

WILMINGTON POST.

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THE WILMINGTON WEEKLY POST.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.
Subscription: \$3 00
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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.
SOUTH FRONT ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOSEPH H. NEFF,
SHIP CHANDLER.
AND DEALER IN SHIP STORES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Paints, Oils, Boats, Oars, &c.
No. 23 Water, and 2, 4 & 6 Dock Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. Z. FRENCH,
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.,
GROCERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Chesnut and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C.

HATCH, ESTES & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
NO. 132 FRONT STREET, CORNER OF PINE NEW YORK.

A. A. HART,
JNO. C. BAILEY
WILMINGTON,
IRON AND COPPER WORKS.
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,
A. STILL, and COPPER WORK in all its branches.
Front Street, below Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

HART & BAILEY,
Proprietors.
POTTEWAY & MOORE
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

POTTEWAY & MOORE,
SOLICITORS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Being Agents for the Manufacturers are prepared to fill, on the most reasonable terms, orders for
BO. 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.

The Lotus Planter.

A Bramin on a lotus pod
Once wrote the holy name of God.
Then planting it, he asked in prayer
For some new fruit, unknown and fair.
A slave near by, who bore a load,
Fell fainting on the dusty road.
The Bramin, pitying, straightway ran
And lifted up the fallen man.
The dead scarce done, he looked aghast
At touching one beneath his caste.
"Behold!" he cried, "I stand unclear,
My hands have clasped the vile and mean!"
God saw the shadow on his face,
And wrought a miracle of grace.
The buried seed arose from death,
And bloomed and fruited at his breath.
The stalk bore up a leaf of green,
Whereon these mystic words were seen.
First count men all of equal case,
Then count thyself the least and last.
The Bramin, with bewildered brain,
Beheld the will of God writ plain!
Transfigured in a sudden light,
The slave stood sacred in his sight.
Thenceforth within the Bramin's mind
Abode good will for all mankind.

HOUSEKEEPERS DEPARTMENT.

BREAD.—Sift into a good sized wooden bowl a quantity of flour, say seven pounds, make a hole in the center of the sponge (or in winter some prefer setting the sponge in the tray of flour), or if the sponge is quite cold, and you wish to hasten the process, put in warm water or milk, a little hotter than it would do to set the sponge. Thicken it up with flour until cool enough to receive the sponge; then add a handful salt, then the sponge. Stir the flour around from the inner edges with a spoon, until a tolerable stiff batter is formed, knead until perfectly clean and smooth, and if kneaded several times, it is finer grained. A small lump of butter or lard rubbed into the flour, while it is dry, makes a nicer crust.
In hot weather the batter should be made of cold water, especially if set over night, which is a good plan, preparing it about bedtime. When light again after leading mold into loaves and put into greased pans; cover and let it rise the third time. When light, prick the loaves, to prevent cracking, and bake in a hot oven. Care should be taken that it does not be chilled or scalded. If it threatens to be sour from the yeast or heat, dissolve a small portion of soda, and incorporate it thoroughly. It is thought to be a great improvement by some to add a small quantity of mashed potatoes: others add a small quantity of warm Indian pudding.
Rye bread is varied but little in process from the above. It is preferable to set wheat or middlings for the sponge, add a piece of butter or lard, mix most entirely with a spoon, then make into loaves and put into well greased pans to rise. It requires a longer time to bake, and a brick oven, and if it remains in the oven until cold, it is improved.

SPONGE CAKE.—Pour a half a cupful of cold water over three-quarters of a pound of lump sugar. Let it dissolve, and then boil it. Break seven eggs, leaving out three of the whites. Be particular not to break the yolks. Then pour the boiling sugar, and beat eleven minutes. Stir in a half a pound of flour and two or three drops of essence of lemon. Do not beat after adding the flour. Bake one hour in a slow oven.

Take stale rusk, or sponge cake, butter it and put wine on it, have a layer of rusk, then cherries, jam, or marmalade, then rusk, then fruit, or jam, as before alternately. Set in the oven, while beating whites of three eggs with powdered sugar quite light, let it stay in an hour or so, then pile up the whites of eggs on it, set again in the oven not too hot till hardened and slightly brown, make a custard with the yolks or cream instead.

