

LIBERTY IN EUROPE.

REVOLUTIONS are common enough among the peoples of the Spanish race; but the revolution in Spain, which up to the latest advances had been so successful, has taken shape that has surprised every one. Of all the monarchical countries of Europe Spain has been the most priest-ridden and given the least evidence of a disposition to change its form of government. No one has suspected its people of entertaining any inclination for republicanism. Yet this is the form which the popular movement is assuming. The expulsion of the reigning family is accomplished, and the idea of establishing a republic is looked upon with favor. Still it is very questionable whether the leaders of the movement—who are nobles—will consent to such a form of government. The revolution has not been an uprising of the people; its chief support has been the army. It is scarcely possible that republicanism can flourish in that country. However successfully the steps may be taken which lead to it, the people have never shown the least capacity for self-government. Even on this continent, where the surroundings have been so much more favorable than they are in Spain, the Spanish race has evinced but little capacity for maintaining free institutions. With the single exception of Chili there is not a Spanish-American State on the continent that is free from its periodical revolutions. Their condition is not one of liberty, it is one of license.

But these throes and convulsive struggles which so frequently occur in Europe in these days are so many indications that the peoples of that part of the earth are awakening from the profound sleep in which they have, for centuries, been enthralled. We live in an age of progress, and that progress is of so rapid and universal a character that every nation, however remote and exclusive, feels its effects. The barriers erected by king-craft, state-craft and priest-craft are being broken down, and the yearning for knowledge and liberty even among the down-trodden and oppressed nationalities of the old world, is irresistible. We hail these signs with pleasure. When the oppressive forms of government and the rotten dynasties of Europe are thrown down and trampled in the dust, it will not be long before religious liberty and the rights of conscience will be fully enjoyed. Where despotism reigns, intolerance and ignorance hold full sway. Let the former be broken down and the way is paved for the abolition of the latter. God's hand is plainly manifest in the important events which are taking place among the nations; He is evidently preparing the way for the enjoyment by the people of more perfect freedom. Already in Austria and Italy have freedom of worship and education received the sanction of law. The example of these countries will not be lost on the surrounding nations. The present revolution in Spain may be followed by a reign of anarchy; but national thought will be awakened, and greater freedom must surely follow. Late dispatches say that the Provisional Junta had made a declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty, that it was received with enthusiasm, and that an extensive popular demonstration had been made in Madrid, especially in favor of religious toleration. Before many years elapse we expect the elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will have unrestricted access to these nations, and have full liberty to draw therefrom the quota of the honest-in-heart which every nation has to contribute to that kingdom which God is building up.

It is generally admitted that Spain is not likely to suffer by the dethronement of Queen Isabella. She has long been unpopular, having, it is said, neither the talents which give lustre to the throne, nor the virtues that are requisite for the credit of a lady. "Her reputation is that of a coarse, vulgar, indolent, voluptuous, capricious, high-tempered woman, who is sometimes influenced by generous motives, but altogether incapable of governing herself or others." The Bourbon is the only family which has sat on the throne of Spain within the last 165 years, and the only one that is regarded as having any claim to it. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, the brother-in-law and sister of Isabella, were banished when preparations were being made for the rebellion, on account of charges of treason. This accusation and banishment may possibly give them favor in the eyes of the revolutionists. Montpensier, himself, is a Bourbon; but of the Orleans branch of the family. He is a son of Louis Philippe. The Orleans family is descended from a brother of Louis XIV, but Isabella and her sister, the Duchess of Montpensier, are descended directly from that monarch, the first Spanish Bourbon having been his grandson.

WANTED.—At this office, clean cotton and linen rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco 13.—The Captain of Bark Jennie Bertaux, from Japan, reports the discovering of a dangerous shoal near this port. Its locality is as follows: bearing west southwest true, from outer Farallones, seventy-two miles. As the shoal is directly in the route of vessels from Japan to San Francisco, it is not improbable that several vessels, lost heretofore, and never heard from, went to pieces there and all on board perished. The ship Ellen Sears hence last October for Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat has not been heard from since. The insurance money, amounting to \$85,000 was paid to the owners of the cargo, October 10th.

