# CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1853.

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TERMS:

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# "Our Life is as a Shadow."

The dream was sweet, but could not last; The 'dream was sweet, but could not last;
The vision bright, but soon was past;
The morning sun was glorious too,
But soon it changed its golden hue,
And, robed in clouds of threatening form,
Betokoned fast approaching storm.
Thus falsely youth's bright beam has shone,
And lured the thoughtless votary on,
Till, like a transient meteor light,
It disanpeared in sorrow's night. It disappeared in sorrow's night.

And hope's fair visions too are flown, That once in heavenly brightness shone, And smiles that rest upon the check Of health and happiness could speakof health and happiness could speak—All, all are fleeting, false and frail;
The sunken eye, the cheek so pale,
The quickened pulse, the shortened breath,
Proc aim the swift approach of death.
But let the earthly glories die,
Nor wish t. em back in all their power,
To smile upon the parting hour,
While pleasures new, and joys untold,
The opening gates of Heaven unfold.

J. W. C.

# THE TURNING POINT.

Henry Irving was a native of Eastern Virginia inheritance-a warm heart, medium in tellect, a sociable nature, fine personal appearance and a liberal share of that peculiar feeling general ly conceded as experienced by none but descenants from the "first families" of the old Dominion.

At the age of twenty-tour he left his native State and in the fall of 1829, engaged as a salesman in the largest dry goods house in F\_\_\_\_\_, a flourishing town on the Ohio river. Having acquired a liberal education, a cultivated taste, and gentlemunly deportment, he soon became a favorite in the social circle.

Although possessed of some of the private and social virtues of human nature, Irving was not free from its vices; he loved the wine cup and card ta-ble vices not thatas reprehensible now. Cust m the great sanctioner of human error, at that day recornized these as the bonds of fraternal brotherhood and public sentiment had not yet elevated the standard of social morality above them; consequently Irving's fondness for these victous pleasures, instead of operating against his popularity served as an introduction to the highest circles.

His companions were of that wild, reckless, whole souled, pleasure seeking class of young merwho throw care to the dogs, and with mirth, will and jollity, drift smoothly, yet rapidly down that stream whose source is crowned with choicest flowers and perfumes of sensual pleasures, and, with dark and wailing surge, plunges into eternity. Hi est intimate and confidential friend was John Hawkins, a young lawyer of promising talent and pleasant address, but destitute of correct moral prinriple; was an avowed infidel, and entertained wha he considered a manly contempt for virtue and piety was fond of whist, euchre and good brandy, and was withal what the world denominated a clever

It was about a year, I think, after Irving came -, that Émma Carson returned from Phl delphia, where she had been sent to complete her education-one too, that had well developed her natural strength of mind; she now stood ready to at with credit to herself, her teachers. With a fine form, expressive features. fore many months, paid frequent visits to Mr. An intimacy was formed, which, on Irving's par

soon ripened into a strong attachment. Emma was made conscious of the fact by his marked attentions, and hints thrown out by some of her friends it was to her, under the circumstances, a source of deep regret. She treated him with etiquette and kindness, received his visits in a courteous, friendly manner, but nothing more, and however much sh might admire his conversational powers and agree able manners, a recent knowledge of his general able manners, a recent knowledge of his genera character would prevent her from desiring to en courage his new-born feelings. What course should she pursne? It was not long until she and Irving met at a party. Irving escorted her to the table pleasure of drinking a glass of wine She politely, yet firmly declined. Irving naisted on the ground of custom ane friendship.

"Neither custom or friendship, Mr. Irving, has the right to demand a sacrifice of principle," said Emma, "and I should deem myself unworthy the name of woman or friend, should I grant such a request and lure you on in the utter ruin of body and

"Why, Miss Carson, I am really surprised to hear you speak with so much earnestness in this matter, and more especially at what I must consider an unnecessary reflection."

"Mr. Irving any young man who indulges in ar-dent spirits even to a moderate degree, and that restricted to the tashionable circle, is in my opinion in danger of ruin; and I assure you I will never kmawingly, directly or indirectly countenance the evil: and furthermore, no one, especially a young whose habits are not confirmed, can retain But instances can be adduced in which you

rigid discipline has deteated its own end by driving

what do they prove, the evils of an illiberal morality, or the reckless depravity of the human heart? It is on such occasions as the present, that vice to often receives the approving smile of wealth, fashion and influence, and virtue her deepest wounds."

Miss Carson, I fear you place more stress on
the influence of your sex than the subject will justly warrant.

company of young men shall be laid in a drunkard's grave, to whose influence may it in reason be at-Will you tell me the influence of her who fills his glass to-night will not add weight and speed to his descent?"

Irving and Emma were standing apart from the

company. Their conversation being in a low tone company. Their conversation only in a fort

nation of his hopes. Could be yield Emma without a struggle with Could be yield remain without a struggle with his enemy—ruthlessly demolish that bright structure of the future on which he loved to gaze—wan

tuen a narvest of sweet joys:

Fig. bitter feeling turned with proud contempt from such a picture, and met—the cold sneer, the taunts and ridicule of his evil genius-Hawkins.

