# Zancaster Intelligencer.

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

VOL. LI

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Editor.

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#### Miscellaneous.

## BEMINISCENCES. BY ALTADA THE SOLITAIRE.

"Life is a wildering dream"-existence Phantomed imagery, and death—yes, 'it's a Sleep; unconscious, wakeless slumber. Perchain The spirit flown oft hovers round its Mouldering clay, so silent, stark and cold, And, to its pulseless form imparts—not life dreamy consciousness of strange realities: For, strange indeed to spirit angel pure, Must human actions be.

Long, long I watched His wasting form, and mark'd each day the Furrow deepening on his brow—his visage Pale, off brightened by the crimson flush-like Night shade stealing softly o'er the earth; -his Night shade stealing softly o'er the earth;—his Eye, more lustrous still, as gliding time mark'd The sure progress of a slow decay—then Turn'd and wept, that he, alas! too soon must die Now fast he f. ded, as the silent hours Flew by; the hectic blossom'd on his cheek As op'ning primrose blushes to the breath Of morn, then paled still whiter than the Vestal source. As closer twings the layer Or morn, then pated sin, whiter that the Yvestal snow. As closer twines the ivy To the latticed hall, so the deep, blue Cordage of his hands its tissues wove, till Pulse-throb ceased its beat, and prisoned life came Forth, hence, habitant of visionless spheres. As Nature tunes her orison of praise, And raptured songsters swell the symphonies; So sing the sky-lit train that Bear him home, "My father—spirit father home!"

As gleams the frost pearl in the orient sun, As star-gems twinkle in the distant sky; So beam the vision'd eyes that light him home, "My father-spirit father home!" As gently waves the eagle's pinion high, So wave the scraph wings that wast him home, 'My father—spirit sather home!'

As wailing sea-dirge nightly moans its lay, And murmuring billow sings to sister wave; So mournfully chaunt the wild winds o'er his ton v father-spirit father's tomb! mourns the night-bird for her absent mate So father spirit lingering moans me home, My spirit—sorrowing spirit home!

MONTROSE, Feb. 18, 1848. From the Cincinnati Nonpareil.

# THE ORPHAN'S CRIME.

BY H. G. CHIPMAN.

It was a cold stormy night in December. The wind came in fierce gusts from the north-west, and flakes of snow fell thick and fast into the frozen streets of New York City. Few people were abroad, and those who did venture out, hurried with a shudder along the almost deserted marts and drew their cloaks closer around them.

The orphan boy was pale, and with the orphan boy was pale, and looked more like an object to be pitted than one to be considered. At a little distance from him stood his accuser, the lord of the mansion from whom he had taken the stick of wood dressed in "purple and fine linen," and looking sleek and fat upon his hoarded gains.

The orphan boy was pale, and with the president has instructed me to make known, through your agency, to the citizens of the United States inhabiting that Territory, his views respecting their present condition and future prospects. He deems it proper to employ you for this purpose, because the Post Master General has appointed you agency not recommend. The previous to your departure for California, the President has instructed me to make known, through your agency, to the citizens of the United States inhabiting that Territory, his views respecting the present condition and future prospects. He deems it proper to employ you for this purpose, because the Post Master General has appointed you

the cold wind which came driving in through the broken window panes, by shrinking beneath the tattered edges of a time-eaten quilt. Not a spark the of fire was to be seen in the room, and the only light came from the long dim wick of a miserable tallow candle stuck upon the crazy mantel-piece, and flickering in the strong current of air which swept through the apartment. The blackened chimney-place was dark and gloomy, and the boricks were cold as the boulders in the street.

The was to be seen in the room, and the only light came from the long dim wick of a miserable treaty as the proof was positive, he sentenced the boy to three months in the house of correction! And for what? For taking a single stick of wood from a man worth thousands, who had refused to give the boy a stick, to keep himself and sister from freezing. This, and this only, was the Oapulan's bricks were cold as the boulders in the street. The two children were orphans. One week be fore, their mother had passed off the stage of existence, and had been buried by the aid of the town-The day after the earth had closed over her feless form, the landlord came, seized what little of furniture there was remaining, save the old quilt i

tice that he should rent the apartment to some one else the first opportunity.

The girl was the elder of the two, and was evi-

her unwilling lips; "let me go for a doctor." "No, brother, I shall be better by morning. If a little, I know it would help me." "But we have no wood," said the brother slowly.

only said if we could have some," and the poor girl buried her face in the quilt, and hot, scalding tears gushed freely down her cheeks. wly the brother threw the tattered covering of him, and sprung with a single bound to his feet. He was not over thirteen years of age, yet he might have been taken for one older, as with a dushed cheek and flashing eye he took up his rag-tred cap from where it was laying in a corner of Letter. ged cap from where it was laying in a corner of

he room, and started towards the door "Walter, where are you going?" exclaimed his sister eagerly, as she noticed these preparations. "Fillen, the world owes us a living, and I am not going to starve and freeze any longer here. I am going to beg some food and wood," and ere the girl and the start of the sta

the wind seemed to whistle shriller, and the hard snow flakes beat stronger against the roof as the lad, dressed in a worn out suit of summer clothing, descended the rickety steps which led to the alley below. He shuddered as the shrill breeze cut as she spake, instantly ran off at full speed. The alley below. He shuddered as the shrill breeze cut through his wardrobe like a knife, and drawing his cap closer down over his ears, walked out the alley, and emerged into the wide street. With hasty steps he traversed three or four squares, and suddenly came to where a large load of wood had been left laying upon the sidewalk. He stopped and gazed about him. A light shone through the window of the elegant house in front of which the wood lay, and with a faltering step, the boy ascended the common of the street, which was the property of the street, and the property of the property o lay, and with a faltering step, the boy ascended the marble steps and rang the bell. A moment passed, then steps were heard approaching the door, it opened, and the owner of the mansion stood before him, who shivered and drew back as the freezing

