The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

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LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER & JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY GEO. SANDERSON,

TERMS:

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

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

Miscellaneous.

BEAR ON—BEAR BRAVELY ON.

O, never from any tempted heart
Let thine integrity depart.
When disappointment fills thy cup,
Undaunted, noby, drink it up;
Truth will prevail and Justice show
Her tardy honors, sure though slow,
Bear on—bear bravely on!

Bear on! Our life is not a dream,
Though often such its mazes seem;
We were not born to lives of ease,
Ourselves alone to aid and please.
To each a daily task is given,
A labor which shall fit for Heaven:
When duty calls, let love grow warm,
Amid the sunshine and the storm,
With Faith life's trials boldly breast,
And come a conqueror to thy rest.
Bear on—bear bravely on!

☞ The Knickerbocker for June has a notice of the poems of Charles Swain, with some extracts, from which we take the following verses on "Mary:"

The graceful and the beautiful,
The gentle, kind, and airy,
Together met to mould the form
And gift the mind of Mary.
There's nature in each carelese curl,
In every grace a moral;
Her mouth—'tis Cupid's mouth—sweet girl,
And full of pearls and coral.

She's like the keystone to an arch,
That consummates all beauty;
She's like the music to a march,
Which sheds a joy on duty!
All happy thoughts and feeling rife
Seem evermore to guide her;
The very ills and cares of life
Forget themselves beside her.

Each sweet expressive glance appears
Of Nature's best election;
It took the world six thousand years
To perfect such perfection!
All gifts divine that could combine,
All charms of nymph or fairy,
Agreed to grace one beauteous face,
And witch the world with Mary.

She speeds as if with wings so fleet
No bird's could e'er surpass them;
Yet none can ever spy her feet,
Though 'tis believed she has them!
She lends a spell to every scene,
Her step makes *winter* vernal;
A something half divine, between
The earthly and eternal!

The Young Widow; or, only Thirty-three.

A census taker going his round last fall, stopped at an elegant brick dwelling house, the exact locality of which is no business of ours. He was received by a stiff, well dressed lady, who could well be recognized as a widow of some years standing. On learning the mission of her visitor, the lady invited him to take a seat in the hall. Having arranged himself into a working position, he inquired for the number of persons in the family of the lady.

"Eight sir," replied the lady, "including myself."

"Very well—your age, madam?"

"My age, sir," replied the lady with a piercing dignified look, "I conceive it's none of your business what my age might be—you're inquisitive, sir."

"The law compels me, madam, to take the age of every person in the ward—it's my duty to make the inquiry."

"Well, if the law compels you to ask, I presume it compels me to answer. I am between thirty and forty."

"I presume that means thirty-five?"

"No sir, it means no such thing—I am only thirty-three years of age."

"Very well, madam," putting down the figures, "just as you say. Now for the ages of the children, commencing with the youngest, if you please."

"Josephine, my youngest, is ten years of age."

"Josephine—pretty name—ten."

"Minerva was twelve last week."

"Minerva—captivating—twelve."

"Cleopatra Elvira has just turned fifteen."

"Cleopatra Elvira—charming—fifteen."

"Angelina is eighteen sir, just eighteen."

"Angelina—favorite name—eighteen."

"My eldest and only married daughter, sir, Anna Sophia, is a little over twenty-five."

"Twenty-five did you say, madam?"

"Yes sir, is there anything remarkable in her being of that age?"

"Well, no, I can't say there is, but is it not remarkable that you should *be her mother when you were only eight years of age?*"

About that time the census taker was observed running out of the house, closely pursued by a broomstick. It was the last time he pressed a lady to give her exact age.

To the Girls.

BY DOW, JR.