Then, is a time—we know not when

A point-we know not where, That mark, the destiny of men, And unde to dory or desper-?"

of scul that would have enabled him to rise above those influences that hung like an incubus about

If he had then possessed what every young man If he had then possessed what every young man so much needs in the hour of trial and temptation —the counsel and sympathy of virtuous friendship, how different would have been his fate, but he did not. He sought counsel and sympathy from Haw-

kins.
"Wby, Irving," said Hawkins, one evening as they sat in their room talking the matter over, "It isn't possible you'd make such a d—d fool of yourself as to give up to the whining of a school girl? A pretty how-dy'e-do, indeed, when a man provided the prophet is manufactured by members, as the prophet is manufactured. must renounce his manhood, acknowledge his ina-hility to govern himsell, and all for a woman's ca-price! These saintly philanthropists must have an term it, they generously offer to prop us up with written contracts and pledges! Are we to have our social intercourse circumscribed, cut and cor nered to meet the views of every stiff-necked reli-

"What a most exemplary pattern of human meekness you would make, Irving, to place your leading strings into the hands of Emma Carson, surrender all claims of independence and say—"Emma dear, I cheerfully submit to your superior with ma dear, I cheeriuily submit to your superior wis-dom and experience; whatever you say is right.— What in the devil is there about that girl to make such a foss about? There's plenty as good look-ing as smart and not troubled with such saintly

And thus, with ridicule and sneers was the las hope of reformation destroyed. That night Irving and Hawkins attended an oyster supper at the Globe Coffee House," where they met some half dozen boon companions. Wine and wit flowed freely. Irving drank deep to drown the voice of conscience and the conflicting emotions that stirred his soul, and that night for the first time of his life Henry Irving was put to bed drunk! From that hour his career was downward. His

visits at Mr. Carson's were soon discontinued. At the last interview Emma urged him by all he held dear and sacred-by his hopes for time and eterni ty—by every argument and inducement that a warm and earnest heart could command—to change his course of life, and for a moment it roused the remains of manhood within him, but there was a chain of influences, a power of indulgence that even the eloquence of his heart's love could sever He left her with a promise of reformation, and shortly after left P-- for the South. About six years after the foregoing incidents

two merchants from P——— were returning from New Orleans where they had been purchasing groceries. The day before the boat arrived at Louisville, as they were seated on the guards, engaged i conversation, an unusual commotion was observed among the hands on the main deck.

engine room, and there lay Henry Irving tied to a bale of cotton, writhing and foaming in all the ag-onies of that dreadful malady. When the boat on him whose ridicule and sneers had silenced the pleadings of virtue and love, and drove him to ruin.

# The Strawberry Boy.

The following simple and unvarnished story is strictly true. It is given as a horticultural item to illustrate the progress in early life, of a young horticulturist, in that branch of industry.

Fourteen years ago last May, on a Saturday as noon, a boy called at my dwelling house, to sell strawberries. He was of slender form, apparently about fourteen years of age, with a bright- and in elligent countenance. The fruit was beautiful and tempting, but I had bought enough at market in the morning for dinner and for tea, and refused to purchase more. He observed that his strawberries had just been picked from the vines, and would keep for the Sunday. My wife was much pleased er, his wife, and their guests, all with his gentle and pleasant manners, and decided and interests. With a life with the state of In summer he cultivated the soil, and in winter the

> For three years we were regularly supplied by his boy, from the earliest to the latest period of the season, with strawberries freshly gathered, of fine quality, and at moderate prices; then with rasperries in succession

The fourth year we missed him on his accustomed round, and feared that we should see him no more. My wife telt disappointed, and cried a good

He was so intelligent and obliging, so gentle and engaging in his manners that she had taken a great fancy to him. Besides all this, where could we sup ply our table with such fine strawberries, brough daily to the house? Various inquiries were made but nothing could be heard of him. She only knew his christian name; the other, it she had ever heard it, had escaped her memory. She recollected to have observed an occasional hectic flush on his cheek, and teared that the tell destroyer, consumpshe, we shall never see him again; he has run his ace, and will soon be forgotten.

Years have passed away, and we had ceased to speak of him, when one day a young man of gen teel ap earance called at my store, and, presenting his hand, asked if I remembered him. In the hurry and bustle of business life, one forms so many uaintances that it is not easy to recollect every name or face at first sight. I. therefore that I did not. He replied, that when used to supply us with strawberries, and then he nouired kindly for my wife and children.

He stated that, by diligence in his horticultural

ursuits, he had saved some money, and was ther interested in a small store in he neighboring town I was delighted to see him, and to hear of his pros perity, and gave him a cordial invitation to my perity, and gave him a corquir invitation to mental house, but he pleaded want of time and departed. On reaching home in the evening, my wife was much pleased to hear that her young friend the "Strawberry Boy was living and well, but rather withthe the incompanion of the plant."

Strawberry boy was fiving and well, out father slighted by his not calling to see her.

Two years ago, when I saw him again, he was comparatively rich, worth some fifty thousand dollars—and married the daughter of a late distinguished lawyer—had purchased and was then resident to the strawberry had been resident to t guished lawyer—nad purchased and was then residing in his fine mansion, in one of the cities immediately opposite our town. Occupied in business of public trust and responsibilities, he lives respected and esteemed by all his neighbors. He is well known to many of our citizens of Cincinnati.—With all this prosperity, he has had good sense to remember that he was once the "Little Strawberry Part" and no doubt, he feels prouder of being the Boy," and no doubt, he feels prouder of being the architect of his own fortune, from that foundation, than if he had inherited ten times as much from ancestors.—Horticulturist.