"What do you want?" he asked, in a peevish tone, as he beheld the form of the ragged orphan boy shaking with cold on the steps. My sister is sick at home and freezing. I came to ask of you a stick or two of that w

her warm. Our mother is dead, and we are or-A look of deep scorn settled around the face the rich man, as he angrily answered, "Begone, have as much use for my wood as I want, witho giving it away to beggars." But, oh, sir, Ellen is freezing." The door closed

with a heavy slam in his face; the orphan stood

alone upon the wealthy man's marble steps, the cold night wind still sweeping around his shivering form, and the driving snow still falling faster and denser into the street.

For an instant he stood, like one bereft of every hope, then raising his eyes towards Heaven, he muttered, "God forgive me for the deed," and de scended the steps.
Once more he stood upon the sidewalk beside the

wood, and gazed long and eagerly around him.— Not a living soul was to be seen, and bending down he grasped a stick in his hands, and raising it to his shoulders, again muttered, "Ellen must freeze or must steal," and ran hastily from the spot.
Scarce had his form disappeared in the distance

before the window of the mansion was raised, and the head of the owner was protruded through it, shouting in a loud tone, "Watch, watch, watch." A moment or two sufficed to bring a hardy guar lian of the night to the spot. "A boy has just stole some of my wood, and Which way did he go, sir?"

"He ran down the street. Can't you see his I see tracks going from this pile, sir, "They are his; follow them; arrest the thief, and I'll appear against him in the morning." The window fell, hiding the rich man from view,

and the watchman followed the footsteps from the

with a hasty step Walter traversed the distance between him and home, and ascending the rickety stairs, wrenched off a piece of board as he went up, and entered the room. His sister still shivered be neath the quilt, and going to work, the brother soon had a fine fire blazing in the room. This done his sister arose from the bed, tottered to it, and the lonely orphans, side by side, sat hovering before it. They had not been seated thus ten minutes, before rap, rap, came a knock upon the door. Walter shuddered and turned pale, but rising to his feet,

he went and admitted the stranger, the watchman.

For a moment the guardian of the night stood ooking around him upon that apartment of squalid poverty, and then rested his glance upon the form of the wretched sister. Then slowly advancing to the boy who had resumed his station by the fire, he laid his heavy hand upon his shoulder, and sternly You are my prisoner.

in the snow.' "Walter, why it is not so. Tell him he is mista-

ken," and she twined her arms still closer around her only brother's form. "Ellen, he has spoken the truth; I did steal that stick of wood, but not until I had asked for it, and was spurned from the rich man's door. I had to come a thief or freeze.

"Oh God, that it should come to this," murmured Ellen, as her head tell upon her brother's bosom. "Where are your parents?" asked the watchman. in a taltering voice.

without a fire. I am willing to go to the watch-house, sir, but what will become of Ellen? She is sick now and will die if left alone."

God in Heaven bless you; you are the only

kind man we have seen since our poor mother ceps criminis with them. The morning came, and ten o'clock saw Walter arrayed at the box in the Mayor's office, to answer the crime of theft. The orphan boy was pale, and still dressed in his thin, ragged apparel, and looked WM. V. Vorries, Esq., Washington City:

Sir.—Previous to your departure for California,

freezing. This, and this only, was the ORPHAN'S CRIME

The Wife of Gen. Jackson. The influence of this woman over her husband of furniture there was remaining, save the old quilt of obscure origin and totally uneducated. Yet she and mattrass, which even he did not seem to think inherited from nature those fine and noble traits of us! Whilst the other nations of the earth are disher sex to such perfection, that her power and fas-cinations were very great. Gen. Jackson was atelse the first opportunity.

The girl was the elder of the two, and was evidently unwell. A severe cold had been the result other the matter was interrupted and she married happy land with a government which secures of her abode in the open room, and a hacking cough had seized upon her. The evening on which we introduced them to the reader, severe pains were shooting through her head, her eyes were red he was married to her. She is said to have possand swollen, and everything indicated the approach essed none of those accomplishments that are supof a fever. In spite of every attempt she made to posed to adorn fashionable life; reared in the backresist it, a groan would occasionally break from her parched lips, telling of her deep sufferings.

woods, seeing and knowing little of elegant and refined society. Yet her fine person, strong affections "Sister, you are worse to night than ever," exclaimed her bother, as one of these groans escaped enabled her to take and hold with irresistible force the passions of that bold, turbulent, strong and fiery warrior and statesman to whom she was wedded we only had some fire and could warm this room. It was the Lion neighbor in the children was the bridgered. The influence she exercised is said to have bordered. But we have no wood," said the brother slowly. In the superstitious. The imagined that no power of the racinc, with some of the nnest narbors in or acts of his could succeed, or be carried out, averse to have any fire; I have said if we could have some," and the poor to her will, or in opposition to her feelings. She is fully said if we could have some," and the poor to her will, or in opposition to her feelings. She is fully seemed his guardian angel, by day and by night; We can behold, in the most distant future, one holding in her hands his life, his tate, his all. alluded to her except in a manner so subdued and full of reverence, that the listener was deeply im-

A Predicament. Quite a ludicrous scene occured the other eve ning in a fashionable street up town, in New York.
A spruce looking girl of twenty, tripping along at going to beg some look and wood, and the spot.