Ladies, you caged birds of beautiful plumage, but sickly looks; you pale pets of the parlor, vegetating in an unhealthy shade with a greenish white complexion, like that of a potato sprout in a dark cellar—why don't you go out in the open air and warm sunshine, and add lustre to your eyes, bloom to your cheeks, elasticity to your steps, and vigor to your frames? Take early morning exercise—let loose your corset strings, and run up a hill on a wager and down again for fun. Roam in the fields, climb the fences, leap the ditches, wade the brooks, and go home with an excellent appetite. Liberty thus exercised and enjoyed, will render you healthy, blooming and beautiful—as lovely as the Graces and as prolific as Devera. The buxom, bright eyed, rosy cheeked, full breasted, bouncing lass—who can darn a stocking, mend her own frocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, milk the cows, and be a lady withal in company, is just the sort of a girl for me or any worthy young man to marry; but you, ye pining, lolling, screwed up, wasp waisted, doll dressed, putty-faced, consumption mortgaged, music-murdering, novel-devouring daghters of fashion and idleness—you are no more fit for matrimony, than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint—more kitchen and less parlor—more leg exercise and less sofa—more pudding and less piano—more frankness and less mock modesty—more corned beef and less bishop. Loosen yourselves a little; enjoy more liberty and less restraint by fashion. Breathe the pure atmosphere of freedom, and become something nearly as lovely and beautiful as the God of Nature designed.

One.

One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back all the business of the day.

One hour gained by rising early is worth one month of labor in a year.

One hole in a fence will cost ten times as much as it will to fix it once.

One diseased sheep will spoil a flock.

One unruly animal will learn all others in company bad tricks, and the Bible says, "One sinner destroys much good."

One drunkard will keep a family poor and make them miserable.

One wife that is always telling how fine her neighbor dresses, and how little she can get, will look pleasanter if she will talk about something else.

One husband that is penurious or lazy, and deprives his family of necessary comforts, such as their neighbors enjoy, is not as desirable as he ought to be.

One good newspaper is one good thing in every family.—*Mansfield Herald.*

Connecticut Forever.

We have a story to tell, and must tell it—and must tell it in our own way. The reader will please not bother us with any questions.

A few days ago, a Connecticut broom peddler—a shrewd chap, from over amongst the steady habits, and wooden clocks, and school-masters, and other fixins, drove through our streets, heavily laden with corn brooms. He had called at several stores and offered his load, or even a small portion of it; but when he told them he wanted cash, and nothing else in payment, they had uniformly given him to understand that they had got brooms enough, and that he might go farther. At length he drove up to a large wholesale establishment on the west side, and not far from the bridge, and once more offered his wares. "Well," said the merchant, "I want the brooms badly enough; but what will you take in pay?" This was a poser. The pedler was aching to get rid of his brooms; he despised the very sight of his brooms; but he would sooner sell a single broom for cash, than the whole load for any other article—especially any article which he could not as readily dispose of as he could brooms. After a moment's hesitation therefore, he screwed his courage to the sticking point—(it required some courage after having lost his chance of selling his load a half a dozen times by a similar answer)—and frankly told the merchant that he must have cash. Of course the merchant protested that cash was scarce, and that he must purchase, if he purchased at all, with what he had in his store to pay with. He really wanted the brooms, and he did not hesitate to say so; but the times were hard, and he had notes to pay, and he had goods that must be disposed of.

Finally, he would put his goods at cost price for the sake of trading, and would take the whole load of brooms, which the pedler had labored so unsuccessfully to dispose of. "So," said he to the man from Connecticut, "unload your brooms, and then select any articles from my store, and you shall have them at cost." The pedler scratched his head. An idea was there, as the sequel shows plainly enough. "I'll tell you what it is," he answered at last, "just say them terms for half the load, and cash for t'other half, and I'm your man. Blowed ef I don't sell out, ef Connecticut sinks with all her broom stuff the next minute." The merchant hesitated a moment, but finally he concluded the chance a good one. He should be getting half the brooms for something that would not sell as readily; and as for the cost price, it was an easy matter to play gammon in regard to it. The bargain was struck; the brooms were brought in. The cash for half of them was paid over. "Now what will you have for the remainder of your bill?" asked the merchant. The pedler scratched his head again, and this time most vigorously. He walked the floor—whistled—drummed with his fingers on the head of a barrel. By and by his reply came—slowly, deliberately: "You Providence fellers are cute; you sell at *cost*, pretty much all of ye, *and make money.* I don't see how it is done. It must be that somebody gets the worst of it. Now, I don't know what your goods cost, *barrin' one article*, and ef I take anything else, I may get cheated. So seeing as it won't make any difference to you, I guess I'll take *brooms.* I know them like a book, and can swear to just what you paid for 'em."

And so saying the pedler commenced reloading his brooms, and after having them in his possession again, snugly deposited half of his former load, jumped on his cart, with a regular Connecticut grin, and while the merchant was cursing his impudence and his own stupidity, drove in search of another customer.—*Providence Post.*

The New Dress for Ladies.