BUNS OR ROLLS.—Thicken one quart of warm water or milk, add a little salt, one half cup of melted butter, and one cup of good yeast; make into biscuits for rolling, or into an oval roll, and draw a deep out. If not very light, add a little soda.

PUMPKIN YEAST.—Boil a pumpkin soft, and mash fine, and thicken with Indian meal and a handful of salt; when cool add two cups of yeast. This is very convenient and nice for winter, as it will keep four months or more in water, if kept in a cellar where it will not freeze. All yeast should be kept where it will not freeze in winter.

ENGLISH POTATO BALLS.—Boil some potatoes very dry, mash them as smoothly as possible, season well with salt and pepper, warm them with about an ounce of good cream, to the pound, and a few spoonsful of good cream. Let them cool a little, roll them into balls, sprinkle over them some crushed vermicelli or macaroni and fry them a light brown.

VEGETABLE MEERSCHAUM.—Chemistry has discovered, writes the Intellectual Observer, a new and interesting use for potatoes and other vegetables, illustrations of which might be seen by visitors at the Paris International Exhibition. If potatoes are peeled, macerated for about thirty-six hours in water to which eight per cent sulphuric acid has been added, well washed with water, dried in blotting-paper, and then in hot sand for several days, on plates of chalk or plaster of Paris, which are changed daily, being compressed at the same time, an excellent imitation of meerschaum, answering well for the carver, or any purpose not requiring a high temperature, will be obtained. Greater hardness, whiteness, and elasticity will be produced, if water containing three per cent sulphuric acid is used. And if, after the potatoes have been macerated in a solution containing nineteen per cent soda, a substance resembling stage's horn, and which may be used for knife handles, etc., will be formed. Turnips may be used instead of potatoes in the production of the artificial horn; and if carrots are substituted for the potatoes, a very excellent artificial coral will be obtained.

PHUNNYGRAMS.

Remarkable Calligraphic Phenomenon.—When you rest your pen on the ledge of your inkstand, what does it become? Supply a pen-sill.

A man worth fourpence.—John O'Grant.

MARRIED AT LAST.—A Rhode Island newspaper prints the following among its marriage notices: In Thompson Conn., Nov. 20, Rev. L. W. Blood, Rufus Briggs to Sarah L. Greenleaf of Auburn, Mass., after a long and tedious courtship of over five years.

If you give a friend a cigar, and he says emphatically it is good, are you in courtesy compelled to ask him to Havana—ther?

A sweet delusion.—A lyere.

"The Prince of Wales has written a book." A book of Lamentations—by Wales?

How can poets always be singing about the "peaceful" stars of night, when every luminary in the sky is a perpetual revolver.

An old lady living on Staten Island, who is a strange advocate for "female suffrage," says she has paid taxes on her dog for ten years, that her patience is getting worn out and that if she can't be allowed to vote she will kill the dog.

POLITENESS IN QUIT.—Mr. Hassure, in his interesting volume on the South American Republics, gives the following illustration of the politeness of the people of Quito: "It is amusing to hear a Quitoian lady send one of her servants to deliver a message to another lady. Translated into English it sounds most ridiculous: Go to the Señorita Fulana de Tal, and tell her she is my heart (que estoy muy enamorado por no haberla visto) for not having seen her, and ask her why she does not come to see me: tell her that I have been awaiting her for more than a week, and that I send her my best respects and considerations; and ask her how she is and how her husband is, and how her children are, and whether they are all well in the family; and tell her she is my little love, and whether she will not be kind enough to send me that pattern which she promised me the other day. Now anybody would suppose that the servant entrusted with this highly important message would forget one half of it, or be unwilling to deliver the long preamble to the short argument but it is not so. With a conscientiousness that does not distinguish them in other respects, and with a strength of memory that would shame the tentiveness of Sancho Panza in delivering his master's message from the Sierra Merena to the Dulcinea of his heart, the servants will deliver themselves with a parrot like fidelity, and in a strange, monotonous, sing-song key of voice, of the complete mass of compliments confided to their charge; they will rather add than omit any rather improve on the original than weaken its effects by giving a synopsis merely, or editing an abridgement.