The wind seemed to whistle shriller, and the arm, was accosted by a gentleman—a lancy gentlecried one more sagacious than the rest; and as large coarse towel was unfolded, out jumped a full | Californi

> It seems that a lady, desiring to rid her house of one of these animals, whose petty larcenies in the kitchen were a source of great annoyance, had mmissioned the servant girl to take it out of the neighborhood and drop it, which secret mis many others of greater import, was completely frus y a disinterested party "letting the cat ou

THE TWO SEXES. When Adam turned from Eden's gate,

While Eve, poor Eve, looked back and wept.

IRELAND.

BY J. AUGUSTINE O'BRIEN Land of my fathers !- Erin, 'tis to thee, I fain would wake my fond harp's minstrelsy: Dear Isle of sorrows—beautiful and fair, Bright free thy waters—sweet thy balmy air;
Old Ocean worships at thy emerald shrine—
Laves thy bright shores, enriched by hands div
Thy glassy lakes reflect the verdant hills,
Proud in their grandeur—musical with rills;
Majestic flow thy lordly rivers bright,
Their caldes rished above in the life. Their golden ripples dancing in the light,— Through emerald plains and fragrant dales they

glide,
And wild flowers bow to kiss the sparkling tide, No other land can boast thy beauties rare, In Nature's bounties, none with thee compare. But gone the days of glory, once thine cown,—
When o'er thy vales the star of Freedom shom
And undisturbed the emerald banner waved O'er a proud race, that scorned to be enslaved On their proud necks, vainly the heathen Dane On their proud necks, vainly the heathen Dane Sought in his might to bind his galling chain; Scarce had the Sea-king landed from the flood—Scarce had the tyrant's foot green Erin trod—When each bold chieftain seized his mace and bow And poured his legions on the invading foe; The mighty Bards echoed the warlike tale, And woke the slumbering hosts of Innisfail.\*

Then kingly Brian led his warriors forth, To meet the conquering tyrant's of the North;—Over earn fold he captive and the season.

Then kingly Brian led his warriors forth, To meet the conquering tyrant's of the North;—O'er every field he saw his green flag wave, And found on Clontorf's plain, his glorious grave. Then, o'er thy fields of beauty, Queenly Isle! Wisdom and Science shed their cheering smile And Learning flourished 'neath thy changing share from her darkness Albion sought to rise, The pious pilgrim sought thy peaceful shore, From Europe's wasted fields of bloed-staine i gore, To thy blessed plains, forced from such barb'rous taints, Proud Home of Learning! Island of the Saints! Lured by thy faithless sons the stranger came,—Again the vallies shone with war's red flame;—

Gone were thy days of peace—thy glories flown, When tyrant Albion called thy dales her own; Long-drawn the contest-sad the tale to tell-Froud Albion conquered—saintly Erin fell.

Now o'er thy wa ted fields, and verdant plain,
Disease, and Death, and ghastly famine reign;
Thy lofty crags, and verdant vallies fair,
Echo the wails of woe and wild despair. "You are my prisoner."
With a wild cry, Ellen sprung from her seat, and clasped her brother in her arms.

"Oh, sir. you must be in fun," she exclaimed, while the tears gushed freely from her eyes, which were fixed despairingly upon the watchman's face, "what has Walter done?"

"He stole the wood with which that fire is made, and I have followed him from the pile by his tracks in the snow."

"Echo the wails of woe and wild despair.

And Erin never burst her galling chain?

Are her sons brave? Each field the answer gives, on foreign fields green fein's glory lives!

Cromona's walls with answering shout reply, And Fontenoy shall waitheir fame on high. Still, with fierce longing, Ireland's patrict sons Pause till the wished-for hour of vengeance come When hand to hand her children shall engage Their tyrant foes, and strife for Freedom wage. Their tyrant foes, and strife for Freedo

When the dear land that caught their first-drawn Shall rise in glory, from her sleep of death. \*The ancient name of Ireland.

# Mr. Polk's Administration and

California. As the attempt has been made by the whig press, taking their cue from the California message. "They are both dead, sir. We have had nothing to eat for two days, and it became too cold to live istration, in their interference in California to influistration, in their interference in California to influ-under his own vine, and under his own fig tree, and ence a certain result, were only following in the there would be no one to make him afraid. Indeed, The watchman had not been in office long, and will die if left alone."

The watchman had not been in office long, and was not therefore a brutal man. His heart bled was not therefore a brutal man. His heart bled lish the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to pubperienced, than disputed land titles. Prudent men will perienced, than disputed land titles. Prudent men will the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to pubperienced, than disputed land titles. Prudent men will be deterred from emigrating to a State or Territory be deterred from emigrating to a State or Territory be deterred from emigrating to a State or Territory be deterred from emigrating to a State or Territory bedeen the cause of truth and justice to pubperienced, than disputed land titles. Prudent men will the NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, AND bedeen the cause of truth and justice to pubperienced, than disputed land titles. Prudent men will the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to pubperienced, than disputed land titles. Prudent men will the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to pubperienced, than disputed land titles. Prudent men will the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to pubperienced, than disputed land titles. Prudent men will the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to pubperienced, than disputed land titles. Prudent men will the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to publish the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to publish the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to publish the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to publish the letter of instructions from Mr. Buchanan bedeen the cause of truth and justice to publish the "You need not go to the watch-house, nor shall to Mr. Vorines, on the eve of his departure for your sister be left alone. Come home with me to. that territory. The letter will speak for itself. "You need not go to the watch-house, nor shall your sister be left alone. Come home with me to highly be assertions of those who, to eat. In the morning I will take you before the Mayor."

