The Lancaster Intelligencer.

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS, WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

VOL. XLIX. CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1848. NO. 14.

Lancaster Intelligencer,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY E. W. HUTTER.

Office in "Union Court," in the rear of the Market House, adjoining Centre Square.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance; two twenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Accompanied by the CASH, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion.

JOB PRINTING.—Such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Manor Turnpike.—Notice.

IN pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorising the Governor to incorporate the Manor Turnpike road Company," passed the 13th day of March, 1839; and of the Act Supplementary thereto, passed the 30th day of March, 1848: the undersigned, Commissioners, named in the said Act Supplementary, hereby give notice, that the Books for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Turnpike road Company, will be opened at the places and on the several days following, to wit:

At the public house of Daniel Kendig, West King street, in the city of Lancaster, on Monday the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

At the public house of Abraham Peters in the village of Millerstown, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and

At the public house of Frederick Cooper, in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The said Books will be kept open for six hours on each of the said days, at each of the places named, when and where all persons of lawful age, by themselves or their agents, may subscribe for any number of shares of said stock.

ABRAHAM PETERS,
JACOB SHENK,
BARTON B. MARTIN,
JOHN HERR, (Saw miller,)
JACOB BAUSMAN,
JOHN LINTNER, (merchant,)
CHRISTOPHER HAGER,
GEORGE M. STEINMAN,
GEORGE FORD,
ISRAEL CARPENTER,
JACOB PETERS,
Commissioners.

April 18, 1848—3t-12.]

Winslow Glass Works, Camden county. Millville Glass Works, Cumberland co. NEW JERSEY.

THESE Works comprise five Factories, with their appendages, of sufficient magnitude to make over 100,000 boxes of Window Glass annually, embracing every variety of size, from 6-8 to 33-46.

The proprietors are determined to leave no means untried to make their Glass equal in all respects to the European Cylinder Glass. They have engaged the most skilful Blowers and Flatteners, and particular attention is paid to the assorting of the qualities.

The Cutters are held to a strict responsibility, and for this purpose the glass assorted by them has their respective names branded on the boxes in which it is packed. Purchasers having just causes of complaint, are requested to report the same to the undersigned, with the name on the boxes complained of. Strict attention will be paid to their communications, and a remedy applied. Accounts will be opened for sums over $100, with punctual men, residing at places where we can draw for their accounts when due. An average credit of six months will be given, and settlements made semi-annually by drafts drawn at one month after date, so as to give the payer timely notice to prepare for it. All orders will be promptly attended to, addressed to HAY, BOWDLE & CO.

34 North Front street, Philadelphia.

March 28, 1848. 6t-9

Enterprise Boarding School.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited, has now made an arrangement in his school for the accommodation of Boarders, either boys or girls, after the first of May next.

Instruction will be given in all the customary branches of an English Education, such as Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Elocution, Algebra, and Mathematics; Also, in Phonography, Pitman's beautiful system of Short-hand Writing, adapted to all purposes of business and correspondence, as well as for accurate verbatim reporting. Pupils will be furnished with all such books as they desire, at the usual retail prices. School to commence on the first day of May.

The price for Board, Tuition and Washing, for one Quarter of 13 weeks, will be $26—one half payable in advance.

The location is in the Village of Enterprise, on the Columbia Railroad, 7 miles east of the city of Lancaster.

For further particulars address the subscriber.

WILLIAM BURGESS.

REFERENCES.

Mark P. Cooper, Jesse K. Cooper, Isaac Evans, Dr. J. Gibsons, Enos Conard, H. Esbenshade, Enterprise. Dr. J. S. Longshore, Edward H. Magill, W. H. Johnson, Bucks county. S. P. Andrews, A. F. Boyle, Editors of the Anglo Saxon, New York.

Enterprise, Lan. co., Pa., Feb. 15, 1848. 3m-3

Notice to Distillers,

AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, I, Jacob Weitzel, of the city of Lancaster, coppersmith, have received by letters Patent, recorded in the Patent office in the city of Washington, certain useful improvements in the construction of Stills, which improvements consist of an additional tub, called a doubling tub, which is placed partly above the still, in which tub the doubler is inclosed, the beer which is pumped into the upper tub passes down by a plug pipe into the doubling tub, where it is brought to a boiling state before it is let into the still, which pipe is opened or stopped when requisite by means of a plug made of wood, copper, or any other material.

What I claim as my improvements are the above described doubling tub and the plug by which the beer passes from one tub to the other, or from the tub into the still.