The Oregon legislature has adopted a memorial, asking Congress to subsidize a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, leaving the main trunk in the neighborhood of Salt Lake, striking across to the Columbia river, thence to Portland, and thence to Puget Sound.

The fires in the Oregon mountains are driving the wild beasts into the valleys, where they are committing depredations on stock and in some instances destroying human life.

Providence.—Hon. Thos. A. Jenckes was to-day renominated for Congress in the eastern district by a majority of one.

Washington.—The President has issued a proclamation, appointing the 26th of November, as a Thanksgiving day.

Philadelphia.—District Attorney Mann, a usually good authority, expresses the belief that the Republicans have carried the city. The gains and losses will be computed on last year's vote, when the Democrats carried the State. Districts in Chester county show the Republican gain to be 102. The 11th Ward, in Philadelphia shows 100 Democratic majority; the Democratic gain in the 5th Ward is 124. Boyle, Democrat has 1810 majority, being a Democratic gain of 613.

Washington.—The Evening Express publishes an article with large headings, "Highly important," "Startling and true," "Plot to assassinate the President!" Fifty negroes and three white men sworn to kill the President. The Express says an employee of the Treasury Department has exposed the plot, which had been arranged since the impeachment trial. The story causes much comment, but the community generally is incredulous.

Chicago.—The news from Indiana shows Republican gains. In Indiana the Republican majority is 1,500. Carter beats Dan Voorhies in the 6th district. Julian was elected in the fourth. Stephenson was elected to Congress in Cincinnati.

The Pennsylvania election returns indicate 6,000 Republican majority in Lancaster county, and a Republican gain of seven hundred in Schuylkill county.

Oxford, Ohio.—The vote is the heaviest ever polled. Vallandigham runs behind the balance of the ticket. The Republican vote is a gain over the vote of 1868.

Pennsylvania.—Townsend, Republican, has been elected in the seventh congressional district; Leonard was re-elected to Congress by 460 majority. The Republican gain is 1,500 over last year. Birks Co. shows Democratic gains thus far.

Columbus City, Ohio, gives 1859 Democratic majority; the Democratic gain is 681 over last year.

Cleveland, Ohio.—In Toledo Ashley's friends fear his defeat. Erie County gave 778 Republican majority. The returns, generally, show Republican gains in Lake County. The Republican majority amounted to 884 in the 3rd district. It is reported that Schenck will surely be elected over Vallandigham.

Philadelphia.—The Republican State Committee claim the city by a majority of from 2,000 to 2,500. Twenty-two towns in Alleghany county show a Republican gain of over 1,000.

Philadelphia 4.—40 counties show a Democratic majority of 4,963; the same counties last year gave a Democratic majority of 10,880. There are twenty-six counties yet to hear from, which last year gave a Republican majority of 6,711. The State will go Republican by eight to nine thousand majority. The Age concedes the State to the Republicans, but thinks the majority will be much lower.—The corrected vote for Major Fox, Democrat, shows a majority of 1,101. A row occurred near the corner of 7th and Chestnut streets at 2 o'clock this morning, during which three policemen shot. Eleven roughs were arrested. The wounded men were severely but not dangerously hurt.

New York, 14.—Tribune's special, from Congressman McClure, dated one o'clock this morning, states that both Myers and Taylor are elected to Congress, and the State has a Republican majority of 7,000 to 20,000. Both branches of the legislature are Republican.—The Republican gains in the interior, especially in the west, are heavy. The Herald says the loss of Philadelphia to the Democrats is a death blow to Seymour and clearly indicates the election of Grant. This will probably involve the loss of New York State to the Democracy.

The World considers the result of yesterday's election still in doubt, and says the general results don't encourage the hope of such sweeping triumphs as would have made the result of the November election a foregone conclusion; victory hovers still above the contending hosts, uncertain upon which banner to alight.—The Times considers the election a disastrous overthrow to the Democracy.—The Tribune styles the election in the five states yesterday, the battle of Five Forks of 1863, and thinks the Democrats may abandon all hopes of success in November.

San Francisco, 14.—The Republicans, jubilant over the election returns from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, paraded the streets with music and fireworks and cheering for Grant and Colfax. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed although it was near midnight when the news was received.