In these periodicals are contained the views, where they cannot obtain an indisputable title, and must, consequently, be exposed to the danger of strife and litigations in respect to the soil on which they dwell. An uncertainty respecting the security of land titles arrests all valuable improvement, Quarterly" are Tory; the 'Edinburgh Review' Liberal.—

Whig; and the 'Westminter Review' Liberal.—

Whig; and the 'Westminter Review' Liberal.—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, He restified to the facts a ready known to the an agent, under the "act to establish certain post In the third story of a wretched frame tenement on one of the darkest alleys in the city, were two persons, a girl and a boy. They were lying upon an old and worn out mattrass in one corner of the room, and endeavoring to shield themselves from the cold wind which came driving in through the

May this union be perpetual!

The people of California may feel the firmest conviction that the Government and people of the United States will never abandon them, or prove unmindful of their prosperity. Their fate and for-tunes are indissolubly united with that of their is said to have been very extraordinary. She was brethren on this side of the Rocky mountains.—

equal rights to all our citizens, and has produced peace, happiness and contentment throughout our borders. It has combined liberty with order, and all the sacred and indefeasible rights of the citizens with the strictest observance of law. Satisfied with the institutions under which we live, each individual is, therefore, left free to promote his own prosperity and happiness in the manner most in cordance with his own judgment.

Under such a constitution and such laws, the prospects of California are truly encouraging. Blessed with a mild and salubrious climate, and a fertile soil, rich in mineral resources, and extending over nearly ten degrees of latitude along the coast

or more glorious States of this confederacy springintimate friend of his says, that so long as he lived ing into existence in California, governed by instihe wore her miniature near his heart, and never tutions similar to our own, and extending the blessgion. Their free and unrestricted commerce and intercourse with the other States of the Union will confer mutual benefits and blessings on all parties concerned, and will bind us together by the strongest ties of reciprocal affection and interest. The foreign trade with the west coast of America, with Asia, and the islessof the Pacific, will be protected by our common flag, and cannot fail to bear back o their shores the rich rewards of enterprise and

After all, however, the speedy realization of these bright prospects depends much upon the wise and prudent conduct of the citizens of California in the present emergency. If they commence their career under proper auspices, their advance will be rapid and certain; but should they become entangled in difficulties and dissensions at the start, their prog-

ress will be greatly retarded. The President deeply regrets that Congress did not, at their last session, establish a territorial government for California. It would now be vain enter into the reasons for this omission. Whatever those may have been, he is firmly convinced that Congress feel a deep interest in the welfare of California and its people, and will, at an early pegrown cat, who scampered off amid the vociferous riod of the next session, provide for them a territorial government suited to their wants. Our laws and laughter of all present, save one, who relating to trade and intercourse with the Indians will then be extended over them. Custom houses will be established for the collection of the revenue; and liberal grants of land will be made to those bold and patriotic citizens who, amidst privations and dangers, have emigrated or shall emigrate to that territory from the States on this side of the

Rocky mountains.

The President, in his annual message at the by G. W. M'Elroy, Esq. april 24 '49 commencement of the next session, will recom-mend all these great measures to Congress, in the mend all these great measures to Congress, in the strongest terms, and will use every effor, consistent ly with his duty, to insure their accomplishment.

In the meantime, the condition of the people of California is anomalous, and will require on their Lancaster, May 16, 1849.

part the exercise of great prudence and discretion. By the conclusion of the treaty of peace, the military government which was established over them, under the laws of war as recognized by the practicof all civilized nations, has ceased to derive its an

thority from this source of power. But is there for this reason, no government in California 2 Are life, liberty and property under the protection of no This would be a singular existing authorities? phenomenon in the face of the world, and especially among American citizens, distinguished as they are above all other people for their law-abiding charac ter. Fortunately, they are not reduced to this sad condition. The termination of the war lett an exsting government-a government de facto-in ful operation; and this will continue with the presumed consent of the people until Congress shall provide for them a territorial government. The great law

necessity justifies this conclusion. The consent the people is irresistably inferred from the fact that no civilized community could possibly desire to abrogate an existing government, when the al-ternative presented would be to place themselves in a state of anarchy, beyond the protection of all laws, n to the unhappy necessity of submitting to the dominion of the strongest. This government de facto will, of course, exercise no power inconsistent with the provisions of the

Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. For this reason, no imporluties can be levied in California on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the U. States, as no such duties can be imposed in any other part of cur Union on the productions of California. Nor can new duties be charged in California upon such foreign productions as have already paid duties in any of our ports of entry, for the obvious reason that California is within the territory of the United States. I shall not enlarge upon this subject, however, as the Secretary of the Treasury will perform

The President urgently advises the people of California to live peaceably and quietly under the existing government. He believes that this will promote their lasting and best interests. If it be not what they could desire, and had a right to expect, they can console themselves with the reflecshould they attempt a change or amend it during this brief period, they most probably could not ac-complish their object before the government estab-lished by Congress would go into operation. In the mean time, the country would be agitated, the citizens would be withdrawn from their usual em ployments, and domestic strife might divide and xasperate the people against each other; and this ll to establish a government which, in no cor ceivable contingency, could endure tof a single year During this brief period it is better to bear the ills hey have, than to fly to others they know not of. The permanent prosperity of any new country identified with the perfect security of its land ti-

tles. The land system of the General Government has been a theme of admiration throughout the world. The wisdom of man has never devised a plan so well calculated to prevent ditigation and place the rights of owners of the soil beyond dispute. This system has been one great cause of the rapid settlement and progress of our new States and Territories. Emigrants have been attracted there, because every man knew that when he had acquired land from the Government, he could sit footsteps of Mr. Polk's administration—we think there can be no greater drawback to the prosperity