Having received information, amounting to proof, that my patent for the above described improvements has been violated by several distillers in this county and in various other places, I hereby give notice, that unless those persons who have made use of my invention, or have it now in use, without being authorized by me, come forward and make full reparation for having infringed my patent right, on or before the first day of March next, suit will be instituted against all and every such person or persons. JACOB WEITZEL.

Feb. 22, 1848. tf-4

Warren county, (Virginia,) Land at Private Sale.

THE subscriber is desirous to dispose of his valuable Farm, situated on the Shenandoah River, five miles above Front Royal (the county town) and containing about 400 acres, a large proportion of which is first quality meadow. This Farm is beautifully timbered, well watered, admirably located in point of health, convenience, and society. The greater part of this land is in the highest state of cultivation, well set in clover, and highly productive; upon the Farm are several comfortable Dwelling Houses, and an excellent store house, and the greatest abundance of the finest fruit of all descriptions. If desirable this Farm might be divided into two or more Farms, giving to each a sufficiency of timber and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which it soon will be) this property cannot fail to be immensely valuable. I deem it unnecessary to give a more detailed description as persons desiring to purchase will doubtless examine for themselves.

Any communications addressed to me at Front Royal, Warren county, (Va.) will receive attention.

April 18, 1848—2m*-12] WM. BENNET.

Bank Stock for Sale.

15 SHARES of *Columbia Bank and Bridge Company Stock*, will be sold at public sale, at the hotel of Daniel Herr, in the borough of Columbia, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known by JOSEPH McCLURE,

Administrator of Wm. M'Knight, dec'd.

April 11, 1848. 4t-11

SHAWLS.—A large assortment of long and square French Shawls for sale at reduced prices. C. HAGER & SON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. O. Hickok,

(Successor to Hickok & Cantine,) BOOK BINDER, and Blank Book Manufacturer, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now carrying on the above business in the old stand, formerly occupied by Hickok & Cantine. As the building has for the last eight years been conducted by him, he flatters himself that, by careful attention to business, he will merit and still receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally enjoyed by the old firm.

Particular attention will be paid to the ruling and binding of every description of BLANK BOOKS, for banks, county offices, merchants, and private individuals, such as Discount Ledgers, General do., Discount Note Books, Check Books, Tellers' Statements, Ticklers, Scratches, Weekly Statements, Letter Books, Cash Books, Copy Books, Judgment Dockets, Appearance do., Quarter Sessions do., Execution do., Election do., Orphans' Court do., Naturalization do., Sheriff's do., Justices' do., Ad Sectum Index do., Deed Books, Pass Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Invoice Books, Time do., Will do., Bond do., Mortgage do., Commission do., Minute do., Miscellaneous do., and every variety of Full and Half Bound Blanks.

He has made particular arrangements to supply Prothonotaries with the new and approved Judgment Docket and Register, with the new Statement of Administration Acct., Old Books, Periodicals, Law Books, Music, Newspapers, &c., bound to any pattern, and in any style required. He has made full and ample arrangements to bind Harper's Illustrated Edition of the Bible, and Harper's Illuminated Shakspeare, in a style of magnificence not to be excelled in the cities, in either Velvet, Turkey, Morocco, Calf or Sheep, and at very reasonable prices. Copying Presses supplied to order.—Paper Ruled to Pattern. All work warranted.

Harrisburg, jan 4, 1848.] W. O. HICKOK.

Fall Fashions.

D. SHULTZ, Hatter, No. 194 North Queen st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received from New York and Philadelphia the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, and will be pleased to furnish his customers and all others with them at the shortest notice. As all his Hats are manufactured under his immediate superintendence, he feels warranted in saying, that for durability and finish they cannot be surpassed by any establishment in this or any other city in the Union. His stock consists of Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Russia, Cassimere, Moleskin, Silk, &c. &c. which he will dispose of at the lowest prices. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CAPS, CAPS!

His assortment of Caps is one of the most extensive in the city and he is adding to it daily. Customers may rest assured that they will be suited, as he has carefully selected his stock from the largest assortments in New York and Philadelphia. Don't forget the stand, directly opposite Michael's Hotel, North Queen street.

Country Merchants visiting Lancaster, dealing in Hats or Caps, can be supplied at wholesale prices, from one to a dozen, such as they may want.

He also informs his numerous friends and customers that he still continues to conduct the Hatting business in all branches as heretofore, at his

OLD STAND IN NEW HOLLAND,

to which place all orders for the delivery of Hats are requested to be forwarded.

sep 4-14-1y DAVID SHULTZ.