In London one of the greatest curiosities is its directory, the sixty-ninth annual number of which is just issued, and is an imperial octavo of 27 1/2 pages. The striking feature of this book is its street directory, wherein is recorded the name of every street in London, and the name of the occupant of each house arranged in numerical order. The intersections of the streets are also given; and if you know neither the name of the person you want to find nor the number of his house, you may discover him by the name of the street alone. The conveyance is a very great one, and this list of itself occupies 500 pages of close type. The commercial section, which gives name of all persons in business, fills over 700 pages; the court directory, in 600 pages, collects the names of all persons in business, arranged under their respective trades of professions. There are, besides, official, law, parliamentary, postal, city, clerical, conveyance, and banking directories, each complete in itself, and putting its information into a shape of such compactness, so easy of reference, and so exact, as to be above all price. Somebody has taken the trouble to calculate that it contains 4,000,000 words—as many as twenty closely printed octavo volumes. Not the least wonderful thing about it is its cheapness, the price being thirty shillings—about seven dollars and fifty cents in gold.

A private letter from an intelligent citizen of Georgia, by no means a supporter of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, says that the removal of Gen. Pope, and the appointment of Meade, seems to give general satisfaction among Conservative men, "although," he adds, "I cannot see what Pope has done, so far as Georgia is concerned, to have made him obnoxious to anybody, least of all to his constituents, was neither dictatorial nor vindictive; but, on the contrary, was tolerant and generous." This is a compliment to the General's administration, no matter what may have been the cause of his removal.—N. Y. Times.

THE WHISKY BILL.—The President has signed Mr. Schenck's whisky bill, and it is now a law. A telegram from New York to this city states that price of fraud whisky decreased yesterday fifty-five cents per gallon, and that whisky could be had at one dollar and twenty cents a gallon, including certificate of payment of tax, &c.

Union Leagues of America
State Councils of the Union Leagues of America may be addressed as follows:
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C., Grand President for North Carolina.
Charles Wilson Horner, Raleigh, N. C., Grand Secretary for North Carolina.
Thomas G. Baker, 74 Wall street, New York.

Samuel F. Gwinner, or Wm. B. Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
Benj. S. Morehouse, Newark, N. J.
Charles H. Gatch, or Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.
Andrew Washburn, Richmond, Va.
S. Pillsbury, or E. W. Mackey, Charleston, S. C.
Wm. Marham, Atlanta, Ga.
A. A. Knight, Lake City, Florida.
John C. Keffler, Montgomery, Ala.
A. Mygatt, or James Dugan, Vicksburg, Miss.
Gen. H. H. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.
V. Dell, Fort Smith, Ark.
H. C. Dibble, New Orleans, La.
Geo. H. Harlow, Springfield, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT.

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

General Orders, No. 105.

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 19, 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 Chilson, 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 Durham, Conservative.
Caswell.—Wilson Carey, Republican, Phil lip 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.
Cabarrus.—W. T. Blume, Republican.
Chowan.—John R. 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 Mulligan, Republicans.
Duplin.—John W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith, Republicans.
Edgecombe.—Henry A. Dowd, J. H. Baker, Henry C. Cherry, Republicans.
Franklin.—James T. Harris, John H. Williamson, 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. Aydlott, Republican.
Harnett.—J. M. Turner, Republican.
Halifax.—J. H. Renfrow, J. J. Hays, Henry Eppe, 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, Mattheatt Taylor, Republicans.
Pitt.—Gen. Byron Ladin, 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.—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.
Marlison, Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania.—G. W. Galagan, Thos. J. Caulder, 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.—Sweeney 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.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE in large or small quantities,

CYPRESS and JUNIPER Shingles,

Sawn in a Workmanlike Manner.
These SHINGLES are admitted by all who have used them to be

BETTER AND CHEAPER than any in the market.

It takes LESS NAILS, and LESS TIME to lay them. They make a BETTER ROOF, and require LESS PER SQUARE than any hand made shingles.

Call, examine and judge for yourselves, at Mill foot of Castle street.

J. C. MANN,

Proprietor.

Government Wrecks.

HAVING BEEN NOTIFIED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY that a contract has been made by him with GEO. 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, hereby warn all persons from interfering with said wrecks or any other Government property on the coast.

L. G. ESTES, Collector.

Wilmington, Aug. 5, 1867.