MEN OF THE REVOLUTION .- Gen. Greene, in his dispatches, after the battle of Eutaw, says: "Hundreds of my men were naked as they were born." Judge Johnson, in his life of Green, says: "Posterity will scurcely believe that the bare loins of many nen who carried death into the enemies camp, at the Eutaw, were galled by their cartouch boxes while a fold of a rag or a tuft of moss protected the shoulder from the same injury from the mus-ket." Gen. Green, says in his letter to the Secreta-ry of War:—"We have three hundred men witharms, and more than one thousand so naked hat they can be put on duty only in cases of esperate nature. Our difficulties are so numer ous and our wants so pressing that I have not a moment's relief from the most painful anxieties.—
I have more embarrassments than it is proper to disclose to the most relief. I have more embarrassments disclose to the world."

Bantes .- The "Woman's Dighte" Acres of Pallard Mass, presented a Mr. Gogsweitine whose time rag baby, os a teating

It was in the year 1832, towards the close of November, a light snow, mingled with sleet, was whirled about by the wind, and pierced through every crevice of a little road-side inn, situated between Hornberg and Bottwell, on the frontier of the duchy of Baden.

Two travellers, driven by the bad weather to the shelter of this humble hostlery, were forgetting their hunger and weariness in the comforts of the hearty repast of smoked beef. The hissing and of a large stove contrasted agreeably in the travellers' ears with the loud moaning of the north wind without, and disposed them still more to the enjoyment of the good things within.

domestic, a young girl of Baden whom they had brought up from childhood. Krettel, for such was maid to her mistress, cook in the kitchen,

Ten o'clock struck, and the travellers having finished their supper, drew nearer to the group that had collected round the stove, Father Hoff kirk, to the narration an air of gloomy veracity which no one dared to question. This place was, in truth, made formidable throughout the province as being, it was said, the readezvous of a troop of bandits who held there, every night, their mysterious meet-

All the guests were still under the influence of the terror which the story of Fath-r Hoff trick had idea of such a proposition increased the tears of the company.

A long silence was their only reply. Suddenly the young Krettel, who was quietly spinning in the corner, rose up and accepted the bet, asking ber master's consent at the same time. He and his good wife at first refused, alleging the loneliness of

ally visited the spot, she rapidly walked toward the gibbet. When close beside it, she still, fancying, she heard a noise; however, after a moment of hesthe least danger. The noise was renewed, Krettel listened intently, and the sound of a horse's feet struck upon her ear. Her terror prevented her at first from seeing how near it was to her—that ob-ject of fear was fastened to the gibbet itself. She took courage, darted forward and traced the cross. At the same instant the report of a pistol shower her she had been noticed. By a movement as swift as thought, she unloosed the horse, leaped on the saddle and fled like lightning. She was pursued; but redoubling her speed, she reached the inn yard, called out to them to close the gate, and fainted away. When the brave girl recovered, she told ber story and was warmly congratulated on her courage and presence of mind. All admired the horse. which was of striking beauty. A small leathers valise was attached to the saddle; but Father Hoff

On the morrow, which was Sunday, the innkerp er, his wife, and their guests, all set out for the neighboring town, where they intended, after the her master's return. Many a young gut the tables and fruit to sell in the Cincinnati market, on a small place near Newport, Kentucky; that he had bave trembled at being in her situation; but this a taste for horticulture and for books, and that no young servant girl having seen the party disappear, fearlessly set about her household duties, singymn which her kind mistress had taught her.
An hour had scarcely passed when there came

knock on the outer door. It was a traveller of

horseback, who asked leave to rest for a little while

short, acted so successfully, that the poor and turning around she saw the glitter of a pistol handle through his vest. Her presence of mind sailed her not at this critical moment. When they

The man, muttering imprecations, advanced a fe the inn-door, and she perceived there two ill-look-ing men, who asked her what had become of a veller who had been there a short time before

for was the stranger whom she had locked nen threatened to scale the wall. The pool sire rembled with fear; for she knew that they could easily accomplish their project by means of the saily accomplish their project by means of the this perplexity, Krettel looked around her, and her eye fell on a musket which hung from the wall, relic of her master's younger days. She seized, and pointing the muzzle out of the window,

longer be doubted—struck dumb at the sight of fire-arms where, expecting no resistance, they brought no weapons, and confounded at such intrewent away uttering the most fearful menaces, and vowing to return again in greater force .-In spite of her terror our heroine remained firm a An hour passed away in this critical po friend coming in sight, accompanied by the burgo

tear, emounting almost to despair, gave place to the liveliest joy. To the wonder at dadmiration of all livelist joy. To the wonder ard admiration of all she related what had happened; the burgomaster especially lavished on her the warmest praise for her broic conduct. The officers went in search men address and presence of mind. After barn resistance he was bound and secured, and ers, who had for some time spread terror ever the rer divided that the house and value, which con-lained a large comber of gold places, should be given a the young Kretiel, whose courage had so

## Virgin Mary and Saviour.

Mrs. Jameson has given in her Legends of the Madonnas," descriptions of the persons of the Virgin and Saviour. The former is extracted from the history of Niceponus Callistus, on the authority of Epiphanius, who had himself derived it from more ancient autho. ity. The latter is in sub tance from the famous letter purporting to have been written by Lentulus to the Roman Senate. It is very well established that these portraits are the works of pious monks of the middle ages, descripworks of pious monks of the middle ages, descriptive of real or imaginary pictures prevalent in those days. Even as such, however, they may have value, for these pictures of the pencil or imagination perchance have authority from the traditions of the church. However it may be, these descriptions are the only authority for the portraits now generally received, and stamped in Bibles, Prayer Books, &c.