Sprecher & Rohrer's Cheap Hard-Ware Store.

HARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes at that long established stand, East King st., Lancaster, formerly occupied by Howett & Krieder, a few doors east of the Court House, next door to the Drug Store of James Smith, and opposite Geo. Messenkop's Hotel, which they have recently taken and where they will carry on the business.

They most respectfully beg leave to invite the attention of their friends and acquaintances to their stock of Hardware, which they have just opened and will sell at the most reasonable prices, including every variety of Iron and Steel, Latches, Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, and all kinds of building materials, every description of Files, Blacksmith's Bellows, Saddlery, best warranted Edge Tools, Planes, and Veneers. Also a complete assortment of CEDAR WARE, such as tubs, buckets, butter churns, together with every article in their line. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of Cool and Wood Stoves; also a highly approved COOKING STOVE.

The attention of young beginners is particularly called to their full and complete assortment of household utensils.

Determined to spare no pains to accommodate purchasers, and by steady adherence to business, they expect to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon them.

GEORGE D. SPRECHER,
REUBEN S. ROHRER.

Old Metal and Flaxseed taken in exchange for goods. jan 13-50

Doctor Yourself for 25 cents.

BY means of the POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS, or EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN! Seventeenth Edition, with upwards of One Hundred Engravings, showing private diseases in every shape and form, and malformations of the generative system, by WM. YOUNG, M. D.

The time has now arrived, that persons suffering from secret disease, need no more become the victims of Quackery, as by the prescriptions contained in this book any one may cure himself, without hindrance to business, or the knowledge of the most intimate friend, *and with one tenth the usual expense.* In addition to the general routine of private diseases, it fully explains the cause of *Manhood's* early decline, with observations on *Marriage*—besides many other derangements which it would not be proper to enumerate in the public prints.

☞ Persons residing at any distance from Philadelphia, can have this Book forwarded to them through the Post Office, on the receipt of 25 cents, directed to Dr. William Young, 152 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. [Jan 11 '48-50-3m

Salisbury Handle Manufactory and Turning Mill.

THE subscribers tender their thanks to their friends for the patronage extended to them in the business in which they are engaged, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors.

They now inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to manufacture at their establishment at Salisbury, (on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, one mile east of Kinzer's and one mile north of the Gap,) Broom, Brush, Hoe, Shovel and Fork Handles, Plastering Lath turned and sawed, Palling, Bench Screws, &c.

They have also, an excellent Turning Mill connected with their establishment, and are prepared to do all kinds of Turning in wood, such as Porch Columns, Cabinet, Coach and Wagon Turning of all kinds with promptness and despatch.

They have now on hand a lot of seasoned lumber, suitable for Cabinet Makers use, which will be turned to order or disposed of on reasonable terms.

Also, a large lot of prime Ash Plank which will be sold low and sawed if wished to any size.

Any communications directed to Gap Post Office, Lancaster county, will meet with prompt attention. sept 7 '47-32-1y A. F. & S. C. SLAYMAKER.

Select School.

THE subscriber (formerly Principal of a Female Seminary) respectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster that he intends opening a

SELECT SCHOOL,

in this city, for both sexes, on Monday the 1st day of May. His School will be held on the second story of Mr. Kramph's building, corner of Orange and North Queen street. The following branches will be taught: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, Composition, Mensuration, Algebra, &c. He has an Orrery, Geometrical Diagrams, &c., which he will use while lecturing on the various sciences. During the progress of the school various Chemical experiments will be performed, so that the composition and properties of bodies may be correctly elucidated—while endeavoring to discipline the mind, and cultivate the intellect of his pupils.

He will at the same time lead them forward in the formation of a good moral character—which he considers to be of primary importance. We may be physically and intellectually great, but if destitute of moral culture, all our efforts to sustain the institutions of our country will be fruitless. He solicits the patronage of the citizens of Lancaster, assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Terms of tuition from $3 to $5 per quarter.

GEORGE M. CLAWGES.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Judge Grosb, Rev. Wm. Urie, Andrew Mehaffy, Esq., James Dysart, Esq., Jacob H. Gamber, Esq.

Lancaster, March 28, 1848. 6t-9

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Consumption,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the side, and breast, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Palpatation of the Heart, Whooping Cough, Hives, Nervous Tremors, Liver Complaint, and Diseased Kidneys, are radically cured, by Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha.

