FRANKLIN'S BIRTH-DAY. Celebrated by the Printers and Citi-

zens of Lancaster City. ADDRESS OF H. S. MYERS, ESQ.

Remarks of Hon. Ellis Lewis, Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, H. Maxwell, Esq., &c. Letters from Invited Guests. Regular Toasts. - Volunteer To sts, &c.

The 145th anniversary of the birth-day of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was commemorated by a supper on the evening of the 17th inst., at the hotel of H. H. Lichty, in this city, by the Printers, and a goodly number of our citizens. The occasion was one full of inter-The celebration of the birth-day of Franklin, who had taken such a conspicuous part, not only in the promotion of the Typographical Art, but had contributed largely to the advancement of the Sciences, and the establishment of our Free Government, was a time when the citizens and printers of this city could, with propriety, gather around the festive board to do honor to the memory of that great man. Forgetting all the turmoils and vexations of business, an hour or two was spent most pleasantly in doing justice to the supper, and listening to the address, toasts, speeches, &c., &c.

THE SUPPER. At about half-past eight o'clock, the company sat down to supper. The mine host of the hotel had prepared two tables, both of which literally groaned under the pressure of the numerous articles; and it is needless to say that full justice was done to them by all hands. Almost every article the taste could relish, almost everything that could please the palate, was provided in the greatest abundance, and with such taste as to command the undivided approbation of the company. After having discussed the merits of the supper, the cloth was removed, and the following gentlemen appointed officers for the evening:

President. HON. ELLIS LEWIS. Vice Presidents.

HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., WILLIAM H. SPANGLER, JAS. WAGER, and Col. G. SANDERSON. Secretaries.

Col. G. W. HAMERSLY, Gen. GEORGE FORD. The Address, by Mr. Myers, being in order, the President called upon the gentleman who responded in the following terms:

Mr. Myers, arose and said: Mr. President:

Gentlemen-We have assembled

here in commemoration of Benjamin Frank-Lix—one of those illustrious sages of our past history, the mentioning of whose names always causes our bosoms to swell with joy and delight. A thought of the services which they rendered for our benefit, instantaneously leads us back into the past, and induces us to contrast it with the present; and if we do so, how various and how numerous are the objects and blessings by which we are now so happily surrounded, and for which we are indebted to them, whose only effect can be to inspire us with that ardent love of country; and that unfaltering zeal for the public good, which were so eminently characteristic of Franklin. It is by this contrast only that we are enabled to see and properly appreciate, the services of those American Patriots and Statesmen whose labors were wholly devoted to the accumulation of advantages for posterity. The period of time in which they lived, and during which their efforts were exerted in our behalf, is one of more than ordinary interest to us, for it properly forms the days of American infancy. The very scenes by which they were surrounded, coming to us only in story, seem to be invested with a charm awakening American pride, for they exhibit a rough and uncultivated country—inhabited by people from all climes and kingdoms, who made it a place of refuge because their fearless minds and venerated principles and opinions were turned into the worst of enemies at home—gradually advancing, by private industry and public enterprise, in strength and respect, until it assumes its position in the category of nations. As it its position in the category of nations. As it does so, regardless of the examples of other countries and of other nations, we see it framing a new political code, whose workings could only be inferred by the powers of imagery, satisfied, because that code was founded upon the enduring principles of Justice, that it would remain a lasting monument of American labor and American wisdom as long as one vietre found American wisdom, as long as one virtue found a home in the bosoms of posterity. Unto this day it has not only done so, but, being the Alma Mater of all, it has gathered around every citizen all the comforts and enjoyments within the

pale of governmental science.

Amongst the men who coined for us our pres ent exalted position, none acted a more conspic uous, and at the same time, a more generous part, than Benjamin Franklin. In his every act, we see more or less of the printer exhibited used to encounter difficulties by patience, and resist ing obstacles by perseverance—two essential qualities of the type, and without which, printing makes him truly a galley-slave. From his boyhood he had imbibed that energy of mind and character which no other profession or occupa tion could tend more to foster and than printing; and which, having been thus fostered and encouraged, in after years, enabled him to encounter public and scientific questions and opinions with commanding judgment and

ubending sternness.
In the perusal of his life, particularly as sketched by himself, no American can feel any-thing but pleasure, and no printer anything but sympathetic joy; the former's feelings being moved by the higher achievements of his mind, in particular, whilst the latter first presses gether the incident in his life, and compares it with the general fortunes of the craft. He first sees the young tyro led into a printing office, with all the inquisitiveness of his nature aroused, and he smiles at the rude and bewildered stare which his imagination fixes upon the objec of his gaze. Here, as he sees him surrounded by nothing but mysteries which time and attention only could explain, he contemplates the jests and squibs to which the green are always subject and beholds the more experienced jour bending over his case—a case himself, as he greets the vic-tim of his mock errands returning with a burden greater than the wandering pilgrim's as the representative of some "circular, two-em shooting resentative of some "creater, two-em shooting stick," or other object having a name only in the jour typo's catalogue of fancies. He beholds the little devil attend to his petty hell with the earnestness of one contemplating the typical representation of its contents, and says in his mind he has not have represented. mind, he has not been misnamed; for the young boy, just entering upon his mysterious art, tho' harsh may be the epithet which he is accustomed to heart always manages to have the "game before he may be superseded in the name. A the printer views him thus passing through the general ordeal, from kissing the printer's daughter, until he becomes the accidental ostensible editor of the Courant, he finds but the same cours of life which has been his own; but here, the singular disposition of a brother induces him to strike off the apprentice and to become the traveline are applied to the control of the singular and the singular a clling jour; and though we find him wanderin from Boston to New York, and from New York to Philadelphia, wet down and unpleasant, and out of sorts, he is nevertheless still possessed of that characteristic carelessness of the craft, which induces him never to despair. Thus we find him travelling the streets of Philadelphia, gazing from side to side with utter satisfaction,—probably contemplating the cheapness of bread whilst beneath each arm he embraces a roll and feeds his appetite with another which he holds Though he was an utter strange here, he soon discovered that his conduct we fast driving away the daggers of misfortune, and before long the star of better success seemed to envelope him with its apparent brilliancy. This was but an enticing cheat which at length led him to seek his maintenance in a London printing house. How many of the craft "have found themselves" in a like position—how many have found themselves across the ocean, in the midst of a population increased many thousand fold since then, their light being out! Not conceiving that the mind of a smooth-tongued Governor could be capable of wilfelly describing him he could be capable of wilfully deceiving him by promises which were never intended to be fulfilled, he ventured, and his venture affords an admirable illustration of the meanness of Keith We may sometimes be enabled to account for the false representations of man, but what, save inborn baseness, could induce a Colonial Gov-

ernor thus to deceive a young and inexperienced Thus pressing together the various incidents hich mackle his life, the printer feels awakened within him that yearning which a printer only