"The Virgin was of middle stature; her

her eyebrows arched and black; her hair was of pale brown; her complexion fair as wheat. spoke little, but she spoke freely and affably; she was not troubled in her speech, but grave, courte-ous and tranquil. Her dress was without ornament, and her deportment was nothing lax or feeble.— Mrs. Jameson mentions the general belief, in which she apparently concurs, that the Saviour resembled his mother in person, for, she observes, "It is argued Christ had no earthy father, therefore, he could only have derived his earthly lineaments from his mother. All the legends assume that the resembjance between son and mother must have been perfect. Kugler, in his "Handbook of Italian Painting," gives two descriptions of the person of the Saviour. The first is from a letter of Lentulus to the Roman Senate, originally written, about the end of the third century, out not found until the eleventh; the second by John of Damas-

cus, dates from the 8th century.

In the former, Christ is described as a "man o stately form, dignified in appearance, with a coun-tenance that inspired veneration, and which whoso looked upon it may love, as well as lear. His hair curling, rather dark and g'ossy, flows down upon his shoulders, and is parted in the middle after the manner of the Nazarenes. The forehead is smooth, and very serene, the countenance without line o spot, of a pleasant complexion, moderately ruddy. The nose and mouth faultless, the beard thick and reddish, like the hair, not long, but divided, the eyes bright, and of varying colors." John of Damascus describes Jesus as of stately growth, with eyebrows joined together; beautiful eyes, large nos curling hair; somewhat stooped; in the bloom of life; his beard black, his complexion olive, like that of his mother, with long fingers, &c. The description given by Lentulus agreed with the ac count of Epiphanius of the person of the Virgin.— It is the European, and one might almost say, the Greek type, and in this she las the sanction of the great masters of art .- New York Post.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT BATHING .- As the seaso for this healthful luxury is now with us, we have thought the following article on the subject, from the Philadelphia Bulletin, would prove acceptable to many of our numerous readers :

Even the best things are occasionally productive of injurious consequences, when indulged in to excess, or used without discretion. Bathing is one instance among many. Too much bathing debili-tates even the most robust, often destroys the apre-tive, or leads to other hurtful results. Hot baths, not tepid ones, are particularly apt to prove delite rious. Few persons, indeed, can employ them at of eminence, who has written an admirable work on the best means of preserving health, gives it as the best means of preserving health, gives it as his personal experience that hot baths produce temporary plethors, head ache, and a sense of weakness amounting almost to fainting. These are, he thinks the general results also. He advises, therefore, that not baths should be avoided, unless when a phy-

sician has explicitly directed their use.

Tepid and cold baths, to be employed according to the constitution and habits of the particular inlividual, are the baths to which most should confine themselves. Nervous persons are especially bened by the tenid bath, which seems to have a di ect sedative influence on the nervous system, prob ably by absorbing according to Dr. Tilt, the mor oid irritability arising from an undue developmen of the mind at the expense of the body. Napoleon after excessive fatigue, either montal or physical was accustomed to take a tepid bath, and, if possi ble indulge awhile in sleep; and he was often hear to declare, that, without such a sedative, it would have been impossible for him to have preserved his general health. After his exhausting return from Russia, subsequent to the memorable conflagration of Moscow, he went immediately into the bath be fore transacting business, and then slept, waking, for eighteen hours; and when he rose he was as fresh as ever. The celebrated Diana of Po-ictors, one of the most beautiful women France ever gave birth to, and who maintained her charms long beyond the usual term, owed the preservation of her loveliness principally to to the daily, but judicious use of the bath. Thus we see that ordinary health the capacity to endure great fatigues alike of mind and body, and the maintainance of personal beauty in the fair sex. depend, more or less, on the discrim nating, but habitual employment of the bath.

The tepid bath is, perhaps, the one most gener illy suitable. The temperature of a tepid bath hould range from 68 deg. to 86 deg. Fahrenheir While the temperature is kept below blood heat, the body slowly increases in weight, partly owing to the absorption of water, partly to the dimunition In a tepid bath, heate of insensible perspiration. In a tepid bath, heated from 82 deg. to 86 deg. Fahrenheit, it was ascertained, by Chossat, that the pulse descended from sixty pulsations to thirty-eight; and it was clear by the soothing effect thus produced, which rendered the tepid bath so delicious to the irritable nerves of Napoleon. Dr. Tilt recommends the tepid bath after long railway journeys, excessive walking or riding, or at periods of nervous irritability, superior duced by any cause.

Cold baths are favorites with many persons, es pecially those of robust frames and high health.— But it is never wise to remain long in a very cold oath. On coming out, if the stay has not been too protracted, the body feels as it entering into a war-mer atmosphere, breause also the rensibility of the skin is blunted. Sometimes headache supervenes. This is a sign of a partially diseased skin, and a want of re-action, causing the blood to remain concentrated on the internal organs, where it was driven

by the shock of the cold water.

The best, perhaps, the only test, of the kind of bath proper for each particular individual, is experiment. Opinionated persons, ignorant of the m dus operandi of the bath, always maintain that the sort adapted for themselves is the description suit-able for all. We know some individuals, who able for all. swear, as it were by cold baths, and others who ar just as obstinate in behalf of tepid ones. A phy the patient, can generally tell what kind of bath should be used, even without experimenting.