WHAT MRS. PARTINGTON THINKS.—"A new custom for ladies," said Mrs. Partington, when a friend spoke to her about the proposed innovation in dress. The sound of "costume" came to her ear indistinctly and she slightly misapprehended the word: "a new custom for ladies! I should think they had better reform many of their old customs before they try to get new ones.—We're none of us better than we ought to be, and"

——"Costume, ma'am, I said," cried her informant, interrupting her; "they are thinking of changing their dress." "Well for my part I don' see what they want to make a public thing of it for; changing the dress used to be a private matter, but folks do so alter! They are always a-changing dresses now, like the caterpillar in the morning that turns into a butterfly at night or the butterfly at night that turns to a caterpillar in the morning, I don't know which." "But," again interrupted her informant: "I mean they are going to have a new dress." "Oh, they are, are they?" replied the old lady; "well, I'm sure I'm glad of it, if they can afford it; but they don't always think enough of this; a good many can't afford it; they can't! But did you hear of the new apperil for wimmen that somebody is talking about?"—"Why, my dear Mrs. P." said she, smiling, "that is just what I was trying to get your opinion about." "Then," replied she, "why did'nt you say so in the first place? Well, I don't know why a woman can't be as vertuous in a short dress as in a long one; and it will save some trouble in wet weather to people who have to lift their dresses and show their ankles. It may do for young critters, as sportive as lambs in a pasture, but only think how I should look in short coats and trowsers, should'nt I? and old Mrs. Jones who weighs three hundred pounds, would'nt look well in 'em neither. But, I say, let 'em do just what they please as long as they don't touch my dress; I like the old way best; and that's the long and short of it."

MOST AMUSING SCENE.—A few weeks since, while court was sitting at Paris, in Lamar county, Texas, and while the tavern of Mr. Tucker was filled with lawyers, litigants, witnesses, &c., a robbery was committed upon the premises, attended with most ludicrous circumstancee. Mr. Tucker and his numerous guests retired to their beds at the usual hour, and after a night of profound and undisturbed slumber awoke, every one of them, coatless and pantaloonsless—some daring thief had entered their sleeping apartments, and had abstracted and carried off every rag of clothing belonging to every soul in the house. The *Bonham Advertiser* intimates that when the fact was known and the thing understood, a series of *tableaux vivants*, of the most ludicrously interesting nature, were offered by the garmentless lodgers, the sufferers, themselves laughing long and heartily at the ridiculous figures each other cut while shying and dodging about in search of missing clothing. It was not long, however, before the missing garments were found stacked in the public square, whither the burglars had carried them; then came the serious feature of the business—every pocket had been rummaged, every red cent taken; all were empty.—Several emigrants had lost all their money, and the lawyers attending the court were reduced to a par with the client who had the day before lined their pockets for them. Some four hundred and odd dollars was the net profit of that particular nights' work to the enterprising projector, who got entirely off undetected.

DISUNION.—Read this lesson of warning and love, which was given to the wavering by Silas Wright:

"If (said he) there be those among us who, misled by a mistaken sympathy or by sudden excitement upon any subject, are forgetting their obligations to the whole country, to the constitution and the Union, let us use every effort, persuasion and example to awaken them to a sense of their dangerous position and error; if thos ewho, for the sake of private interest, personal ambition, or momentary political success, are willing to experiment upon public passions, to treat lightly their constitutional obligations, to foment sectional jealousies and raise up geographical distinctions within the Union, let the absence of our countenance and support convince such that the personal gratification of public services of any living man are not objects of sufficient magnitude to be gained at the expense of the harmony of the country, the peace of the Union, or a single letter in the list of our constitutional duties. If among us there be any (which Heaven forbid!) who are prepared for any earthly object, to dismember our confederacy and destroy that constitution which binds us together, let the fate of an Arnold be theirs, and let the detestation and scorn of every American be their constant companions, until like him, they shall abandon a country whose rich blessings they are no longer worthy to enjoy."

Prosperity makes friends; adversity tries them.

Best time to Cut Grain.