can feel; but, passing from this, he at length beholds him in the position for which he so ar-dently struggled. He beholds him in his editorial sanctum, devoting his energies to the gratification of the public,—subject to the vicisitudes and trials which attend every one in that profession, yet meeting them with an ardor and determination worthy of his position. Whilst thus devoting his attention to please—a matter more difficult than the solution of any principle in politics or science; the wish and aim of benin politics or science—the wish and thin of ben-efting all never forsake him. The desire for future distinction, animating still more his nat-ural vigor, unlike many of his colleagues and opponents, and unlike many of the present day, he scorned to do aught that did not contribute to the comfort or fortune of those by whom he was surrounded, or that was not intended to ben-efit those who were to be when he, "like the cover of an old book, its contents tom out, and stripped of its lettering and guilding," had become "food for worms." Never exerting the power which was in his hands—never wielding the lever of his press to the injury of others, he sought only their good, even to the fornishing of economical rales for their government, which, in themselves, for their pithy worth, vie even with the proverbs of Solomon. In a word, to society he became an ornament, and to posterity a father. The monuments of his energy and judgment

are everywhere in our midst. Wherever you turn your gaze, instead of seeing human beings howling with despair, because of the conceived wrath and growling anger of heaven; instead of seeing disheveled matrons and unbridled children displaying all the gyrations of mental agony; instead of seeing the arrow-spears of the Thracians darting into the clouds, you behold but the evidences of Franklin's penetra tion. Where men were awed into fear, they are now possessed with admiration; where ter ror destroyed comfort, majesty and grandeur now delight. The phenomena of heaven have been explained, and men have beheld them without fear, and with knowledge to compreut fear, and with knowledge to compre hend them. Comparative security has been given to life and property on sea and on land. Thus, whilst his efforts contributed to the public good, science began to laud him as one of its proudest acquisitions; and indeed he was.— Never shrinking from intricacies, but bringing the lever of his mind to bear with system power, if he did not utterly crass them, he left a deep impression: but these are not the only evidences of his enterprize and athlity. Probably the proudest memorial of his providence and the providence of his bly the proudest memorial of his energy may form the boast of Philadelphia. In the days of its infancy, when letters were comparatively unknown, and when England exercised its po tent influence over every section of the Colonies, the proud design of placing the means of im-provement within reach of every one entered For a long space of time no local institution in the Colonies or States exercised a more powerful influence in the cause of education and gen eral knowledge, than the public library of Phil-adlephia. Here all could resort to obtain "reme-dies for the diseases of the soul;" for it was an in-titution esstablished for the benefit of all. Sat isfied that public ignorance alone gives to the op-pressor the means of oppression, nothing tended more to spread his opinion than this institution. No. sooner was its influence felt than others fol-No. sooner was its influence felt than others fol-lowed the example. Libraries increased, and the young became enabled to acquire the first great princples of government, science, and morality, where before they grovelled in utter ignorance. How is it now? No place within the confines of this extended Union dare honestly be named a city, unless it contains a public library. It never can rank in the class of cities as long as it bears this reproach. Our towns being the central points to which information is now communicated on the wings of lightning, the country round about resorts thither for information; and, indeed, that town must be destitute of er ergy; destitute of intellect; nay, destitute of feeling, that has not in its midst the means of of mind. Here I may be permitted to remark that at this period of our advance, institutions of this kind are particularly necessary. Now the means of communicating intellige are speedy: we are no more greeted with "Important News, Three months later from Europe," but various steamers which ply the ocean oring to us the circumstances of every imporant credit, occurring in almost every section of the world, in a few days; and when it reaches our world sea-ports, we find the speed of the our world sea-ports, we mut the speed of the Conrier-pigeon superseded, and as it were, the very thunderbolts of heaven tamed and brought to subjection, and made to spread the news. Here we behold the labor of ages; here, too, we behold the evidences of Franklin's energy;

idea of a telegraph without making use of the discoveries of Franklin, and others who pre ceded him. In his private capacity, though we may frequently see him at a stand, we never find him idle. Having imbibed the idea which he so pleasantly expressed in his essay to those wishing to remove to America, he was led to pity the indelent, and the description which he gives of the gentleman and the position which he assigns him might be applied to advantage by many gents of the present day. Devoting his time to the accumulation of municipal bles-sings, nothing escaped his attention. He soon sings, nothing escaped his attention. He soon discovered wherein the community in which he lived was deficient in the means of comfort and security, and his efforts supplied them. Indeed, every enterprize that marked the progress of Philadelphia, if not altogether originated by

for, if it be probable that, without appropriating the thoughts and improvements of Worcester, Bolton, and Watt, Fulton would never have

constructed a steamboat, it is equally probable that Morse would never have conceived the

him, was in no small degree indebted to his at tention and support.

In the various Colonial disputes which blur the history of Pennsylvania, we always find him the firm friend of the people; and through his efforts in their behalf were frequently deleated, the honor and judgment that characterized them, commanded the respect, even of his preschitics. honor and judgment that characterized them, commanded the respect even of his most bitter opponents. Through his exertions the difficulties arising between the people and the proprietaries were generally satisfactorily settled; but, whilst the people thus confided to him the affairs of the Colony, and whilst other Colonies solicited his exertions in their behalf, when the 'time that tried men's souls' arrived, we find him assuming a still prouder position. It would be an unending a still prouder position. It would be an unending task to enumerate the services which, during that period when America's destiny hung upon the most wavering balance, he rendered for its benefit—a task which has never yet been accomplished, and one that most exercise were serviced. fit—a task which has never yet been accomplished, and one that must remain unperformed until some superior philosophy will lay bare the secret springs by which social influence conveys the principles and demands of justice to honest minds. If there was wisdom in the practice of the kingdoms and warriors of old, there was equal discretion, in more recent times, in sending Franklin before the commencing storm; for his vivid sagacity, his sound judgment, and his simple, yet forcible manner of representing facts. invested him with the sound judgment, and his simple, yet forcible manner of representing facts, invested him with the power of leonyincing where others would have utterly failed. Of all men, however great their power, then laboring for the advantages of America, he was probaby best fitted to exhibit the justice of the cause which he espoused and none made more or warmer converts. Although he at first used all honorable means to effect a reconcilation between the Colonies and England, he soon discovered that the broad and ruinous grounds assumed by the British government, and to which it so tenaciously adhered, formed a barrier stronger than the Ne plus ultra of Hercules to its accomplishment. At that period of our history, the inhabitants of the Colonies were induced to look upon England as their country of their nativity—the bonds of affinity and custom binding them to it with Gordeon ties. Therefore, whilst not permitted

t with Gordeon ties. Therefore, whilst mitted to hope on the one hand, he beheld the mightiest obstacles on the other; yet, notwithstanding this, the more oppressive the policy of England became, the more energetic were his efforts. When, at length, forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, no event was more encouraged and welcomed by him than the declaration of American Independence, and none contributed more to its accomplishments than he. During the coming period of American history, though he was not immediately surrounded by the apparently ominous scenes which occurred the services which occurred the s immediately surrounded by the apparently ominous scenes which occurred, the services that he rendered in France for the general cause were of a more important character than any that he could have commanded at home. Knowing the condition of his country, and knowing what aid it required, his energies were devoted to secure it, and had he failed, American freedom would at least have been protracted for years, if not compelled utterly to perish. At length hope began to budthe subjection of the Colonies became a matter of doubt,—and when Cornwallis was compelled to yield, the shouts of freemen reverberated throughout the country with triumphant joy. So signal were his services that when our country was freed from European gyves it was only by his urgent from European gyves it was only by his urgen solicitations that he was recalled—so highly wer

from European gyves it was only by his urgent solicitations that he was recalled—so highly were they esteemed that, when the venerated Jeffer. Son, afterwards assuming his position, was asked by a distinguished functionary of the Court whether he "replaced Dr. Franklin, 'he replied, 'I succeed Dr. Franklin, no man can replace him."