GETTING MARRIED.-A down east exchang says that the sensitive young ladies in his part of the country have lately held a convention—ladie conventions are all the go now—the subject matter to be considered being the most delicat method of committing matrimony. Some proposed steam and some the electric telegraph; but both these methods presented difficulties that could not be surmounted. At length one of the two young ladies who had been quietly confabulating in a cor-ner, rose and said that she knew that when the readed moment of matrimony arrived she should aint, if some method were not devised by which the terrors of the dreadful trial could be momentaly buried in forgetfulness; she therefore proposed application of chlorofo was received with loud applause from the assembled spinsters. This is decidedly better plan of the bashful man, who wanted to slide into matrimony by degrees. A white handkerchief applied to the nose, a moment passed in blissiu' dread and you are awake in the promised land. matries by chloroform will undoubtedly become popular with sentimental young ladies.

------- to pass a bonce shop without looking in--- to see Hy contributed to rid the country of a han-to had inferted it for so long a time. If have without closing how muchit is per yard to

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January 16, 1849

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WILLIAM S. AMWEG,

WILLIAM S. AMWEG,

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FFERS his professional services to the punic.
He also attends to the collection of Pensions and the prosecution of all manner of claims agains the general government. His residence in the city of Washington for several years, the experience derived from the duties of the office, which he had folled during that time and the mode in which claims derived from the duties of the onder, which claims of this sort are most speedily adjusted, give the most ample assurance that business placed in his hands will be attended to in such manner as cannot fail to afford satisfaction. Office in South Queen street, second house below oval; her eyes brilliant, and of an olive tint;

Nov. 20, 1849. JNO. S. WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW OFFICE—Four doors above Swope's Tavern,
East King Street,
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Sept 7, 1852

Also, Surveying—and all kinds of Conveyancing, writing Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c., and stating Administrators' and Excutors' Accounts, will be attended to with correctness and despatch. april 19, 1853.

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Dr. J. Mairs McAllister, HOMOE-OPT-IIC PRACTITIONER.—Office, North Duke Street, Lancaster, a few doors below Ches-Office hours, from 6 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to 12. M. Dec 14-1y-47

Removal.--Dr. Sam'l. Welchens, SURGEON DENTIST, Would respectfully announce to the public and his friends in general, that he has removed his office from the base of the stand in Kramph's building, nearly half a square farther south, to the house recently occupied by William Carpenter, Esq., No. 34, North Queen St., Lancaster, to the nause recently occupied by Aman Calpace ter, Esq. No. 34, North Queen St. Larcaster, Pa. Where he has increased facilities, for the comfort; and accommodation of all who may favor him with their patronage.

All operations upon the natural teeth are performed with care, and a view to their preservation and heavily.

place themselves under treatment.

Removal.—J G MOORE, Surgeon Dentise to 6 the firm of Dr. M. M. Moore & Son, will remove his office from the old stand, to the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Evans, Dentis, in the building situated on the South East Corner of North Queen and Orange streets, the lower rooms of which are occupied by Erben's Clothing Store and G. Metzger's Shoe Store, where he will have great conveniences for waiting upon those who may favor him with a call. J. G. M. having had considerable experience in the Dental Art assures those who are desirous of having anything sures those who are desirous of having anything done pertaining to Dentistry, that he is prepared to give that care and attention which the case de

N. B.—Entrance to Office, 2d door on Orange St

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Awning Wings, and every description of Ornamen tal Painting, done in the best manner. The attention of Merchants and Mechanics is re puested to his Fancy Signs in WaterColors, for dis-ribution, now so much in use, in the large cities A share of public patronage is solicited July 20, 1852. 26-ti

Mass Meetings!
A GREAT Mass Meeting of the friends of good
Daguerreotype Likenesses, will be held at JOHN
TON'S KY-LIGHT GALLERY, corner of North
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307 No postponement on account of the weather Lancaster, June 22, 1852. 22-tf

chase and sale of

At the Board of Brokers, with promptiess and idelity and on as favorable terms in every respect, is can be done in Philadelphia. The faithful and confidential execution of all business entrusted to them may be relied on.

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Dishing Tackle; -Grass Lines. Prepared L. Silk Lines, Silk Gut, Linen Lines, Gathnoode, Hair Ruods, Hasie Rods, Reed, Polec, Wicky and Liniefick Hooks, Cork Figsts, Leather Caps, &co., Received and for sale at

The second second

Riegant stock of Goods!—THOMAS

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They respectfully invite their numerous friends
and customers in Lencaster and elsewhere, to
pay them a visit when they come to the city. as

pay them a visit when they come to the city, as they feel satisfied they can offer their goods as low is any store in Philadelphia.
IN THE STORE ARE IN THE SIURE ARE
The newest styles Paris Mantillas.
Shawls of every description.
10 Cases Paris Mousline de Laines.
5 Cases plain Mousline de Laine and De Bege.
8 Cases elegant real Fiench Lawns.

2 Cases Paris Organdies.

2 Cases Paris Organdies.
4 Cases Broche' Bareges, entirely new.
2 Cases neat checked Bareges.
2 Cases primed and Plaid Grenadine.
2 Cases plain Bareges, all colors.
2 Cases printed Bareges.
8 Cases English and French Chintzes.
4 Cases English and French Ginghams.
Embroideries, Mutts, Gloves, Veils, Scarfs.
Parasols, Muslins, Flannels, Linens.
Hosiery, &c., &c. Hosiery, &c., &c.