ALTHOUGH the great fatality of Pulmonary Diseases, at this time shows that there are particular cases that render still too applicable the designation, *approbia medicorum*—the disgrace of physicians—to this call of diseases; and that there are stages in their progress, which having once been reached, recovery is doubtful. Still no one should despair. The writings of physicians, who have given to these affections particular attention, abound with many recorded cases of recovery when the patient had reached a seeming hopeless stage of the disease; and there is at this time, a remedy *prepared in Philadelphia* which has met with the most triumphant and cheering success in the most obstinate forms of Throat and Pulmonary Diseases—so as to have obtained the sanction and employment in the practice of many physicians.

Allusion is had to Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha—the preparation of one, who, having given to diseases of the Lungs and their means of cure, the most careful and thorough attention, presented to the public this great remedy.

The soothing and curative power of TAR has often been observed in severe coughs, and Consumption. But in the above preparation, beside some of our most valuable vegetable pectorals there is combined with the Wood Naptha, a medicine but lately introduced, but which has been employed with most satisfactory results in England, in Pulmonary Consumption, especially of a Tuberculous form.

Read the following from Dr. Young, the eminent oculist.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1847.

Messrs. Angney & Dickson:—Gentlemen—Having recommended in my practice, and used in my own family, Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha, I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best preparations of the kind in use, and persons suffering from colds, coughs, affections of the throat, breast, &c., so prevalent at this season of the year, cannot use any medicine that will cure or prevent Consumption sooner than Thomson's Compound Syrum of Tar and Wood Naptha.

WM. YOUNG, M. D.
152 Spruce street.

PHILADELPHIA; March 9, 1844.

I hereby certify that after lingering four years with pulmonary consumption and given up by four physicians, who pronounced me incurable, the disease was arrested and I was restored to health solely by the use of Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha.

MARY HENRY, 48 Spruce street.

This invaluable medicine is prepared only at the North East corner of Fifth and Spruce sts, Phila. Sold also by J. F. LONG, Lancaster.
R. WILLIAMS, Columbia.
ENGLAND & McMAKIN, Reading.
Dr. McPHERSON, Harrisburg.

And by respectable Druggists generally.

Price of large bottles $1.00, or six for Five Dollars. Beware of imitation. [oct 19-38

Lancaster city & county Millinery.

In Kramph's Building, first door on the second floor.

THE undersigned, MARY A. RANNINGER, hereby respectfully informs the public, that she intends, on Tuesday, the 18th of April, instant, to open a splendid assortment of

Millinery Ware,

in the large room, lately occupied by Mr. Johnson, (Daguerreotype Painter,) in Mr. F. J. Kramph's building, North East corner of North Queen and Orange streets, Lancaster, Pa., in the immediate neighborhood of Van Kanan's, Scholfield's, Good & Johns', Kauffman's, and Michael's Hotels, and opposite the post office; and invites all her respective customers, as well as the public in general, both in the city and county, to give her a call and to examine her stock.

All her articles are of the best quality, of the most fashionable style, and may be had at the most reasonable prices. Her stock consists principally in Straw, Fancy and Casing Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnet and Dress Caps, Collars, Mourning Caps and Collars, &c. &c., as well as in a selected assortment of the handsomest Dress Goods ever offered to the public before.

Old Bonnets will also be altered and made up anew, in the most fashionable style, with the greatest care, and on the most reasonable terms. Ladies' Bonnets and Gentlemen's Hats whitened and pressed.

Notwithstanding that the Ladies, far and near, are fully convinced of her superior work, she nevertheless does not consider it superfluous, here to state, that she has, at the same time, employed the best and most experienced assistants in her business, and no apprentices, who are merely learning the trade: Hence she is fully enabled, in every point of view, to render full and complete satisfaction to those who may favor her with a call.

MARY A. RANNINGER.

Lancaster, April 11, 1848. 3m-11

Lancaster Museum,

AND GALLERY OF FINE ARTS.

MR. NOAH SMITH, who has been for some time past in the employ of Mr. Landis, the founder of this popular establishment, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, that he has purchased the same from Mr. Landis, and that from this date it will be under his control and direction.

The Museum has been thoroughly refitted of late, with new decorations, scenery, &c., and a great many specimens of natural and artificial curiosities have been added to the *heretofore* large catalogue.

Mr. Smith assures the friends and patrons of this delightful Repository of Art and Science, that no pains on his part will be spared to render it worthy of a visit from the philosopher or antiquarian, as well as from those of an humbler sphere. Admission 25 cents. [Lancaster, April 11, 1848—3m-11

Slate for Sale.