If, they, such have been his character and services, well may the craft look upon him as their patron saint without "going round the church of St. John de Laters, blindfould," and welcome the anniversary of his birth each returning year with due solemnity. Let this small tribute of respect, being the first of the kind on the part of the printers of Lancaster, form the data for future and sublime tokens of regard to his memory. In this demonstration of the printers, preceded by others throughout the whole Union, at this particular period of our country's history, we may read something of more than usual importance: for who can contemplate Washington, the Father of his country, or Greene, the Fabius of America, and others equally meritorious, upon the field of battle, Jefferson, Henry, and Adams, in the halls of legislation, or Franklin in the Constitu-

tional Convention, and not feel the bands which tional Convention, and not feel the bands which unite him to his country enchasing him tighter and more tight? Whilst, however, it has this effect, it may also have another equally important; for it brings to our minds the example of one who started life without the means of acquiring the objects of his desires, by energy, industry, and frugality, raising himself to a position which will command the respect of posterity as long as political economy or science shall form part of the studies of man—nay, until human nature shall have changed. May his example be followed, and may we all be enabled, when age shall set its seal upon our brows. to exclaim in his own words, "that were the offer made, we would engage to run again. the offer made, we would engage to run again, from beginning to end, the same career of life," and posterity will find nothing in us to reprove. REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Day we Celebrate.—The Birth-day of BENJAMAN FRANKLIN—The Printer, the Philosopher, the Statesman and Patriot—we look with pride and veneration upon his greatness. In the early part of his life, a "Poor Prin er Boy," by his own industry and application, he rose to

the highest pinuacle of fame.

2. The Memory of George Washington; whose heroism and courage, as displayed upon the baule fields of the American Revolution; whose wisdom, patriotism, and sagacity in council, having contributed to the establishment of American Freedom have won for him a glorious mmortality. His name has an abiding place in the heart of every American 3. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence; a noble band of patriots, who, for our

sakes "pleaged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" upon the altar of the country, thereby securing for us, and our children the inestimable blessings of Civil and Religious 4. The memories of Andrew Jackson, Wrr

Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor—Americans of whom we may all feel proud—patriots nd warriors whose during and heroic exploits have shed additional lustre upon American Arms Their names occupy a prominent place upon the croll of fame.

5: The President of the United States.

6. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
7. The Memory of William Penn.

8. Pennsylvania; The Keystone of the Federa Arch: always loyal to the Constitution,—among the first to rally around the Country's flag in the stormy hours of the Revolution, she will be the last to desert it. Locked up in the affection of her sons, who, having embibed the true prin of Republicanism, from their fathers at any moment, with their "Shooting Sticks" be ready to march in defence of our In

. The Army and Navy of the United States-The pride of the Nation—and a terror to our foes.

10. Printing; The "art preservative of all arts," without whose aid the proudest and most brilliant achievements of human intellect would crumble into ruins.

"Mother of arts! we tribute bring Of honor to thy mighty son,
Whose praises every land doth sing,
That Science doth shed her light upon.
Our brother, 'tis no idle boast—

A proud affinity we claim; nd this to night, shall be our toast. Our brother craftsman, FRANKLIN'S FAME! 11. Daniel Fulton, the great pioneer of Steam Navigation—a son of Lancaster county, one whose patient and persevering labors have

crowned him with undying glory.

12. To the Memories of John Guttemburg, the reputed inventor of Printing: of John Faust the promoter, and Peter Schuffer the improver. By their combined efforts they contributed largely to the progress of civilization, of civil and religious liberty.

13. Woman: The fairest type from the font

of the Almighty, given to man, as a companion to share his prosperity, and as an angel to comfort him in his distress.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By J. Q. A. Smith; Our Guest, the Hon. Jas. Buchanan: His mind, capable of guiding and governing the affairs of our great nation—his heart, hand, and purse, always open for the re-lief of the destitute. May his future career be crowned with that success which his past life Mr. Buchanan, in acknowledging the

nonor conferred upon him, arose and made few remarks, in the course of which he alluded, in proper terms, to the art of printing and the press, the influence it had exerted, and the power of which it was still possessed. He thought it was proper that the newspaper press of the country were divided upon sentiments of a political and religious character, and indeed upon all subjects. Should the press of the whole country be united -all engaged in contending for the same principle - no opposition, however strong, would be able to resist its power. It could elevate whom it pleased, it could put down whom it pleased. So far as concerned himself, he admitted he had felt the effects of the public press. (Laughter.) He had become so hardened, however, that he thought it would be difficult for the bite of a gallinipper to effect him! He then referred to the public course of Dr. Franklin-the active part he had taken in everything that had a tendency to ameliorate the condition of mankind. After some other remarks, Mr. Buchanan took his seat amidst much applause.-

After which the following toast was read: The Hon. George W. Woodward; One of the true sons of Pennsylvania, though young in years, mature in intellect. A glorious future is before him.

Judge Woodward acknowledged the kindness of his friends in a few remarks. He had not come here for the purpose of making a speech, and thought that those who had so kindly invited him must have forgotten the ontract, that he was not to make one. Mr. Buchanan.—We repudiate it!

Mr. Woodward thought Pennsylvania never repudiated! (Laughter.)

Mr. Buchanan.—A little! (renewed laugh-

Since, however, he had arisen, Mr. W. said he could not help but express his thanks for the kind manner in which he had been treated by his friends in this city. He expressed himself highly gratified with his visit, and was much pleased with our town. In concluding his remarks, he gave the following sentiment:

The Press: The foe to Tyrants, the Palladium of Liberty!

After the applause had subsided, the fol-

owing toast was given. By C. McCleary—Hon. Ellis Lewis: The gentleman, scholar and distinguished jurist. Although his * of usefulness and distinction rose doscure, by adhering closely to the Stick and Rule of industry and perseverance, now shines rightly and radiates all within the sphere of is influence. May the impression which his his influence. May the *impression* which his example affords urge us all to *press* on in the faithful dischargeof every duty, and labor, earnestly, to become tightly *locked-up* in the *chase* of virtue and intelligence.