The dry dock at Hunter's Point is finished, ready for vessels.

The captain of a coasting vessel reports that while off Coos Bay, Oregon, he encountered a smoke so dense as to obstruct his progress. In one day three hundred birds fell dead on the deck of his vessel from suffocation. The people at Coos Bay and vicinity could not account for the smoke.

Chicago, 14.—The returns from the Nebraska election are meagre, but show Republican gains. The Republicans claim the State by 2000 majority.

claim the State by 2000. Forney telegraphs this morning that the Republicans will elect the Mayor of Philadelphia by 300 majority.

Chicago, 14, 1 a.m.—Pennsylvania has certainly gone Republican. The editors of the New York Tribune estimate the majority at from 12,000 to 15,000. Four Congressmen in Philadelphia city have gone Democratic.

Dispatches from the Republican Central Committee of Ohio, claim the State by 15,000.

The returns from Indiana are meagre and the result is considered doubtful. Carter's election over Voorhies is doubtful; Niblack beats Veach for Congress. Julian will probably be elected.

Chicago.—Eggleston, Ashley and Gibson, Republicans, have been defeated in Ohio. Schenck is elected.

Randall, a Democrat, is elected to Congress in the first district of Pennsylvania. Moffatt, Democrat, is elected in the second district, by 91 majority over Leonard Myers.

The Republican Central Committee in Indiana claim the State by 7,000 to 10,000. There are large Democratic gains in the southern portions of the State.

Columbus, O.—The following are the Congressmen, probably elected: first district, K. B. Trader, Dem.; 2nd, Stevenson, Union; 3rd, Schenck, Union; 4th, Lawrence, Union; 5th, Munger, Dem.; 6th, Smith, Union; 7th, Winans, Union; 8th, Beattie, Union; 9th, Dickinson, Dem.; 10th, doubtful; 11th, Collins, Union; 12th, Van Trump, Dem.; 13th, Morgan, Dem.; 14th, Wakes, Union; 15th, Moore, Union; 16th, Bingham, Union; 17th, Amberly, Union; 18th, Simpson, Union; 19th, Garfield, Union.

Chicago, 14th, 3 p.m.—The contest in Indiana on the State ticket is very close, both parties claiming that their men have been elected to Congress. The report is unchanged from last night, except from the third district which is now doubtful. The Democrats carry the first, second, and sixth.

Columbus.—The Democratic Congressmen have been elected in the 1st, 5th, 9th, 12th, and 13th districts; the others have gone Republican. The Republican majority in the State is about 15,000. Schenck beats Vallandigham by 464 votes. A majority in the 9th district is about 100.

New York.—The Tribune says the scattering returns from Covode's district indicate that he will be defeated.

Forney telegraphs that the Democrat Mayor, in Philadelphia, has been elected by about 2,000 majority. The Republicans carry the other city officials. There were three outright murders and countless assaults in the city last night.

Harrisburg, Pa., heretofore Democratic, elects a Republican mayor. The Press claims a majority of 23,000 in the State and estimates that 34 Democrats and 57 Republicans will be elected to the assembly.

Providence, R. I., 13.—The Republican State convention met to-day, and nominated candidates for presidential electors.

FOREIGN.

London.—A meeting was held today, for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Peru; the Lord Mayor presided. Among the prominent persons who took part in the proceedings were the Governor of the Bank of England and the Rothschilds and Barings. Nearly seven thousand pounds sterling were raised.

The Spanish Junta has seized the property of the Jesuits and have abolished the order.

Madrid.—The Junta has issued another circular, urging the extinction of all religious corporations. Internal taxes on home and foreign wares have been abolished.

Paris.—Gautiers has the following Spanish news: Giraganti is at Paris. General Prim has written the Emperor Napoleon, stating that the Provisional Junta desires close relations with France. They prefer a ruler who will be acceptable to France and to Europe.

The provinces of Barcelona and Valencia, being strongly protectionist, hesitate to recognize the Junta.

Madrid.—The Provisional Junta is sure of the adhesion of Lersundi, Captain General of Cuba. Dispatches have been sent to him by the steamer which left Cadix on the 2nd, which it is believed will remove all hesitation on his part, as to the course to be pursued.

