The Amcaster Intelligencer.

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

VOL. L.

CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1849.

NO. 10.

"FOR THE GOOD OF THE PEOPLE" JUST RECEIVED at J. GISH & BROTHER'S GENERAL AGENCY for the sale of Genuine Popular Medicines, at their Cheap Book Store (old stand of J. Gish & Co.) 3 doors from the National House, corner of North Queen and Orange Streets, Lancaster, Pa., a full supply of the following genuine and celebrated Family Medicines.

at the lowest terms.

The Genuine Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla Pron this day forth the people shall have the Pure Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla, which shall never sour in the bottle, or in the stomach, sole Agents for Lancaster county.

Dr. Williams' Universal Pain Extractor, highly ended by several of the best Physicians in

Dr. Freeman's well known Indian Specific, war-Green's Oxygenated Bitters, for dyspepsia and general debility. Hunt's Liniment. Dr. Gallagher's Sarsaparilla Pills.

Dr. Steeling's Pulmonary Syrup, the great Pancea for Consumption—price only 50 cts. per bottle cea for Consu Schaeffer's Vermifuge. Carlton's Founder, Bone and Spavin Ointment Wistar's celebrated Balsam of Wild Cherry. Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. Swaim's well known Panacea. Townsend's Sarsaparilla—the genu Atwood's Dyspeptic Bitters. Comfort's composition Powder—spic Sherman's All-Healing Balsam. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. andreth's Universal Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious

Dr. Steeling's Vegetable 12; cent Pills.
Dr. Wistar's Sarsaparilla and Tar "Clickner's Sugar Coated Worsdell's Restorative Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla Blood Cr. Wistar's Vegetable Cr. Soule's Soversion Palm. Dr. Soule's Sovereign Balm Hibbard's Family Mistar's Family
Stainburn's Vegetable Extract
M'Allister's All-Healing Ointment and Hair Oil.
Mrs. M. C. Maxwell's Indian Extract for Rheumatism and Pains, a certain cure.
Dr. Jayne's American Hair Dye.
Detterer's Magic Hair Oil. Indian Cholagogue for Fever and Ague Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash. Allebasi's Celebrated Medicines. Stainburns Medicated Toilet Soap. Dr. Davis' Wild Cherry and Tar Syrup.

Dr. Cullen's Indian Vegetable Panacea. Steven's pure Wine of Tar for coughs, colds and onsumptions.

Hyena Tooth Ache Drops.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant and other preparations
Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherty.
Louden's Indian Expectorant and Hair Tonic.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Strengthening Plaster Dr. J. H. Longenecker's Black Salve. Graelenberg Health Bitters.
Green Mountain Ointment.
Tousey's Master of Pain.

Shenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Roberts' Vegetable Embrocation Thomson's Tar and Wood Naptha. Beekman's Pulmonic Syrup. Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters. Ritter's Tar and Wild Cherry Syrup Rowand's Tonic Mixture for Ague Hobensack's Worm Syrup. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.
Gay's Extract of Chanchalaqua,

Dr. Wistar's Cherry Candy for coughs, &c Hauck's Vegetable Panacea. Barnes' Pile Lotion, a certain cure. Davis' Horse Linament

With a number of other popular Medicines, (all of which are warranted fresh and genuine,) and National House, North Queen Street, Lancaster February 27, 59

Why will you Suffer? THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES of the A ERIC AN COMPOUND have been sold during the past year, and was never known to fail of curing, in a few days, the worst cases of a certain delicate disease, Seminal weakness and all diseases of the Urinary organs. Persons afflicted using this plea Ormary organs. Persons afflicted using this plea sant and popular remedy, need fear no exposure, as it leaves no odor on the breath, requires no restrictions in dief or business—contains no Mercury or noxious drugs injurious to the system, and is adapted to every age, sex, or condition. It is also the best remedy known for Flour Albus or Whites, demale complaints) with which thousands suffer, without the knowledge of a remedy. This celebrated remedy has long been used in the private practice of a physican with unerring success, radically curing ninety-nine of the hundred cases in a few Around each bottle are plain and full direc BC.CAUTION-Ask for the American Com-

pound, and purchase only of the Agent. Price \$1 per bottle. R. Williams, agent for Columbia.

Jan 2 1y-49 Sprecher & Rohrer's Cheap Hard-

Ware Store. ARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes at that long established stand, East King st, ancaster, formerly occupied by Howett & Krieder, at that long established stand, East King at, 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 earry on the house of the Lungs, the Court House, and the Court He Indigates and Indigates and Health Scribble Event He Indigates and Indigates and Health Scribble Event He Indigates and Health Scribble Event Health Scribble E They most respectfully beg leave to invite the tention of their friends and acquaintances to their attention of their friends and acquaintances to their stock of Hardware, which they have just opened and will sell at the most reasonable prices, includand will seil at the most reasonable prices, includ-ing every variety of fron 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 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
Coal and Wood Stoves; also a highly approved COOKING STOVE. e attention of young beginners is particularly 1 to their full and complete assortment of Determined to spare no pains to accommodate

purchasers, and by steady adherence to business, they expect to merit a continuance of the liberal onage thus far bestowed upon them.

GEORGE D. SPRECHER, REUBEN S. ROHRER Old Metal and Flaxseed taken in exchange foods.

DENTISTRY.

R. JOHN M'CALLA, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, begs leave to inform the citizens of Lancaster and the public generally, that he will continue to practise his profession, at the old stand, directly over Messrs. Sprecher & Rohrer's Hardware Store, 5th door from the Court House Fars King Street. lession, at the old stand, directly over messrs. Speecher & Rohrer's Hardware Store, 5th door from the Court House, East King Street.

