are gradually but perceptibly rising in grade.

These are sure proofs not only of the value, but of the appreciation of that value by our

citizens at large, of those institutions: and

should stimulate the Board to renewed efforts for the improvement of a system of which

Orations were delivered by the following stu-

dents of the Male High School, under Rev. J.

S. Crumbaugh; W. A. Breneman, on the

Declaration of Independence; W. H. Carson,

Slander; W. A. Keller, Flogging in the Navy;

John A. Shober, Sound · (Original); Jackson

they are the life and head

LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER & JOURNAL PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, . RY GEO. SANDERSON. TERMS:

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## School Commencement.

The first commencement of the Public Schools of this city took place in Fulton Hall, on Saturday. The pupils and Teachers of the Male and Female High Schools only, with a number of spectators, were present in the forenoon. The Philharmonic Society of this city, under the direction of Washington H. Keffer, were in attendance and enlivened the proceedings with choice music throughout the day. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. N. A. Keyes.

George M. Kline, Esq., read the following statement of the Common Schools of this city. The duty has been assigned me to give : statement of the Common Schools of the city and of the studies pursued in each grade. In the performance of this duty it will be necessary to glance, succinctly, at the state of education, beginning at the year 1822. At that time an Act of Assembly was passed

"to provide for the education of children at the public expense, within the city and incorporated boroughs of the county of Lancaster." The necessity of this legislation was explained by the preamble; which declared that "experience had proved that the existing legal provis-ions relative to the gratuitous education of the poor, within the city and county of Lancaster, had been attended with a heavy expense, while they failed to confer corresponding advantages.'

The Act provided for the adoption and pursuit of Lancaster's system of education, in its most improved state, and was the first legislative command, so far as this city and county were concerned, that required the erection of suitable school houses, at the public expense, and the procurement of all the appliances for the proper conduct and maintenance of the

The 5th section explained for whom this legislation was primarily intended. It cuacted that "the directors may admit into any public school or schools, all such indigent orphan children and the children of indigent parents to be supported at the public expense, as they shall deem expedient and proper." It also provided deem expedient and proper." It also provided for the admission of those children "whose pa for their tuition in whole or in part.'

This system had within itself a distinction of classes, which clashed with the popular feelings. It neither commended itself to those whose means permitted them to send their children to the ordinary pay schools, nor to those whose poverty denied them this privilege. To the latter, the system was soon viewed as a pauper system, and became particularly odious Some, however, availed themselves of its pro-

The consequences of this odium, thus thrown upon the law, was easily foretold. The large majority of those upon whom it was to confer greater advantages than they possessed before refused to avail themselves of its provisions.— Thus the Lancasterian school had for a number of years, a sickly existence, and the youth of the city, permitted to spend their hours in idle ness, in daily contact with the worst passions and vices of a populous town, were acquiring and forming habits, which totally unfitted them for the performance of the duties and responsi-

Happily this state of things was not destined to remain without an effort to remove it.
In the year 1838, through the instrumentality of a few public spirited citizens, (most of whom ever since, have been connected with the direct tory of your schools,) a law was passed, submitting to a vote of the people, the adoption or rejection of a general system of education by Common Schools.

The system was adopted; and from this t dates the first era of popular school

Schools were speedily opened—plans of or ganization and government adopted—teachers supplied, and all the requirements to make the system effective diligently pursued. From year to year, our schools profiting by all the lights and advantages which time and experience produce, increased in numbers and the profi

The year 1848 witnessed the establishment male and female High Schools, with their present plan of organization and govern

This period marks the second era in the histo ry of our schools. The successful and effective operation of the High Schools, during a period of four years turned the attention of the board of directors to the improvement of the Secondary and Primary Schools.

The Secondary were organized on the pla of the High Schools; while the number of Pri-mary was increased and the admission of pupils therein limited to fifty. This was in 1852, and marks the third era in the history of our

From the changes and improvements which have been made, we now safely assert, that the system of Common Schools in the city of Lan caster, is no longer in a transition state. The plan of organization is thorough, and it faithfully carried out, will accomplish all tha the most ardent friends of the system could

True, there still are some defects; but, these do not mar the system of the structure or impair its usefulness. They will disappear, as the system in its own quiet way and self producing means steadily progreses to perfection. One, of the greatest obstacles, however, to this result, is their regular attendance of pupils -an evil long felt and acknowledged, ar though of late, less frequent, in the higher grades of schools, yet, sufficiently so in all, as at times to interfere with the proper regulation of the schools and the harmony of their govern-

