# Intelligencer & Iournal.

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## Miscellaneous.

A COT IN THE WEST.

I lov'd a lone and quiet spot Where scenes, sublime, of nature dwell; The vet'ran oaks-the rural cot,

Have found a place in mem'ry's cell. I lov'd that cot-there first I learn'd In sport to chase the butterfly;
My youthful heart with pleasure burn'd—
Pleasure, I thought could never die.

7. 'Twas there I spent my childish hours,
 Vid forest, hills and groves most dear;
 My pathway strew'd with fragrant flow'rs,
 I rambled on and knew no lear.

I lov'd to watch the riv'let bright, Whose heav'n y music charms me still. And sweetly work'd its Master's will.

The earth presents the richest scene-Where Nature's works were found most fair. I lov'd the churchyard's solitude

Where chanting zephyrs oft intrude, And softly steal o'er ev'ry mound.

I lov'd to linger round the grave Where a departed sister lies;
I lov'd to think of Him who gave
To her a home in Paradise.

I love thee yet, thou hallow'd spoteserted now—but not forgot, I've wander'd forth—'twas Heav'n's decree. LANCASTER, March, 1850.

## Volunteers of 1814. BY JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND.

There has recently appeared in some of the title of "Soldiers of 1812," giving no ice that diversity of the Soldiers of 1812, giving no ice that diversity of the Soldiers of 1812, and that these officers in the war of 1812; and that these officers had appointed a committee of their number to had appointed a committee of their number to lollows:

with Great Britain, for any term exceeding one stand her statesmen, and those who profess to speak for her upon this floor, they do not propose to extend the institution of slavery by any act of the Congress. The Democratic party of the South, in most of the States, have passed resolutions, de "But," said the hatter, "that hat is not good" rial, soliciting the passage of a law granting a bounty in land to the officers of the army of 1812. his early youth, embracing some of the leading in frontier, which it was his fortune to witness in his

the very liberal caption of "Soldiers of 1812," has for its object to procure for the officers, who lorded it over those soldiers, donations of public lands, in tracts of 1400, 900, and 700 acres, &c., which would go into the hands of the land speculators, and only rerve to put a few hundred dollars into the pockets of the rich, or add the like to the distributions and legacies of graceless heirs, while the poor soldiers—the soldiers in fact—as it would seem, are yet to be left to—

Beg bitter bread through realms their valor saved, ond as the "officers of 1812" have thrown before the people their claims for consideration, it has suggested itself to the writer, that there were other grades of the service, than "the officers of the rega "grateful people."

The 1st of January, 1814, found the Government of the United States involved in a war with Great ! Britain, then the most powerful nation of Europe. had been engaged in a continental war, which had required the application of the highest amount of his men and means; but from this, at the date noted, be had been released, and was then prepared to direct the might of his people to the arch then lay comparatively open, from Michigan Lake to Champlain—from Champlain to the Bay of Fundy—and from thence to the Gulf of Mexico. On the Niagara frontier, our shores had been invaded and Fort Niagara, at the confluence of that by the enemy's forces; and early in the year, pre-datory bands of British and Indians burned the of the villages and hamlets situated on the New York shore of the river, and laid waste the entire frontier, to the distance of near forty mile

The fleeing inhabitants were calling upon the State and national governments for protection from the torch of the ruthless Briton, and the tomahawk of the murderous Indian. In answer to this appeal the Legislature of New York, by enactment, as thorized the Governor of the State to call for and to accept the service of two regiments of voluntaring and one battalion of mixed troops, to be employed in the defence of its frontiers; and the government at Washington was straining every nerve to collect a force of regulars sufficient for the to accept the service of two regiments of volunteer exigencies of the country; and to effect the filling. un the several regiments which the President w bounties of \$120 and 320 acres of land for each enlisted soldier. These bounties soon swept th country of the idle population; but still the ranks of the army were not filled. The price of the produce of the soil was greatly increased was exe led-and hence, the recruits came in slowly the country remained undefended with sufficiency of force to repel the thousands of tried and well drilled troops which were then about to be poured upon our borders; of which New York had the largest extent, & most difficult of defence to the statute provisions of the Legislature, Go-Tompkins issued proclamations calling for volun teers, and himself travelled through the State meeting the people in their assemblies, and person ally soliciting them to put on their arms, and to turn out for the defence of their homes. Severa hundred of the people at once answered the Gover nor's call, and being organized in companies, marched for the Niagara Frontier.

In one of these companies of volunteers, embod ied near the centre of the State of New York, the of the writer, (the late Silas Sutherland,) served the country in an humble capacity; and the writer, himself, then a child of only nine years of age, accompanied his father through the entire campaign; and although he was too young to do service for the country, he had the honor of being the express between Stockton and San Francisco, tented with the American army serving under Gen.