ALL persons wishing to roof either new or old buildings with slate are hereby informed that the subscribers have now on hand at their quarries at Peach Bottom, Lancaster county, a large quantity of *ROOFING SLATE*, of a superior quality; also a proportion of second quality; all of which they will dispose of on very accommodating terms, either by the ton or by the square when put on the roof.

Persons wishing to roof buildings of any description can always be supplied at the shortest notice by calling on the undersigned partner, at his Mills, near Goshen post office, Fulton township, in person, or address him by letter, directed to that office, and they will be promptly attended to. They also further request those who may find it more convenient to call on John Ehler, Esq., of the city of Lancaster, or on Mr. Jeremiah Brown, of Columbia, they being fully authorized to contract for said company.

SLATER BROWN & CO.

Fulton twp., Feb. 29, 1848. 4m-5

REMOVAL.

MICHAEL McGRANN takes occasion to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has removed from his old Tavern Stand, to a two story brick house nearly opposite, one door north of *Wentz & Brother's* Bee Hive Store, in North Queen street, where he will be most happy to accommodate his numerous customers. His table and bar will be constantly supplied by the best the market and season can afford, and on the premises there is sufficient stabling to accommodate a large number of horses. The place having undergone a thorough repair, Mr. McGrann feels able to render entire satisfaction to his customers, and he trusts to receive a continuance of the very liberal degree of patronage heretofore extended to him.

He would also inform his old customers, that he still follows the bottling business, and is ready to supply them with bottled PORTER, ALE, CIDER, and BROWN STOUT, at the old prices and the usual distances from the city.

April 11. 11-3m

1848 Conestoga Navigation. 1848

Transportation to Philadelphia and Baltimore!

AT REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

THE Farmers, Millers, and Storekeepers of Lancaster county are informed that the "Conestoga Transportation Company" will place a new and superior line of Freight Boats on the water from Lancaster to Philadelphia and Baltimore via Conestoga Navigation and Tide Water Canal, immediately on the opening of the Canals—and will run constantly and regularly through the season. The rates of freight will be as follows:

Flour, - - -	22 cents per barrel.
Grain, - - -	7½ " " bushel.
Groceries, Dry goods, &c. delivered in Lancaster,	18 cents per 100 lbs.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Conestoga Navigation Company or to

GEORGE CALDER, Agent.

Lancaster, Feb. 29, 1848. 3-3m

JOB AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING neatly executed at the Intelligencer Office, rear of the Market House, Lancaster, Penna.

Feb. 29, 1847. tf

Miscellaneous.

Christian Charity.

BY D. P. BROWN, ESQ.

Belonging to the great family of mankind, I look upon all, without regard to sect or condition as my friends and my brethren. Show me the man that agrees in the essentials of Christianity, and who practically endeavors to conform to them, and I disregard all mere sectarian distinctions. Depend upon it, he is your enemy, and no true soldier of the Cross, no disciple of the meek and lowly Saviour, who shall attempt to stimulate you to hatred, to strife, and to bloodshed. You are all children of the same Republic, and she looks upon all with the same benignant and maternal eye. You all, though in various forms, worship at Heaven's High Altar, and in the spirit of that worship, should dwell in harmony and love. The best practical and least questionable denotement of sincerity and sanctity of heart, is the open, voluntary, and unreserved relinquishment of those prejudices and passions by which mankind are too often severed and sundered from each other; which disguise and deform the fair face of nature; which obliterate from the soul the cherished image of the Creator; which distract families, communities, and countries of professing Christians, and enlist one against another in unsparing war to the manifest injury, if not the utter annihilation, of all.

Like bloody brothers, fighting for a birthright,
Wounding the parent bosom that would part them.

Brotherly love is the essence of piety; or in other words, it is the very foundation upon which Religion is built; and upon examination it will appear that there is no affection of the human heart, the exercise of which is so frequently and so solemnly enjoined upon men in the word of God, as that of love.—mutual brotherly love. "Love one another." For love is of God, and one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God; he that loveth not knoweth not God,—for God is love.

"All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but ministers of Love,
And feed upon his sacred flame.