This toast was received with much enthusiasm, and his Honor arose, and spoke substantially as follows:

GENTIEMEN:—The kind compliment contained in the sentiment just delivered is received with real gratitude and pleasure, because it speaks in the technical language which recognizes me as one of the craft—as one of that great brotherhood upon whom all the interests of society depend for preservation. Many long years have elapsed since I embarked in a different pursuit, but I am proud to acknowledge my early associations, and my heart is still true to its early attachments. Looking back upon the past, a thousand familiar scenes connected with the noble hearted professors of the typographine noble hearted professors of the typographi

[Here the speaker gave brief sketches of the arly history of several printers now occupying frominent positions as gentlemen of wealth—statesmen, poets, and philosophers.]

It has been said that Printing is "the art preservative of all arts:" This is true, but much more than this is true. The highest efforts of human ingenuity—the greatest inventions which

more than this is true. The highest efforts of human ingenuity—the greatest inventions which the world ever saw—and the most invaluable discoveries of science would be comparatively useless were it not for the art of printing, which places upon imperishable records all the details of these inventions and discoveries, and sows them broadcast over the land, so that not only the present generation may apply them to useful purposes, but posterity may receive them as a rich inheritance.

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But for the art of printing the teachings of his-tory would be stilled in oblivion, and the princitory would be stilled in control, and the princi-ples of free government overwhelmed by usurp-ing tyranny. Were it not for the intelligence and patriotism of those faithful sentinels on the watch towers of freedom, who wield the power of the printing press, the liberties of this country could not be preserved for a single day. Nay—were it not for the spread of the great doctrines of equal rights, through the medium of the printing press, those liberties had never been wrested from the neurpers grasp. Religion itself, unaided by this all-powerful agent, would have but a limited existence. What is the Christian religion without the Bible? What poor man could everenjoy the bless ings of reading the Holy Scriptures if there were no printing presses to multiply copies. Even among the rich, not one out of a thousand would be able to purchase and nay the price of a manuscript cony

cilities for spreading, knowledge throughout the world. This right thus to enlighten mankind, should be guarded with the most jealous care. We do not read that Benjamin Franklin ever sought, by patents or copy, rights, to deprive his fellow citizens of the blessings to be derived from the knowledge and useful application of his discoveries and inventions. His teachings in philosecoveries and inventions. coveries and inventions. His teachings in philo coveries and inventions. His teachings in philosophy—his discoveries in electricity—the comforts of his Franklin stove, and the protection of his lightning rod have been freely given to the world. In this respect how widely he differs from some authors of the present day. Charles from some authors of the present day. ...Chartes Dickens, on his visit to this country, was so eager to tax the American printers for the privilege of reprinting his works, that he availed himself of the opportunities presented by American hospitality to urge his pretentions. Others have followed his example in the effort to convince the American people that their own Congress such the convenient of the c American people that their own Congress ought to pass a law to prevent the American Printers from re-printing English works. At present, the best European works of science and literature are re-printed by our enterprising Printers and furnished the American science. and furnished to the American people at the bare cost of paper and printing. These works are thus furnished to our citizens at a far cheaper rate than the European prices where the copyright-tax places them beyond the reach of the poor man. It is this great advantage that renders the masses of the American people more enlightened than the masses of the old world. But foreign emissaries, aided by a few of our own writers who vainly imagine that they might thereby reap a rich harvest in Europe, are sceking to deprive

a rich harvest in Europe, are sceking to deprive us of this advantage by means of what is called an international copy-right law. Even the National Medical Society recently assembled in Cincinnati, has embarked in the project, and directed the circulation of petitions to Congress for the purpose. The portals of European knowledge are thus to be closed. The American Press is to be fettered and the American people Press is to be fettered, and the American peop Press is to be fettered, and the American people made to pay tribute to the authors of Europe for the privilege of multiplying copies of works which their authors have already sold. And, in support of this claim, the principle is boldly asserted that an author, after selling a copy of his work, has a "natural right" to prevent asserted that an author, after selling a copy of his work, has a "natural right" to prevent any one from, multiplying copies by means of the art of printing. Now a natural right is a right which can be enjoyed without de-pending upon the rights of others. A "natu-ral right" can have no existence if it be a su-prestructure erected upon and depending for its pending upon the rights of others. A "natural right" can have no existence if it be a superstructure erected upon and depending for its existence on a foundation consisting altogether of other men's property. How is it with the foreign author who seeks to shackle the American Press? Did he invent the letters of which the alphabet is composed? Did he invent the words of which sentences are made? Did he make the goose quill, or invent the pen with which his ideas were written down? Did he invent the rink, or discover the method of making the paper on which he writes? He cannot even prepare a single manuscript original, without pirating the inventions and discoveries which have been accumulating for ages. And after he has prepared his manuscript, what can it avail him without the means of multiplying copies, which are furnished by the Printing Press alone? It is the art of multiplying copies, not the labors of his mind and pen, which he seeks to appropriate to himself. Did he invent the types—or the art of arranging them into words and pages? or the Prnter's Ink or paper? Did he invent the Printing Press, that he should claim the right to impose fetters upon its treedom, to deprive mankind of its usefulness, and to make gain by its operations? So far from an author having a right thus to appropriate to and to make gain by its operations? So far from an author having a right thus to appropriate to himself, exclusively, the inventions of others, he

has no natural exclusively, the inventions of others, he has no natural exclusive right even to his own ideas. His ideas are but the sequence of events. They come into existence by the will and power of God, as a part of "the form and pressure of the age." They spring from the great law of progress. When the time comes for developing a particular idea, it springs into existence in a thousand minds at once. Knowledge comes from God, and let recover since heldege comes from God, ledge comes from God; and let no man raise his ledge comes from God; and let no man raise his impious voice to claim a natural right to exclude the light from his fellow creatures. When Benjamin Franklin signed the Constitution of the United States, he made the solemn declaration that the exclusive right of authors and inventors should be granted as a measure of policy "to promote the progress of science and useful arts," and not as "a natural right," and that the grants should only be for "limited times," and not in perpetuity. If any recreant representative should vote to deprive the American printers of the employment which the re-printing of foreign works of science and literature affords, to compel the of science and literature affords, to compel the American people to pay enormous prices for that knowledge which belongs to them as an inheritance from the older nations from whom they spring—and to lay a tax upon our people for the benefit of foreign authors, let him hear the thunder and feel the power of the process. der and feel the power of that great engine o liberty whose rights he thus attempts to trample

under 100t.
In conclusion, allow me to offer a sentiment:
The Printing Press—The Atlas on whose
shoulders rests the whole world of art, of science,
of civil and religious liberty. By the Printers: Hugh Maxwell: The oldest

oss printer of Lancaster. Mr. Maxwell, responded in a few and ery appropriate remarks. He spoke of Dr. Franklin, in such a manner as to command the greatest attention-and in such a style as only the 'oldest printer in Pennsylvania' could. He referred, in appropriate terms to the services the "Poor Printer Boy" had rendered the human family, in "drawing the lightning from heaven," and the uses to which it was now applied in the transmission of intelligence.