London.—Gladstone commenced the political canvas in Lancashire with an able speech, in which he denounced the Tories for their bad financial policy and for their course on the Irish Church Question.

The Times to-day has an editorial on the attitude of parties in the United States. In regard to the National Debt the Times says, admitting that both the Republican and Democratic parties contain large factions, who urge the payment of the principle of the debt in paper, an American Statesman, in the present vagueness of law, and craving necessity for economy, may conscientiously hold that view; but the Times argues that if this policy prevails the country would be so deeply injured that for all future loans the United States would have to pay a higher rate of interest than six per cent, so that they would lose in the end, and thus these economical objects would be defeated.

Havana.—Additional news from Mexico has been received. Col. Pedilla, a reported agent of Santa Anna, has been arrested, with documents on his person, showing that he intended to excite a revolution.

The official organ at the capital says the public works are now being pushed forward, especially the completion of the railroads from the capital to Toluca, and from Talpan to Cuernavaca. A bill has been introduced into the National Congress providing for jury trials public education and general reform.

Havana.—Gen. Lersundi has not proclaimed for the Provisional Government of Spain, but will maintain the laws and preserve order. He says, as a loyal Spaniard, he only regrets that he governs the island as a portion of the Spanish dominion, irrespective of the parties governing the country. The city and all the island are stated to be entirely tranquil. The people respect and obey Gen. Lersundi, and all await with attention, the course of events in Spain. Lersundi has issued an address to the people and troops, exhorting them to remain tranquil. It is an able document and was well received.

Good Size.—Brother William Turpin, of West Jordan, brought in a cabbage to-day, of the West variety, which weighed, weighed of all the outside leaves, 14 lbs. Rains came of such. The seed came from Hemenway's.

THREE WEEKS IN THE SWISS MISSION.

There was a ship becalmed at sea on board of which the idle sails were flapping against the scarcely rocking masts; the spirits of the crew flagged, and master and mates looked sorrowful—when the first indication of a springing breeze began to ripple the surface, and all hands were called upon to prepare the sails and the rigging, and get things ready generally for catching the coming breeze. Then the breeze came, the sails filled up, the ship put out, and burrah—on she goes! God speed the noble ship! But stop now! I will descend from the sublime altitudes of allegory to the terra firma of plain talk, and tell things just as they have happened.

Things had been dull here, and apparently unpromising a long time back. In spite of the faithful endeavors of the brethren immediately preceding me, many had fallen off; the branches had gone down or become disorganized, and few only being happy ones in a while. As I am not going, however, to give a history of days gone by, but only of those glorious three weeks, that have been the grand turning point of affairs, I forego entering into the causes of that condition of the mission, only stating the above as a testimony in regard to my predecessor and his faithful co-laborer, who, by their integrity have earnestly endeavored to mend a state of things for which they were not responsible, and turn the downward course of the mission, which they had not caused. Many things throughout the mission had indicated, for some time, a coming change like the rippling of the surface before the coming breeze, and it was apparent that another spirit was being ushered in. This was done, however, so simultaneously in many places, and almost without the instrumentality of any man, that nobody could have the audacity of claiming the credit for himself; but the God of Israel was moving the hearts of men like water. Many of the brethren came forward again that had been idling, or standing off from the Lord's service, being willing to help us by taking hold of the new opportunities presenting themselves, all feeling that it only wanted one great effort with united faith, energy and heart, to have the mission started again afresh. Everywhere the priesthood was called together and made as complete as possible, put in readiness, a Conference appointed for the second day of August at Zürich for the whole mission, and finally President Franklin D. Richards invited to come over and give us the needed grand lift at the occasion.

Accordingly on Saturday, August 1, President Richards, Elders O. U. Richards, Robert Young, Willard B. Richards, Robert Ruth, and Christian Willi, besides many Branch presidents, from various parts of the mission together with many Saints, some from great distances, arrived, and were hospitably disposed of for the time being.

Conversations with President Richards and the Elders, preparatory to the opening of the Conference, gave us already the key for the course that things were expected to take, and when the Conference really opened on Sunday, August 2, at the Latter-day Saints' Hall, at Kienbach, near Zürich, at 10 a.m., before a large congregation of Saints and strangers, a spirit of expectation, joy, and great faith did not only fill the hearts of the people, but seemed to hover in the very hall itself.