> not been altogether unmindful of their interests. The benefit of our post-office laws has been extended to them; and you will bear with you auhority from the Postmaster General to provide tor thority from the Postmaster General to provide for the conveyance of public information and private correspondence among themselves, and between them and the citizens of Oregon and of our States East of the Rocky mountains. The monthly steather than the line from Panama to Astoria have correspondence among themselves, and between them and the citizens of Oregon and of our States East of the Rocky mountains. The monthly stea-mers on the line from Panama to Astoria have been required "to stop and deliver and take mails at San Diego, San Francisco and Monterey." These steamers, connected by the Isthmus of Panama with those on the Atlantic between N. York and Chagres. will keep up a regular communication with Califor

nia, and afford facilities to all those who may desire to emigrate to that territory.

The necessary appropriations have also been made by Congress to maintain troops in California, to protect its inhabitants against all attacks from a civilized or savage foe, and it will afford the President peculiar pleasure to perform this duty prompt

ly and effectively.

But, above all, the Constitution of the U. States, the safe guard of all our civil rights, was extended over California on the 30th May, 1848, the day on which our late treaty with Mexico was finally co summated. From that day its inhabitants became entitled to all the blessings and benefits resulting from the best form of civil government ever estab-lished amongst men. That they will prove worthy of this inestimable boon, no doubt is entertained. Whilst the population of California will be com posed chiefly of our own kindred, of a people speaking our own language and educated for self-government under our own institutions, a considerable portion of them were Mexican citizens before the ate treaty of peace. These our new citizens ough to be, and from the justice and generosity of the American character the President is confident that thus be made to feel that by changing their alle giance they have become more prosperous and Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. happy.

# CARDS.

WILLIAM S. AMWEG.

Attorney at Law. OFFERS his professional services to the public. He also attends to the collection of Pensions. and the prosecution of all manner of claims against the general government. His residence in the city of Washington for several years, the experience derived from the duties of the office, which he had filled during that time, and the mode in which claim of this sort are most speedily adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his hands will be attended to in such manner as cannands will be attended to in such manner as can-not fail to afford satisfaction.
Office in South Queen street, second house below

Nov. 20, 1849. W. Whiteside. ATTORNEYATLAW removed to the office formerly AS removed to the office formerly occupied by E. C. Reigart, Esq., in West King street 3d house below Mr. Reed's Tavern.

Dr. M. M. Moore, Dentist. TILL continues to perform a operations on the TEETH upon terms to suit the times. Office North Queen street, opposite Kauffman's Hotel, april 19 GEORGE W. M'ELROY,

Offers his professional services to the public. Office in Centre Square, in the room form by M. Carpenter, Mayor. [N TONAS D. BACHMAN Office in Market Square, in the room lately occupied

JOHN A. HIESTAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in West King Street, fourth door
Peter Reed's Hotel, Lancaster.

Wooing a Wife; Strange Courtship. We copy the following strange revelations from leadley's · Adoronack, Or Life in the Woods:"

The other day I took a boot to a shoemaker, The other day I took a boot to a shoemaker, or rather mender, of whom I was told a capital anec-dote. An English emigrant had settled down in a remote part of the forest, where he cleared a little space about him and built a log hut. He had been here but a year or two, when one day as he was absent in the woods with his eldest daughter, his but took fire and burned down. His wife was sick, but she managed to crawl out, taking the straw bed on which she lay with her. At evening the husband returned to find his house in ruins. It was a winter night, and the snow lay deep on the ground Calling aloud, he heard a faint voice reply, and going in the direction from which it came, found his wife stretched on the bed in the snow. Getting together a few boards which were left from the conflagration, he made a shelter over her. That night she was safely delivered of a child which survived and is now living. But under the exposure and excitement together the husband took a violent cold.

Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, &c. 14 43, 7 lbs Hops, sisted by no medical treatment whatever terminated in the consumption. He however, reared another hut, and during the summer a voung saide. hut, and during the summer a young settler came in and purchased a tract near by him. He being the only family within a long distance, this backwoodsman often passed the evening in their society. It was not long before he discovered that his neighor could not long survive, for the most ignoran in this region know all the symptoms of pulmonary disease which carries off three-fourths of all those who die. Accompanying this conclusion came 2,75, naturally the reflection what could become of the 3 doz palm lenf hats 4,50, 2 vife; and as she was good looking and industrious he thought he could not do better than to marry her himself. Acting under this conclusion he men her himself. Acting under this conclusion he men tioned the matter to her, remarking that her hus-hand could not hive look and seiting her it she would band could not live long, and asking her it she would

She replied that she had no objection at all if "her husband was willing." He said he had no doubt on that point, and he would speak to him about it. He did so, and the husband unhesitatingly gave his consent, adding that he was glad she would be so well provided for after his death. So when the winter approached, the young settler would come and "court" the prospective widow, while the dying husband lay and coughed on the bed in the corner

Blackwood's Magazine and the

British Quarterly Reviews. WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periods of the succession of the such that is not yet," the leading periods of the succession of the such that is not yet, it is not yet, and the such that is not yet, it is not ye iodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important politics events of the old world, as they occur, and learn events of the old world, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American Publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they republish and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers.—

The following is their list, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

because no prudent man will expend his means for this purpose, whilst there is danger that another may deprive him of the fruit of his labors. It is fortunate, therefore, that Congress alone, under the Constitution, possesses "the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." In the exercise of this power, the President is convinced that the emigrants will receive liberal donations of the public land.