By J. F. Reigart-The Farmers of Laneaste by J. F. Reigart—The Farmers of Lancaster county,—Their disciplined intelligence, the abundant harvests, the rapidly improving condition of the county, and their many unparalleled seeding inventions, bear testimony of the fertility of American genius. They perpetuate the name of Benjamin Franklin, who first drew the lightning to the service and Parker Perker the lightning to the earth-and Robert Fulton the Lancaster county Farmer boy—and whilst the lightning wires are now stretched from city to By W. H. Spangler—The Printing Press, and the Printing Office"—The one, iree and untramelled, the great palladium of our country and the Printing Office. The other, a great her noble Institutions. The other, a great Schoolhouse —many of whose graduates, now adorn with honor to themselves and country, the Science Literature, and Art of the World. By John H. Penrsol—Benjamin Franklin—Remarkable for his habitual Temperance, as well as his high philosophical attainments. May the rising generation emulate his example.

C. M. Clewell—Franklin—The poor printer has been also ooy-He left a name that can nev example worthy the imitation of all who aspire

to eminence or usefulness. A. C. Barr-Benjamin Franklin-His genius tamed the lightning; his profession civilizes the

By John Bear; The Memory of Benjamin Franklin: Once a poor Printer boy, but who, by a sedulous cultivation of his mental powers, became eminently distinguished as a philose pher, statesman and patriot. By his genius he arrested the lightning from the heavens, and the sceptre from tyrants.

John A. Hubley, Our Host and Hostess:
Their well filled tables on this bappy occasion, is proof positive, that they are friends of the

Ry John S. Jones; The Press: The Arch an lever of the age, by which thrones and kingdoms are upturned, and the happiness of the world promoted.

By Benjamin F. Herr; The Printers' Union of

clphia: May success attend them in their Findacipila: May success attend them in their efforts to obtain their rights; and may the good work not cease until similar unions have been formed in every city throughout the land, and the services of the industrious poor, are properly ampreciated and properly recorded. appreciated and properly rewarded.
By Wm. E. Pauli; Benjamin Franklin: Long
may the memory of our illustrious predecessor
be cherished by us; his descendants in that art

to which he himself was so great an ornament By L. Richards; Our great and glorious Union: A form well locked up by the patriots of the Revolution, may it never be knocked into pi. By Geo. Sanderson; The Press: More potent than the bayonet; the foe of tyrants and the people's friend. It is the font of wisdom from which flows the light that is destined to illuminate the world

By Ferdinand Levering; The Press: A friend to Freedom, and an enemy to tyrants; the medium through which knowledge is disseminated throughout the world. It is the great bulwark of our Liberty.

By Wm. A. Morton. Woman—The pearl of Our affections—the tyre of woman—The pearl of

our affections—the star of our hope—may she our affections—the star of call and always be willing to go to Press.

By Abraham Hitz.—Our friend Wager, the He is envery personification of good nature. He is en-titled to our thanks for his kindness and liberal-

titled to our thanks for his kindness and noerar-ity. "May his shadow never grow less." By H. M. Geiter.—Benjamin Franklin—Tho' his form reposes in the iron chase of death, the tokens of his worthy distributions can never per-By W. H. Sanderson; The Ladies: The fair Nature's works extant-no one est *edition* of Nature's *i* should be without a *copy*.

By J. W. Jackson; The Printer's Devil; After what we have seen and heard to night. it not hereafter be said. the devil may not im

By B. H. Ober: The Union: Cemented to gether by the blood of our Revolutionary fathers—it can never be broken up while whilst a jealous and patriotic Press remain its guardians. By O. J. Dickey; The Jour Printers, the pri-ate soldiers in the great army of Intelligence, t is they who bear the brunt of the battle. By James Lewis: May we annually com-emorate the natal day of the immortal Frank

By a Guest; Geo. W. Hamersly, Esq. In him, we have combined the qualities of a true gen leman, an excellent printer and a talented ed

By a Guest; Luther Richards, Esq: Though retired from the "Black Art," yet in heart and sympathy he is with us. A perfect gentleman, may be live to witness many such scenes of featurities and heavings. may no live to witness many such scenes of festivity and happiness.

By S. J. J. Riley; Our Union: Cemented together by the blood of our fathers. A paralytic stroke to the first arm raised for its dissolution.

By Joseph M. Cogley; The Craft; May it contain many whose natal days may be as much By J. H. Cunningham; The Printer's Union of Philadelphia; Every true Printer will rejoice

in its success.

By W. B. Wiley; Hon. Geo. W. Woodward; A bright star in the judicial galaxy of our State A sound jurist, a devoted patriot and an hones

By Sam'l H. Slaymaker: Dr. Frank Taylor our talented and courteous guest from Ches

VOTE OF THANKS. The company, having expressed themselves gratified with the Address which had just been delivered, through O. J. Dickey, Esq., adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That our hearty thanks are hereby tendered to the Orator of the evening, H. S. Myers, Esq., for his able and eloquent Address. And that he may reat assured that the impression he has made, is a most excellent one, and that the memory of his address will ever be a bright page on the memory of each hearer.

Home Journal Office, No. 107 Fulton st. New York, Jan. 6th 1851. Sentlemen—I regret that pressing avocations will deuy me the pleasure of being present at your banquet on the 17th instant. I enclose a sentiment boursery met the sentiment boursery.

your outquer on the 17th instant. I enclose a sentiment, however, most cheerfully.
Wishing you a clear sky, a pleasant gathering, and good digestion. I remain, in all sincerity,
Your friend and fellow craftsman,
GEO. P. MORRIS. By G. P. Morris The Works of Fulton, Frank lin and Morse—the Printing Press, the Steam Engine, and the Electric Telegraph:—three

great "productions" of American genius that have never been equalled in influence, power or raciness. To John S. Jones, John Huber, B. H. Ober,

TRIBUNE OFFICE, YEW YORK, January 13, 1851. }
Gentlemen—To ask any one attached to a daily paper, to leave his post, is like asking some unlucky prisoner to get off the tread-mill when the wheel is in motion. It is hardly neeasary to say that I shall not be able to join in your celebration, but I may at least express the gratification your invitation has afforded me.— It is not so long since I was a working member of the craft, that I have ceased to feel an interest in all its movements, and to perticipate in them, so far as I may. In my stead, allow me to propose the following sentiment, to which, I trust, the printers of Lancaster will respond.

The Printer—Mechanic and student alike, he makes labor dignified and knowledge demo

I am gentlemen, very respectfully yours, BAYARD TAYLOR.