This is an important matter, but it is one which we do not think farmers generally understand as well as their interests seriously demand. We have urged in the Farmers' Department of our paper, for a number of years past, the importance of *cutting grain early.* We showed, by the destruction which in previous years had been visited upon the wheat crop, by reason of the rust, when the grain had been left standing until fully or dead ripe, that if it had been cut only one week before, it would have made a splendid yield, without the slightest injury from this source.

The following article on the subject of harvesting generally, and especially in reference to the early cutting of grain, is from the pen of the editor of the *American Farmer*, who is a thorough practical and scientific agriculturalist, and it deserves the serious consideration of all our farmers.

TIME OF CUTTING GRAIN.—In the first place, your force should be ample to cut, bind, and secure, your crop; better, much better, to have a superabundance than to have a few hands. It is wise and true economy, upon such occasions, to be full handed, as well to get the grain down in season, as to be able to protect it against the contingencies of weather.

Provide yourselves, timely, with a full supply of the best implements, and be sure that they are all in good order.

In providing your harvest stores, let them be good, and plenty, so that the harvesters may suffer for nothing required to sustain their muscular energies under the peculiarly trying nature of their labors in the field. Working as they do, under the influence of the almost consuming rays of the sun, their physical powers are most heavily taxed, and unless they be sustained by refreshments between meals, it matters not how willing their hearts may be—it matters not what the degree of ambition by which they may be animated—all will have to yield to the extra calls made upon their strength, unless extra means be taken to sustain their sinking natures.

Launches must be well timed; full time allowed for dinner, and care taken in keeping the men furnished with cool drinks of molasses water and ginger. A half gallon of molasses, 5 gallons of water and ½ lb. of good strong ginger, will make a pleasant and safe beverage. The molasses, water, and ginger, to be well stirred. This drink is palatable, refreshing, and invigorating; may be drank in safety, and should be preferred to cold water alone, which not unfrequently causes death.

AS TO THE TIME OF CUTTING YOUR GRAIN.—*Don't delay this until the grain is either ripe, or dead ripe;* but cut it at least 7 or 10 days before it is either the one or the other: a very good general rule as to the time of cutting may be this: Cut when the straw immediately beneath the head has turned yellow, and become arid one or two inches in length. From that moment the root supply or nourishment is cut off from the head. And so far as the roots are concerned, their offices cease from this juncture. Grain cut at this period of its growth, is plumper, thinner skinned, more nutritive, makes better and more flour, and weighs heavier than when permitted to get dead ripe; so that by cuting early, you will make more, and a better article, while 2 lbs. of the straw, thus cut, is worth 3 lbs. that may be left to bleach and become dry in the ground.—There is another reason in favor of cutting before the grain is ripe, or dead ripe; when so cut, it is not liable to shatter, and much of the grain is saved, that would otherwise be lost. There is still another and more potent reason, which most emphatically calls for the practice of early cutting. The RUST, that fell destroyer of the wheat crop, generally makes its appearance just before the grain ripens; when, if it were cut some seven, or ten days in advance of the usual time of cutting, this danger, and consequent loss, would be avoided. Again—more time would be allowed for harvesting, a consideration of much importance.

The best and most enlightened farmers of England have for more than half a century been in the habit of cutting wheat before the period of its being ripe. In Dr. Rigby's report we find the following:

Mr. *Coke*, (of Holkham,) cuts down his wheat very early, even when the ear and stem are greenish, and the grain not hard. He says, that the wheat, thus early reaped, is always his best sample, and he gets 2s. a quarter for it more than for wheat cut in a more mature state.

"As an experienced farmer, the late Mr. *John Shirff*, recommended, that all sorts of grain should be cut, whenever the straw immediately below the ears is so dry, that on twisting it, no juice can be expressed; for then the grain cannot improve, as the circulation of the juices to the ear is stopped. It matters not that the stock below is green. Every hour that the grain stands uncut, after passing this stage, is attended with loss."

Professor *Norton*, who justly ranks among the ablest agricultural chemists, holds these views.—He says:

"The time of cutting grain very sensibly effects the proportion of fine flour and bran yielded by samples of it. Careful experiments, have shown, with regard to wheat, that when cut from 10 to 14 days before it is fully ripe, the grain not only weighs heavier, but measures more; it is positively better in quality, producing a larger proportion of fine flour to the bushel. When the grain is in the milk, there is but little woody fibre; nearly every thing is starch, gluten, sugar, etc., with a large percentage of water. If cut 10 or 12 days before full ripeness, the proportion of woody fibre is still small; but as the grain ripens, the thickness of the skin rapidly increases, woody fibre being formed at the expense of the starch and sugar; these must obviously diminish in a corresponding degree, the quality of the grain being of course injured. The same thing is true as to all of the other grains."