These volunteers were mustered into the service for the defence of the State: and such were the terms of their engagement. Yet, when they had arrived Brown had resolved to carry the war into Upper

present at the proper time, and did efficient service; through the siege of Fort Erie, they held a position in the works, and stood up to them at the moment of the assault; and they carried the points of the enemy's works assigned to them at the sortie; and side by side with the New Yorkers, in all their gallant achievements, was a battalion of Pennsylania Volunteers, equal in discipline, gallantry and

From the commencement to the end of the campaign, the New York Volunteers continued in service, and were much of the time under the enemy's fire, though they received small rations, and no pay and no clothing; and finally, when the inncy of the weather compelled the enemy etire into winter quarters, the volunteers were withdrawn from the enemy's territories to Buffalo. and from theuce, in a miserable condition of desti-tution, they were marched through the mud and wet, of the last days of October, to Batavia, distant forty miles, scattering their diseased and dying along the road; and at Batavia, on the 8th of Novem ber, such of them as had been spared by disease and battle, to answer to their names, were mustered out of service, and dismissed to their homes, without payment for their services, except the distribu tion of \$4, and \$6, and to some \$8, made of a small sum of money borrowed from a private citizen, upon the personal obligations of General Peter B Porter and Col. Hugh W. Dobbin. The men who composed these volunteer companies, had been drawn from sections of the State one, two, and hundred miles distant from their place of disbandment; and these distances they were sent off to travel with only such pititul sums of money as stated, in early winter; and as destitute of cle thing as of money—not having received any from the government, and that procured by themselves. having been worn through a campaign of six months, including a siege of fifty or more days.—
The father of the writer, in order to command the means required to take him to his home, was compelled to sell his sword, and all his little trophies of war of which he had obtained a number.

The hospital of these volunteers, at Batavia, wa a school house, in which there was placed for the sick, neither cot, bunk, nor bed; and on the cold floor of that school house, with but a single blan ket, many of those brave defenders of their country writhed in their last agonies, and were carried from thence to the soldier's unmarked grave. The duty of the writer's father required him, while encamped at Batavia, to pass the hospital (1) every morning, and he, (the writer.) by permission, ac companied him; and seldom did they pass that freary place without witnessing, laid out upon : board in front of the house, some new corse wrapped in a soldier's blanket.

About a year after the disbandment of the volun teers at Batavia, a paymaster passed through the State and distributed the soldier's monthly pay, for the time these volunteers had been in service, to such of them as came to him; and beyond this neither remunerations, rewards, nor bounties have een bestowed or provided for the "Volunteers of

For the relief of those of the volunteers who survive, and for the heirs of those deceased, the writer presents the following project, which he believes would command universal approbation:

TO BE PROVIDED BY LAW OF CONGRESS ! 1 pension of \$50 per annum to each person now ing who performed active duty as a Volunteer in the service of the United States, for the term o four months, during the last war with Great Britain; and a pension of \$25 per annum to each person who performed such service for any term less than four and more than one month.

To each son and daughter of any person who

has recently appeared in some of the prints of the Union an article under the Soldiers of 1812, giving notice that there with Great Britain, for any term exceeding one performed active duty as a volunteer soldier in the service of the United States, during the last war

ry to the Commissioner of Peasions, of his or her bounty in land to the omeers of the army of Tolas in proportion to the rank of each. This notice has called to mind, with the writer, a reminiscence of by the claimant setting forth than he, or she, as the age, and identity as son or daughter of a person case may be, had not before received any such grant of land as then applied for; and thereupon the Commissioner of Pensions to grant to the claimant a certificate of the proof made, including therein a declaration that the holder of the certificate may loca'e a tract of 160 acres of land on any of the inappropriated lands of the United States.

The location being made, the same to be entered

the proper land office, and within one year after he location, the person making the same to be re-juired to enclose 5 acres thereof, and build thereon a habitation fit for men; and for and during the next four years thereafter to cultivate, in the usual course of husbandry, at least 5 acres of the lands so entered.

Upon proof being furnished to the Commissioner are at the time actual residents on the said land, the President of the United States to be required to grant to the claimant making the location and entry, pent, and stung his benefactors to death." a patent for the said tract of land, in which said pat ent shall be certified the services for which the ame was granted.

If any person making a location in accordance with the preceding provisions, should die before he granting of a patent for the land which he or she may have located, then the same to be granted consent to extend slavery one inch, to his wife (or her husband) and children. (if he or no, no; we cannot, re will not do it. he shall have left either) for their joint and equal

from sale by execution from any judgment or decree of any court of law or equity, entered against

# WCDIW 3HT

A widow is a dangerous thing, With soft, black, shining curls, And looketh more bewitching Than a host of romping girls; er laugh is so delicious— So knowing clear, beside, You'd never dream her thinking

Soon to become a bride Her dress, though made of sables. Gives roundness to her form— A touch of something thoughtful, A witching, winning charm, And when she sits down by you,

With quiet, easy grace-A tear may fall unbidden, Or a smile light up her face. Her voice is soft-melodious-And lute like in its tone;
She sometimes sighs: "'tis dreadful
To pass through life alone."
And then she'll tell you, you remind her
Of the loved one dead and gone,

Your step, your form, your features; Thus the widow will run on. Oh! listen, yet be careful. Be guarded, or she will win you,
With sighs and smiles, and tears; I' faith she'll wear the breeches, too

The N. Y. Tribune has a letter, dated San Fran

sco, Jan. 31, which says-Some astonishingly large pieces of gold are r ported to have been found at the Stockton mines within the last two weeks. One piece weighing within the last two weeks. One piece weigning twenty-three pounds was brought to Stockton on Thursday. Another piece of incredible size and weight was also reported to have been brought to Stockton on Friday—it was said to weigh minetyeight pounds. I saw a number of persons on board the Stockton boat who had seen the lump weighing twenty-three pounds. The gentleman who carries told me he saw and had in his hands the piece weighing ninety-eight pounds. If this be true it is the larg est piece of gold ever found, excepting one found in the Ural mountains, which weighed nearly one hundred pounds troy.