If you would imitate your great exemplar, who died for the sins of all mankind, and for the redemption of even those through whose very agency he perished, furnishing thereby a practical example of the sublime lessons which he taught,—"Love even your enemies." If this be the doctrine, therefore, addressed to mankind in general, how peculiarly appropriate is it to a body of professing Christians, avowed soldiers of the Cross, and declared disciples of the Saviour. Christian charity and religious toleration may be despised by those who live in open opposition to religion and Christianity; but even their condition must be preferable, far preferable, to that of others, who having enlisted under the divine banner, are in the daily exercise of those principles which are calculated to bring their faith into odium, reproach, or contempt. And it is perfectly in vain for any man to entertain a hope of forgiveness through the mediation of the Saviour, though he should wear out the stones of the altar by kneeling in prayer, who at the same time withholds his forgiveness from the comparatively venial errors or transgressions of a fellow man towards himself. If this doctrine be true and who dares doubt it, what right have we to draw lines, and create distinctions between mere modes of worship, when it is remembered that all religion is the product of the renewed heart? What right have we, assuming to ourselves the attribute of the Deity, to steal, as it were, the livery of Heaven, to serve the Devil in, and priding ourselves upon our virtue, like the self-righteous Pharisee, to condemn our brother, because, although he believes as we do, he may surround the body of his belief with a different apparel, and recommend or enforce it by different ceremonials, and call himself by another name, and worship in another temple? To the eye of the Creator, garments are nothing—ceremonies are nothing—names are nothing—temples are nothing, except so far as they are sanctified through faithful and devout hearts, and spiritually dedicated to the living God. There are no Presbyterians, no Episcopalians, no Roman Catholics, no Sectaries, in Heaven. There they are all Christians,—and all other titles are merged and lost forever in the effulgency of that. Not so in Hell. *There*, shall be found professors of every denomination,—all asserting their various and anomalous creeds, all engaged in fearful conflict around the lurid throne of Lucifer, and adding to the horrors of sin and punishment, the abomination of eternal delusion and hypocrisy. There can certainly be no objection to the adoption of different denominations by the disciples of the Cross, provided they should not differ in point of principle. That is that they shall believe in all that is enjoined by our Saviour, as a matter of faith,—and in nothing that is incompatible with his authority. But one thing is certain, that they never can so agree, when they engage in implacable and unsparing war, upon the subject of mere outward forms, which play around the head, but never reach the heart. This is an abandonment of the substance for the sake of the shadow. A mere formalist never can be saved. Religion as has been said, is no matter of form; and whatever may be our profession, positive iniquity will always be found with that party, or that sect, which is most prone to condemn other professing Christians who shall venture to establish a course of worship differing simply in its mode. Such condemnation exhibits two principles, both utterly incompatible with the Christian character, though most intimately connected with, and powerfully supported by, each other. One is that of Pride, selfish Pride, which will not admit of any difference of opinion. The other, is a want of Christian Charity, which detects and punishes all sins but its own: and they both prove, as has been observed, a want of true religion, however abundantly it may be professed. Bare justice towards each other is not sufficient. Charity, bounty and liberality must be added. If justice were to have full sway, what would be the lot or condition of men?

"Why, all the souls that were, were forfeit once,
And he that might the vantage best have took
Found out the remedy. How would you be
If he, which is the top of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? O! think on that,
And mercy then will breathe within your lips,
Like men new made."

A Happy Retort.

When Lord Ellenborough was Chief Justice, a laboring bricklayer was called as a witness; when he came up to be sworn, his lordship said to him, "really, witness, when you have to appear before this Court, it is your bounden duty to be more clean and decent in your appearance." "Upon my life," said the witness, "if your lordship comes to that, I'm thinking I'm every bit as well dressed as your lordship." "How do you mean, sir?" said his lorship, angrily. "Why faith," said the laborer, "you come here in *your* working clothes and I'm come in *mine*."

Lamartine.

The name of this distinguished Republican is intimately associated with the glorious and successful Revolution in France. His eloquence has moved the hearts of the people; his moderation has prevented the shedding of blood; and his firmness has awed into submission the courtiers and flatterers of the crown. Lamartine is a poet, historian and philosopher, as well as a statesman. Indeed, he is considered the greatest living poet of the French nation. In the last number of the *National Era*, J. G. Whittier, the corresponding editor of that paper, gives a translation of a thrilling poem, written many years since by Lamartine, and presented to the Academy of Marseilles, on the eve of his embarkation for the Holy Land. In the Foreign *Quarterly Review*, for 1837, we find a translation of the same beautiful poem, which we think was infinitely superior to that of Whittier, and therefore prefer adopting it. The piece breathes the purest and holiest sentiments:

Thoughts on the Holy Land.

I have not felt on the sea of sand
The slumberous rocking of the desert bark,
Nor quenched my thirst at eve with quivering hand,
By Hebron's well, beneath the palm tree dark;
Nor in the pilgrim's tent my mantle spread,
Nor laid me in the dust where Job hath lain,
Nor, while the canvass murmured over head,
Dreamnt Jacob's mystic dream again.

