitters from the following partial formula:

CASCARILLA BARK

Was known and used in Germany for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Dysentery, and Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, as early as 1663

DANDELION.

For Inflammations of the Lungs and Spleen in Tropical Affections and Bilious Secretions, or Obstructions of the Abdominal Viscera.

CALISAYA, OR KING'S BARK,

Was known to civilization until the middle of the 17th century. Humboldt makes favorable mention of the febrifuge 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, where it was used by the Jesuits for the enormous sum of its weight in silver, and was thus called JESUIT'S POWDER. In 1668, Sir John Talbot 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, Diarrhoea, &c. under the name of English Powder; and in 1710, he sold the secret of its origin to Louis XIV, by whom it was divulged. It is now a standard remedy in all Pharmacopoeia, and is employed in preparing the Plantation Bitters.

Chenopodium Flowers, for enfeebled Digestions, and Nervous Affections; Lavender Flowers, aromatic, at midday and tonic, highly invigorating in Nervous Debility; Anise, an aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk. Much used in nursing.

S. T.—1860—X.

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 the most wakefulness, disturbed sleep, &c., and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilians, Spanish and Peruvian ladies to brighten their color and beauty. It imparts a cheerfulness, a 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 prepared 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 Chills 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, 1st month, 16th day, 1863.
"Especially FRIEND"—With those words we are other dozens of thy 31st term? Nothing is proven so beneficial to thy invalid wife or myself, as the Plantation Bitters.
Thy friend,
ISAAC HOWLAND."