He deems it sufficient to say that he practises the whole of the Dental Art, and is constantly prepared to supply artificial teeth under every variety of cir-cumstances, and upon any known approved princi-ple, from a single tooth to an entire set. February 6, '49 1y-2

New supply of Boots & Shoes!
Gum Shoes, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a new supply of Boots, Shoes, Gum Shoes, &c., at his stand, in North Queen Street, two doors above the Post Office, to which he invites the attention of his patrons and the public in general.

He has a supply of Gum Shoes of every description, consisting of Buskins, Sandals, and plain, with double soles, and also a common article.

Nov 9 '47-41]

ADAM S. KELLER.

PASTILES DE PARIS.—For the cure of Cough Colds, Bronchitis, and other Affections of roat, Breast, &c. Imported and for sale by orted and for sale by CHARLES A. HEINITSH, Dr East King Street.

MORTARS.—Glass, Brass, Iron and Wedge on the charge of January 30, '49

SPRING STYLES. GINGHAMS—American, English and French Fabrics, the greatest goods in this city. Just received and only 12t cents per yard.

AT THE BEE HIVE, North Queen st. DR. WILLIAM STEELLING'S PULMONARY OR COUGH SYRUP.

perior to any Medicine in the World, for Cough ma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Throat Disease, and all Complaints of the Breast and Lungs. Only FIFTY CENTS a Bottle! Lungs. Only FIFTY CENTS a
While far inferior articles are selling for

MR. ROHRER, a very highly esteemed Mer chant of Lancaster city, writes as follows:

LANCASTER, Pa., June 9, 1848. Doctor William Steelling:—It affords me great cleasure to state to you that I have used your Pul-nonary Syrup with great benefit for Coughs, Pain a the breast, and Bronchitis. It is about one year in the breast, and Bronchitis. It is about one year since I begun the use of it. I consider it the best article I know of for those complaints, having derived great benefit myself from it in those affections, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who labor under similar diseases. I have also given it to my little son with great advantage.

Mr. Herman, a research [Fig. 1].

Mr. Harman, a respectable Teacher of Lancas LANCASTER CITY, Pa., Oct. 2, 1848. Dr. Wm. Ste Dr. Wm. Steelling:—I take pleasure in informing you that I have been greatly benefitted by the one of your Pulmonary Syrup. I had contracted a very severe cold, and with it a violent cough, so that I would sometimes spit blood; in this condition you found me when you gave me a bottle of your Syrup, I had not taken half a bottle before I found myself much relieved, and in fact felt like a new I would recommend your Pulmonary Syru to all who may be afflicted with colds or any othe

R. T. HARMAN.
Testimony of a well known Merchant of Williams town, Lancaster county, Pa.:—
Dr. Wm. Steelling -Dear Sir:—It affords me much pleasure to inform you of the great benefit I have received and also in my family, from the use of your Pulmonary Syrup. I have used it for Cataarrh on the Breast, and from a very few doses have been relieved. I have also found it a certain remedy for the Croup and all company odds. remedy for the Croup and all common colds. have sold it at my store for four years and could give a great many instances of its success in all diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

Respectfully yours,
R. M. JONES.

diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

Respectfully yours, R. M. JONES.
Sept. 30, 1848.

Read the following Extract from a full Certificate dated August 13, 1846, from a Partner of the very respectable and extensively known firm of Caleb Cope & Co., No. 165 Market street, Philadelphia.

"Having used your Pulmonary Syrup individually, and in my family for the last four years, it affords me great pleasure to inform you, that I have in every instance found it highly efficacious in curing Coughs, Colds, &c. Indeed I am so well satisfied of the good resulting from the use of it in such cases, that I keep at all times three or four hotter.

Dr. William Steelling—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been much benefitted by the use of your Pulmonary Syrup; my throat which has been sore for better than two years, has been greatly dimproved; I think by using a few more bottles a radical cure may be affected.

Rev. O. Donelass Pastor of the Mariners Church. Rev. O. Douglass, Pastor of the Mariners Church,

I feel much gratified in being able to say to yo I feel much gratified in being able to say to you that the Pulmonary Syrup you sent, has been used by several persons with great success. I can truly say that almost every one who has taken it has been more or less benefitted. I cordially recommend it to all who are afflicted with a cough.

July 10, 1843.

Rev. H. Miller, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., writes thus under date April 29, 1843.

Dr. William Steelling—My throat having been sore for some time, by using three bottles of your sore for some time, by using three bottles of your Syrup, I found it an excellent expectorant, and have been much benefitted. H. S. MILLER.

OPODELDOC, CASTOR OIL, SWEET OIL, &c. Church, in Deerfield, N. J. DEERFIELD, January 25th, 1845. Dr. Steelling-Dear Sir :- There are some thing add at the Lowest Prices.

Pamphlets, Hand-Bills, and copies of the Orago of Health, to be had gratis by applying at J. GISH BROTHER'S GENERAL AGENCY, near the ational House, North Queen Street, Lancaster.

The street of the Control of the Contro

Syrup, and Vegetable Anti-Billous Pills; which have been kind friends to me and which I take great pleasure in introducing to the acquaintance of others.