After recommending the early cutting of grasses intended for hay, professor James F. W. Johnston adds:

"The same remarks apply to crops of corn,—[wheat, rye, oats, and barley] both to the straw and to the grain they yield. The rawer the crop is cut the heavier and more nourishing is the straw. Within three weeks of being fully ripe, the straw begins to diminish in weight, and the longer it remains uncut after that time, the lighter it becomes and the less nourishing.

"On the other hand, the ear which is sweet and milky a month before it is ripe, gradually consolidates, the sugar changing into starch, and the milk thickening into gluten and the albumen of the flour. As soon as this change is nearly completed, or about a fortnight before ripening, the grain contains the largest proportion of starch and gluten; if reaped at this time, the bushel will be heavier, and will yield the largest quantity of fine flour and the least bran.

"At this period the grain has a thin skin, and hence the small quantity of bran. But if the crop be still left uncut, the next natural step in the ripening process is, to cover the grain with a better protection, a thicker skin. A portion of the starch of the grain is changed into woody fibre,—precisely as in the ripening of hay, of the soft shoots of the dog rose, and of the roots of the common radish.—By this change, therefore, the quantity of starch is lessened, and the weight of husk increased; hence the diminished yield of flour, and the increased produce of bran.

"Theory and experience, therefore, indicate about a fortnight before full ripening as the most proper time for cutting. The skin is then thinner, the grain fuller, the bushel heavier, the yield of flour greater, the quantity of bran less; while at the same time, the straw is heavier, and contains more soluble matter than when it is left uncut until it is considered to be fully ripe."

We have brought the subject of the propriety of cutting wheat several days before it is ripe, thus fully before our readers on the eve of harvest, because we are a believer in the doctrine, and as conscientiously believe, that if wheat growers had taken our advice last year, and cut their wheat 7 to 10 days before it was ripe, they could have saved thousands and tens of thousands of bushels that perished by the rust, owing to its being left in the field to ripen—for all the mischief was done within a few days before harvest.—*American Farmer.*

☞ The plea of "temptation" is the poorest of all apologies for sin; virtue is a perfectly neutral quality unless exercised in the face of temptation.

WILLIAM GUMPH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING removed from his old stand, and improved a more commodious building, in East King street, two doors east of the Farmers' Bank, and directly opposite Sprecher's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of the latest fashion and best of quality. His stock has been selected by himself with great care, and embraces the finest

French and English Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

which he is prepared to convert into suits of fashionable make and perfect fit, upon the shortest notice. His selection of

VESTINGS, CRAVATS, &c.,

is extensive, consisting of all styles and patterns, suited to the season.

Those purchasing goods at his establishment, or furnishing their own materials, can have them made up in the most fashionable, comfortable and durable manner. Mr. G. is prepared to accommodate all who may wish to be supplied with Spring and Summer suits, by calling at his establishment in a manner that shall give entire satisfaction to them as to the quality of his material, make of dress, and liberality of terms. To those of his friends who have heretofore so liberally patronized him, he takes this occasion to return his sincere thanks and invites them so call at his new stand and examine the extensive assortment which he has just received.

may 6 15-3m

New Confectionary & Fruit Store.

THE subscriber has just opened an establishment in North Queen street, next door to Sprecher's Hardware Store, where he will at all times be prepared to serve customers with

CONFECTIONARY OF EVERY KIND,

such as CANDIES, Gum Drops, Nuego, &c., &c.

FRUIT AND CAKES,

including Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, English Walnuts, Cocoa Nuts, Pea Nuts; Pound Cake, Sponge Cake, Tea Cake, &c., &c.

ICE CREAMS

of the most approved flavor, of every kind, will be served up at his Saloons, (which are the best fitted up in the city—being the ne plus ultra,) at all times—or furnished to families or parties at the most reasonable rates.

SEGARS.

The best Havana and Principe Segars, of the choicest brands and finest flavor, kept constantly on hand.