To state how each of the Branch presidents reported their Saints, field of labor, their condition, wants and hopes, how every one of the missionaries manifested by his energy and fire his true conception of the work before us all, how the sweet strains of songs of Zion from so many voices represented truthfully the unity of heart of the whole congregation, would require the recital of the complete minutes of all three meetings of that memorable Conference, in order to convey in an approximate degree, some idea of those animated scenes. As this, however, cannot be the purport of the present article, it may suffice so say, that of all the addresses delivered on that day, of which every one on ordinary occasions would have been considered powerful enough to give to any congregation of Saints the testimony of unceasing inspiration from on High, the discourse of President F. D. Richards was the focus.

The mission was then divided into four conferences containing a total of 19 branches, the most of which had been newly organized. A priesthood meeting, on Monday, enlightened the brethren about the course to be pursued in order to obtain those blessings previously spoken of, and to carry out those measures considered essential for the prosperity of the mission. The traveling elders having all departed a few days after the conference for their new fields of labor, President Richards observing the beneficial results of the first, concluded to hold two more conferences in the two other German districts of this mission, and accordingly started with the undersigned, to Bern, Bro. Willard B. Richards conference, after the necessary arrangements by letter had been made. On Sunday Aug. 9th, a very large audience assembled at the house of a young man composed of strangers, attended both meetings in the last named city, and five persons gave in their names publicly in the evening for baptism, which holy ordinance was accordingly administered the next day by President Richards himself. There is not a branch just now throughout the mission where the work of God is making such rapid strides as for some months, in the city of Bern. The intervening week being filled out by instructing the Saints, and especially the priesthood, in their duties and attending meeting at Bern, Oster, Mündigen, Langnan and Zürich.

We next proceeded to Herisan, Canton of Appenzel, where another conference had been appointed for Sunday, Aug. 16, for the Saints of the district of Eastern Switzerland, presided over by Elder Heber Young. Never before had one of the Twelve Apostles visited that part of the mission, and the Saints therefore fully appreciated the importance of the hour, and although compelled to meet in a place where it was deemed advisable, on account of the hostility of the neighborhood, to forego the cheering influence of singing, and where the speakers had to speak with rather subdued voices not to attract the notice of the passers by, the power of the Spirit of God prevailed nevertheless to a great extent, and testimonies were given long to be remembered. Several new branches were organized, and the priesthood augmented. We left that day for the mission, with the conviction that here also, a firm foundation for the successful labors of the servants of

God had been laid. We returned via Constanz and Schaffhausen to Zürich, to join Bro. Lewis Grant, who had arrived from England, for his new field of labor with us.

After another meeting had been held by President Richards with the Saints at Zürich, at which he gave them his parting words of counsel, left us, and started for Basle, knowing that he could look back with that satisfaction upon the last three weeks, which every faithful laborer is entitled to, and with gratitude to the God of Israel, who in His infinite mercy had assisted him so plainly in all things here.

Bro. Franklin has gone home, since, to Zion, but his seed begins to come up already, and we pray to Heaven to give it rain and sunshine long enough to gain strength to endure the coming storms. Do you see those specks around the horizon? The storms are brewing.

KARL G. MAESER.
Wallenstadt, Sep. 19, 1868.

THEATRE!

Lessees and Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

FAREWELL BENEFIT!

AND LAST APPEARANCE

Of the Popular Comedienne,

Miss Alexander!

THURSDAY EVENING,

OCTOBER 15, 1868.

The performance will commence with the fine, Comic Drama, in 3 Acts, entitled,

The Pride

OF THE

MARKET!

MARTON, the Pride of the Market.

Marquis De Volange..... Mr D McKenzie
Leonore Farine..... Mr F Warrington
Baron Tropland..... Mr J C Graham
Chevalier Bellerville..... Mr J S Lindsay
Dubois..... Mr J E Hyde
Savannes..... Mr R H Haines
Prevail..... Mr E D Crowther
Servants..... Messrs Matthews and Pratt
Walter..... Mr J Kelly
Madame Volange..... Miss Adams
Javotte..... Mrs M G Clawson
Market Women, Customers, etc., etc.