Yours very respectfully,
J. W. E. KERR. The following testimonial is from the Rev. Mr Raybold, of the Methodist Church, N. J. CEDARVILLE, N. J., January 20, 1846 CEDARVILLE, N. J., January 20, 1846.
Dr. Steelling—Deal Sir:—The two bottles of Pulmonary medicine of yours, which you did me the honor to send, I have used according to direction, and have the pleasure to inform you that the medicine removed my severe cold, pain in the breast, and violent cough most offectually. I feel no hesitage in recommending the activity to the o hesitancy in recommending the article to thos

who may be afflicted with Pulmonary anection.
Very respectfully yours, G. A. RAYBOLD,
Minister of the Gospel.
This very excellent Syrup is for sale in Lancaster
city by JAMES SMITH, Druggist,
JOHN GISH & BRO.,
JACOB LONG: ho may be afflicted with Pulmonary affection

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA THIS article is employed with great success and by the most eminent physicians of this city, or the cure of the following diseases:

to counteract the destructive effects of Mercury, Jaundice, Hypertrophy or the Enlargement of the Heart, Palpitation and Trembling in the Region of the Heart and Stomach, Enlargement of the Bones, Joints or Ligaments. Also, all the various diseases Joints or Ligaments. Also, all the various diseases Skin, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Biles, Pimples, Carbuncles, etc., Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, Dropsical Swellings, Constitutional Disorders, and diseases originating from an impure state of the blood and other fluids of the body, in short all diseases where a change of th

Prepared only by the Proprietor,

JOHN C. BAKER & Co., Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, No. 100, North Third Street, Philadelphi They always keep a good and general supply FRESH DRUGS, also a new article, IMITATION PLATE GLASS, very superior, equal to English or French plates, for about one fith the price,—any size, according order, together with Oils, Paints & Glass genera The Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla for sale by HENRY & CASLOW, Druggists, corner of Market and Third Streets, Harrisburg, Sole Agent for Paulshing Streets auphin county. Dec. 4, '48.

To the Ladies. CALL and see Mrs. Raninger's stock of Bonnets,
Muffs, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c.
As Winter is now upon us, it behooves every
Lady to seek that place where the prettiest, cheapest, and most fashionable Bonnets can be purchased.

rect your steps to MRS. RANINGER'S MILLINERY ROOMS. and your desire can be gratified.
Ladies, if you have not supplied yourselves with
MUFFS, call on Mrs. Raninger, and you can get z first-rate article at a very moderate price. In fac at a much lower rate than any Dry Goods Store i s City can furnish you a similar article MUFFS are so cheap at this establishment, that they go off like chaff before a Winter's wind. The Ladies are invited to call early, or they will lose bargains that are not to be met with often.

Mrs. R. takes pleasure in informing her friends and her hundreds of kind customers, that she still continues the MILLINERY business in all its branches on the second flow of Verneyla Reits. branches, on the second floor of Kramph's Building, opposite the Post Office, where can be had the

ing, opposite the Post Office, where can be ing opposite the Post Office, where can be most elegant assortment of goods, consisting of BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, CAPS, C HEAD DRESSES, RIBBONS, CAPS, BONNET CAPS, SATINS, SILKS, and VELVETS

of every variety, and in the latest and most fashionthle styles. She feels confident that in the extentive strok which she has been ible styles. She feels confident that in the extensive stock which she has been so careful to select, and at her very reduced prices, she will be able to please all who may favor her with their presence.

January 16, 1849

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UST Rec'd .- 4 Cases Splendid Dark Calicoes fast colors, only 6; cents per yard.

AT THE BEE HIVE, North Queen st. WillLiam F. BRYAN, Attorney at Law, office opposite Sprecher's Hotel, East King.

[dec 8-45-tf]

Notice to Distillers. AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, I, Jacob Weitzel, of the city of Lancaster, coppersmith, have received by leters Patent, recorded in the Patent office in the city f Washington, certain useful improvements in the onstruction of Stills, which improvements consist f an additional tub, called a dryling tub, which s placed partly above the still, is which tub the oubler is inclosed, the beer which is pumped into 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 later masses from one tub to the other, or from the beer passes from one tub to the other, or from the

Having received information, amounting to proof, that my patent for the above described improve-ments 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, comesforward and make full reparation for having infringed my patent right, on or before the first day of March next, suit will be instituted with the contract of be instituted against all and every such person or persons.

JACOB WEITZEL. Feb. 22, 1848.

Dentistry Improved. AVING secured the Patent Right to use Gilbert's "Central Cavity Plate," last summer, we take this opportunity of informing the public that after thoroughly testing this important invention we pronounce it one of the greatest improvements in our profession. By means of which we are enabled to insert partial or entire upper sets of teeth without the use of classes or serving bottom

teeth without the use of clasps or springs, better than by any other mode herrtofore in use. Obturators or artificial plates inserted in the mos comfortable manner.

Persons having difficult cases which may have baffled the skill of Dentists are invited to give us a call at No. 361 East King Street, Lancaster ELY PARRY, M. D.,

CHARLES H. BRESSLER, M. D.

branches. His work, in regard to beauty, durability and cheapness, cannot be exceeded by any other in the spot and the good resulting from the use of it in such that I keep at all times three or four bottles on hand.

W. B. JOHNSTON."

Rev. William Heilig, of Abbottsville, Pa., writes thusy June 10, 1842:

Dr. William Steefling—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been much benefitted by the use of your Pulmonary Syrup; my throat which has been sore for better than two years, has been any above in German, with perfect safety any place in Germany, with perfect safety.
PHILIP C. RANNINGER. July 4, 1848.