Country Merchants and Pedlars are invited to call and examine his assortment of Confectionary, as he is prepared to furnish any quantity to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ Recollect the place—about half a square north of the Court House, in North Queen street and next door to Sprecher's Hardware Store.

V. P. ANDERSON, Ag't.

Lancaster, April 22, 1851. 13-6m

PINKERTON & SLAYMAKER'S
NEW AND CHEAP
HARDWARE STORE,

In the building formerly occupied as the Post Office, between Vankanan's and Shober's Hotels,
NORTH QUEEN ST.

THE subscribers having taken the above property, would call the attention of Dealers and Consumers to their entire new and well selected assortment of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

which they are now opening, consisting in part of Building Materials, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Nails, Glass, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

A well selected and general assortment of Carpenters' Tools, Planes, Chisels, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Edge Tools of all descriptions, Saws of all descriptions.

MAHOGANY VENEERS & MOULDING.

Housekeepers will find in our stock a complete assortment of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Shovel and Tongs, Coffee Mills, Waiters, and Looking Glasses. A general assortment of CEDAR WARE. Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Stands, bushel, half bushel, peck and half peck measures.

STOVES.

Cook, Coal, Oven-Top and Nine Plate.

We would call the attention of Farmers to our stock of Ploughs, Shovels, Forks, Chains, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Rakes, Water Cans, &c.

SADDLERS & COACHMAKERS

will find an extensive assortment of goods suited to their trade, to which we invite their particular attention.

Hoop and Sheet Iron, Rock Powder and Safety Fuse, together with every article kept in a Hardware store, all of which they offer at wholesale or retail on very reasonable terms. They hope by strict attention to business and in their endeavors to please customers, to receive a share of public patronage.

Old Castings and Flaxseed taken in exchange for goods.

WM. C. PINKERTON,
HENRY E. SLAYMAKER.

(Formerly in the employ of Geo. M. Steinman.)

Lancaster, April 15, 1851. 12-1y

PAPER HANGING & UPHOLSTERING.

THOMAS J. KEENAN, JR.,
(FORMERLY OF BALTIMORE,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lancaster and its vicinity, that he carries on the business of a

Paper Hanger & Upholsterer,

in all its various branches, and feels confident in being able to render entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

All orders left at No. 6, Manor street, near West King street, or at Gast's China Store, South Queen street, will be punctually attended to.

T. J. K., jr., feeling thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Houses papered at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. ☞ None but competent hands employed.

N. B. Work in the country done at city prices. All work warranted. [may 20-17-3m

Plainfield Classical Academy.

(FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE.)

TENTH SESSION COMMENCES ON MONDAY THE 5TH OF MAY.

THIS Institution has been established nearly Five Years, during which time such additions and improvements have been made as to render it one of the most commodious and convenient in the State.

The course of studies includes all that are required for College, Counting House, &c. Also the modern languages, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

In regard to healthfulness, it may be mentioned that no case of serious sickness has occurred in the Institution since it was founded. Its moral purity is attested by the fact that depraved associates, scenes of vice, and resorts of dissipation, have no existence in this locality.

It is the determination of the Proprietor, that the Institution shall sustain the reputation it has already acquired for imparting thorough instruction, and inculcating and establishing virtuous principles in the minds of youths submitted to his charge.

TERMS, (per session of five months) $50.

For Catalogues, containing references and full particulars, address

R. K. BURNS, Principal and Proprietor,
Plainfield P. O, Cum. Co., Pa.

april 1 10-tf

Mrs. Ranninger

INFORMS her friends and the public, that she has removed from her old store, and can now be found immediately opposite Van Kanan's Hotel, North Queen Street, with a full and fresh stock of beautiful

SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS,

of the very latest style. Also *Ribbons, Laces*, and a general assortment of

FANCY GOODS

of almost every name. LADIES GLOVES of the prettiest colors at reasonable prices, such as pea green, light blue, straw, and corn colored, to which their favorable attention is respectfully invited.

A beautiful assortment of STRAW GOODS just received from Philadelphia—including Gentlemen's Straw and Summer Hats.

Bonnets will be bleached and pressed by the dozen or single one.

☞ MANTUA MAKING will also be carried on. Ladies and Children's dresses and Mantillas made to order, and at reasonable rates.

She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. [Lancaster, april 8-11-tf

John R. Welsh,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER,

NO. 46½ Walnut street, Philadelphia. Stock, Loans, &c., bought and sold on commission. Notes, Drafts, &c., sold and negotiated.