Hosiery, &c., &c.
Also, 30,000 yards of SILKS of every description—Plain, Watered, Striped, Plaid and Figured, with a full stock of Black Silks.
Also, 100 Paris Barege Robes, the newest goods [april 26 tf-14

Franklin Hall Clothing Store. One door South of Sener's "Frankin Hotel,"
North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa. Me srs. COLEMAN & GILLESPIE, take this method to Inform
the citizens of Lancaster county and the people of
the surrounding country, that they have taken the
popular Clothing establishment known as Frankin popular Clothing establishment known as Frankiin Hall, lately under the proprietorship of Unkle & Coleman, where it is their determination to furnish a firstrate article of Clothing of every variety at the lowest c.sh rates. Their stock has just been replenished with all the new and latest styles o. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Velvets, Vestings, &c., together with a new and sashionable assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, such as Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Sucks and Monkey Jackets, Pants, Overalls, etc., all of which will be sold cheaper than ever before offered to the people of this county. The uncersigned have also a good workley for supply of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOOPS, such as Dress Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, Bosnms, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Gioves, Hosiery, and in short, everything required for a gen-leman's wardrobe. Customer work will receive the strictest attention and every garment measured will be warranted in every particular.

Don't forget the place—one door south of Sener's (formerly Vankanan's) Franklin Hotel, North Queen street. COLEMAN & GILLESPIE.

SURE CURE. BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

WHERE may be obtained the MOST SPEEDY REMEDY for
SECRET DISEASES.

Gonorrhos, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weak-ness, Loss of Organic Power, Pain in the Lous, 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 vlight their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering thost brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering flarrage, etc., impossible. A cure warranted of no charge.

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 collect the entrance that two processes the strength of the property than living type, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE.

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

OFFICE, No. 7, South FREDERICK Street, BALTIMORE, Md., on the left hand side, going from Baltimore street, 7 doors from the corner—3e particular in observing the name and number or you will mistuke the place.

DR. LOHNSTON

DR. JOHNSTON. 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 owhose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London. Parts, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has affected some of the most astonishing cures that were ver known. Many troubled with ringing in the greand head when askeen great nervousness, teims ars and head when asleep, great nervousness, being armed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with

equent blushing, attended, sometimes, with denent of mind, were cured immediately.
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE Dr. J. addresses all those who have miure nselves by private and improper indulgencies, secret and solutry habits, which ruth bott nat secret and soluary habits, which ruth bott ody and mind, unfitting them for either busines These are some of the sad and melancholy et-

These are some of the sad and melancholy elects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, Pains in the head, limness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palnation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Iritia nilty, Derangement of the Digestive Functions eneral Debihly, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. Wentully.—'I he tearful effects on the mind are nuch to be dreaded: Loss of Memory, Confusion of Suring, Evil of Forebook to the mind and these Decreasion of Suring, Evil of Forebooks of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil of Forebo-ling, Aversion of Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c. are some of the evils pro-

NERVOUS DEBILITY. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Weakness of the system, Nervous Debility and remature decay generally arises from the destructive habit of youth, that solltery practice so fatult to the healthful existence of man, and it is the young who are the most apt to become its Victims from in ignorance of the dangers to which they subject nemselves. Parents and Guardians are often missing and with respect to the cause or source of disease ed with respect to the cause or source of disease their sons and wards. Alas! how often do the n their sons and wards. Alas! how often do they iscribe to other causes the wasting of the trame Palpitation of the Hea, Dyspepsia, Indigestion Derangement of the Nervous System, Cough an Symptoms of Consumption, also those serious Mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depression of Spirits or peculiar fits of Melancholy, when he truth is they have been caused by indulging Pernicious but alluring practices, destructive tooth 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. MEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS

mmediately cured and full vigor restored.

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

MARRIAGE,
should reflect that a sound mind and body are the

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial bappiness. 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 ulighted with our own. Let no laise delicate prevent you, but apply immediately.

He who pieces himself under the care of Dr JOHNSTON, may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician kill as a Physician TO STRANGERS.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last ten years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. J., winnessed by the Reporters of the papers and may other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skilful and hydrorable physician.

guarance and the amount of the call the meters. N. B.—Shun the numerous pretenders who call themselves Physicians, and apply to DR. JOHN STON. Be not oniced from this office. gr ALL LETTERS POST-PAID—REMEDIES SENT BY MAIL. inne 7. 1853

Yochin China and Shanghai Fowts Ochin China and Shanghai Four.

—A fine lot Cochin Chinas, and Buff and White Shanghais, have been received, and are now offered for sale, by the undersigned. These coebstated and superior Fowls have all been raised from the imported stock, and are not excelled by any in the country. Fresh Cochin China and Shanghai EGGS will also be sold to those who prefer raising their own stock. Also, Spanoled Sharomathand Branch Poor-

na. Persons residing at a distance; by enclosing the Bast King Street, opposite Hamiltons's Hotel omarch 16 Sm & Laucester, 1 Laucester, Pa,

DYSPEPSIA! D\* 3. S. MOUGH FON'S



The True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice

The True Digestive Fillid or Gastric Juice

PREPARED from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Lienic the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Hough; ton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia. Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, our of the stomach.