E. C. FRAIM & Co. Opposite the Museum.

ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have just received direct on importers, a large addition to their stock of French, German and English Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c., comprising many different articles. Confident from the good quality and the ow price of their articles, they will give perfect satisfaction. Among their goods will be found the

ollowing:
Cologne Water,
Lavender Water, Florida Water, Bay Re Extracts for the Handkerchief. Bay Rum. Do for Flavoring. reparations for the Hair. Toilet and Shaving Soaps. Ladies' Caps and Head Dresses, Trimmings. Ladies? Caps and Head Dresses, Annual Staney and Staple Articles in every variety.

3m-52

January 23 LANCASTER CITY IRON WORKS AMES WHITEHILL, Iron Founder and Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Boilers, Rolling and Il other kinds of MILL GEARING, Shafting, Coton Machinery, Planeing Machines, double and ingle geared Slide and Hand Lathes, upright and single geared Side and Hand Lathes, upright and horizontal Boring Mills, all of which I guarantee to build on the most improved plans and finish in the best style of workmanship.

N. B. Drawings, Plans, specifications and estimates of mills and machinery made at the shortest

For Sate: A N excellent two-story brick
DWELLING HOUSE, th a large garden, frame barn, and about 3 Acres first quality limestone land attached, situated i

lanheim township, near the Rail Road, about 1 iles from the city of Lanaster. The property is in good condition—in a pleasant ocation, and suitable for public business or private esidence, and will be sold on accommodating erms if early application be made to the under JAMES C. CARPENTER

Removal. OWLBY & BRENNER have removed their HARDWARE STORE to No. 41 MARKET TREET, eleven doors East of Second, where

will be found a large assortment of English and Domestic Goods.

They are receiving a fresh assortment of goods to which the attention of dealers is particularly requested. January 30, '49 Geiger and Lehner,

they have entered into a Co-partnership and ntend to carry on the FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP. utuate near the Railroad, at the city of Lancaster, ormerly conducted by Pennell & Lehner. They will commence business on or about the 1st of

JOHN LEHNER February 6, '49 To Country Merchants & Dealers. THE subscriber has just returned from Philadel-phia, with a large assortment of Small Wares, and Trimmings, Threads, Tapes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Sewing Silks, Suspenders, Combs, Fancy ioaps, &c., &c. W. E. HEINITSH, East King St., 4 doors West of the Farmers' Bar

ANCY Cachmere, new and beautiful styles.— Plain and Fancy Velvets, Plain and Fanc atins, together with a great variety at low prices GRIEL & GILBERT.

state of John Eshleman, jr., late Strasburg township, dec'd. ETTERS of Administration on the above Es-A tate having been granted to the undersigned tices is hereby given to all person having claim or demands against said estate, to present them buly authenticated for settlement, and those in lebted to make payment without delay.

Administrator, Strasburg township. ANDIS & BLACK,
ATTORNIES AT LAW: ATTORNIES AT LAW:
Office—Three doors below the Lancaster Bank,
South Queen Street, Lancaster, Penn'a.
35 All kinds of Scrivening, such as writing Wills,
Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended
to with correctness and despatch.
January 16, 1849

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MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of Mathematical Instruments in Fish Skin and Morocco Cases. For sale by CHARLES A. HEINITSH.

Gum Shellac. LBS. Bright Orange Gum Shellac, just received and for sale at JOHN F. LONG'S Drug and Chemical Store, North Queen Street. Intelligencer, & Iournal

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

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. DVERTISEMENTS .- 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.

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

THE OLD MAN. In a dwelling lone and dreary, By an unfrequented road, Marked I oft an old man weary,

Dwelling dreary,
Form bowed down by flight of years; Aged stranger, Lonely wanderer. Sorrowing through this vale of tears. Oft I marked him, aged stranger, At his solitary meal,

And I feared lest harm or danger, Unawares on him should steal

Sad and lonely, Hopeful never, Sorrowing ever, Loads of grief he seemed to bear Entered I one morn his dwelling, Wishing much his grief to heal; Noble thoughts

Noble thoughts my mind impelling, And my heart was full of zeal, Love and kindness, Never mindless,

Never mindless,

Of the sufferer, though he be
Sad and weary,
Lone and dreary,
Tossed upon life's troubled sea. Why so gloomy? Why so sorrowing

Why so given up to grief? Aged pilgrim, trouble borrowing. Say, can'st thou find no relief? Ever grieving,
None relieving
Thy poor sad and aching heart, Can naught lighten, Nothing brighten? Nothing joy or hope impart?

Many sad years have I wandered, Full of sorrow, full of grief Anxious thoughts my mind has pondered, And I could find no relief:

owing through this dreary life;
No one caring,
No one sharing With me the world's bitter strife But can hope, no bliss imparting To thy sad and heavy heart, Causing (grief and care departing,) Tears of joy unbidden start? Doth hope cheer thee,

When thus weary, Sad, and given up to grief? Doth it lighten? Doth it give thy soul relief?

"Aye," responding, thus he answered "Hope, the beacon of the soul, Lights me to a happy goal. Heaven's blessing, Hope impressing

Gives me strength and gives me power. God doth aid me, God will save me. God will cheer my dying hour. "Thus I linger, thus I linger, Sorrowing, sorrowing, sorrowing But hope cheers me as I wander, Hope bids all my fears, begone.,' Thus replied he, "Sad and gloomy,

Hoping yet and sorowing on, Thus I wander, Thus I linger, Till this weary life be done."

Miscellaneous.