Although Congress have not established territorial government for the people of California they real government for the people of California they are converted under the title of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New

> For any one of the four Reviews, 83,00 p. an'n 5,00 7,00 For any three, do For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, 3,00
> For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9,00
> For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10,00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. \* Remittances and communications should b always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
79 Fulton Street, New York, Entrance 54 Gold at Delivered in Lancaster, Free of Postage by J. GISH, Bookseller. Feb. 12, 1850.

New Hat and Cap Store, East King St., a few doors west of the Farmer's Buni East Aing St., a few coors west of the Farmer's Dank

I EVI SulTH respectfully informs his thiends
is now opening at his new Store, a splendul assortment of new and fashionable HATS and
CAPS, for fall and winter wear, which
have been selected with great care, and
have been selected with great care, and
will be sold at the lowest cash prices. For healty

Tier 4,00

2 tons ground Plaster 14, Onion
setts i 50,
Smithwork 45,15, 142 Locust
posts 65,10,
11

202 bu. Bran, Shipstuff. Oats,
Chopping. &c., for feed,
5 will be sold at the lowest cash prices. For beau and superiority of finish they cannot be surpassed. His stock consists, in part, of Ni'k, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Russia, (assimere, &c., of various sizes and shapes. Hats made to order at as short notice as desired.

CAPS, CAPS, CAPS! His stock of ('aps are of various styles and prices He has received a new style of HAT C PS, with He has received a new style of HAT-C PS, with a variety of other patterns, such as Velvet, Cloth. Glaned, &c. Call and examine his stock, in East King street, between the Court House and the N. B. Hats bought at this establishment will or

roned free of charge. Nov. 6, '49. 41 1y Grand Centre of Attraction. ANCASTER TOWER HALL CLOTHING STORE.—Just received, together with the atest Fall and Winter Fashions, the largest and ost splendid assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS ever before exhibited in Lancaster county, at M. T. Ford's Tower Hall Clothing Store, opposite Vankenan's (late Scholfield's) Hotel.

The citizens of Lancaster county, and strangers who may be visiting the city, are respect ully in-vited to an examination of this magnificent stock, comprising an unrivalled collection of uncut Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; with Overcoats, Sack Dress and Frock Coats, Monkey Jackes, Panis, Vests, Shirts, Stocks, Shams, Cravats of all descriptions, Hosiery, Suspenders, Gloves, and in fact everything necessary to complete a gentleman's wardshow and at successive the transfer of the complete contents. ardrobe, and at prices that no others in the tradttempt to compete with.

Remember, gentlemen, that this is no trade lothing shop, as the proprietor has from the start at his face against orders of all kinds, and consequently described by the start of the start at the same of the start at the same of the start at the same of the s quently does not put a high tariff on his customers for fear they may have a builder's order, but sell-ing exclusively for cash he can and does sell his goods for less than it costs most of the Tailors to manufacture them. So you see your true interest lies in patronizing the Tower Hall of M. T. FORD, North Queen street, opposite the Franklin Hotel.

N. B.—The new style Kossuth Woolen Plaid Vest, is just out, call and see. [sept 25-1y-35t] New Millinery Goods.

er numerous friends and customers. ite Wentz's Dry Goods Store.

THE ACCOUNT

Of the Directors of the Poor and House o Employment for the County of Lancaster, From January 1, 1849, to January 1, 1850

1026 bush & 35lbs of wheat \$1059 46 Grinding 22913 bush of do. 160 41 35 head Catle \$848 07, 14,366 lbs beef, \$801 75, 1649 82 103 head sheep 177 50, 163 bush potatoes 80 50, 1049 galls, molasses 240 71. 2 bbls vinegar 7, 46194 lbs Sugar 229 62. 3518 lbs coffee 273 24, 571 lbs of Tea 72, 14 sacks of Salt 24 90, 640 lbs Rice 25 60, 100 lbs Rye flour 2 25, 66 88

230 1 cord wood \$746 86, sweeping chimnies 7 61, 1012 tons Stone Coal, Household necessaries, Clothing, &c. 21 doz hats \$17,35, 1 doz caps 20 10

gallons oil 3, 14 sett Bed Posta 8 42, can-2022 yards muslin 152,24, 2 604 yards prison stripe 58,30, brushes 36,56, 466 yds summer goods for pants 64 13

3 doz handkeréhiefs, 1 dozen shawls, hose, &c. 29 64 16,27, 284 yds calico 14,58, 30 85

Salaries and Wages. year due Dec. 4, 1849, 337 50 Freasurer 1 y'r due Jan. 1, '49, 75 00 Solicitor, 1 " 4 Physicians (medicine includ-

Baker 80, Wagoner 107, Laborers wages, Repairs and Materials.
Ironmongery 83,90, castings,
10.82, 94 72 Lumber 180,06, 5250 Bricks 48.08. Bricklaying 15,87, Tinsmith

work 188 14, Bringing poor persons to the house, (81 cases,)
Out door poor, attendance and funeral expenses. Temporary relief to out-door poor, (95 cases,) Attendance and funeral expenses, (26 cases,) 147 00