Persix is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the solvent of the food, the purifying, preserving and stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines. It is extracted from the digestive stomach of the Ox, thus ferming an Arrificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it By the aid of this preparation, the panse and evils of Indigestion and Dyspensia are removed, just as of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach. It is doing wonders for dyspeptics, coring cases of Debitty, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave
The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is
in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE:

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Anima chemistry, saye: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Anima Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Flutd, analogous to the Gostrie Jutes, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the calt, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Peretra, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowler & Wolfs, New York, page 35, states the same great fact, and describes

page 35, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher uthornies than Dr. Pereira. Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on tho Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a dim-nution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is inution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia; and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in Loodon, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fait, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomach of living animals, which proved completely successfull."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in phasiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of

dissolving va. one articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in nowise iffrfeent mro the natural digestive process."
AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

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.

MARRIAGE.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CUREN,

AND SPEPSIA CUREN,

The HOUGHTON'S PEPSIA CUREN,

The HOUGHTON'S PEPSIA CUREN,

The HOUGHTON'S PEPSIA CUREN,

The HOUGHTON'S PEPSIA CUREN,

The Hought The Hought Special Curency in Pulla
The Hought Remarkable Curen in Pullathan Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Pollathan Two Hundred Remarkable Cores, in Palladelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cores were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent. It is a great Nervous Anndote, and particularly useful for tendency to Billious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever ar Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinne, Mercury and other orugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles health with intemprance.

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS. There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! A single dosc removes all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated short for a time to make these good effects permanent. Purity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after cating, low, cold state of the Blood Heaviness, Lowness of Spring, Dear the Blood Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Des-pondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to

insaniry, Suicide &c.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is sold by nearly Dr. HOUGH 1011 of 121 2012 of

infroughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians. Private Circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claim of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per buttle.

20 OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine? PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. 110UGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor. Philadelphia, Pa. Copy right and Trade Wark secured. Sold by all Druggiss and Dealers in Medicines. For eals in Lancaster by

LONG & SCHOENFELD,

No. 1, Kramph's Arcade, N. E. cor. North Queen and Orange sts. one door east of Kramph's Clothing Store, Lancaster.

\*\*Sep-16.34.1v1\*\*

\*\*Adams\*\*\* Express.\*\*

# dams' Express.
SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT for 1852 SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT for 1852

DAMS & CO'S Express are now running their
own Cars accompanied by special messenger,
and fron safe. They are prepared to forward daily,
(Sundays excepted,) with the fast mailtrains, Boxes,.
Bundles, Parcels, Specie, &c., &c., to dil points
on the Central Railroad, via Lancaster, Columbia,
York, Mount Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Newport, Miffintown, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Spruce,
Creek, Tyrone, Hollidaysburg, Summit, Johnstown,
Bairsville, Greensburg and Pitteburg;—via Cumberland Valley Road, to Carlisle, Shippensburg,
Chambersburg. In all of above named places are
regular agents who will attend promptly to the
collection of notes, drafts, bills, bills, &c.
Goods will also be forwarded to most of the
points on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.
Persons residing in the interior towns off the
main route, can have packages forwarded with
despatch from Philadelphia and other points by
having them directed to any of the above named

having them directed to any of the above name

naving them directed to any of the above named places.

Goods destined for any of the above places are forwarded by the 11 o'clock train daily.

Goods for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Frankford and Lexington, Ky., Indianapolis; and St. Lonis, by the night train.

Goods for the Eastern and Southern cities forwarded daily by both morning and evening trains. The undersigned will give particular attention to filling orders forwarded to them by mail, (post paid,) when they are for goods to be forwarded by Express. No commission will be charged.

Offices: Philadelphia, 116; Chesnut street.

Lancaster, North Queen street, three doors south of the Kailroad.

J. G. THACKARA, Agent. March 23, 1852.

CHEAP LEATHER AND FINDING STORE

No. 155 North Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets, Philadelphia:
SHOE PEGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIN D. EPPELSHEIMER & SON,
Aug. 10—1y-29 Successors to G. A. Yocum EAGLE HOTEL.

NFORM the public, that they have recently fit-ted up this old and well known stand in North Queen street, two doors south of the Railroad; to first rate style, and that they are now prepared in entertain travellers and others in the very best manner. Their Bar will slaways be supplied with the choicest liquors, and their Table with the best that the market affords. They also, bey leave to state that they construct they that they continue their STABLE.

carefully cooped, fed. and forwarded, as per carefully cooped, fed. and forwarded cooped, fed Afforta will be roused to render satisfaction. H. SV

and now when the hour had come in this his was pays is more than the women's to choose his future, he was wentine in that strength the.

"Not at all, sir. Tell me, if any of the presen

sion of tongues and dishes.

A couple of ladies passed over to them and chi-

A couple of ladies passed over to them and chided them for being unsociable. Irving had set the wine un-tasted on the window-seat, which one of the ladies observing, inquired why their glasses were not empty. Irving laughingly remarked that he had just discovered Miss Carson had conscientious scruples, where one said, wait till I get another glass, and Kate and I will dlink with you."

The glass was brought, and the three drank with great gleet, twitting Emma on her "puritantism." The conversation changed, and nothing further was said on the subject that night. Enough had been said to awaken Irving from his dream of happiness and reveal to him a barrier to the consummation of his bopes.

ture of the future on which he loved to gaze-wan-tonly crush the blossom of hope strewn along hit nathway, and which, if kindly nourished would retan a harvest of sweet joys?

Henry Irving's detair was poised on tack a their respect andictie. His wife, point. His moral integration back because partially at the "strong-remove mean the othe deadened under the influence relations associations sented him with a tother kind of baby.