THE TRUTH.—When you have lost money

## SPEECH

COL. GORMAN. Extracts from the speech of Col. W. A. GORMAN, of Indiana, delivered in the House of Representa-

tives, March 12, 1850:

war with Mexico, brought on by the wanton shedding of American blood upon American soil. It was the Whig party that opposed it, with a few honorable exceptions. It was the Democratic party who declared that this war was begun by the act of Mexico; and it was the Whig party who said that by the act of the President. It was the Democratic party who acquired California and New Mexico, with her inexhaustible mines of gold and silver, and other precious metals-thereby opening a new and extensive trade on the Pacific; it was the Vhig party who oppo ed it. It was the Democratic party that obtained the re-occupation of Oregon, with her vast agricultural resources, her ocratic party, who have favored the progress of

Chairman, I now propose to say a few words about this backneyed phrase of northern and southern aggression. The tanatics of the North—I mean Abolitionists—and their co-laborers, in the work of agitation, charge that the South have always succeeded in carrying every measure be-Monroe, Jackson, and Polk. These illustrious men always maintained the doctrine of a strict construction of, and a firm adherence to, the Constitution of the United States; and that Congress should exercise no power not granted in the Constitution, except it be a necessary incident thereto. to carry into effect some expressly delegated power Each of these illustrious patriots left their impress upon the age in which they lived and ruled: They transmitted to their posterity their pure republican rinciples, which have been beacon lights to the democratic party ever since. With those repub lican doctrines, many of the Northern States, and nearly all the Western States, have deeply sympathised, as the only safe doctrine for the perpetuity of American eliberty. For many years past, the South alone have not had the numerical strength to pass any law without assistance from the North and West. The Democratic party, North and South, have invariably resisted the doctrine of protecting the manufacturing capital of the North and East, at the expense of the great agricultural interests of the country; and I very much fear, that this agitation of the slavery question has its loundation in a desire to get rid of any further as-sociation with this republican sentiment of the South; and finding the Southern people sensitive upon the subject of slavery, have seized upon this question as a pretext to cover up the real motive. But, Mr. Chairman, what do the South ask? I answer, nothing, but to be let alone. If I under stand her statesmen, and those who profess to

Georgia and Mississippi, in 1848, substantially as iollows:
"Resolved, That the people of the South do not ask of Congress to es ablish the institution of slavery in any of the territory that may be acquired by the United States. They simply require that the inhabitants of each territory be left free to determine the state of t termine for themselves, whether the instit slavery shall, or shall not, form a part of their social system."

claring the doctrine of non-intervention, as the only constitutional ground that can be taken on

the subject of slavery in the territories. Resolu-

Mr. Chairman, I now propose to examine, for a few minutes, the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso. I said to my constituents, and I now say here, today, this proviso was "conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity," by Martin Van Buren, through a deep seated desire to avenge his disappointed ambinostrils they breathed the breath of political life, when he came to full maturity, "turned to a serirmly believe he has turnished a motto for our political regeneration: "The sober, second thought

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again; But if the South ask us of the North to give our consent to extend slavery one inch, by law, we say,

If the only choice left us, is to vote for slavery extension, or for restriction, we will vote for free-The land so granted to be forever exempt om sale by execution from any judgment or depose to trust the people—and there we stop.

Now, Mr. Chairman—pardon this digression—I propose to inquire whether it is necessary and ex-

> trammel, by Congressional action, the will of the can be justified, by republicans, is, that they doubt the capacity of the people to govern themselvesthat they believe the people are not so wise, not so erty so dearly as they do! Northern Free Soilers are wonderfully alarmed for fear the people will not know what is best for their own wellare, for fear these far-west, backwoods pioneers, will not have sense enough to take care of themselves. do every thing not expressly forbid en. Instead of the republican doctrine, that Congress can exercise no power not expressly granted, or as a necessary ncident to some express grant, and that all power not expressly granted to the General Government s reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, this doctrine of the Proviso assumes that Congre has power to make all needful rules and regula ions for the people of the territories, and contound the people, and the inherent rights of man, with the right which is granted in the Constitution, to

position of the property of the United States. But, Mr. Chairman, I hope to be pardoned urning aside to notice a remark made by the ho orable gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr Stevens , sir, is a distinguished leader of the Whig parts and like the honorable gentleman from Ma setts, he must bear his share of the responsibility this dangerous agitation. He says: "But in this glorious country, where nearly two-thirds of the people are free, we can say anything