Of the world's pages, one is yet unread;—
How the stars tremble in Chaldea's sky,
With what a sense of nothingness we tread,
How the heart beats when God appears so nigh;
How on the soul, beside some column lone,
The shadows of old days descend and hover,—
How the grass speaks, the earth sends out its moan,
And the breeze wails that wanders over.

I have not heard in the tall cedar top,
The cries of nations echo to and fro;
Nor seen from Lebanon the eagles drop
On Tyre's deep-buried palaces below;
I have not lain my head upon the ground
Where Tadmor's temples in the dust decay,
Nor startled, with my footfall's dreary sound,
The waste where Memnon's empire lay.

I have not stretched where Jordan's current flows,
Heard how the loud lamenting river weeps,
With moans and cries sublimer e'en than those
With which the mournful Prophet stirred its deeps;
Nor felt the transports which the soul inspire
In the deep grot, where he, the bard of Kings,
Felt at the dead of night, a hand of flame
Seize on the harp, and sweep the strings.

I have not wandered o'er the plain, whereon,
Beneath the olive tree, the Saviour wept;
Nor traced his tears the hallowed trees upon,
Which jealous angels have not all out wept;
Nor in the garden watched, through night sublime,
Where, while the bloody sweat was undergone,
The echo of his sorrows and our crime
Running in one listening ear alone!

Nor have I bent my forehead on the spot
Where his ascending footsteps pressed the clay;
Nor won with lips devout the rock-hewn spot,
Where in his mother's tears embalmed he lay;
Nor smote my breast on that sad mountain-head,
Where, even in death, conquering the powers of air,
His arms, as to embrace our earth, he spread,
And bowed his head to bless it there!

Dr. Franklin's Moral Code.

The great American philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, drew up the following list of moral virtues, to which he paid constant and earnest attention, and thereby made himself a better and a happier man:

Temperance—Eat not to fullness: drink not to elevation.

Silence—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.

Order—Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolution—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

Frugality—Make no expense, but do good to others as yourself; that is, waste nothing.

Industry—Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Sincerity—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and if you speak, speak accordingly.

Justice—Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

Moderation—Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries.

Cleanliness—Suffer no uncleanliness in body, clothes, or habitation.

Tranquility—Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Humility—Imitate Jesus Christ.

A Heart in the Right Place.

I am wedded, said Coleridge to the fortunes of my sister and poor old father. Oh, my friend, I think sometimes could I recall the days that are past, which among them I should choose! Not those "merrier days," not "those pleasant days of hope," not the wanderings with the fair-haired maid, which I have so often and so feelingly regretted, but the days, Coleridge, of a mother's fondness for her school-boy. What would I give to call her back to earth for one day, on my knees to ask her pardon for those little asperities of temper, which, from time to time, have given her spirit pain—and the day, my friend, I trust will come. There will be time enough for offices of love, if Heaven's eternal years be ours. Hereafter her meek spirit shall not reproach me. Oh, my friend, cultivate the filial feelings—and let no man think himself released from the kind "character" of relationship. These shall give him peace to the last. These are the best foundations for every species of benevolence.—*Charles Lamb.*

Evil Speaking.

That you may not speak ill of any, do not delight to hear ill of them. Give no countenance to busy bodies, who to talk of other men's faults.—Those who delight to hear ill of others, will soon fall in the habit of speaking ill of them. When busy bodies run out of matter of fact, they will soon resort to conjectures and idle stories, to please those who are fond of hearing others spoken against. Such character are common nuisances, often destroying good neighborhood and the fellowship of old friends. If we endeavor in good earnest to mind ourselves, we shall have work enough, and but little time to talk of others.

☞ *The most abject*, cowardly superstition, was the only curb on the sanguinary despotism of Louis XI. of France. He entertained astrologers at his court, but irritated against one of these impostors, who had foretold the death of his mistress, he sent for him, resolved without doubt not to spare him. "Thou who seest into futurity," said the king, "tell me when thou shalt die?" The cunning astrologer saved himself by this reply; "I shall die three days before your majesty." From that time great care was taken of the astrologer's person.

Instances of Presentiment.