Inquirer Office, Philadelphia, January 16th, 1851. }
Gentlemen—Your polite invitation was duly received. Accept my cordial thanks for the compliment. It would afford me much pleasure to be with you on the 17th, but my variable. ous business engagements render it impossible.

tival will prove every way delightful.

Truly Yours,

JESPER HARDING. By Jesper Harding -- The Printers of Lancaster. -An honor to a profesion that diffuses the genius and knowledge of the human mind to the uttermost parts of the earth.

enclose a sentiment, and trust that your Fe

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1851. PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1851.
To Juo S. Jones, Esq —

My Dear Sir—At the last moment I find that I cannot Join the Printeys of Lancaster in their celebration this prening, owing to an unexpected engagement which must be fulfilled to-day. Please present to the company the following sentiment in my name:

entiment in my name: The Printer—The Pioneer of the new civili-zation, who precedes the armies of the Repub-lic with his press, conquers the prejudices of the ignorant foe with his types, and prepares the way for the triumph of the right, and the es-tablishment of new States, by the dissemina-tion of Truth.

Truly Yours, JOHN W. FORNEY.

OTTEVILLE, January 15, 1851. Gentlemen.—An acknowledgment of the polite invitation received, to participate in your approaching celebration of the birth-day of the illustrious Franklin, has been delayed until now, in the hope that I might be able to attend. I appreciate, as fully as any Printer can do, the merits of that great man, who lives in the memory of our craft as one of its brightest ornaments; and hence it would effect we see the second of the process of the second of the process of the naments; and hence it would afford me sincere pleasure to unite with you in festivities which cannot prove otherwise than what you denomi-

nate "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

I find, however, that it will be impossible fo me to do so, and can only tender you my thanks for the honor conferred by your invitation, and assure you of the high consideration with which l am, gentlemen

Very respectfully yours, SAMUEL D. PATTERSON. By Samuel D. Patterson—Benjamin Franklin.
—The Printer of America, whose genius 'drew
the lightning from heaven,' and filled the world vith glory.

JOURNAL OFFICE, Reading, January 15, 1851. Gentlemen—I am honored by your letter of

Gentlemen—I am honored by your letter of the 4th inst, inviting me to be present and par-ticipate in a celebration of the approaching an-niversary of the birth-day of Benjamin Frank-lin, by the printers of Lancaster. I need scarce-ty say that it would afford me much pleasure to unite with you on the occasion in doing honor to the memory of our illustrious craftsman, whose name is intimately connected with the grandest discoveries in science, as well as th noblest political achievement of ancient or modern times, but the nature of my present engagement is such that it will be out of my power to do so. I regret this the more, as it will deprive me of a very favorable opportunity to make the acquaintance, and mingle in social communion with my typographical brethren of a sister city, with which Reading is so nearly allied! nearly allied

Be pleased to accept my thanks for your kind emembrance, and best wishes for the ness and prosperity of yourselves and those you represent. Although absent in person, I beg to represent. Although absent in person, I be unite with you in spirit by the submission the annexed sentiment.

Fraternally yours,
JAOOB KNABB.
By J. Knabb—The Pen and the Press—The mighty instruments of modern times to accomplish the political and social elevation of the people, and hasten the progress of civilization and refinement. May they never be prostituted

to base purposes.

By a Guest.—Our absent friend, J. Knabb Esq., of the Reading Journal. Talented and, courteous, he is an ornament to the corps edito-

By H. M. Geiter.—J. Knabb, Esq.—A * in the Editorial Profession. A good ** at writing, he em.—s every opportunity of making an impression. His paper, filled with all sorts of articles, gives evidence of superior talent. May he never be in want of a \$ mark. LANCASTER, January 16, 1851.

Gentlemen—Attendance upon the wants of a sick child, the last of all my family, will prevent me from being present at the Festival tomorrow night, in honor of the memory of Benjamin Franklin. As one of the oldest printers n Pennsylvania, nothing could afford me more in Pennsylvania, nothing could afford me more satisfaction than to be present on that occasion. As a slight tribute of my respect, however, to the memory of that great man, I herewith trans-mit the following sentiment:

The Grave of Franklin—The resting place of the patriot, the statesman and the philosopher. He gave to liberty the tribute of a noble heart, to his country and to science the aid of an expanded intellect. By his stupendous power, the thunder was rendered harmless, and the lightning was tamed. In all time the sons of ightning was tamed. In all time the sons of freedom will reverence his memory and the vo taries of science continue to regard him as the centre from which radiated the light that illu-

MATTHEW ATKINSON.

Ladies' Seminary.

THE next term of this Institution under the charge of Misses BOYD and NUTTING, will commence February 3d and continue 5 months. It will be the aim of the teachers not only to give thorough instruction in the Languages and higher English; but also in the Elementary branches, especially in Reading and Writing. They also design that all the arrangements of the school room shall contribute to the formation of good habits.

TUTTON per term for elementary branches, including plain and ornamental needle-work,

needle-work, Higher English, Fresh Suger \$12 00 Early Scarcity 15 00 Red Onions, 5 00 Yellow do

Drawing,
Crayon Drawing, Mezzotint or Painting,
Lancaster, Jan. 21, 1851.

52-3t To Housekeepers. JUST received a large assortment of the following goods, necessary for house-keeping: Fine IVORY KNIVES AND FORKS,

IVORY KNIVES AND FORMS,
Buckbone and Coco handle Knives and Forks, Carvers and Forks, Coffee Mills, Waiters, Looking Glasses, Pans, Pots, Kettles, Flat Irons, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, &c., for sale low by

REUBEN S. ROHRER,
ian 21-521

No. 8. East King street, jan 21-52] No. 8, East King street Estate of David Mellinger, Jr., a

n the Court of Common Pleas for the co. of Lan WHEREAS, Christian Mellinger, Committee of David Mellinger, Jr., did on the tenth day of January, 1851, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, his Account of the said Estate:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said Estate, that the said Court have appointed the 18th day of March, 1851, for the confirmation thereof, unless exceptions be filed.

Attest, HENRY STOEK, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Lan. Jan. 21.

4t-52

City Property at Public Sale. N Saturday, February 1st, 1851, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale all that valuable half lot of ground, situated in Orange street, Lancaster city, nearly opposite the German Reformed Church, on which is erected a handsome THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, built in

nodern style, which has lately been thorougly im-There is also thereon erected a commodious sta-ble and Carriage House, all of which are in excel-lent repair. The garden has also been laid out in very handsome style. The property needs but to be seen to be admired. It is well worthy the attention of purchasers. Sale Postrye.

The Furniture will be disposed of at private sale.

JOHN SLAUGHTER.

Turnpike Notice. Turnpike Notice.