nake all needful rules and regulations for the dis

within these walls with impunity, unless it be to agitate in favor of human liberty—that is aggres-Agitate for human liberty! That is the can phrase. What does he propose to accomplish by agitation? He admits that we cannot disturb sla very in the States. He admits, and declares, that there is no slavery in California or New Mexico. He admits, and declares, that they are now free .-And now, I ask who does he propose to make free? What bonds does he ask to break? What chains fetter the limbs of the freemen of the territories I suppose, he, like others of his party, is very much alarmed, lest these hard-fisted, honest-hearted people of the far West will abolish freedom, and load them Brown had resolved to carry the war into opper the street, every one is ready to help you look for the street, every one is ready to help you look for the street, every one is ready to help you look for the street, every one is ready to help you look for the street, every one is ready to help you look for the street, every one is ready to help you look for the street, every one is ready to help you look for the street, every heard; but I desire to ask the Free Soil arguments I by strict attention to satisfy all when you have got this their eustom.

slavery question settled, where do you intend, as a political party to go? or what do you intend to do?

Do you still intend to make it a political test of party organization? It you do, at this point you and I must part company. I claim to love liberty, my country, and the Constitution, as well and as devotedly, as any man in any party. I for one devotedly, as any man in any party. I for one devotedly, as any man in any party.

It was the Democratic party who was for the the work of your hands. You have passed through the ship of State, each time, safely into port. You have been beaten occasionally, but "never conquered." Your temporary tall has only given ronewed energy and vigor to your time honored principles of republican liberty. You have strangled to death that hydra headed monied monster, that once threatened the freedom of the laboring millions, until the tended to be the safe when the safe was the saf Whig party who opposed it. It was the Demotratte party that obtained the re-occupation of 
pregon, with her vast agricultural resources, here
trees, and her, harbors; it was the Whig party
who opposed it, with a few honorable exceptions.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

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THE WESTMINS invers, and her, harbors; it was the Whig party who opposed it, with a 1ew honorable exceptions. The honorable gentleman from Georgia should have gone further, and told his Whig friends that it was the Democratic party that acquired Floridation in Spain, and Louisiana from France; both of which acquisitions have opened new channels of commerce and wealth, and given an outlet to the great valley of the Mississippi, for her inexhaustible agricultural productions. And it was the Whig party that opposed it. It has been the Democratic party, who have favored the progress of or human liberty throughout the world. Your voices, your strong arms, and stout hearts, have always been raised in defence of your country; and while your countrymen were bleeding at every between the progress of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London which acquisitions have opened new channels of which acquisitions have opened new channels of which acquisitions have opened new channels of commerce and wealth, and given an outlet to the great valley of the Mississippi, for her inexhaustible agricultural productions. And it was the whonorable gentleman from Georgia should tained, triumphantly, the doctrine of "equal rights to all men, exclusive privileges to none." You have sympathised with, and sustained, the progress of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London which your country"; and while your roothers educately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London the "Borth of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London the "Borth of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and the "Westmitterly" and while your brether were offering up their to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand in the "South of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and the "London t brethren were pouring out their blood in a foreign since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, D peratic party, who have favored the progress of cland, in defence of the national honor, you never Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster been the Whig party who have opposed it. Mr.

Sir David Robert Hanna, associated with Sir David Revester told the soldier, when he was returning from the literary character is of the very highest order than the band in the band in the band in the literary character is of the very highest order.

> Taylor, has approximated to the truth, you fell delending. Even the great Northern light—the great Ajax of Northern Whig principles—after having made a most unjust and unfounded attack upon Northern Democratic,—has finally given in his adhesion to the Northern Democratic doctrine, that there is no necessity for passing this "Wilmot"—I will add. "Proviso:" he does not dignify it so much. And now, when all parties, with but tew greentions.
>
> York, immediately on their arrival by the Britis steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.
>
> TERMS.
>
> For any one of the four Reviews, \$3,00 p. an'm For any three.
>
> do 5,00 "For any three.
>
> Go 7,00 "For all four of the Reviews, 8,00 " And now, when all parties, with but lew exceptions, And now, when all parties, with but lew exceptions, For Blackwood's Magazine, are giving in their adhesion to the Democratic doc- For Blackwood and three Reviews, re giving in their adhesion to the Democratic doc-rine of non-interference, on the subject of slavery in the territories, I hope to see Northern Democrats tanding in one rank upon the great rock of the constitution, to save their beloved country from standing in one rank upon the great rock of the Constitution, to save their beloved country from his threatening crisis. If you will, we shall have preserved our country, our national identity as a party, and our liberal, patriotic spirit as men. Then shall we have added another Democratic tri umph to the long list of victories over error in by-

Many years since, there did dwell in a certai. place where orthodox divines are fitted up for their rofession and calling, a certain D. D., for his parsimoniousness, which would occasionally run into the wildest extremes.

"Like a peach that's got the yallers, With its meanness bustin out."-Hosea Biglow.

One day this doctor of divinity chanced into a hat store in this city, and after rummaging over the wares, selected an ordinary-looking hat—put it on

plied the man of nap.
"And the other?" continued the reverend gentleman. "Three."