HE GOOD CONSCIENCE FROM THE FRENCH

A band of robbers had secretly introduced themselves, by night, into a provincial city; several houses had been entered, services of plate stolen and secretaries forced. The robbers had executed their project with such skill and success, that, altho me noise had been heard, the suspicion of none had been awakened. They had directed themselves to the houses of the richest persons; they had se-lected the most favorable hours for the execution

It was clear that they had been well instructed, and well directed, and that their entrance of, and departure from, the town had been facilitated by ESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that upon the ramparts, and in this place they observed races of their passage.

In one of these house lived a carpenter, by name

Benoit, on whom suspicion fell, so much the more readily, because Benoit, little known in the town, having lived in it but a short time, had inspired in all a sort of dislike, on account of his gloomy coun tenance, his dark eye brows, and a large scar which crossed his countenance. He hardly ever spoke, even to his wite, to whom he was in all respects, a and, but in whom, nevertheless, he had aspired a little fear by his taciturnity, and the habit he had, of not liking to repeat the same thing a second time; so that the neighboring gossips pitied cut off the communication; but at length they gave Madame Benoit very much. He had not been seen to punish his son Sylvester, but he would not permit him to disobey him, and although, he was only seven years old, he was obliged to work; and the little boys who saw that, when Sylvester perceived his father at a distance, he ran away quickly from his father at a distance, he ran away quickly from time.

"Ah!" said he, entering in spite of them,

his father at a distance, he ran away quickly mone among them, in order to set himself at work, came to fear Benoit, and call him the wicked Benoit.—

become he had been employed in various to save your house; you will afterwards find whether anything is stole or not."

He accorded alone to the top of the house, which he had travelled much in the world, had met with every one else had abandoned. many adventures; and since he had never mentioner he saw a watch left by the chimney; he put it in his pocket for fear others should take it; but thinking afterwards that he might perish in the un-

ons. They noticed that Benoit, who never went

robbery, had drunk for some time, and had conversed with an air of great familiarity with two men of bad appearance, who did not belong to the town, and had not been seen since. A neighbor also declared that, having accidentally gone to the window at eleven o'clock at night, on the evening on which the robbery took place, he had seen the door of Benoit's granary, which was always shut at nine o'clock, half open, although here was not any light in the workshop. Finally, they went on to examine the place through which the robbers had passed, and they found there a silthe robbers had passed, and they lound there a su-ver spoon which they had let fall, directly under Benoit's window. They observed near the window, the end of a rope, which had probably served to attach a ladder; they even distinguished where the ladder had been placed against the wall, which it

ressed, and they saw on the window After all this, they arrested Benoit and put him prison. He let himself be conducted thither with great tranquility, for he was innocent. But we must explain what had previously happened. An old soldier, name Trappe, a comrade of Benoit, had come, a short time since, to establish himself

were hard pressed by the enemy, so that Benoit received him in a friendly manner, although he did not like his character.

The evening of the robbery, Trappe came to him, telling him that two of their old comrades, who had served in the same regiment, had arrived in town, and that he must come and drink a bottle with them. He, at the same time, recalled to him hat it was the anniversary of the battle in which he had saved his life. After this, Benoit could not

resist the invitation; he even wished to bear the

expense, but this they would not allow. They endeavored to make him drink—to make him converse; for Trappe and his two companions formed a part of the band which were to enter at night They hoped to obtain from Benoit some info which might be of service to them, and vished, at all events, to make him drunk, in order that he might not know what would take place in his house, or, at least, that he could not be in

condition to oppose them. Benoit, however, neitl r drunk much; only he inclined hi ad a little heavily, and slept sounder than usua The next morning, he perceived that the door o him, for he was sure of having closed it. He wen up to the granary, and found the window open; he had also shut this. He also perceived that a sack of beans had been removed from the place where

it had been put.

He said nothing to any one, for he was not ac customed to speak of things for which he could not account, but he thought deeply of all this. Going out to his work, he found rumor busily at work in the town; nothing was spoken of but the robbery which had been committed during the night. They said that they had seen, in the evening, suspicious in the taverns; they particularly designated that in which Trappe and the two other had drunk.

He soon perceived that they began to avoid speaking before him, and that they looked upon him with an evil eye. He called to mind that the preceding evening, Trappe, departing from the tavern, followed him home, jesting, bottle in hand; that he had gone up into the chamber where his wife and son were, and laughing, forced them to drink two glasses of wine, apparently to intoxicate them; he recollected also, that having gone to the window after Trappe had descended, he was astonished not to see him depart, and believed that

ie had already departed. From all this he concluded, that Trappe had con cealed himself in his house, and that it was he who had opened his door and his window to the robbers. He went to find him, and said to him,
"It is you who have opened the window of my
granary, and the door of my shop."