A Ta meeting of the Willow Street Turnpike Road Company, held at the public house of F. Cooper, in the city of Lancaster, January 11, 1851, at 2 o'clock P. M., (called by public notice) for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the capital stock of said company. Geo. Kreider was called to the chair. The following resolution was offered by H. G. Long and seconded by A. W. Russel, that, Whereas, It has been ascertained that the capital stock of said company, now subscribed for consisting of Six Hundred Shares, will be insufficient to complete the said road—

Therefore, Resolved, by the Stockholders of said Company, that the capital stock of said Company.

ompany, that the capital stock of said Company be increased one hundred and twenty-hve Snares, at twenty five dollars per share, as in the opinion of this meeting that amount is necessary to carry out the true intent and meaning of the act incorporating said Company.

A. W. RUSSEL, Sec'y.

Notice.

ETTERS of administration on the estate of Samuel J. Masterson, late of Mount Joy, having to the undersigned—all persons in-ETTERS J. Masterson, late of Mount Joy, having been granted to the undersigned—all persons indebted to the said estate will please make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH MASTERSON, Rapho Twp.
THOS. MASTERSON, Rapho Twp.
52-6t

Valuable Books.

A the Cheap Book Store of JUDD & MUR-RAY, North Qugen street, Lancaster.
Burder's Religious Ceremonies and Customs; Or Forms of Worship practised by the several nations of the known world, from the earliest records to the present time. To which is added, a brief view of the minor sects which exist at the present desired. of the minor sects which exist at the present day. This work will be found of great importance as a book of reference. One large octavo volume, embellished with numerous elegant engravings-a new

work.

The True Republican—Containing the Inaugural Addresses and first annual addresses and Messages of all the Presidents of the United States; the Declaration of Independence, &c. Embellished with elegant portraits of all the Presidents, and a

view of the capitol of the United States.

The History of the United States.—In the Geran language. The Lite of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christwith the lives of the Apostles, and a History of the Jews. By J. Fleetwood, D. D. "The Life of Christ," in the German language. Bound in embassed morrosco

Chamber's Information for the People.—Embra-Chamber's Information for the People.—Embracing all the branches of general knowledge necessary to constitute a well informed man. In two very large octavo volumes, containing 1700 extra sized pages, well bound, and illustrated with more than 500 Engravings. This is one of the most useful books published.

Dr. Buchan's Family Physician.—Or, a Treatise on the prevention and cure of disease, by regi-

ien and simple medicines. Frost's Pictorial History of America.—This splendid book is handsomely bound in one octavo rolume of 1600 pages, embellished with 700 Engravings.

gravings.
Wilson's Afflicted Man's Companion. Wilson's Afflicted Man's Companion.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Taylor's Holy Living and Dying.
Dr. Dodd's Lectures to Young Men.
British Sketches of 400 Sermons.
We are able to furnish the above works, with a great variety of others, at wholesale and retail, at

ery low prices. Jan. 14. For Rent. ROM the 1st day of April next, that two story and attic brick DWELLING HOUSE,

situated on the East side of North Duke street, second square from East King, and occupied by Mr. C. Beates. For terms apply to MRS. THOS. JEFFERIES, East King street, 1 door east of Swope's Ho Lancaster, Dec. 31, 1850. 49-tf

Reduction of Prices! complete reduction in the prices of Shawle Merinoes, Paremetta, &c., with all kinds of and Winter Goods, has taken place at the EAGLE DRY GOODS STORE in order to prepare for a new supply for Spring.— By qalling you can procure at first cost a Hand some Shawl, or Beautiful Merino Dress.

THOS. J. WENTZ & CO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle,
jan 14-51] Cor. of E. King and Centre Square Vew Garden Seeds, Growth of 1850

A full assortment of New Garden Seeds, war-ranted of growth of 1850, and true to name. CHARLES A. HEINITSH'S Medicinal, Drug and Chemical Store, jan 14-51-tf] No. 13, East King street

For Rent. THE undersigned offers for Rent the two n the North side of East King st., one square and

a half from the Court House, and now in the occu-pancy of Mrs. Back. This is a very desirable sit-uation and is in complete repair.

JOHN L. THOMPSON.

SELLING OFF And giving great Bargains to make room for Spring Purchases.

HAWLS! SHAWLS! Fine, all Wool Bay State Shawls selling off to make room for Spring oods, at prices that will be a decided advantage tho may be in want of one. Square Broche (all wool) Shawls, Green, Blue,

French Merino, all shades,-Only \$1,00, usual price \$1,25. 75, 6 1,00.
Dark colored, neat and large figured, (all wool.) A new article plaid De Laine, only 12; cents.
CHAS. E. WENTZ & BRO. Jan 14-tf-51]

Public Sale of Valuable City

Public Sale of Valuable City
Property.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, the undersigned administrative of the estate of Robert Powers, dec'd, will sell at the public house of Wm. Wright, in the city of Lancaster, by public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1851, that valuable portion (Purpart No. 2,) of real estate of said dec'd, situate on the South side of South Queen street in the city of Lancaster, and running back to Beaver. the city of Lancaster, and running back to Bea street, adjoining property late of said Robert Powers, dec'd, on both sides.

There is on the premises a 2 store STONES.

There is on the premises a 2 story STONE and FRAME HOUSE, which now rents for \$80 per annum. The ground fronts 25 feet and 9 inches on South Queen street, and in depth 40 feet to Beaver street. 240 feet to Beaver street.

This property is conveniently located—is now occupied by two families—being a double house, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Sale to begin at 7 o'clock P. M., when due attendance will be given and terms made known by HANNAH POWERS, Administratriz.

Fresh Garden seeds, WARRANTED the growth of 1850. The sub-scriber has recently received a very large as-sortment of Garden Seeds, embracing in part the

Long White Parsnip, Orange Carrot, Long Scarlet Radish, Salmon

Black Spanish do

following:
Early Petersburg Peas, Early Dutch Cabbage,
Lr'e White Marriowiat" Green Savoy do Red Dutch do True Engl. Early York do Sage, Cayenne Pepper,

do Squash do
do Summer Savory,
Curled Paraley,
White Solid Celery,
Ruta Baga,
Deuble Peopler Grass, Asparagus,
Large Red Tomato,
Yellow do
Saffron,
Dutch Bush Squash,
Yellow Crookneck do

Scarlet Turnip do English Flat Turnip Salsify or Vegetable Summer Bush do Early Lettuce, Watermelon,
Large Ecurled head Lett Muskmellon,
Large Head Lettuce, Early Cucumber, Ice do Long do
Drumh'd Winter Cabbage Early Cluster do &c.,
Together with a number of others not here men-

tioned.

These seeds are grown by the United Society of Shakerr, West Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and are warranted to be equal to any sold in this market. They are put up in packages at six cents each, accompanied with directions for all patients.

warranted to be equal.
They are put up in packages at all country, &c.
companied with directions for planting, &c.
GEO. A. MILLER, Jan 14-tf-51] West King street, Lancaster.