"The man of sermons put on the beaver-looked he glass-then at the three-dollar hat. "I think, sir," said he—taking off the the beaver, and holding it in one hand as he donned the cheap purpose full as well as the best.

"I didn't know—but—per-haps—you would as lief
I would take the cheap one—and leave the other—
and perhaps you would not mind giving me the
difference in a five dollar bill."

## Sprecher & Robrer's Cheap Hard- adventageous terms. Ware Store.

Ware Store.

ARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes 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 carry on the business.

They most respectfully beg leave to invite the attention of their friends and acquaintances to their stock of Hardware, which they have just covered to the control of the court of stock of Hardware, which they have just open trammel, by Congressional action, the will of the people in these territories.

It, as every northern man, and many of the southern, admit, these territories are now free from African slavery, how can they suppose that the passage of the Proviso will make it more free?—

The only ground upon which the Wilmot Proviso the proviso is the provisor of CEDAR WARE, such as tubs, buckets, butter churns, together with every neighbor in the line. 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 COMEING STOVE

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

GEORGE D. SPRECHER,

REUBEN S. ROHRER Old Metal and Flaxseed taken in exchange for goods.

Coal and Lumber Yard. THE subscribers have taken the Coal Yard on Prince Street, in the city of Lancaster, lately owned and occupied by Messrs. B. & J. Reinhold, where they intend keeping a general assortment of COAL FOR FAMILY USE,

such as Lykens' Valley, Baltimore Company, Pine-Grove, Shamokin, Pittston, &c., with a great variety of Coal for lime-burning and Suphur Coal for BESLAMIN MISHLER, smithing. Also, a general

ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER, ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER,
will be kept constantly on hand. Having made arrangements with the Saw N ills, every kind of bill stuff will be furnished at the shortest notice.

It is the intention of the subscribers to give their personal attention to the business; and their object will be at all times to please and accommodate all who may favor them with their custom, pledging

who may favor them with their custom, pledging themselves to sell as low as any others in the city of Lancaster or its vicinity. Now is the time for Bargains!

B. F. SHENK,
R. H. LONG. In retiring from business, our friends and the public generally have our thanks for the very liberal patronage they bestowed upon us while in business, and hope the same may be extended to our successors, Messrs. Shenk & Long, as we are confident they will merit the confidence of the public.

B. & J. REINHOLD.

May 27, 249

Sign Painting.

JOHN L. KEFFER has commenced the above business, in A. N. Brenneman's Building, Cen-re Square, Lancaster, and will do the best he can strictattention to business and moderate charges o satisfy all who may be pleased to favo

devotedly, as any man in any party, I, for one, will stand by the Constitution and the Union of these States, come what will, or may. "The Union must be preserved." Now, Mr. Chairman, I beg to say one thing to the great national Democratic party, of which I clair to be an humble member. You have held the control of this mighty nation for fifty years out of sixty. Its prosperity and its glory have been the work of your hands. You have passed through many storms of political strife, and have brought as the process of the age. The American Publishmany storms of political strife, and have brought as the process of the age. The American Publishmany storms of political strife, and have brought as the process of the age.

tield of blood, that he had just been engaged in a war that "was unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun." You have, while holding the reins of government, extended and enlarged the bounds of human freedom.

The tield of blood, that he had just been engaged in a "Westminster," though reprinted under the title of the only, is published in England under the title of the government, extended and enlarged the bounds of a union of the two Reviews formerly published and human freedom. In 1848, you fell, defending the right of the people to settle this vexed question, and all others, for themselves. Now, sir, the present Executive, Gen.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British

For all four of the Reviews,

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

## A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF FAXCY GOODS

Feb. 12, 1850.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children's Wear. MRS. RANNINGER takes pleasure in calling the attention 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; Scarfs; Gentlemen and Children's Woolfen Scarfs; a large and handsome assortment of Ladies White and Black Woolfen Hose, Merino worsted, Cotton bleached and unbleached, Lead color and mixed Hose. Also, a splendid assortment of Misses woolfen, Merino and cotton Hose; Men and Boys wool en, Merino and cotton Hose; Ladies woolfen and Merino Jackets; Infants' white woolfen Jackets and Hose and Scakes West Color (C. 1). ets, and Hose and Sacks : Woollen Gaiter for Chil "But," said the hatter, "that hat is not good enough for you to wear—here is what you want," showing one of his best beavers.

"Tis the best I can afford, though," returned the though of the best I can afford, though," returned the though of the best I can afford, though, "returned the though," returned the though of the best I can afford, though, "returned the though of the best I can afford, though," returned the though of the description and content gives the part of theologian.

"Well, there, doctor—I'll make a present of that best beaver, if you'll wear it and tell your triends whose store it came from. I'll warrant you'll send me customers enough to get my money back with interest—you are pretty extensively acquainted."

"Thank you—thank you" said the doctor—his! Varigated Buttons, Sewing Silk, white & colored eyes gleaming with pleasure at raising a castor so Spool Cotton, nater. Thread, whiled and paper. silk, fleece-lined and cotton gloves. Ribbons of eyes gleaming with pleasure at raising a castor so cheaply—thow much may this beaver be worth?