Trappe pretended not to understand him, and to

nger, but he was disconcerted at the unexpected accusation. You have saved my life," said Benoit to him, "I will not denounce you; but if you have committed this crime, depart, and never let me see you mitted this crime, depart, and never be all again, or I shall not refrain from denouncing you. Transe disappeared. This The next morning Trappe disappeared. This was the same day that Benoit was arrested. They asked if it was he who had opened his window and

s door; he answered in the negative. He was asked if he knew who had opened them; he said that he did not know; for in fact he was not certain that it was Trappe. They asked him if he suspected any one. He replied that as they had arrested him on suspicion, his suspicions might cause another to be arrested, who deserved it no more than he, and even if he had any, he would not disclose them. In fact, he answered truly to all questions which were proposed to him, but without adding anything which might inculpate

at liberty, but they remained firmly convinced that it was he who had opened to the robbers. He per-ceived this from the manner in which they announced to him that he was free, and from expres ions he had heard when crossing the court yard He appeared not at all moved. In entering his nouse, after having embraced his wife, who transported with joy on seeing him again, he em-braced his son and said to him calmly:

"Sylvester, you will hear it said everywhere that although I have been acquitted, I am not less guilty, and that I opened to the robbers; but be not disturbed, for this will not always last." His wife was terrified at what he said, but would not believe him and departed to receive the con gratulations of her neighbors. Some turned their backs 'upon her without saying anything; other

looked at her with an air of pity, shrugged their shoulders, as if to say, poor woman! it is not her lault. Others even declared what they thought of After having suffered these jusults or four, she resentered her own house weeping and bbing loudly, saying, "that they could no longer live in the town, that it was absolutely necessary "If I go," said Benoit, "nothing but my bad rep itation will remain.

"Of what use will it be to stay?" asked his wife To establish a new one," he replied. "You will lose your custom."
"No, for I will be the best workman in the

"There are other good workmen in the townw will you become better than they. "When things are difficult there is nothi

done but to take more pains."

Benoit had work which he had commenced b fore his arrest: it was necessary that he should be permitted to finish it. He did it with so much promptness, so neatly, and in so good season, that those for whom he had done it, continued to employ him, although they had not a very good opinion of him. He arose two hours earlier, and reusual, in order that not being obliged to employ workinen so often, he might work cheaper than others, although he promised better work and executed it better.

Thus he not only preserved all his former cus tons, but obtained still more. He saw plainly that they examined his accounts with a sort of distrust but he took care to have them so clear and so de-tailed that they sometimes ended by telling him that he made them more so than was neces "No," he would say, "I well know that you have a bad opinion of me; it is necessary that you should see clearly that I do not deceive you A house took fire and threatened to set fire to the next house. Several workmen had endeavored to

After they had begun to suspect him, they coldertaking, and that, if they found him with the lected all the proofs which could confirm their susdent they would take him for a robber, he conpicions. They noticed that Benoit, who never went to the tavern, had been there on the night of the robbery, had drunk for some time, and had conhibery, had drunk for some time, and had conhibery, had drunk for some time, and had conhibery, had drunk for some time, and had conhibery had been there was approaching, stationed himself on the part which had begun to burn, cut it off by blows of the hatchet, interrupted all the statement of the part which had begun to burn, cut it off by blows of the hatchet, interrupted all the statement of the part which had begun to burn, cut it off by blows of the hatchet, interrupted all the statement of the part which had begun to burn, cut it is a note in the wall. cealed it in a hole in the wall. He climbed to the communication, and afterwards des met the master of the house and showed him where he had concealed the watch. "I concealed it," said he to him, "because

might have been taken, and then you would have hought it was I." So many marks of probity and sincerity and the regular conduct of Benoit, continually exposed to the gaze of every one, at length began to make an impression in his favor. A rich man came into the country in order erect three extensive buildings, which he intended for a manufactory. He inquired for the best car-

nan. As he was a man of great influence, this produced a good deal of effect

sons, and all those with whom he transacted any formed a favorable opinion of his character. He was no longer watched; nevertheless he was still was no longer watched; nevertheress he was sun-sometimes asked how it happened that his door and windows were found open for the passage of the robbers. Many believed that he knew it. The h man who had employed him in the building of his manufactory, and who felt interested in his welfare, told him one day that he ought to endeavto explain this matter. "It will be useless," said Benoit, "when I shall have entirely established my reputation as an hon-

st man. They at length ceased to think of this matter, it which they felt sure he had no part. One of the robbers was taken several months after in the country, and made tull confession of the whole transac-Benoit was congratulated that the robbe had at length been discovered, and that he had been freed from all suspicion. "This did not disturb me much" said he: " WELL KNEW THAT AN HONEST MAN COULD NOT ALWAYS PASS FOR A ROGUE...

Riches and Genius.—An Allegory.

Riches and Genius once started on a journey but they soon parted company; for Riches rode in a splendid car, and was carried by large and rapid coursers, while Genius walked by the way side, and often paused to contemplate the skies and earth, with her mountains, rivers, trees, and flowers.— Riches had not proceeded far, before he perceived the castle of Pleasure, in a green and sunny mea-dow. All around and within it was enchanting The air was soft and balmy, blowing freshly, fraugh with odors, and reviving to those on whom it breathed. The birds sang melodiously, the streams fell with gentle murmurs, and the fruits were golden. Pleasure, lightly and magnificently arrayed, came smiling forth to meet her guest. Bowing grace fully, she invited him into her luxurious halls, which, wide and lofty, were filled with musicians, dancers, and all who could in any way contribute to charm away the hours. Her tables, covered with inviting viands, were set in the midst. The mistress of all things delightful was herself ex-ceedingly fair. Dimples beautified her delicate

cheeks; her silken hair fell, in wreathed tresses, around her neck; her eyes had a laughing and sweet expression, blent with a soft dreaminess.— Poor Riches, not knowing her to be a coquette, soon became violently enamored, while she, amused ather power over him, smiled more bewitchingly than ever. Long time he tarried in the abode of Pleasure; but, at length, becoming ill, and chancing to groan, she became offended, told him that Pain was her mortal foe, and that she thought it best for him to leave the castle. Riches obeyed with reluctance, for Pleasure seemed more charming in his eyes when he knew himself he was obliged to leave her. Being forced, however, to comply with her command, he ordered his proud chariot, and melancholy and dispirited, again commenced journeying.