A Supplement to an Ordinance ENTITLED "An Ordinance for the suppression of nuisances and enforcing useful regulations within the city of Lancaster," passed June 29th, A. D. 1832 Lancaster, in Select and Common Councils as-

sembled—
That from and after the publication of this Ordi-That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, no person or persons shall be permitted to deposite any dung or manure upon any of the public streets, lanes or alleys of the city of Lancaster, or to keep any dung-hill or manure heap on that part of any lot immediately adjoining any of the aforesaid streets, lanes or alleys within the said city, except the said dung-hill or manure heap be enclosed with a good and substantial brick or strone wall sufficient to prevent any dung, filth or straw

city, except the said dung-hill or manure heap be enclosed with a good and substantial brick or stone to wall sufficient to prevent any dung, filth or straw from passing from the same upon any of the aforesaid streets, lanes or alleys.

Src. 2. And be it further ordained, That from and after the publication hereot, it shall be the duty of every person or persons that keep a hog or hogs within the bounds of this city, to cause the hog pen or pens belonging to each person or persons respectively to be carefully cleansed at least twice a week from the first day of April till the first day of November in each and every year; and the manure and filth therefrom if not immediately taken away to be gathered and put in a pit or-hole, dug sufficiently deep for that purpose, and to mix with it at each cleansing so much lime and straw as may be necessary to destroy any unpleasant smell arising from the manure thus gathered and deposited, and to cause the said pit or hole to be covered with boards or other materials to prot ct it from the action of the sun.

Src. 3. Each and agenty reason on sevens of the said said to cause the said pit or hole to be covered with boards or other materials to prot ct it from the action of the sun.

with operas of the sun.

SEC. 3. Each and every person or persons offending against the provisions of this Ordinance, shall for leit and pay for each offence a fine not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city as dehts of the like ount are by law recoverable; one half thereof

use of the city.

SEC. 4. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances hereby altered and supplied, are hereby nances hereby altered and supplied, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law at the city of

To the Qualified Voters of the

To the Qualified voters of the City of Lancaster.

In pursuance of the provisions of the supplement to the Act, incorporating the City of Lancaster, approved the 10th day of February, 1843, the qualified voters of the said city are hereby notified, that an election of an Alderman, or any citizen of said city qualified to be elected a memority of said city qualified to be elected a memority of said city qualified. citizen of said city, qualified to be elected a mem-ber of the House of Representatives, of this Com-monwealth, to serve as MAYOR of said city, will be held at the Court House, in Lancaster, on TUESDAY, THE 4th DAY OF FEBRUARY next. The said election to be conducted in the same

Jan 14, 1851. (City papers please copy.)

Peremptory Public Sale.

This property will be sold without reserve, either

IN THE MATTER of the intended application of HENRY HOUSEAL, to the Court of Quarter Sessions at January Term, 1851, for license to continue keeping a tavern in the Village of Maytown, East

strangers and travellers, and that we are well ac-quainted with the said Henry Houseal, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers. John R Barr, George W Breneman, George Mur-rey, Jacob Markley, Jacob Gorner, Jacob Spiese, Henry Weis, Jacob S Roath, John W Breneman, John Beschler, Henry Sherbon, Nicholas W Seat,

Estate of James V. Corey, dec'd. ETTERS of administration on the estate of James V. Corey, late of the City of Lancasler, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing at the corner of East Orange and Ann streets, in said city: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticadec for settlement.

Estate of Hannah Harrer, dec'd.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, to dis ribute the balance remaining in the hands of Thomas Wright, Administrator of the estate of Hannah Harrer, late of Colerain township, Lancaster county, dec'd, according to law, hereby notifies all the heirs of said deceased, and all other persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of his appointment, on Friday the 7th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the public house of Lewis Sprecher, in East King street, Lancaster. I jan 7-50-4tj

W. W. BROWN. Estate of Hannah Harrer, dec'd.

Lancaster Savings Institution. January 2, 1851.

THE Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one half per ent. on the capital stock paid in, payable on de-nand. CHAS. BOUGHTER, jan 7-50-3t]

Turnpike Dividend.

J. M. LONG, Treasurer. Lancaster Cemetery.

GREEABLY to the Act of Incorporation of the Lancaster Cemetery, an election for nine Trustees, will be held at the Public House of Wm. J. Steele, on Tuesday, the 4th of February, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A. G. HELFENSTEIN, Sec'y Jan. 14.

to go the person making the complaint, and the other half to be paid into the city treasury for the

Lancaster, this seventh day of January, 1861.

W.M. MATHIOT, President C. C.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Clerk C. C.

HENRY CARPENTER, Pres't S. C.

JAMES C. CARPENTER Clerk S. C.

manner, and by the same officers, as elections of Select and Common Councils of said city.

WM. JENKINS, Recorder.

On Thursday, 23d January. inst., will be sold at public sale, at the hotel of John Michael, in the city of Lancaster, all that valuable Real Estate, in West Chesnut street, known as the LANCASTER CITY IRON WORKS,

consisting of a LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Chesnut street, 1221 feet, and in depth 128 8-12 feet, upon which is erected a three story MACHINE SHOP, FOUNDRY, BOILER HOUSE, SMITH SHOP, and other improvements, together with all the Ma-chinery, consisting of three Slide Lathes, two Bor-ing Mills, Hand Lathes Drill Press, Planing Mill, Engine and Boiler Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, with

Engine and Boiler Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, with all the Tools necessary to carry on the Machine and Foundry business, with a very large and valuable lot of Patterns, Flasks, &c.

This property is situated in the city of Lancaster—has been long established, and enjoys a very liberal share of patronage, and from its proximity to Forges, Rolling Wills, Furnaces, Flouring Mills and Saw Mills, may command an unlimited share of business.

entire or separate, to suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 6; o'clock, P. M. Conditions at sale.

jau 14

Conditions at 14

John LENHER.

51-3t

WE, the undersigned citizens of East Donegal Township—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned citizens of East Donegal Township, where said inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that the said inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that we are well accomminded with the city of the said that we are well accomminded with the city of the said that we are well accomminded with the city of the said that we are well accomminded with the city of the said that we are well accomminded with the city of the said that we are well accomminded with the city of the said that we are well accomminded with the city of the said that we are well accomminded with the city of the said that we are well accommended to the said that we are well accommended t

John Beschler, Henry Sherbon, Nicholas M Seck, Charles W Murrey, Jacob Murrey, Nicholas Clep-per, Henry Jacobs, Benja'n Grove, Christian Effer, Frederick Clepper, Henry Haines.

HANNAH COREY, Admr'x Dec. 17, 1850.

THE MANOR TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE President and Managers of the Manor
Turnpike Road Comp'y, have this day declared
a dividend of six per cent. on the old stock of the said company, payable to the holders of the said stock, or their legal representatives, on demand at the Lancaster Savings' Institution.

JOHN LINTNER, Treasurer.
jan 14

51-3;

THE President and Managers of the Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown turnpike road have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and fifty cents on each share of stock, payable on Jan. 4-3t

By order of the Board.