"We sell that kind of hat for eight dollars," replied the man of nap.

"And the other?" continued the reverend gentleman.

"Three."

Variegated Buttons, Sewing Silk, white & colored Spool Cotton, patent Thread, twilled and paper Muslins, Illusions. Worsted Cuffs and Wristlets, Caps and Ilcad Dresses, Mourning collars & cuffs, Velvet and Steel Bags, Purses, Purses-Silks, Beads and Claps, Port monnes, Segar cases, Gentleman's cravats, Tuck combs and side-combs; Hair and Tooth Brushes, Curls, green and blue Bareges, white and black Veils. BONNET VELVETS, SILK & SATIN FLOWERS. Bonnet Tabs, Pins and Needles, Toilet Soaps,

it in one hand as he donned the cheap title," "I think, sir, that this hat will answer my urpose full as well as the best."

"But you'd better take the best one, sir, it costs on more."

"But well as the best one, sir, it costs on more."

"But well as the best one, sir, it costs on more."

"But well as the best one, sir, it costs on more."

"But well as the best one, sir, it costs on more."

"But well as the best one, sir, it costs on more."

"But well as the best one, sir, it costs on more."

"But well as the best one, sir, it costs on more and white Crapes, white & black for impact and white Crapes, white & black for 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 most

> MANTUA MAKING MANTUA MAKING.
>
> Through the urgent solicitation of many friends,
> Mrs. R. has connected the Mantua Making with
> the Millinery business. Therefore she has now
> engiged several competent Females in that line, who are fully prepared to make up in the most ash onable manner, CLOAKS, DRESSES, SACKS, JARDINALS, &c., &c., on the most reasonable terms. 35 Every article warranted to be a complete fit. NRS. MARY RANNINGER. Fosth Queen St., next door to Van Kanan's Hotel

# New Arrangement.

DITENIX LINE, WAY TRAIN now leaves the Depot, No. 272 Market Street. EVERY DAY (except the Subbath) at 11 o'clock A.M., for Downingtown, Lancaster and Columbia, and on its return to this city, will leave Columbia at 8 o'clock, and Lancaster at 9 A.M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 1 P.M. This line is intended to accommodate the public in reneral and Passagara will have been supported by the public in reneral and Passagara will be supported. Coal and Wood Stoves; also a mgm, T.
COOKING STOVE.

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

Determined to spare no pains to accommodate the public in general, and Passengers will be taken up and put down at any point along the road.

The Cars will pass the following places at the callewing times for Philadelphia:

10 15 8 | Midway 9 Downingtown 9 15 Oakland 9 20 Steamboat Lemon Place Kinzer's Gap—Buyers' 950 Eagle
Penningtonville 950 Morgan's Corner
Parkesburg 1000 Philadelphia
The undersigned have purchased the entire of the above Line, which will be run in future u

the control or management of DAVID WILLER who will spare no pains or expense to make this Line the most coinfortable and accommodating on the road. PROPRIETORS: HENRY MUSSELMAN, MICH'L MUSSELMAN, HENRY SCHENK, DAVID HARTMAN, J. B. GROFF, A. C. BUYERS, OHN HERTZLER,

OBEDIAH ROCK OFFICES-At Philadelphia, 272 Market Street OFFICES—At Philadelphia, 272 Market Street; at Lancaster, Lancaster City Exchange; at Columbia, Washington Hotel.

P. S.—In returning my most sincere thanks to a generous public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on this line under the former Proprietors, I beg leave most respectfully to ask a continuance of it index the present

May 29, 49-181 House Furnishing Goods? T. & H. BAUMGARDNER NVITE the especial attention of persons about

to commence house keeping to their well selected sortment of Goods. They have now in store a arge stock of FURNISHING GOODS, Carpetings, urniture and Floor Oil Cloths, Prime Feathers, meensware & Looking Glasses. ALSO, Lard, Pine il and Fluid Lamps.

# PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. McCALLA, DENTIST, aduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery (FORMERLY OF No. 100, SOUTH 5TH ST., PHIL'A.) W OULD respectfully announce to the public, that having permanently located in Langester or the practice of his profession, he is to be found lirectly over Messrs. Sprecher & Rohrer's Hardware Store, East King street, fourth door from the Court House.

[Feb. 19, 750-4-1y]

John M. Amweg. ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFERS his professional services to the public Office in Brenneman's Building, Centre quare Lancaster, in the rear of W. G. Baker's Drug Store and two doors north of E. Sheaffer's Saddlery.

Lancaster, Feb. 19, 1850. PRATICAL HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, ETC. REATUME HUMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, ETC.

ROM Germany, regular Graduate of the Universities of Greifswalde and Halle, and pupil of the celebrated Dr. Hartman of Leipzig, offers his professional services as ilomopathic Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, to the citizens of Lancaster and vicinity. Office in the second story of Kramph's Building, corner of North Queen and Orange streets, and immediately opposite the Post Office.

Lancaster, Feb. 12, 1850.