References: JOHN N. LANE, Esq. } Lancaster.
LEWIS HUBFORD. }

may 20 27-3m

FREE EXHIBITION.

PROGRAMME NO. 2.

OUR second grand exhibition of new and beautiful Spring and Summer Goods is now being held daily at the old stand, No. 5 East King street, 3d door from the corner.

LADIES SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

consisting in part of neat Plaid and Striped India, Summer Silks, a very large and splendid assortment of entire new style rich Chene, Bereges and Organdies. Plain black, pink, blue and brown Bereges; rich, white and colored ground Berege de Lains; Paris painted Jaconets and Lawns; a large assortment of mourning Berege de Lains and Lawns.

WHITE DRESS GOODS.

Plain, dotted, striped and plaid Swiss Muslins, India, Mull, Nansook, and Jaconet Muslins; great variety, and very cheap.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

White embossed Crape Shawls, high colored, plain, blue, green and cherry berege Shawls, splendid lot of 10-4 Chameleon, silk Grenedine Shawls, all very desirable.

1 case black and white mourning Lawns, only 8 cents per yard, worth 18¾.

1 case superior Ginghams, at 12½ cents.

1 case black and white Calicoes, only 6¼ cents.

1 case Linen Ginghams, only 6¼ per yard; usual price 12½.

300 PARASOLS.

The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our entire new stock of Parasols, which embrace some magnificent styles, Chene, &c., very cheap.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

A very large assortment of Bajous Kid Gloves, plain, embroidered, silk and nett Gloves and Mitts. The most complete assortment of Hosiery ever opened in the city of Lancaster, which embraces every size and color of Missés and childrens Stockings & Socks.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Every article adapted to gentlemen's wear, such as superior French, English and American black and fancy colored Cloths, new style summer Cassimeres and Vestings, plain and striped linen Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Tweeds, &c.; a very large assortment of Summer pants stuff of all kinds, and at all prices.

Mattings, Oil Cloths and Carpeting.

4, 5, and 5-4 White and Checked Matting.

4, 5, 6 and 8-4 Floor Oil Cloths and Rugs.

3 Ply Ingrain Venetian and Rag Carpetings, in great variety, very cheap.

100 assorted styles Oil Window Shades.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

The subscribers return their sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement they have received since they have been in business, and hope by strict attention and a desire to oblige all, with plenty of cheap goods, to receive a continuance of the public patronage.

FONDERSMITH & HERR.

april 29 14

Iron Foundry & Machine Shop,

West Chesnut Street, between N. Queen and Prince Street, LANCASTER CITY, PA.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has lately purchased the above extensive Establishment, where he is now prepared to do work of every description in his line, such as

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,
Shafting, Gearing, Mill and Saw Mill Work, Slides, Hand Lathes, Car Wheels, and Aexls & Castings of all descriptions, done at the Foundry at the shortest notice.

His assortment of patterns are not surpassed by any establishment in the State, he is therefore enabled to do work at the shortest notice and at reduced prices.

STOVES of every description manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail.

IRON RAILING for Yards, Cemetries, &c.—Cast or Wrought Iron, made and put up with neatness and dispatch.

☞ All work warranted.

The machine Shop will be under the control and management of J. & D. Fellembaum, experienced machinists. C. KIEFFER, Proprietor.

May 6, 1851. 15-tf

PROPOSAL.

WE respectfully inform our friends of the city and county, and all others, that we have just received a good assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present season. We deem it unnecessary to name the price of a few leading articles, but we are prepared to sell any article in our line at the lowest prices. We cordially invite all to call and examine our stock.

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.

We also invite attention to our well selected stock of Groceries, &c.

Basket Carriages, Cradles, Chairs, &c., together with a large assortment of Market, Travelling, and other kinds of Baskets.

ALSO, TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

☞ Salt and Tar always on hand.