Meanwhile, Genius pursued his path towards
the dwelling of Knowledge; a memorable and wise ge. He paused, it is true, at Pleasure's attractive ode, but after some consideration, resolved not to halt; knowing Riches to be there, and distrusting the smiles of the siren. Now Riches was gaily dressed, while Genius wore garments that were tresseu, while centus wore garments that were threadbare. He was proud and sensitive, in spite of this, and feared Riches would insult him. Continuing on, he soon arrived at the habitation of Knowledge. The old man rose to receive him.— His countenance was dignified, and his bearing noble. Time had shed its snow on his head, and

increased instead of diminished his strength and majesty. He led Genius into his well filled library, and addressed him thus: "Here O, Genius, is food Trappe.

After having investigated this affair, as they had and seek better things, for her voice is deceptive, and she often leads to death. I know that thou for the mind. I am glad to see thee scorn Pleasure steep and thorny. Yet he who has conquered the wiles of deceitful Pleasure, evinces greatness of aind; and thou has but to persevere in the path I earth, assured that the words of the sage were those

Riches oppressed with pain; a weary pilgrim, at last died in a wretched hovel never ceasing to deplore the loss of his beloved Pleasure, though she and proved so talse and heartless. Neglected and oscure was his end, and there is no record of his Genius climbed the hill of Renown, lived to a good old age, died lamented, and left a name dear

to the world. Pity weeps at his urn, Glory unfolds her banner over the place of his repose, and his nemory is honored among men.

1 Cemetery without a Monument. From the Christian Intelligencer.

The noblest of cemeteries is the ocean. Its poetry is, and in human language, ever will be, un-written. Its elements of sublimity are subjects which he immediately did. f feeling, not description. Its records, like the reflection mirrored on its waveless bosom, cannot pe transferred to paper. Its vastness—its eterna heavings—its majestic music in a storm—and its perils, are things which I had endeavored a thousneavings—its majestic music in a storm—and its perils, are things which I had endeavored a thousand times to conceive; but until I was on its mighty those in looking out upon its moving mountain. bosom, looking out upon its moving mountain be broken that the little chick may slip out. The waves, feeling that eternity was distant from me body must be dissolved, that thy soul may be dethe thickness of a single plank, I had tried in vain tivered; yet thy body doth not die, but sleeps in to feel and know the glories and grandeur of the sea. I there first felt what John of Patmos meant when he said of Heaven, "There shall be no more when he said of freaven, There shall be no many the moun of time, out located appears to be newly trimined and gloriously adorned above to be newly trimined and gloriously adorned above which impressed my mind, and which is solved to be pleased if I could transfer in all its vividness to the minds of your readers. The sea is the largest of when thou shalt awake in the morn never to be put off more.—Bishop Hall.

All other grave-yards, in all lands, show some symbols of distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor; but in that ocean cemetery, the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same wave rolls over all—the same requiem, by the minstrelsy of ocean, is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same storms beat, and the same my fathers with the same peo sun shines; and there, unmarked the weak and the some forty years. During that period I have rarely ever powerful, the plumed and the unhonored, will been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath,

career, perished in the President., Over the laughder-loving Power, who went down in the same ill-fated vessel, we may have passed. In that cemetery sleeps the accomplished and pious Fisher: but where he and thousands of others of the noble spirits of earth lie, no one but God knoweth. No marble rises to point out where their ashes are gathered, or where the lover of the good and wise can go and shed the tear of sympathy. Who can tell where lie the tens of thousands of Afric's sons ell where lie the tens of thousands or AIRCS sons who perished in the "middle passage?" Yet that chemetery hath ornaments of which no other can close shelters, and exposed to the gasses arising from the manure, the atmosphere around them be noble melody. In no other are so many inimitable races of the power of Jehovah. Never can I for get my days and nights as I passed over the noblest emeteries, without a single human monument.

Feeding and Fattening Sheep. Perhaps there is no domesticanimal that require more nice and constant attention than the sheep; and no other will more richly pay for generous keeping. Though he may not be more liable to

cattle in good case will not answer for sheep. His Farmer. abits and mode of feeding is entirely different. For stance, in the winter season, a cow may be kept tied to the stall twenty-two hours out of the twenty four, and if fed three times a day, keeps her flesh and gets sufficient exercise tor her health. Serve The reputation of Benoit as a skilful workman, extended itself throughout the province: he was entrusted with extensive entervise he was even to dale, from one kind of food to another; and it is An old soldier, name Trappe, a commade of Leading, entirusier with extensive emepties; he was even had come, a short time since, to establish himself in the town as a hair dresser. He had formerly on his on account. This occasioned him, necessayed the life of Benoit, on one occasion, when they sarily, to transact business with a great many personner. a fact that sheep will thrive better on two or three kinds of fodder, than they will confined to one kind

(From the New York Tribune.) The Mission of Suffering. Wouldst thou suffering's boon refuse, Dainty Lord, or sluggish boor? Then a worthless portion choose, Weak and imbecile and poor.

Know that mighty powers are wrought By the mighty throes of thought, Stunning is the blow that steels, Bitter is the cup that heals. Dowried ease may seek renown, But the fatuous splendor flies: While the martyr's thorny crown Gleams with jewels of the skies. Pangs like death attend the birth of the infant soul on earth;

By the pangs of death are riven Ties that keep that soul from Heaven. Fire and hammer torture steel Vould it test its power of thought Bid the lightning scourge the skies When malarious damps arise; When maistious damps are To the furnace bear the ore And the virgin gold restore.