3-tf

ANDIS & BLACK,
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

Dr. M. M. Moore, Dentist. TILL continues to perform a operations on the TEETH upon terms to suit the times. Office orth Queen street, opposite Kauffman's Hotel

A LEXANDER L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:
Office—West King Street, next door below C. Hager
& Son's Store.

DB. S. WHLCHARS. SURGEON EDENI'N TENTO

OFFICE-In Kramph's Building,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

Orange and North Queen Streets. LANCASTER, PA. Lancaster, July 3, 1849.

WILLIAM S. AMWEG. Attorney at Law, OFFERS his professional services to the public. He also attends to the collection of Pensions. 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 claims 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 cannot fail to afford satisfaction.

not fail to afford satisfaction Office in South Queen street, second house below the Lancaster Bank Nov. 20, 1849.

EORGE W. M'ELROY, AT LAW, Officers his professional services to the public. Office in Centre Square, in the room formerly occupied by M. Carpenter, Mayor. [May 1, 49-14 JONAS D. BACHMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW: Office in Market Square, in the room late

april 24 \*49

Office in West King Street, fourth door West of Peter Reed's Hotel, Lancaster, Lancaster, May 15, 1849. Geo. W. Hunter, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE—North Queen Street, first door to the right of John F Long's Drug Store.
All kinds of Conveyancing, writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch.

April 3, 249

General Agency and Intelligence Office.

Geo. B. HAMILTON & J. M. SHEREB have catered in co-partnership in the above named business, under the firm of Hamilton & Sherer—The business spill he continued at the old place, on the second floor of the house next door south of the Examiner and Hrald office, in North Queen street, offer their services to his friends and the public generally, in procuring money on loan and lending out money on interest; the purchase and sale of stocks of all kinds; houses rented, and tenants furnished; in the purchase and sale of real and personal property; and also in giving information to Managers, Clerks, Mechanics and Luborers, or any other situations; ot all such a regular regular.

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most

They hopes by close attention to business to meet
with encouragement in their undertaking, and assure
the public, that all matters of any nature whatever, HAMILTON & SHERER. February 12, 1850.

## DR. J. WAYLAY. ENTERNAME OF THE OFFICE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE Opposite Vankanan's (formerly Scholfield's) Hotel, North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

heartily recommend to the people of Lancaster all others to whom this may come, Dr. Waylan, all others to whom this may come, Dr. Waylan, Gradute of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, as a gentleman eminently qualified to practice his profession in a skillful and scientific manner, and of moral character that enritles 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. Noves of Baltimore, Concollection Noyes of Baltimore, a Case of Instruments, offered by the College as a prize for the greatest practicancy in the study and art of Dentistry as taught in the Dec. 25-6m-481 ABNER S. BEAG nstitution.
I do also certify that Dr. Waylan has operated

at the uniform of the body satisfactory manner.

Thos. E. Bond, Jr., A. M., M. D.
Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Lancaster, Dec. 11, '49.

46-tf GETZ & HARBERGER

PRACTICAL GAS SITTORS, WEST KING ST., LANCASTER. WEST KING SI., LANCASIEK.

PLAIN and Ornamental Gas Fitting, and general furnishing of Gas Fixtures. Gas Pipes introduced into Churches, Stores, Dwelling Houses, and public establishments, at the shortest notice. All

city or state.

He invites the public to call and examine his stock of finished Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, and also his collection of designs for Monuments, Tombs, &c., before purchasing elsewhere.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry. G. M. ZAHM, corner of East
King street and Centre
Square, would call attention to his fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLY, SILVER WARE, CUTLERY, Hair and Cloth Brushes, Perfumery, Pocket Books, Spectacles, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, Mathematical Instruments Canes, Accordance, Sp. 26 nents, ('anes, Accordeons, &c. &c.
All goods sold by him warranted what they are

Gold Pens: Gold Pens:

SPLENDID assortment of Bugley's genuine
GOLD PENS, just received and for sale cheap, at
b. 19-4] SPANGLER & BROTHERS.

Intended Removal. WILLIAM E. HEINITSH, respectfully in-form his friends and the public, that he in-tends removing his Fancy and Variety store, about the 20th DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to the house the 20th DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to the house formerly occupied as a residence by the Hon. Jas. Buchanan, in East King Street, one door ere: of the Lancaster County Bank, and directly opposite Mr. C. Shertz's Hotel, where in addition to his present stock he will be seen and directly opposite.

present stock, he will keep a general asso Ladies' and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Liudies' and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery, Stationery, Brushes of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Edgings and Inserting; striped and barred Muslins; Silk. Linen, Cambric and Gingham Hdkfs.; Bonnet and Cap, colored Mantua and Satin Ribbons; Sewing Silks; Spool and Skein otton; Patent and Shoe Threads; Pins, Needles, Tapes, Buttons, Galoons; Baskets of every description; Brooms, Whisks, Combs, Cord, Suspenders, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., together with every other article usually kept in Variety Establishments.

ALSO, a Select assortment of NEW MUSIC, MUSI: AL INSTRUMENTS & MERC AN11ZE.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solucits MUSI AL INSTRUMENTS & MERC ARTILL.
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solucits
a continuante and assures the public that nothing
shall be wanting on his part to render satisfaction.
Lancaster, Feb. 5, 1850.