Ductor Shop. 3 Trusses 5, belt straps for insane 7.00 12 00 Fisher's restraining apparatus Stetnescope's 2,00, 1 Scarificator 1.75 Steel sound and repairing eye needle 75cts., 1 stricture in-

Weaving 14,68,138 lbs. Wool, 61,56,

bing Hemp, 5,16 Wagonmaker 1,25, horse-far-Chopping, &c., for feed, 5 663 bu. Corn 352,92, chopping 737} bu. Corn for feed,

Prothy. and Ald. fees 2,25, Postage 6,55, grinding razors Tolls 9,65, 8 pair of spectacles 3,00 Repairing clock and steel pens Expenses in sending away pau-

attendance of sundry persons, 55 sundry persons for sun-Paupers and left by

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS. RS. MARY KURTZ has just received the Fall and Winter Fashions for Bonnets, to which she respectfully invites the attention of her old customers and the public in general. Her assortment is large and beautiful, and well adapted to suit the wants and tastes of her numerous triends and customers. er numerous friends and customers. Also, a BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF RIBBONS, f every color and style; Artificials, Flowers, lead Dresses, Bonnet Caps, &c., all of which she will dispose of on accommodating terms, at her well known stand in North Queen st., nearly oppo-The Ladies of the city and county of Lancas r are invited to call and examine.

- £4086 88

419 yds furniture and apron check 53,81, boots and shoes, 58,80, Combs, buttons, thread, &c. 41 75 Crockery & earthenware 28,47 dressing linsey 1,17, 105yds flannel & cotton flannel

80 pair blankets 98,69, 122 yds carpet for bed cover 23,06, 121 75 2 invalid chairs 6,50, 1 kitchen cupboard 12,50, 19 00 Tobacco, snuff and pipes, 153 10 Steward, 1 year due Oct. 1, '49, 400 00 Clerk and Superintendent, 1

ed) 1 year, due Feb. 1, 1849, 325 00 6 Directors (mileage included) 1 yr due Nov. 3, 1849, 202 32

9 Coffins. 22 00

Manufactures.Cotton Yarn and Curpet Chain, 32 78 76 24

Bals. on Threshing Machine and repairing, 7 Points, Shears, &c., 24,87, Rub-Horse, 100, 2 yoke oxen 165 265 00 posts 65,10, 202 bu. Bran, Shipstuff. Oats, 55 01

Contingencies Horse and Carriage hire 2, 4 25 3.73, Freight 113,87, 117 60 Bals. due Berks co.on settlement 7 84 Bals, due Berks co.on setue..... Centre co. on acct. of bill ren-Expenses in purchasing goods,

steam apparatus, &c., 4
Bal. due Philad. Alms House on settlement, 118 09 Centre co. Alms House in full, 168 46 2 double cooking ranges and 2 steam generators kettles, &c, 520 00 Lead pipe and spiggots for steam generator, 4 1058 6 Orders paid on hand from 76 40 Bal. in hands of Treas. Jan. 62 24 \$12,338 18 Receipts. 458 17 Received for sand. maintenance care and

138 34

from co.Treasurer, 10,500 00 Bal. received G. Zahm, Esq., late Treasurer, January 1849. Orders on hand, not called for January 1, 1850, 12,338 18 Produce of the Farm and Garden.
65 tons Hay, 15 bush. Onions, 420 bush. Potatoes, 15 bush. green Beans, 8020 heads of Cab-

558 87

170 55

hage, 31 bush. Red-beats, 32 bush. Parsnips, 1124 bush. Corn, 1150 bush. Wheat, 105 bush. Rye, 480 bush. Oats, ½ bush. Onion setts, 2½ bush. Timothy seed, 32 loads Corn-fodder. 26 calves killed,

8146 lbs Pork raised and fattened. Manufactured and made in the House 529 yds. Linen and Carpet, 22 Roundabouts, 7 Vests, 93 pr Pants, 50 Shirts, 47 pr Stockings 126 pr. Stockings footed, 43 Aprons, 81 Frocks, 34 Petticoats, 89 Chemises, 48 Caps, 16 doz. Corn Brooms, 144 pr. Mei's and Women's Shoes, 180 pr. Shoes soled and heeled, 35 Children's gar-

5 horses, 1 yoke Oxen, 26 Milch Cows, 24 Steers and Stock Cattle, 2 Bulls, 15 head Sheep,

40 Hogs and Shoats.														,			
	January 5th, 1850.	November 3d, "	October 6th, "	August 4th, "	July 7th, "	June 2d. "	May 5th. "	April 7th, "	March 3d, "	February 3d, "	January 6th, 1849,				Monthly Report.		-
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271 - - - 1PIOL Average number maintained 260, at a cost of cents per week of each pauper, exclusive of

481 wayfaring persons who were accommodated with supper, lodging and breakfast, JOHN ROHRER, CHRISTIAN HIESTAND, JACOB FRANTZ. WILLIAM GORRECHT, CHRISTIAN WARFEL, BENJAMIN HOOVER, Attest-Wm. Taylon-Clerk. February 19, 1850.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children's Wear. MRS. RANNINGER takes pleasure in calling the afte tion of the Lancaster Ladies to her well selected and pretty assortment of articles, for general wear, which have just been received from Philadelphia, and consist, as follows:

Long Shawls, at reduced prices; Children's
Woollen Sacks and Caps; Ladies' Gold Medal
Scarfs; Gentlemen and Children's Woollen Scarfs;
a large and handsome assortment of Ladies White
and Black Woollen Hose, Merino worsted, Cotton bleached and unbleached, Lead color and mixed

Hose. Also, a splendid assortment of Misses woollen, Merino and cotton Hose; Men and Boys wool en, Merino and cotton Hose; Ladies woo'len and Merino Jackets; Infants' white woollen Jackets, and Hose and Sacks; Woollen Gaiter for Children; a variety of linen, cambric and lawn Handkerchieß, collar, chemisetts, cuffs, edging, inserting, and laces. Ladies' kid, silk, fleece-lined gloves; also Lyle's thread, cotton and woollen gloves. An excellent assortment of Misses kid, silk, fleece-lined and cotton gloves. Ribbons of every pattern; Neck-ribbons, Belts, Slides, Breast ins, Shawl-pins, Finger-rings, and Victorine Pins.
A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF DRESS TRIM-MING's; such as Jenny Lind Velvet, c lay G.mp and Cord's, Embroidery, Braids, Tape, Hooks and Eyes, Whale-bone, Pearl-bone, Silk, Plated and Variegated Buttons, Sewing Silk, white & colored Spool Cotton, patent Thread, twilled and paper Muslins, Illusions, Worsted Cuffs and Wristlets, Caps and Head Dresses, Mourning collars & cuffs, Velvet and Steel Bags, Purses, Purse-Silks, Beads and Claps, Port monies, Segar cases, Gentleman's cravats, Tuck combs and side-combs; Hair and Tooth, Burkens Cubs and side-combs; Hair and Tooth

Tooth Brushes, Curls, green and blue Bareges, white and black Veils, BONNET VELVETS, SILK & SATIN FLOWERS, Bonnet Tabs, Pins and Needles, Toilet Soaps, Powders, Hair Oils, Jet and Steel Bracelets, Crusha, Tidy and Knitting Needles, Lamp Mats, Tidy Yarn, Straw Baskets, Band and Work Boxes, Talton Muslins. colored and white Crapes, white & black Groffrings, crimped Taltons, and a variety of other Dress and Trimming goods, usually kept in Fancy and Trimming Stores.

The Millinery Business.

Will, as heretofore, receive MRS. RANNINGER'S especial attention, in every branch of the trade. MOURNING BONNETS particularly attended to, and made up at the shortest notice and on the mos advantageous terms. MANTUA MAKING. Through the urgent solicitation of many friends, Mrs. R. has connected the Mantua aking with the Willingry business. Therefore she has now engaged several competent Females in that line, who are fully prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, CLOAKS, DRESSES, SACKS, CARDINALS, &c., &c., on the most reasonable terms. So Every article warranted to be a complete fit.

RS. MARY RANNINGER,

Fosth Queen St., next door to Van Kanan's Hotel. No. SO IMPORTANT Ao. 80 Fall and Winter Dry Goods. LOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, and other goods for Men's and Boy's wearing

Merinocs, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Delaines, Ging-Merinocs, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Belaines, Ginghanns, &c., of various shades and styles.

BI.K. DRESS \*ILKS, Silk Cravats, Hdkfs., &c.
Calicoes, Howiery, Gloves, bleach'd and unbl'd
Muslins, Tickings, Checks, &c.
LINENS, bleach'd and unbl'd, Cloth, Lineu and Cotton Table Covers, Fiannels, Blankets, Shawis with a general asso with a general assortment of goods generally kep n a DRY GOODS STORE. To which we would expressly invite our friends and the public in general, as we will spare no pains

to please all who may call. Our tock of Goods is

new, bought for Cash, therefore we are satisfied we can and will sell goods as low as any other estab-

lishment in the city.

Our friends from the country who wish to purchase materials for a suit of clothes, would do well by calling to examine our stock of Cloths, Cassi-MERES. &c.; in this they will realize a great saking well as in any other article we offer for sale. Groceries and Queensware. Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, with every article in the grocery line. Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Candies, Almonds, Filberts, Cream and Ground Nuts, &c.

Baskets—French and other travelling, also marketing Baskets, with or without covers, basket

Carriages, Chairs, &c.

MACKEREL. 200 Bbls. 1 and 1 bbls. of the choicest brands-Mackerel warranted.

"OBACCO AND SEGARS wholesale and retail. We would especially invite the attention of all who wish to purchase articles at the lowest possible prices to call at No. 80 North Queen St., under the Museum, two squares from the Court House.

PINKERTON & SMELTZ.
October 9, '49

1y-10-37

DR. J. WAYLLAN. DENTE. Opposite Vankanan's (formerly Scholfield's) Hotel,

North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa. heartily recommend to the people of Lancaster, all others to who m this may come, Dr. Waylan, Gradute of the Baltim ore College of Dental Surgery, Grinduce of the Dathing as a gentleman eminen dy qualified to practice his profession in a skillful and scientific manner, and profession in a skillful and scientific manner, and of moral character that emit less him to all confidence. I do also certify, that Dr. Waylan did obtain, as the award of a Committee, consisting of Dr. Parmly of New York, Dr. Roper of Philadelphia, and Dr. Noyes of Baltimore, a Case of Instruments, offered by the College as a prize for the greatest proficiency in the study and art of Dentistry as taught in the Institution.

Institution.
I do also certify that Dr. Waylan has operated upon m<sub>j</sub> mouth in a highly satisfactory manner.
Thos. E. Bond, Jr., A. M., M. D. Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
Lancauter. Dec. 11, 249.