Think you that the ingots gleam, Waiting for the loiterer's hand? Floats the pearl upon the stream Glows the diamond in the sand ? No: To-day brings toil and sorrow; Brighter dawns the glad To-morrow. Present loss is future Gain. Wendell, Mass., March 12.

A little boy went to sea with his father, to learn be a sailor. One day his father said to him, "come, my boy, you\will never be a sailor if you don't learn to climb; \let me see if you can get up the mast." The boy, who was a nimble little fellow, soon scrambled up; but when he got to the low, soon scrambled up; but when he got to the top and saw at what a height he was, he began to be frightened, and called out, "Oh! father, I shall fall; I am sure I shall fall; what am I to do?" "Look up, look up, my boy," said his father, "if you look down you will be giddy, but if you keep looking up to the flag at the top of the mast, you will descend safely." The boy followed his father's advice, and reached the bottom with ease.

My dear children, I want you to learn from this little story, to look more to Jesus and less to your-selves. If you keep thinking always about your-selves, it will make you unhappy. Shall I tell you the reason of this? It is because our hearts are so full of sin, that the more we look at them the more reason we shall have to fear that God will be angry with us, and not take us to heaven; and this will make us very unhappy. What I want you to do, is to look to Jesus; that is, to think a great deal about all that he has done for you, and how much he loves you; to come to him every day and beg him to forgive and wash away all your sins in his own blood; this is the way to be happy. I hope you understand what I mean. When we look from ourselves up to the Saviour, we are like the boy when he kept his eyes fixed on the flag, and so got down safely. Once more I say, "look up! look up!"

Look up, ye young, and while ye gaze, Forget all earthly things; Look up, and sing the Sayiour's praise, And crown him King of Kings.

Washington. One Reuben Rouzy, of Virginia, owed the General about one thousand pounds: While he was President one of his agents brought an action for the money; judgment was obtained and execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was to death. I know that thou but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virgi west tempted to her hall; for who is not? but the wisdom of thy choice will appear in the end. The way to renown, O, Genius, is before thee! It is ferred lying in jail to selling his land. A friend ferred lying in jail to selling his land. A friend for the self-but that General Washington did not hinted to him, that General Washington know anything of the proceedings and that it show, to win fame." Genius bowed himself to the ment of the circumstances. He did so—and the next post from Philadelphia, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge and a severe reprimand to the agent, for having acted in such a manner. Poor Rouzy was consequently restored to his family, who never laid down their heads at night without first presenting prayers to heaven for "their beloved Washingto lence smiled upon the labors of the grateful family, and in a few years, Rouzy enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to pay the money, with the interest, to this truly great man. Washington reminded him that the debt was discharged. Rouzy replied the debt of his family to the father of their untry, and the preserver of their parent, could never be discharged; and the General, to avoid the oleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian; who would not be denied, accepted the money—only

In death nothing dieth of thee but what thou grave till the morning of the resurection. The outward apparel shall not be utterly consumed by the sun in his greatest lustre, and put on norning, never,

Said a venerable farmer, some eighty years age, to a relative who lately visit same have no desire to change my residence as long as by the I live on earth. I have no wish to be any richer than I now am. I have worshipped the God of powerful, the plumed and the unhonored, will sleep on, nutil, awakened by the same trump, the saw will give up its dead.

I thought of sailing over the slumbering, but devoted Cookman, who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman, who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who, after his brief but brilliant to the cookman who who was a subject to the cookman who was a subject to the cookma mind long ago, that if I wished to be any happie must have more religion.-New York Obse

Pure air for Animals.

As the weather becomes warm, those farmers who have been careful to make their animals comfortable by close buildings, during the cold winter should be equally careful to supply them with pur ble to become disea

In ventilating a barn or stable while the weather is rather cool or chilly, carefully avoid directing a fresh draught directly on the animals, for, like human beings, they are liable to colds, under great exposure. Plaster, charcoal powder, and various other absorbents, spread on the floor where stock are kept, are excellent for imbibing the gasses arising from manures, and rendering the air pure. mon earth, of almost every description, as loam, sand, gravel, pulverized peat, and sods, &c., are goo disease, nor require a greater quantity of food, than neat stock, still that management which will keep of every first and some of these are within the reach of every farmer in the country.-New England

The late excellent Francis Markoe, Esq , of New for a manufactory. He inquired for the best carpenter; it was impossible not to point out Benoit as the best, and he employed him. He was so well satisfied with his intelligence, his zeal and his about and change situations. Turn a flock of humbers of earth to him lay directly before him—it was his of earth to him lay directly before him—it washis of earth to him lay directly before him—it washis of earth to him lay directly before him—it washis the property of the manufactory. He inquired for the best carpenter exercise for her health. Serve a sheep in the same manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move about and change situations. Turn a flock of humbers are sheep in the same manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move about and change situations. Turn a flock of humbers the manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move about and change situations. Turn a flock of humbers the manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move about and change situations. Turn a flock of humbers the manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move about and change situations. Turn a flock of humbers the manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move a sheep in the same manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move a sheep in the same manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move a sheep in the same manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move a sheep in the same manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move a sheep in the same manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move a sheep in the same manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to move a sheep in the same manner, and it would probably not live a month. It is natural for sheep to gry sheep into a pasture, and they will run to the end of it before they begin to eat; feed them in troughs, and they will run over it all till they come

" Like one who draws the drapery of his couch