IMPORTANT No. 80 Fall and Winter Dry Goods. LOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, and other goods for Men's and Boy's wearing

other goods for Men's and Boy's wearing apparel.

Merinoes, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Delaines, Ginghams, &c., of various shades and styles.

Bl.K. DRESS SILKS, Silk Cravats, Hdkfs., &c.
Calicoes, Hosiery, Gloves, bleach'd and unbl'd
Muslins, Tickings, Checks, &c.
LINENS, bleach'd and unbl'd, Cloth, Linen and

Cotton Table Covers, Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, with a general assortment of goods generally kept in a DRY GOODS STORE. To which we would expressly invite our friends and the public in general, as we will spare no pains o please, all who may call. Our stock of Goods is new, bought for Cash, therefore we are ratisfied wo new, bought for Cash, therefore we are satisfied we can and will sell goods as low as any other establishment 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, CASSIMERES, &c.; in this they will realize a great saving, as 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 Rbls 4 and 4 bbls of the choicet based.

200 Bbls. 1 and 1 bbls. of the choicest brands-\*OBACCO AND SEGARS wholesale and retail. "OBACCO AND SEGARS wholesale and reuni. 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'

# Conestoga Foundry.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! STOVES!!! STOVES on hand, comprising the best assortment ever kept in Pennsylvania. The following list includes a part of the most popular kind:—

Hathaway's Improved Cook Stoves.
Buck's Superior Cook
The very celebrated "Victory"do.
The "Paragon" Cook
Also, a new Cooking Stove, called the "Farmer."

Application has been made by the proprietor for Letters Patent for this stove, which he has designated "THE FARMER," in view of its complete adaption to the wants and uses of this class of the community. It has been constructed with great care, upon the most scientific and approved princi-ples, and bids fair to become the most celebrated Cooking Stove in the country.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has an assortment of other COOKING STOVES adapted to

the use of coal or wood, such as the 'Complete (ook," the "Parlour Cook," &c., &c., with all sizes of NINE PLATE WOOD STOVES, and a large variety of Coal Stoves for parlours, dining rooms and offices.

The proprietor of the Conestoga Foundry has purchased the right for manufacturing and selling the Hathaway and Buck's Patent Cook Stove for

ancaster county.

The castings at this foundry are made of the best
o. 1 Codorus and Conowingo Iron, long celebraad for strength. ROTAll kinds of CASTINGS made to order. 3.7 Kinus of CASTINGS made to order.

3.7 Stoves will be sold and orders for castings received either at the Foundry or at the store of the subscriber in East King Street, a few doors from the Court House in the city of Lancaster.

June, 13, '48-20-tf.] C. KIEFFER.



THE undersigned adopt this method of inforing their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the Marble Yard, formerly conducted by Daniel Fagan, situated in North Queen Street, in the city of Lancaster, a few doors north of Van Kanan's (formerly Scholfield's) tavern, north of Van Kanan's (formerly Scholfield's) tavern, whe e they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the neatest manner, at the most liberal prices, and with every possible expedition.

William Leonard acquired a thorough know'nige of the business in the most celebrated Marb 35-tablishments in Philadelphia and New Yora.

Abner S. Bear was an apprentice to Daniel Fagan, and has had many years experience. As theirwork is all to be finished by themselves, they feel assured, that they can affine active wait feeting. assured, that they can afford entire satisfact their customers.
30 They exhibit John Beard's celebrated BOOK
OF DESIGNS, embracing a large and attractive
variety, from which their patrons can scarcely fail
to make satisfactory selections.
WILLIAM LEONARD,

Grand Centre of Attraction. ANCASTER TOWER HALL CLOTHING
STORE.—Just received, together with the
latest Fall and Winter Fashions, the largest and
most splendid assortment of FALL and WINTER.
GCODS 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 respectable in who may be visiting the city, are respect ully invited to an examination of this magnificent stock, furnishing of Gas Fixtures. Gas Pipes introduced into Churches, Stores, Dwelling Houses, and public establishments, at the shortest notice. All their work warranted.

Old Fixtures repaired; and alterations made in the most improved and substantial manner. Orders strictly attended to.

[get 2, '49-tf-36]

Ornassia Morke Works.

AST King street, next door to John N. Lane's store. Charles M. Howell, Marble Mason, respectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster and the public in general, that he gries on the MARBLE BUSINESS, in all its va ous branches, and invites all to call on him, as he is satisfied that he can sell cheaper than any other establishment in the city or state.

He invites the public to call and examine his stock of finished Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, &c., before purchasing else-

Furniture, Chairs, &c. GREAT inducements are now orner of East King and Duke streets, where may be found one of the best manu-factured and most fashionable STOCK OF FURN-ITURE, consisting of French Bedsteads, Sofas, Bureaus, Chairs, &c., ever offered to the people of Lancaster city and county, to whom he returns his thanks for past favors, hoping that he may still receive a share of

pub ic patronage.

All economical buyers are requested to call and examine his beautiful stock, before making their purchases elsewhere. C. WIDMYER. purchases elsewhere. Lancaster, Jan. 2, 46.