## Female Intrepidity.

The inn keeper and his wife, had, for their only

her name, was a host in herself, house-keeper and chambre to the stray visitants in the best room and groom in the stable—the hardy, active and good-humored German girl fulfilled all the duties usually shared by a large establishment of servants.

the minister, their host, and some neighbors who entered by chance. The conversation turned on the fearful and murderous events of which the neighboring forest had been the scene, and each one had his own story to tell, surpassing the rest in horror. Father Hoff kirck was among the foremost in terrifying his audience by the different adventures, all more or less tragical. The worthy father had just finished a horrible story of robber—quite chef'd œuvre in his way. The scene of the legend was a ittle more than a gun shot from the inn door; it was a tradition, unfortuntely; but an ancient gib bet which still remained on the identical spot, gave

caused, when one of the travellers before mentionred to bet two ducats that no one dared to set off at that moment to the fatal spot, and trace with charcoal, a cross on the gibbet. The very

among the hands on the main deck.

The two gentlemen alluded to, with several otherwest below to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. They were told that one of the firemen had a fit of delirium tremens, and that the hands were trying to confine him. They stepped back into the confine him. They stepped back into the confine him. onies of that dreadful malady. When the boat she heard a noise; however, after a moment of heserached Louisville he was placed on a dray and conveyed to the hospital, where the next day he ended his lite, calling down the most bitter curses listened intently, and the sound of a horse seet

> kirch would not suffer it to be opened except in service, to acquaint the Burgomaster with the las evening's adventures. Krettel, left sole guardian of

Krettel at first refused; but on the promise of the cavalier that he would only breakfast and depart, she agreed to admit him. Besides, the man was dressed and alone so there was little fear from him. The stranger wished himself to take his horse to the stable, and remained a long time examining and admiring the noble steed which had arrive he previous evening in a manner so unexpected.— While breakfasting, he asked many questions abou the inn and its owners, inquired whose was the e that attracted his attention so much and it nocent of all deceit, told him her late adventure and ended by confessing she was all alone. She in stantly felt a vague sense of having committee some imprudence, for the strunger listened to he with singular attention, and seemed to take greater interest than simple curiosity in what she was saying. The breakfast was prolonged to its fitmost. At last, after a few unimportant questions, the traveller desired the servant girl to bring him a bottle of wine. Krettel rose to obey; but on reaching the cellar, found that the stranger followed her,

and reached the foot of the stairs, she suddenly exinguished the light, and stood up against the wall. steps groping his way. Krettel, profiting by this movement, re-mounted the steps, agile and noise-sesly, closed and bolted the door upon this presended traveller, and then barricaded herself in an upper chamber, there to await her master's arrival Krettel had not been many minutes ensconced her retreat, when a fresh knocking sounded a

From their description of his appearance, the young girl immediately discovered that the person ought for was the stranger who ught it most pru-lent to make no admission on the subject. On her refusing their request to open the door, the two men threatened to scale the wall. The poor girl

ried out that she would fire on the first man who attempted to ascend.
The two robbers—for that they were, could no naster and some officers.

The brave Krettel rushed to the door, and her

fiter recognized as the chief of a band of robinty. His men, wandering without a capitain nickly taken or dispersed. The burgomas GEORGE W. M'ELROY,
AITORNEY AT LAW.
Office in N. Queen street, opposite Ziegler's "I
ttonal House," Lancater, Pa.

Office in North Queen Street, opposite the

Card .- Dr. S. P. ZIEGLER, offers his ional services in all its various branchto the people of Lancaster and vicinity. Residence and Office North Prince st., between Residence and Omce North Frince at, 3000000 Crange and Chenut streets, where he can be consulted at all hours, unless prefessionally engaged Calls promptly attended to, and charges moderate april 25

Artificial teeth inserted on the most approved priciples of the Dental profession, and for durability and beauty equal to nature.

Full satisfaction in regard to his prices, and the integrity of his work is warranted to all who may place themselves under treatment.

Removal.—Dr. John McCalla, Dentis, would respectfully announce to his numerous friends and patrons that he has removed his Office from No. 8, to No. 4 East King st., Lancaster, second house from Centre Square, where he is prepared to perform all operations coming within the province of Dental Surgery on the mostapproved Dental Surgery on the mostapproved [march 22 3m-9

Mansion House — Lancaster, P:a.

JOHN S. MORTON has taken the above Hotel, in South Queen street, one square from the old Court House.

DROVERS, Travellers and others will be accomposited to the best of tax.

hort notice.
Political and Military Banners, Transparencies

THE subscribers beg leave thus to acquaint their friends and the public, that they've made such arrangements with a house in the city of Philadelas will enable them to execute orders for the ANK STOCK, RAIL ROAD STOCK, STATE AND UNITED STATES LOANS, &c. &c.,
At the Board of Brokers, with promptness and

securities, &c. &c. Personal attention will be given to the proper transfer, &c., of

Stock, Loans, &c.,
and such general supervision as will obtain for those intrusting business to them the safest and most desirable securities.

Also, the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills, &c., on Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and the towne &c. in this vicinity.

Also, persons desirous of buying or selling any stock of the Lancaster Banks, Conestoga Steam Mills, Gao, Turnolike Stocks by leaving the order

for sale at B. S. MUHLENBERG/S. Drug and Chemical store, No. 8 South Queen st.