I have heard of several cases of people hurrying home from a presentiment of fire; and Mr. Calderwood was once, when absent from home, seized with such an anxiety about his family, that, without being able in any way to account for it, he felt himself impelled to fly to them and remove them from the house they were inhabiting; one wing of which fell down immediately afterwards. No notion of such a misfortune had ever before occurred to him, nor was there any reason whatever to expect it; the accident originating from some defect in the foundation. A circumstance exactly similar to this, is related by Stilling of Professor Bohm, teacher of mathematics at Marburg; who, being one evening in company, was suddenly seized with a conviction that he ought to go home. As, however, he was very comfortably taking tea, and had nothing to do at home, he resisted the admonition; but it returned with such force, that at length he was obliged to yield. On reaching his house, he found every thing as he had left it; but he now felt himself urged to remove his bed from the corner in which it stood to another; but, as it had always stood there, he resisted this impulsion also. However, the resistance was vain; absurd as it seemed, he felt he must do it: so he summoned the maid, and, with her aid, drew the bed to the other side of the room; after which he felt quite at ease, and returned to spend the rest of the evening with his friends. At ten o'clock the party broke up, and he retired home, and went to bed and to sleep. In the middle of the night he was awakened by a loud crash, and on looking out, he saw that a large beam had fallen, bringing part of the ceilling with it, and was lying exactly on the spot his bed had occupied. One of the most remarkable cases of presentiment I know, is that which occurred not very long since on board one of her majesty's ships, when lying off Portsmouth. The officers being one day at the mess table, a young Lieutenant P. suddenly laid down his knife and fork, pushed away his plate, and turned extremely pale. He then rose from the table, covering his face with his hands, and retired from the room. The president of the mess, supposing him to be ill, sent one of the young men to enquire what was the matter. At first Mr. P. was unwilling to speak; but, on being pressed, he confessed that he had been seized by a sudden and irresistible impression that a brother he had then in India was dead. "He died," said he, "on the 12th of August, at six o'clock; I am certain of it." No arguments could overthrow this conviction, which, in due course of post, was verified to the letter. The young man had died at Cawnpore, at the precise period mentioned.—*Mrs. Crowe's Night Side of Nature.*

Memory as Affected by Disease.

It is stated in several papers that Mr. Hotchkiss, of Brooklyn, who was waylaid by robbers and almost killed some months ago, is entirely recovered in his physical health, but his mind seems much shattered. He seems to have forgotten everything he learned during his life, and is now learning his letters again, as if he were a child. The sounds of his voice, it is said, constitute his principal source of amusement. This is one of the many striking instances of disordered memory. Dr. Beattie relates the case of a gentleman who, in consequence of a violent blow on the head, lost his knowledge of Greek, but did not appear to have lost any thing else. Dr. Abercrombie also relates an instance not less remarkable, of a lady, who, in consequence of a protracted illness, lost the recollection of a period of about ten or twelve years, but spoke with perfect consistency of things as they stood before that time.

A case very similar to that related by Dr. Beattie fell under our own observation some ten years ago. It was that of a young man residing in northern New York, who, after having made considerable progress in Latin as well as in the English branches, received a severe kick from a horse over the left eye which caused it to protrude from the socket and rendered him senseless for some days. On recovering the use of his faculties his memory was found to be so much impaired that he had forgotten all his knowledge of Latin, rendering it necessary to commence anew the elements of the language.

In other cases disease, as fever, causes a quickened mental action. Flint, in his Recollections of the Valley of the Mississippi, says that during the paroxysms of derangement occasioned by a violent fever, his memory was more than ordinarily exact and retentive, and that he repeated whole passages in the different languages which he knew with entire accuracy. "I recited," says he, "without losing or misplacing a word, a passage of poetry which I could not so repeat after I had recovered my health." The power of reminiscence may indeed slumber through disease or other causes, but never dies.

"Each fainter trace that memory holds
So darkly of departed years,
In one broad glance the soul beholds
And all that was at once appears."—*N. Y. Post.*

Spirit of Religion.

Christ re-established the unity of human nature. He taught us the principles of eternal justice, and the grand secret of all harmony and happiness, on earth as in Heaven—love. Till we arrive to that point of his system, we are unacquainted with Christianity, and are ignorant of our natures and our destinies. The dogmas and the mysteries that even the very highest disciples have wrapped around this glorious sun of the Christian system—this all-embracing sentiment of universal love, have only obscured its light from us, and screened from us, its vital warmth. The gospel does not consist in doctrines and ceremonies, but in love.

But to love we must know who are, worthy of our love; and here again the revelation of Christ embraced the infinite: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And then came the question—"Who is my neighbor?" And the answer, expressed in an immortal story was, "Every one who needs thy help."

A Thought for Every Day.

We see not in life the end of human actions.