Journal copy.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

SECOND DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA,

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

L. G. ESTES, Collector.

OUR LATEST IMPROVED

New Scale Piano-Forte.

NOTICE.—After the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner POSSIBLE, have been pronounced

The Finest Square Piano-Forte Made in the World.

It has always been our policy during the thirty-six years that we have manufactured Pianos, twelve thousand of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other first-class House.

The tone of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar sweetness and great brilliancy. Never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mixing with them, and is free from confusion. The refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpracticed and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, with four full round corners front and back, heavily carved Legs and Lyre, Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully WARRANTED for five years.

490 Broadway, New York.

dec 7

MAGIC OINTMENT.

L. WALTERS.

The best Ointment in the world. It cures everything that other ointments will, and hundreds of things that none others can. Price, 25 cents per Box.

STARCH GLOSS.

This is the article that every one while ironing so much admire, as it so effectually prevents the iron from sticking, and gives such a smooth and lustrous surface to the goods. Price 25 cents per Cake.

IMPERIAL BLUE.

Superior to all other Blues. All we ask is one trial of our dyes. Manufactured by the NEW YORK STAR'N GLOSS CO., 218 Fulton St., New York.

Will send, post paid, a sample of a box of Gloss, box of dye, and box of Ointment to any one sending 75 cents. Make large discounts to Agents and the Trade.

MARVIN'S PATENT

Alum and Dry Plaster, Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES,

With Combination Lock.

WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Never corrode the iron. Never lose their fire-proof qualities. Are the only Safes filled with Alum and Dry Plaster.

Please send or call for an illustrated Catalogue.

Principal Warehouses: MARVIN & CO., No. 276 Broadway, New York.

No. 721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

dec 7

NOT FOR A DAY BUT FOR ALL TIME.

DREW'S

INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDER,

The Best and only Reliable Powder in Use. War-

to make

Good Breads, Bread, 1st Crust, Muffins, Waffles, Indian, Buckwheat, and other Griddle Cakes, Hot Buns, Dumplings, Pot Pie, &c.

Equally good for all. It is warranted not to contain any deleterious drug, but is made from the purest materials, is of snowy whiteness, and perfectly congenial to health. DYEING POWDERS are particularly recommended to use it.

TRY IT AND USE NO OTHER.

For sale by all Grocers throughout the United States and Canada.

The Trade supplied by the Manufacturers

Address the

DREW MANUFACTURING CO., 218 Fulton Street, New York.

WANTED.—Good and reliable Agents in every city and town. Liberal inducements will be offered. Send on application.

dec 7

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 food entering the stomach, is to de-range the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshed sleep, faint 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 produce 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, labouring in the tropical land 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 salutary effects becoming known, it was brought out under the name of

DR. J. S. CARR'S.

They act with surprising power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage. They possess most wonderful cures in stubborn cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, Mental Depression, &c. An invigorating appetizer and after dinner tonic, they should be in every family. They are a delightful exhilarating stimulant, without any subsequent stupefying reaction.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.

KOCH, St. Croix, December 28th, 1861.

Messrs. P. H. DR. J. S. CARR.—I have suffered terribly with Dyspepsia for three or four years, and tried many remedies without effect; I had abandoned my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. I have now tried the Plantation Bitters—they helped me—continued their use, and am now nearly a well man. I know of several similar cases.

REV. J. S. CARR'S.

S. T.—1860—X.

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, Chronic Diarrhoea, Cholera, Dysentery, and Dis-eases of the stomach and bowels, as early as 1800.

DANDELION.

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

CALISAYA, OR KING'S BARK.

Was unknown to civilization until the middle of the 17th century. Humboldt makes 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 druggists for the *fever and ague* of its weight in silver, and thus became a household name of English people; and in 1670, he said the secret of its origin to Louis XIV, by whom it was availed. It is now a standard remedy in all Pharmacies, and is employed in preparing the Plantation Bitters.

Chamomille Flowers, for enfeebled Digestions; Wintergreen, valuable for Sero, uls, Rheumatism, and Neuralgic Affections; and Delibilly, a distillation of the heart, Dandelion, &c., under the name of English Powder; and in 1670, he said the secret of its origin to Louis XIV, by whom it was availed. It is now a standard remedy in all Pharmacies, and is employed in preparing the Plantation Bitters.

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