This defect is not in the school or the system. It springs from parental indifference, to say the least, if not from criminal neglect of duty. The efforts of teachers and directors will ac complish but little, if unsustained by parental authority and influence. And it matters not, how well regulated a school may be—active its board of directors or how efficient its corps of teachers, if parents remain indifferent to the regular attendance of their sons and daughters the result must be a general injury to the schools and a most lasting injury to their off-

remedied by them—they can do it. They should do it, if they would be true to them-

selves and just to their household. Believing that it is the solemn duty of the State, if in no other point of view, than as a healthful police regulation, to educate the children of the State, we do not hesitate to proclaim the doctrine, that the wilful truancy pupils, confirmed in its character, incorrigi ble and beyond parental or tutorial control should be declared vagrancy by law and sub vagrancy by law and subject to punishment, for the purpose of reforma

## Neglected youth is educated vice

There are at present, in the city of Lancas ter, 29 Common Schools, with 41 Teachers .-During the winter, or for eix months, there are two Night schools with six teachers, mak ing an aggregate of 31 schools and 47 teachers, with 1866 day scholars and 200 night scholars,

forming a total of 2086. The day schools are divided into Primary

Secondary and High; and one African. There are 22 Primary schools-11 male and 11 female; 4 Secondary schools—2 male and 2 female; 2 High Schools—1 male and 1 female.

In part of the city, the primary schools of ach sex, are divided into 3 grades through each of which the pupil passes, beginning at the lowest and then is transferred into the Secndary school of the proper sex and ward. In part of the city, there are yet only 2 grades; but, the plan of the schools, contemplates three grades of Primary schools, in the whole ity, which will be perfected as soon as the number of pupils require it.

Into the lowest primary school, the pupil is admitted at six years of age, and continues in one or other grade of this department, till capable of spelling and reading with fluency, re-peating the tables, well versed in the funda-mental rules of arithmetic and writing, well xercised in definitions and in the first princioles of geography.

The number of pupils is now limited to 50, in each primary school, and hereafter this regula-tion will be rigidly adhered to. It has thus far produced the best results.

There is only one secondary school for each

sex in the east and one in the west ward of the city; but, as each of these schools has three teachers, and contains 3 divisions of pu-pils, each may be regarded as composed of three separate schools. To each of these schools 2 large recitation rooms are attached, in which two of the teachers are constantly engaged, hearing lessons and giving instruc-ion to classes, while the third maintains order and aids study in the large hall, which contains a separate seat for each pupil; the whole num-ber of seats in each school being 132—divided into three divisions of 44 each, and each divi-sion into two classes of 22 each. The pupils pass regularly according to proficiency, from class to class, and from division to division, till they reach the highest, when they are transfer-

The branches of study are, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and the History of the United States, in each of which they are expected to be well rounded before transfer to the High School. In each High School there are three Teach rs-one Principal and two Assistants, and eats for 120 pupils, with about 100 generally

In the male High School the Principal gives instruction in Latin, Greek, German and French. The Mathematical Teacher in Arithnetic, Algebra, the higher Mathematics, Book-keeping, Surveying and Mathematical Drawing.

The English Instructor in Grammar and Geography in their higher departments, General History, Reading, Elocution and Rhetoric.

In the female High School, the Principal gives instruction in Latin and French to such pupils as require it, and to the higher classes in Methometics, and English in their proper Mathematics and English, in their proper granches. One assistant taking general charge of the Arithmetical and Mathematical classe and the other in Biography, Grammar and Hisory.

One lecture each week is also delivered to

the more advanced classes of each High School, together, on each of the following sciences, by the male teachers of the school, viz: Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, As-tronomy and Physiology. Each student is re quired to take full notes of these lectures for inspection by the lecturer, and to be examined rally, on the subject of each lecture, before ne delivery of the next, in the same course. Such is the course of instruction occcupying o a youth of ordinary capacity and attention, about nine years of life, or from 6 to 15 years of age, viz:—three in the primary, three in secondary and three in the high schools, and eading from the alphabet to a degree of knowledge, equal to all the wants of ordinary life, or to a creditable entrance into the highest

ollege in the land. In support of this system, need we appeal to rand equality will give the impress to our na-ional character. Here, in these schools, the youth in the most impressible period of life, undergo that intellectual training—imbibe hose ideas and form those habits which follow hem in after years, in the stern conflicts of life

Let the State educate the intellect-the home ltar and the Church, with their holy teach-ngs the heart—each in its appropriate sphere, yet no one daring to invade the sanctuary of the other—both having their high purposes in uniand destiny to accomplish, and in the same and and aim, harmonizing without the clashing f seperate sects and creeds.

Then, with Common Schools dotted throughout the land, knowledge brought home to every nan's door without money and without price and the bible in every house, where, under lod's bright and joyous Sun could be found ore happy or more favored land. Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq., then read the

ollowing report of the examination of the Suerintending Committee : \*

MR. PRESIDENT :- The Superintending Con nittee of the Board report the following as the esult of the annual examination of the Male and Female High Schools, and of the pupils of the Secondary Schools who were offered as andidates for admission into the High Schools On the roll of the Male High Scho ere, at the present time, the names of 78 stuents. Previous to the 1st of April, the nun er was about 100, but removal from the city entry upon the active duties of life about iderable portion of the students. The students of this school are divided into

aree Departments: the English, the Mathe natical, and that of Languages.

2 classes in Reading. Geography. English Grammar Rhetorick. History. In the Mathematical, there are 3 classes in Arithmetic.

Geometry. Trigonometry Geometrical Drawing. 2 "Book Keeping.

In the department of Languages there are,
In Latin 4 Classes, viz: 1 in Fables and Re

an History; 1 in Virgil; 1 in Horace, and Facitus and Cicero.

In Greek 2, viz: 1 in Fables and Anecdotes

nd 1 in Lucian and Zenophon's Anabasis.
In French 1 Class, in Grammar and Telemaque In German there was one class during the pas ear, but it has been discontinued for want

In the Female High School, the number no on the roll is 87. It was considerably over 100 efore the 1st of April: but was then and since

The departments are 7, divided somewhat i he same manner as in the Male High School the Principal giving instruction in the Langu es and in the higher branches of English

In the English department there are, 3 Classes in Geography.
3 " English Grammar. " History.
" Etymology.

otany. Writing, including nearly the entire School. In the Arithmetical there are, 4 Classes in Arithmetic

In the Principal's Department, there are In Reading 8 Classes. Rhetoric and Composition, History of England,

Latin, ' German The Committee could only devote one day o the examination of each of these interesting The mode pursued was, to hear one of the usual recitations of each class, in the course of which such questions were also put as

seemed calculated to elicit the pupil's knowledge of the branch under review. This mode has the advantage of exhibiting the actual condi-tion of the school, while it avoids the loss of time often incurred in preparation for what is supposed to be a more general examination.— It also affords a pretty full view of the condito also allows a precess run from the schools in the shortest time and most orderly way.

From the knowledge of the schools, thus ob-

From the knowledge of the schools, thus ob-tained and previously possessed, the Committee feel abundantly justified in reporting both schools to be in a highly flourishing and satis-factory condition. They mainly regret that their time will not admit of a more thorough examination, in as much as they are thereby deprived of its power of designating, publicly, the names of such students as have distinguished themselves in point of scholarship. Many such they know there are in both schools but it would require a very close scrutiny to enable and justify the committee to rank them strictly according to merit. It is deemed better, therefore, to omit the discrimination on the present occasion; though it is believed

ect will be very salutary.

Among the branches of study in both schools, are the Natural Sciences of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Physiology and As-

that if faithfully performed hereafter, the ef-

ronomy.

The lecture books submitted to the inspecion of the committee are generally very, and n some cases very highly creditable. It is proper to announce that the following tudents of the male high school, neither at, ended during the recent examination, nor furrished a sufficient excuse for their absence-viz:—S. Wiley, D. Wiley, C. Merchant, R. Thomas. It is the opinion of the committee that none of these ought to be re-admitted without proper explanation.

The task of examining pupils of the secondary schools for transfer into the high schools, was also attended to during the week, and has been performed pretty thoroughly; a full nalf day having been devoted to each class. The following are named as best qualified for transfer from the four secondary schools; those marked as No. 3, being best qualified those marked No. 2, next; and those marked

From the East Ward Male Secondary school No. 3.—George F. Rote, Jno. Fitzpatrick, David St. John, Jacob Gable, William Cox, Jere niah Bowman, Martin Dunn, Samuel G. Carr oseph Amer.

No. 2.—Philip Dorwart, David P. Thomson

John Gusley, Samuel Holbrook, William Ihling, David Schner, John Rooney.

None are marked No. 1, or of the lowest grade of qualification in this class. From the West Ward Male Secondary School No. 3.—Jomes Downey, Henry Hartley, Ed-win Bohring, Albert Brimmer, Jacob W. Sherer, John Albright, William Cooper.
No. 2.—John Beck, Bernard Huber, George

Erisman, George Briederly Samuel Baer, Wil liam Gumpf.
No. 3.—George Fairer, Albert Sehner. The following members of the highest division of this school would have been examined for transfer had they presented themselves, viz. Joseph Bowman, Francis Waters, John H. Sheaff, Christopher Hinkle, and James Garvin. None of these can be transferred un-

il they have been regularly examined. With these additions, the Male High School after the vacation, will stand thus Present No. of Students,

Do. from E. Ward Secondary,

Total, 108
From the West Ward Female Secondary School, the pupils found best qualified for trans

fer, are:
No. 3.—Fanny Kautz, Ellen Myers, Mary Johnson, Eliza Mulhattan, Emma Snyder, Mar-garet Lowrey, Emma Hambright, Sarah Bundel. No. 2.—Emeline Keller, Rose Nauman, Saity and universality—its massive strength and rah Poist, Emma Ranninger, Sarah Long, Kate grand equality will give the impress to our na- Weidler, Salome Metzgar, Emma Gundaker, Kate Harmany. None of No. 1, or the lowest grade

From the East Ward Female Secondary chool, the following are named for transfer:
No. 3.—Jane Davis, Elizabeth Moore, Mary Crawford, Julia Kendig, Selina Steigerwalt, Mary Martin, Annie Gundaker, Elizabeth Brenner, Emma Weitzel, Elizabeth Haynes Sarah Weidel.

ran weidel.

No. 2—Ellen Widmyer, Annie Swentzel.

No. 1. Augusta Gable, Josephine Lechler.

With these additions, the Female High chool, at the beginning of the next term, wi tand thus as to numbers :

Present number on the roll, From W. Ward Secondary, From E. Ward Secondary,

Total, 119 The branches upon which the transferred classes were examined, are Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, English Gra nar and the History of the United States: all of which the pupils had made considerabl

and in some very creditable progress.

In discharge of their duty to the Board an he public, the Committee deem it proper to sent the names of a number of stu whose conduct, during the year, is reported by their respective teachers to have been prai

Male High School-List of students whom not a single reproof was administered William Breneman, Robert Price, Cyrus Car List of those whose moral conduct has been

nexceptionable, but who are only excluded from the foregoing list by slight violations o order in school:

Samuel Reigart, Samuel Walker, Jac. Stock Thaddeus Stevens, jr., George Franklin, Thos. Dunlevy, Thomas B. Burrowes, E. Breneman, Wm. Montgomery, Amos Bowman, H. Gustley, Sam'l Moore, C. Rine, T. Titus, J. Danner, A Kirk, J. Broome, G. Kendrick, John Shot W. McVey, J. Boyd, E. McGonigle, J. Weaver George Shaum, J. Downey, W. Nauman, M Brooke, N. Hartley, S. Heitshu, E. Weaver, John Long, John Heitshu, John Donnelly. In the Female High School, the conduct of all the young ladies is reported to be exemplary, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, and they

nearly confined to the younger members.

In the east ward Male Secondary School, the conduct of the following transfered pupils, s rated highest:—Geo. F. Rote, John Fitzpat rick, David St. John. Jacob Gable, Wm. Cox, Martin Dunn, John Gustley, Samuel Holbrod

and David Lehner.
In the north west ward Male Secondary, the conduct of the following pupils is reported to have been unexceptionable, viz:—Joseph Bownan and Henry Hartley; and that of the fol lowing to have been praiseworthy:—James Downey, Edwin Bohring, Albert Brimmer, Jac. W. Sherer, John Albright, William Cooper

ames Garvin, Samuel Bear.

Of the transferred pupils from the West Ward emale Secondary School, the conduct of the collowing is commended:—Fanny Kautz, Ma ry Johnson, Emma Snyder, Emma Hambright Ellen Myers, Eliza Mulhattan, Margaret Lowry And from the East Ward Female Secondar the following:—Jane Davis, Mary Crawford Selina Steigerwalt, Sarah Weidle.

It must not, however, be supposed that it i the design either of the teachers or of the committee to intimate that the conduct of a! or even a large portion of the pupils whose names are not found in these lists, is deserving of severe reprobation. The object is simply to name the most deserving, in order to incite th In closing this report, the committee canno

forbear adverting to some facts which are ob-vious in the condition of the High School which are and always will be the indices of the ondition of the whole series. They are these Each year exhibits a larger number of stuents remaining over in the schools. The same gratifying increase is perceptible in the number pursuing the higher branches.

And the qualifications of the classes annu-

Sanderson, Washington's Sword and Franklin's Staff; Cyrus W. Carmany, Union of the States; Thomas B. Burrowes, Death of Henry Clay; Samuel Walker, Homestead Bill; Amos Bowman, America. Mr. K. Coates read the following Essays from the students of the Female High School: Miss

J. Segin, Biography of Queen Elizabeth; Miss Clara S. Reigart, Power of Kindness; Miss Kate S. Long, Advantages of Cultivating a Disposition to be Pleased; Miss M. S. Hager, Politeness and Good Breeding; Miss Sallie M. Steinman, Biography of Columbus. Gen. George Ford then delivered an address

to the pupils, giving them a few words of advice and encouragement, after which an udjournment for the forenoon took place. At three o'clock the scholars of all the public

schools in the city, accompanied by their Teachers and Directors, met at Fulton Hall to participate in the afternoon's exercises. The Hall was densely crowded, and many of our citizens were not able to obtain admittance.

After the singing of a National Hymn by the scholars, and the delivery of an address by A: H. Hood, Esq., George M. Steinman, Esq., announced that the vacation of the schools would continue five weeks, to the 8th of August next. The following additional orations were then

delivered by the students of the Male High School: Samuel Reigart, on Public School Education; John Heitshu, Fourth of July (humorous): Jacob Stock, Kossuth's Speech at Bunker Hill: Aaron L. Kirk, Vindication of Northern Laborers.

A hymn was then sung by the pupils, and the exercises concluded by benediction.

TO-MORROW.

BY THE HON. MRS. MORTON WHATE'ER the grief that dims my eye, Whate'er the cause of sorrow

We turn us weeping to the sky
And say, "we'll smile to-morrow."
And when from those we love to part, From hope we comfort borrow And whisper to our aching heart, Well meet again to morrow.

But when to-morrow comes, 'tis still An image of to-day, Still tears our heavy eyelids fill, Still mourn we those away. And when to-morrow too is past,

(A yesterday of sorrow;)

Hope, smiling, cheats us to the last,

With visions of to morrow.

From Scott's Weekly Paper. A Turnpike and a Divorce. BY GEORGE LIPPARD

A certain Captain M -----, a hale good humor ed man, beloved by all who knew him, and a cer-tain Dr. R——, one of the handsomest men alive, and a gentleman all over, met a few years since in Trenton. It was during the session of the Legisure, which as everyb knows, is, when happens, a great feature in Trenton life, and a preg-nant item in the history of New Jersey.

Both the Captain and Doctor were borers-lobby -not for the benefit of their own pockets but of the public, and that portion of the public, within the limits of Camden which as you know, is a great city, located opposite to the retired hamlet of Philadelphia. The Captain was boring" for Camden as the seat of governmen court house and jail, for the great county of Cam den; the Doctor was boring for Long-a-Coming being a large city, composed of a blacksmith shop and two frame houses, and located somewhere between the extreme limits of Camden county and the

In a word, the site of the county Court house was disputed question,—the citizens of Camden wanted it in Camden-the voters of Camden county just to spite the Camden people, wanted it in Long-a-Coming. Well, the Captain with his hearty honest face, and the Doctor with his honest very handsome face, came to Trenton, as 'lobby' members, to press the respective merits of Camde and Long-a-Coming, upon the notice of the great Legislature of New Jersey. A week, two weeks, three weeks, a month passed, and yet the Legisla-ture took no action, and Camden county was still without a seat of government, court house or jail.

The Doctor grew impatient; meeting the Captain one day, in one of the passages of the singularly peculiar Capitol of New Jersey, he said to his friend — "You are here for Camden, I for Long-a-Coming; and here we have been for a month. Allow me to ask, in the most delicate manner, why in the devil ter, and let us go home? Your business is suffer ing, and my patients are dying, and yet here we are, dancing attendance on the cursed Legislature. Why don't they—the assembled sand and wisdom Jersey,-say Camden! or Long-a-Coming! and

The Captain drew his young friend into the re-cess of a corridor, and looked at him queerly, with one eye half shut, had his mouth fixed on a decided

"pucker."

"The fact is, R," said he, "you are green. you not aware that this is a great country, that New Jersey is a great State, a New Jersey legislation the tallest kind out of jail?" The Doctor confessed that he was aware of some of these points, but dark as to others; he had some conception of how the *Ichthy*osauras, (a big animal, with a hard name know to geologists, which had the whole world to itself a few million years before Adam) how the Ichthy osauras looked, when he was about, but Jersey leg all sides, but could not understand. Whereupon th Captain took the Doctor good humoredly lighted candle shone upon the honest countenant a bottle of real champagne-made but labelled "France."

Over this bottle, the Captain proceeded to give the Doctor some idea of Jersey legislation. If you could have seen the fine Roman features of the Dog tor, and the good face of the Captain, a little ruddy and topped by hair which was partly gray, yo would have much enjoyed the startling nar.

which fell from his lips.

"Albany is a great place," so the Captain began "Harrisburg is another great place,—legislators can be had there, in great quantities, at reasonable prices, but Trenton is the place. "Expound!" said the Doctor. Upon which the Caprain illustrated his text by the following narra-

named Smith and Jones, who had, both of them designs upon the legislature. Jones had a bad wife, and was in love with a pretty woman—he wished to be divorced from the bad wife, so that he might marry the pretty woman, who, bye the bye, was a widow, with black eyes, and such a bust! fore, Jones came to Trenton for a divorce. Smith had a good wife, plump as a robin, good as an angel, and the mother of ten children, and Smith die ot want to be divorced, but did want to get a charter for a turnpike, or plank road, to extend from Pig's Run to Terrapin Hollow. Well they, with these different errands came to Trenton, and addressed the assembled wisdom with the usual argu 1st: suppers, mainly composed of oyster with a rich back ground of steak and venison, 2nd: liquids in great plenty, from "Jersey lightning," (which is a kind of locomotive at full speed, really transferred from the Secondary Schools

duced to liquid shape) to Newark champagne. To speak in plain prose, Jones, the divorce man, gave a champagne supper, and Smith, the turnpike man, followed with a champagne breakfast. Under the mollifying influence of which, the assembled wisdom passed both divorce and tumpike bills, and Jones and Smith (a copy of each bill in parchment in their pockets) went rejoicing home, over miles of sand, and through the tribulation of many stage coaches. Smith arrived at home in the evening and as he sat down in his parlor, his pretty wife and as he sat down in his parior, his party ..... beside him—how pretty she did look! and five of his children asleep overhead, the other five studying their school lessons in a corner of the room. Smi was induced to expatiate upon the good result o

his mission to Trenton. "A turnpike, my dear, I am one of the directors, and will be president, it will set us up, love, we can send the children to boarding school and live in style, out of the toll. Here is the charter, honey me see it," said the pretty wife, who was one of the nicest wives, with plumpness and good-ness, dimpling all over her face, "let me see it," and she leaned over Smith's shoulder, pressing her arm pon his own, as she looked at the parchment. But all at once Smith's visage grew long. Smith's wife's visage grew black. Smith was not profane, but now he ripped out an awful oath: "D-n it wife, these infernal scoundrels at Trenton have gone and divorced us!"

It was too true, the parchment which he held was a bill of divorce, in which the name of Smithand Smith's wife appeared in frightfully legible letters. Mrs. Smith wiped her eye with the corner of her apron, "Here's a turnpike!" she said sadly, "and with the whole ten of our children, staring me in the face I sint rough wife? Here's a turnpike!" in the face, I aint your wife? Here's a turnpike!" "D-n the 'pike, and the legislature, and Well, the fact is, that Smith reduced to single blessedness, and "enacted" into a stranger to his own wife, swore awfully. Although the night was dark, and most of the denizens of Smith's village had one to bed, Smith bid his late wife put on her bonet, and arm in arm they proceeded to the house of

the Clergyman of their church.
"Goodness bless me!" exclaimed the mild good nan, as he saw them enter, Smith looking like the very last of June shad, and Smith's wife wiping her eyes with the corner of her apron-"Goodness bless ne! what's the matter?" "The matter 18, I want you to marry us two right off!" replied Smith.

"Marry you?" ejaculated the clergyman, with expanded fingers, and awful eyes, "are you drunk "I aint crazy, and I wish I was drunk," said

Smith, desperately, the fact is, Brother Goodwin, that some scoundrels at Trenton, unbeknown to me, and at dead of night, have gone and divorced me from my own wife, she the mother of-of-nine children?' "Ten," suggested Mrs. Smith, who was crying,

"Ten," suggested Arts. Smith, who was crying,
"Here's a turnpike!"
Well the good minister seeing the state of the
case, (the Trenton parchment was duly produced
from the pockets of the lugubrious Smith) married
them over straight way, and would not take a fee
the fact is, grave as he was, he was dying to be ne, so that he could give vent to the suppressed laugh, which was shaking him all over; and Smith and Smith's wife went joyfully home, and kissed every one of their ten children. The little Smith's never knew that their father and mother had been made foreigners to each other, by legislative enact-ment. Meanwhile, and on the self-same night, Jones returned to his town—Burlington, I believe—and sought at once that fine pair of black eyes, which he hoped shortly to call his own. The pret ty widow sat him on the sofa, a white kerchief tied carelessly about her round white throat, her black hair laid in silky waves, against each rosy cheek.
"Divorce is the word," cried Jones, playfully pat-ting her double chin. "The fact is, Eliza, I'm rid of that cursed woman, and you and I'll be married to-night. I know how to manage those scoundrels at Trenton. A champagne supper, (or was it a breakfast?) did the business with them. Put on your bonnet and things, and let us go to the Preach-

er's at once, dearest "The widow," (who was among widows, as peaches are among apples,)put on her bonnet and took

Jones' arm, and—— "Just look how handsome it is put on pare cried Jones, pulling the document from his pocket and with much rustling spreading the document out before her. "Here's the law, which says that Jacob Jones and Anna Caroline Jones are two !his shoulder, she did look at it.

"Oh dear!" she said, with her rose-bud lips, and sank back, half fainting, on the sofa.
"Oh blazes!" cried Jones, and sank beside her, ustling the fatal parchment in his hand. "Here's ots of happiness and champagne gone to ruin!"

It was a hard case. Instead of being divorce and at liberty to marry the widow, Jacob Jones was simply, by the legislature of New Jersey, incorp ated into a turnpike company, and which made it worse, authorized (with his brother directors) to construct a turnpike from Burlington to Bristol.— When you reflect, that Burlington and Bristol are located just a mile apart, on opposite sides of the

Delaware river, you will perceive the extreme hopeessness of Jones' case. "It's all the fault of that d-n turnpike man, who gave 'em the champagne supper, or was it breakfast ?" cried Jones in his agony. "If they'd a char me to be a turnpike from Pig's Run to Terrapin Hollow, I might have borne it, but the veridea of building a pike from Burlington to Bristo bears an absurdity on the face of it." So it did.

"And you aint divorced?" said Eliza, a tear roll ing down each cheek.
"No!" thundered Jones, crushing his hat between his knees, and pounding his hat with his clenched fists, "I aint divorced, but I am incorporated into a turnpike! and what is worse, the legislature is adourned, and gone home drunk, and wont be back o Trenton, until next year!" It was a hard case. Trenton, until next year !" The mistake had occurred in the last day of the ssion, when legislators and transcribing clerks were laboring under the effects of a champagne sup-

per, followed by a champagne breakfast. Smith's name had been put where Jones' ought to have been, and "wisey wersey," as the Latin poet has it.

This is in sub- ance, if not in words, was the Captain's story "Do you r an to say that that is a fact?" asked moothing his black whiskers, and gaz-

ing around the restaurant "box" in which they were seated, and finally at the three quarters emptied bot tle of Maderia. "That is a sample of Jersey legislature," calmly

replied the Captain.

The Doctor sat a long time in deep thought, absently playing with the cork of the three-fourths extinguished bottle, and at last said in a calm decided. cided way :--"Captain! Long-a-Coming and Camden may go to blazes! This very night I will repose in the

bosom of my family, Captain. The next train starts at five o'clock, and I will take it!" Whether this story be true or not, we cannot say but both the Captain and the Doctor are men of truth, and the latter, one bleak autumn night, when we were both belated amid the pines, at the very erseyiest of Jersey taverns, told the story to me by a bright wood fire, and a sincere earnest face.

A Good Storr .- John Bunyan, while in Bedford ail, was called upon by a Quaker, desirous of making a convert of him. "Friend John, I have come to thee with a mes-

age from the Lord, and, after having searched to nee in all the prisons in England, I am glad I have bund thee out at last." "If the Lord had sent you," returned Bunyan you need not have taken so much pains to find ne out, for the Lord knows I have been here 12

Good NEWS!-Printers with nine children are xempt from taxation in the State of New York.

## W. P. STEELE

TTORNEY AT LAW, SURVEYOR AND CON-VEYANCER, LANCASTER, PA. All kinds of Scrivining: Doeds, Mortgages, Ville, Accounts, &c., executed with promptness and despatch.
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stors, and the prosecution of Military and other claims against the General and State Governments.

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Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended
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Tannary 16. 1849 51

January 16, 1849 GEORGE W. M'ELROY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in N. Queen street, opposite Ziegler's "Na-tional House," Lancaster, Pa.

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.

Dr. J. Mairs McAllister, HOMOB-OPTHIC PRACTITIONER.—Office, North Duke Street, Lancaster, a few doors below Ches-

Professional services in all its various branches to the people of Lancaster and vicinity.

Residence and Office North Prince 31., between Residence and Office North Prince 51., between Orange and Chenut streets, where he can be con-sulted at all hours, unless prefessionally engaged. Calls promptly attended to, and charges moderate. april 25 tf-14

Card .- Dr. S. P. ZIEGLER, offers his

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

Removal.—J. G. MOORE, Surgeon Dentist of the firm of Dr. M. M. Moore & Son, will remove his office from the old stand, to the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Evens, Dentist, in the building situated on the South East Corner of North Control of North Contr 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 decirous of having arthing 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 tf-10

2000 dollars New Silver Coin,—
The old Coin bought at 2 per cent. premium, payable in the new coin.
may 10 tf-16 J. F. SHRODER & CO.

Mass Meetings:

A GREAT Mass Meeting of the friends of good
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STON'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, corner of North Queen and Orange streets, every day until further

27 No postponement on account of the weather Lancaster, June 22, 1852. 22-tf SURE CURE.
BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.
WHERE may be obtained the MOST SPEED DY REMEDY for SECRET DISEASES.

Gonorrhæa, 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 of

YOUNG MEN especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vices, that dreadful and destructive habit which vices, that dreated and destructive habit winds annually sweep to an untimely grave thousands o young men of the most exalted talents and brillian intellect, who might otherwise have entranced lis-tening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, of waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with

ull confidence.

MARRIAGE. Married persons, or those contemplating mar-iagre being aware of physical weakness, should ammediately consult Dr. J. and be restored to per-

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 o
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 vhose life has been spent in the Hospitals of Lon lon, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has affect don, Paris, Philadelphia, and clsewhere, has affect ed some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when saleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with de

angement of mind, were cured immediately.
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injusted themselves by private and improper indulgent that secret and solitary habits, which rum body and mind, unfitting them for either basing

These are some of the sad and melancholy ects produced by early habits of youth, viz Weakness of the back and limbs, Pains in the bead 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. 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 ignerance 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 assemble to other causes the wasting of the frame. scribe to other causes the wasting of the frame scribe to other causes the washing of the Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Indigestion Derangement of the Nervous System, Cough and Derangement in the Arterious System, Cough and Symptoms of Consumption, also those serious Mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depres-sion of Spirits or peculiar fits of Melancholy, when the truth is they have been caused by indulging Pernicious but alluring practices, destructive to noth Body and Mind. Thus are swept from ex-stence thousands who might have been of use to heir country, a pleasure to their friends, an orna-

MEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS immediately cured and full vigor restored. Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguider youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrificated which result from indiscretion. Such

MARRIAGE. should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubia happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey thro life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospec hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melan choly reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own. Let no talse delicated the property two but apply immediately.

comes blighted with our own. Let no laise delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately.
He who places 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
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., witnessed by the Reperters of the papers and many 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 honorable physician.

N. B.—Shun the numerous pretenders who call themselves Physicians, and apply to DR. JOHN STON. Be not entited from this office.

TO ALL LETTERS POST-PAID—REMEDIES SENT BY MAIL.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern Dis

Another Scientific Wonder! DYSPEPSIA! 다시간 & HOUGHTON'S

The True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Inice

The True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice

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

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Dobility, 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 Beel in about two hours, out of the stomach.

Persin is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the solvent offul Good, the purifying, preserving and stimulating food, the purifying, preserving and stimulating agent of the stomach and intestines. It is extracted

agent of the stomach and intestines. It is extracted from the digestive stomach of the Ox, thus ferming an Artificial Digestive Fluids, 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 pains and eviles of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach. It is doing wonders for dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, 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\*\* SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

In the highest degree curious and remarkable.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Anima Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stom ach of the calf, 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. Pereira, in his tamous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowler & Wells, New York, page 35, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution 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 London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, 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 physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in nowise diffreent mro the natural digestive process."

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER, Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most marvellous effects, in curing cases of Debility.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CUREK,
Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the
most marvellous effects, in curing cases of Debility,
Emaciation, Nervons Decline, and Dyspeptic
Consumption. It is impossible to give the details
of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but

of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificames have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Billious disorder, Livet Complaint, Fever ar. Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the cvil effects of Quinine, Mercury and other arugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in cating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles health with intemprance.

OLD STOMACH GUMPHAINES.
There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! A single dose 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. nent. Furity of Blood and Vigor of Body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nauses, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drues and Popular Medicines

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no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

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and Orange sts., one door east of Kramph's thing Store, Lancaster. sep 16-34-A CARD. A CARID.

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 Philadelphia, as will enable them to execute orders for the

urchase and sale of BANK STOCK, RAIL ROAD STOCK, STATE AND UNITED STATES LOANS, &c. &c. At the Board of Brokers, with promptness and fidelity and on as favorable terms in every respect, as can be done in Philadelphia. The faithful and confidential execution of all business entrusted to them may be relied on.

Money safely invested for individuals on Estates,

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Also, persons desirous of buying or selling any stock of the Lancaster Banks, Conestoga Steam Mills, Gas or Turnpike Stocks by leaving the order in our nands will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN F. SHRODER, GEORGE K. REED,

One door from the corner of North Queen and Contre Square, Lancaster, Pa. Feb. 12, 1850. Sign Painting.

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