READING, "Widow Redott." Miss Louise

SONG..... Mr. J. M. Hardie

POLKA..... Miss Louise & Miss Susie.

To conclude with a new, laughable Farce,

entitled,

A SCENE IN THE LIFE OF

AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE!

POLLY CRISP, an Unprotected Female..... Miss ALEXANDER
Nicomachus Crisp..... Mr R Beachamp
Tom Tompion..... Mr J C Graham
A number of Dramatic Voices by the Company and numerous auxiliaries.

THE PEOPLE'S EMPORIUM

ATTENTION!

PRINTS.....15 Cts. per yard.

SHEETINGS.....20 "

DELAINES.....25 "

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SATINETTS.....75 "

FLANNELS.....60 "

JEANS.....35 "

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d181-6m

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals, which, if not claimed within thirty days from date, they will be sold by public auction, at the Estray Pound in Toole's City, to defray expenses.

One 7 year old white OX, red head, neck and legs, left horn dropped, branded 4X on left horn, in face, white hind legs and fore feet, branded T on left shoulder, brand on hip illegible, crop off each ear.

One dark red brocked face OX, 7 years old, white under belly, right horn dropped, brand on left hip illegible, underbit in right ear.

One light red and white 6 year old COW and CALF, white strip across hips and down each thigh, white between horns, brand on left hip illegible.

One dark red five year old COW, star in face, white under belly and on hind legs, branded M B on right flank, A S on right hip, underbit in left and underlip in right ear.

One dark red five year old COW and CALF, under belly, hind feet and tip of tail white, branded C in a circle on right side, T on left hip, crop and underbit in right and underlip in left ears.

One black 5 year old COW, white under belly, brand on right side and shoulder illegible, underbit in left and underlip in right ear.

One 4 year old black COW, branded T in a circle on left hip, O on right shoulder, crop and slit in right ear.

One dark red yearling BULL.

One red 6 year old COW, white strip on rump, speckled under belly and across legs, branded J S on right side, crop and slit in right ear and underbit in left.

One light roan 3 year old HEIFER, ear and tip of nose red, branded T on left shoulder, underbit in left ear and crop off right.

One white and red illegible, strip of white across the forehead, brand on left hip illegible, crop off each ear, slit in left.

One roan 10 year old COW and CALF, red neck and legs, bobtail, brand on left hip and horn illegible.

One brindle and white 2 year old STEER, white under belly, strip of white across the shoulders, brand on right hip illegible, crop off right ear.

One brown and white speckled 3 year old STEER, crop off left ear, branded W on right hip.

One black 3 year old BULL, heart in face, speckled under belly, branded on left hip, with a figure or letter inside of it, crop off left ear.

One black lined back 3 year old HEIFER, white on tail and under belly, branded N on left side, and S on left hip, upperbit on right ear.

One brindle 4 year old COW, small star in face, branded T, HK joined on left hip, underbit in right ear.

One yearling red and white spotted HEIFER, red neck, branded J with another letter illegible on left shoulder, 5 years.

GEORGE ATKIN.
d275 287-1 County Estray Poundkeeper.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Persons wishing to purchase HAY, in large or small quantities, can do so by leaving orders with our clerk, J. H. Hayes, at the Office.

Persons bringing in Hay from the country by direction of the Bishop, and report at the place, and be informed where to deliver their Hay, which must be merchantable. Our arrangements are such that we will fill all orders on short notice.

EDWARD HUNTER,
J. W. HARDY,
J. C. LITTLE.

d277 71

STRAYED.

Taken up, one black MULE, branded R on right shoulder and O on right hip, and plain. For further information apply at this office.

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ON RUBBER, for Full Set.....\$75.00
ON GOLD PLATES, Low Price, according to style of workmanship & material.

Cleaning, Filling and Extracting Teeth, Arranging Irregular Teeth.

All work made of the best material in use and warranted to give satisfaction. Watches and Clocks repaired, Jewelry made to order.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS WARD, Four Blocks west of the Market House.

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One Hundred

BRIDGE BUILDERS

AND

One Hundred

MASONS!