N. B.—We avoid to weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles, promises, &c., but merely add—Money that is really saved in the making of purchases, is much better than all we read of. Therefore, please call and secure bargains, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles usually kept in the Dry Goods and Grocery line. No. 80, NORTH QUEEN STREET, two squares from the Court House, in the Museum Building. PINKERTON & SMELTZ.

april 22 13-tf

Hugh S. Gara

AT THE CHEAP EAST KING ST., STORE,

WOULD again call the attention of his friends to the assortment of new SPRING GOODS; now opening at the old stand, comprising a general assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of the newest patterns, such as Black and Colored Silks, Bereges, Poplins, Berege de Laines, Linen Lustres, Ginghams, Lawns, &c., all of which are worthy of attention, and what is most important, will be sold at a bargain. We are also opening a fine assortment of goods suitable for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

including the various shades and styles of Cashmarets, Summer Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, &c., which will be found very cheap. Also just received a fresh supply of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

which will be sold at reduced prices, including Checks, Tickings, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Linen and Embossed Table Covers, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Carpet Chain, Prime Feathers, &c., all of which, with our large and varied stock of

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,

we but desire an examination of, to satisfy the closest buyers, that it will be to their interest to call before buying elsewhere.

Remember the old stand (formerly D. Cockley's) in East King street. HUGH GARA,

april 1-10-tf] (Late Gara & Swope.)

Lancaster Tobacco & Segar Store,

NORTH QUEEN ST., ADJOINING SPANGLER'S BOOK STORE, AND THREE DOORS SOUTH OF ORANGE ST.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia with the largest stock of Tobacco that has ever been offered in Lancaster, comprising the different brands fancy one pound lump, large and small Congress, fine spun and large plug, Thomas' Unique, Extra Eldorado, and superior Extra Oronoko, which he is prepared to sell lower than any other house in Lancaster. He invites country storekeepers to his large and varied stock of Tobacco, as well as to his splendid assortment of SUPERIOR HAVANA AND PRINCIPE SEGARS, of the choicest brands and of the finest flavor, he also keeps constantly on hand the largest stock of

DOMESTIC SEGARS

in Lancaster, which he will sell lower than any other house in the city. The best segars in Lancaster can be had here; he warrants them equal to any manufactured in the State.

N. B. Also, imported Turkish Smoking Tobacco, warranted genuine. JOHN KUHNS.

june 3 19-3m

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
Journeyman Hat Association,

At the corner of Sixth and Chesnut Streets, Phil'a,

CONTINUE to make and sell a Finer, Better and more durable Hat, for the money, than any other establishment in the United States. They also have a splendid assortment of Gents' and Boys' Cloth and Glazed CAPS; Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c., at equally low prices. Best Moleskin or Beaver Hats, $3 00; no second quality, no second price. [aug. 6 '50-27-1y

Farmers, Look Here!

THE subscribers call the attention of Farmers to their stock of

GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES, GRAIN CRADLES AND SICKLES,

Scythe Snaths, Cradle Fingers, Hay and Grain Forks, Rakes, Water Cans, Scythe Stones and Riffles, at their new and cheap Hardware Store, in North Queen Street, between Van Kanan's and Shober's hotels.

PINKERTON & SLAYMAKER.

may 20 17

SURE CURE.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

WHERE may be obtained the MOST SPEEDY REMEDY for

SECRET DISEASES.

Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Organic Power, Pain in the Loins, Disease of the Kidneys, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, Constitutional Debility, and all those horrid affections arising from a Certain Secret Habit of Youth, which blight their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering Marriage, etc., impossible. A cure warranted or no charge.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vices, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweep to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriagre being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J. and be restored to perfect health.

OFFICE, No. 7, South FREDERICK Street, BALTIMORE, Md., on the left hand side, going from Baltimore street, 7 doors from the corner.—Be particular in observing the name and number or you will mistake the place.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has affected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgencies, that secret and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, Pains in the head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded: Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil of Foreboding, Aversion of Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Weakness of the system, Nervous Debility and premature decay generally arises from the destructive habit of youth, that solitary practice so fatal to the healthful existence of man, and it is the young who are the most apt to become its Victims from an ignorance of the dangers to which they subject themselves. Parents and Guardians are often misled with respect to the cause or source of disease in their sons and wards. Alas! how often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Derangement of the Nervous System, Cough and Symptoms of Consumption, also those serious Mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depression of Spirits or peculiar fits of Melancholy, when the truth is they have been caused by indulging Pernicious but alluring practices, destructive to both Body and Mind. Thus are swept from existence thousands who might have been of use to their country, a pleasure to their friends, an ornament to society.

WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion. Such persons, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey thro' life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted