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#### Sonnet .-- After Carlyle. BY KATE KENNARD.

Has not thy life been that of truest men, Known in this late age? An outflush, first, Of foolish, youthful zeal, an early burst, Like the first tallow crop of fields, wherein The weed springs thick as grain; this parche

By droughts of Unbelief more sad and deep As disappointments, oft repeated, raise to steep The soul in Doubt; Doubt, like the twilight gray, Sinks into dark Denial. If I have had A second crop, and see before me spread Perennial greensward, while above my head Rise th' umbrageous cedars, let me herein be glad Herein, too, be the Heavens praised; that I am Without examples, e'en exemplars, here, in this my lot.

A MAIDEN'S PHILOSOPHY.

A youth came a wooing a maiden so fair,
As gentle and true as a dove;
To his words of affection she'd always reply In tremulous accents of love.

When the hour drew near for this swain to depar He kissed her and bade her good-night; She kissed in return and thought it no harm, But ma said she'd not acted right.

"Then why, dear ma," she exclaimed, "have yo This doctrine is holy and true:

To do unto all men, in every respect, As you'd wish them to do unto you?"

"But if of my favors too lavish I've been,"
She said in half petulant sorrow,
"I'm sure that my love will with pleasure return My siss back again on to-morrow."

"You know that my bible with profit I've read, As its doctrine I firmly believe, And there it is written in characters plain, 'Tis more blest to give than receive.'

Mamma could not answer, papa was struck dumb While Lucy looked roguishly bright, She kissed them both tenderly as they sat mute, And cheerfully bade them good-night.

Papa and mamma were both worshippers true, From going to church ne'er abstain'd, But certainly never before had they had The Scripture so strongly explained.

### Scenes in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Cresent of the 12th has the following account of a visit to the cemetry. It seems like a sketch of the fancy, yet there is enough of the true in the narration to show the hardened indifference which suffering and death so often cre

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN. To verify the many horrible reports of the doing among the dead, we the other day visited the cem etries. In every street were long processions, tramping to the solemn music of funeral marches. In the countenances of plodding passengers were the lines of anxiety and grief, and many a door was festooned with black and white hangings-the voice less witnesses of wailing and sorrow. On the one hand slowly swept the long corteges of the wealthy nodding with plumes and drawn by prancing hor ses, rejoicing in their funeral vanities; on another the hearse of the citizen soldier, preceded by measured music, enveloped in warlike panoply, and tollowed by the noisy tread of men under arms: while there again the pauper was trundled to his long who whistled as he went, and swore a careless oath as he urged his mule or spavined horse to a trot, making haste with another morsel contributed to the grand banquet of death. Now among the ster was heard the chiming of bells, as of ghould up there, mingling their hourse voices as in a cho rus of gratulation oper the ranks of fallen mortality Anon from some lowly tenement trilled the low wail of a mother for the child of her affections while from the corner opposite burst the song some low bacchanal, mingling ribal dry with set timent or swearing a prayer or two as the humo moved him.

The skies wore a delusive aspect. Above was all cloudless sunshine, but little in keeping with the black melancholy that enveloped all below. Out ong the highways that lead to the cities of the dead, and still the tramp of luneral crowds knew no cessation. Up rolled the volumes of dust from the busy roads, and the plumes of the death carriages nodded in seeming sympathy to the swaying cypresses of the swamp, enveloped in their dun ap pareling of weeping moss-fit garniture for such ;

At the gathering points carriages accumulate and vulgar teamsters, as they jostled each other in the press, mingled the coarse jest with the broad oath; no sound but of prolane malediction and of riotous mirth, the clang of whip and thongs and the rattle of wheels. At the gates, the winds brought rattl eof wheels. At the gates, the winds brought intimation of the corruption working within. No a puff but was laden with the rank atmosphere from a pun out was taken with the rains atmosphere from rotting corpses. Inside they were piled by fifties, exposed to the heat of the sun, swollen with corruption, bursting their coffin lids, and sundering, as if by physical effort, the ligaments that bound their burden of fort each contact that the light in the state of the state o hands and feet, and extending their rigid limbs in every outre attitude. What a jest of h on at the gates was making thrift outside by the hands of his black and sweating minions, that ren dered sweatmeats and cooling beverages to the throngs of mourners or of idle spectators, who, inhaling the sumes of rotting bodies, already "heaver the gorge," while within the "King of Terrors held his Saturnalia, with a crowd of stolid laborer who, as they tumbled the dead into the ditches ocked them "about the mazzard," and swore dread oaths, intermingled with the more dreadfu

sounds of demoniac jollity.

Long ditches were dug across the great human charnel. Wide enough were they to entomb a le-gion, but only fourteen inches deep. Coffins laid in them showed their tops above the surface of the earth. On these was piled dirt to the depths of a foot or more, but so loosely that the myriads of flies found entry between the loose clods, down to the cracked seams of the coffins, and buzzed and blew there their ovaria, creating each hour their new batched swarms.

But no sound was there of sorrow within that wide Gehenna. Men used to the scent of dissolu tion had forgotten all touch of sympathy. Uncould laborers, with their bare shock heads stood unde the broiling heat of the sun, digging in the earth as soon as tney would encounter an obstructin root or stump, would swear a hideous oath, remo to another spot, and go on digging as befor and then the mattock or the spade would disturb the bones of some former tenant of the mould, for gotten there amid the armies of the accumulate victims, and the sturdy laborer with a gibe, would hurl the broken fragments on the sward, forth an energetic d-, and chuckle in the excess of glee. Skull bones were dug up from their long sepultre, with ghastliness staring out

"From each lack-lustre, eyeless hole," kind of food without eliciting th "Alas, poor Yorick," and with only an exclamation from the digger, of "room for There are nır betters!"

Economy of space was the source of cunniby side were laid two, of gigantic proportions; bloated by corruption to the size, of Titans. The central projections of their coffins, left spaces between them at their heads and beats. calculation in bestowing away the dead men. Side em at their heads and heels. This much room to be filled with earth the space be saved? Opportunely the material is at hand, for a cart comes lumbering in, with the corpse of a mother and her two little children.— Chuck the children in the spaces at the two How should ck the children in the spaces at the heads and heels of the Titans, and lay the mother by herself, anon, and herself and babes will sleep not the less

oundly from th unwonted contact!

The fumes rise up in deathly exhalations from the accumulating hecatombs of fast coming corpses. Men wear at their noses bags of camphor and dorous spices-for there are crowds there who odorous spices—for there are crowns there who have no business but to look onand contemplate the vast congregation of the dead. They don't care it they die themselves—they have become so used to the reek of corruption. They even laugh at the riotings of the skeleton Death, and crack jokes in the horrid atmosphere where scarcely they can draw breath for utterance. The stoical negroes, too, who were hired at five

dollars per hour to assist in the work of interment stagger under the stifling fumes, and can only be stagger under the stining turnes, and can only be kept at their work by deep and continued potations of the "fire water." They gulp deep draughts of the stimulating fluid, and reeling to their tasks hold their nostrils with one hand while with the other they grasp the spade, heave on the mound, and rush back to the bottle to gulp again. It is a jolly time with these ebon laborers, and with their white co-workers, as thoughtless and as jolly and full as much intoxicated as themselves. And thus, what with the songs and obs of the grave diggers, the buzzing of the flies, the sing-song cries of the huckster women vending their confections, the hoarse oaths of the men who drive the dead carts, the merry whistle of the boys, the stifling reek from scores of blackened corpses, the day wears apace, the work of sepultre is done, and

Switzerland. Dr. Baily, the editor of the National Era at Wash ington, who is making the tour of Europe, writes as follows from Switzerland on the 10th of July: A Sabbath in the mountains of Switzerland. There is something in that, especially on a day in midsummer—something to enjoy and remember.— The scene is lovely, the day as quiet as true devotion. Do not expect a description. Word paint-ing is not in my line; all I can do is, to suggest.— Think of a bright little spot of earth, where two ranges of mountains have receded just far enough to allow a few husbandmen to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow—of a green valley through which a clear swift brook makes music all day long
—of gently sloping hills, rich in grass and grain, their sides gushing with cool springs-of waterfalls and sparkling fountains-of the everlasting mountains embracingall, crowned with thedark hemlock or litting their bare, white peaks to catch the first and the last rays of the sun—think of these things, and group them to please yourself, color them as fancy may dictate, and then, though you may not see what we see, you may possibly feel as we teel on this day of our Lord in the mountains of

This is a Protestant region. The village is still, the people look clean and neat in their Sunday clothes; the laborer is at rest; the bell of the little chapel on the hill, not far off, called its worship pers early to their devotions. It is a cleaner vil lage than any we passed on our way from Basle to this place. • • This kind of filthiness is on to the continent. The huts of the peasant and the little villages, are generally dirty beyond the conception of an American. We could not but notice in Switzerland that there was far more filth and squalor and poverty, and e great deal less industry and thrift in the Catholic than in the Prot

portions of the canton All along the way, in France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, there were apparently more women than men harvesting; the men are used for soldiers,

the women for beasts of burden. Everywhere we have found tracks of Americans People say they are as plenty on the continent as Englishmen. Few of them speak any language but their own; but by the help of phrase books, and hotel keepers who have contrived to pick up English words for what their guests are most ap to call for in the way of eating and drinking, they 'get along' tolerably well without starving. An English gentleman remarked to me, that Ameri-cans abroad were as stiff and reserved as his own countrymen. This is true where they cannot make themselves understood. Brother Jonathan is a very sociable gentleman wherever he can hold intercourse: cut when he cannot he throws himself on his reserved rights, and becomes dignified upon

Whatever becomes of the 'dead languages,' French and German should be taught in every liberal in stitution of our country. American travel abroad is increasing largely every year, and our country nen generally preter the continent; travelling he is pleasanter and vastly cheaner than in England But how little can we know of a people with whon we can hold no free intercourse. face of their life, but cannot enter into its depths

#### Mystery and Romance. The following is given in the Indianapolis Sen

We recently heard a gentleman relate an in stance of honesty peculiarly remarkable, as fol-

About thirty years ago, a man named S came to Lawrenceburg, and went into busines, there. After living there a year or two, and sus taining an irreproachable character, he married a highly respectable young lady in that town. Short-ly after his marriage, two women, whom he had married before he came to Lawrenceburg, made their appearance, each claiming him as her hus-band. The triends and relatives of his Lawrenceburg wife, justly indignant at his rascality, prose cuted him for bigamy, and by their means he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. He

served out his time and was released in 1832. As soon as he was released, in company with his Lawrenceburg wife, who still clung to him—the other two had returned to their triends-S--- lett Dearbon county, and went, no one knew whither and as he nor his wife ever corresponded with any one at Lawrenceburg, nothing was known of their subsequent fate, and they were forgotten almost en-

On last Thursday a lady in a carriage, and from her dress apparently wealthy, drove up to the doo of the gentleman relating the circumstance—who is an old and influential citizen of Lawrenceburg and asked him if he knew a man named Swho formerly lived in that town. The gentlema replied that he remembered no such man. The lady then recounted the circumstances we have de tailed, when the gentleman replied that he remem-bered them and also then recollected S---. The lady then asked if S---, when he left Lawrence-burg, did not owe him something. The gentleman replied that he had forgotten all about it, if he did An examination of old account books showed that S—owed the gentleman about \$70. The lady then remarked that she was the wife of S---- an had returned to Lawrenceburg for the purpose o paying that debt and several smaller ones which he owed when he was sent to the State Prison, and inquired if the gentleman would be satisfied with the principal. Upon being told that sum would be amply satisfactory, the lady paid it. She had a list of the names of her husband's creditors, t whom he was owing small sums, from one dollar up to twenty; and, after mvking inquiry as to their residences, she departed, relusing to say where her present place of residence is. During the day she adjusted all her husband's old debts, and left in the

This would be a case of rare honesty in a man who had never been sent to the penitentiary. As it is, it is very remarkable.

GRASS-FED INDIANS .- One of the California jour nals has the following statement relative to a new kind of focd adopted by the Digger Indians," they

There are two considerable Indian villages in this vicinity at the present time, and the Indians, who looked as lean and gaunt as half-lamished wolves during the past winter, now appear to be enjoying all the luxuries that an abundant sample. enjoying all the luxuries that an abu of clover and an occasional supply of beef and bread can afford. The hills in the vicinity are verdant with nice tender clover, which is devoured by these poor savages with as much gusto as an epicure would devour the most dainty dish gather the clover in baskets and prepare it for use by heating large stones and placing a layer of clover well moistened between each layer of stones. It soon becomes ready for use, and each one of them will eat a supply of clover thus prepared that would almost satisfy a horse.

### Return from Elba.

BY LAMARTINE.

On quitting La Mure, the Emperor composed his ranguard of one hundred picked men, from that chosen body always under the orders of Cambroane. The general, on advancing towards a bridge some distance from La Mure, found himself in front of a new battalion. The envoy he sent to them with signs of peace was driven back. The Emperor beng informed of this, again despatched one of his officers, Major Raoul, to attack the battalion which efused to open his route; but Raoul threatened with their fire returned without being heard. Napoleon felt the moment had arrived to put to the test his own ascendancy over his old soldiers. He passed brough his column, ordering it to halt and rode orward alone, at the head of his army. Whether ie had been assured by his accomplices at Grenble that the hearts of the battalion beat in his fa-or; whether the habits of a soldier; on the battle field had inured him to look on death with less repugnance by the fire than by the sword; or that his soul, since his departure from Elba, had concenrated all powers in anticipation of this suprem oment, and he had deemed that this enterprise was well worth the risk of life, certain it is that he did not hesitate a moment. He neither hastened nor slackened his steps, but approached within a hundred pace: of the bayonets, which formed a wall betore him on the road. There he dismounted, gave the reins to one of his Poles, crossed his arms on his breast, and advanced with measured steps, like a man who marches to his death. It was the spectre of the imagination of both army and people appearing suddenly, and as if rising from the toml the France of the present and past. He wore the costume in which recollection, legend, and picture had alike engraved him on the memory of all; the military hat, the green uniform of the light infantry of the guard, the overcoat of dust colored cloth, open and displaying his under dress, the high military boots, and spurs ringing on the ground, his attitude was that of reflection, which nothing can distract, or of peaceful command, which doubts not of obedience. He descended a slope of the road in clining towards the regiment he was about to ac No groups of persons before him, or behind him, prevented him from being seen in all the illusion of personal prestige, his figure standing out boldly and alone agoinst the back ground of the high road and the blue firmament beyond. To strike such a man whom the soldiers recognised as their tormer idol, would have been, in their eyes, not to fight, but to assassinate. Napoleon had calculated from afar this challenge of glory to humanity, and to the heart of the French soldier, and he was not mistaken; but it required a profound genius to at-tempt, and a Napoleon to accomplish it His grenadiers, a great distance behind him, stood with their arms reversed, as a token of peace. The officer commanding the fifth regiment, doing violence perhaps to his feelings in the execution of his duty, or knowing beforehand the resolution of his soldiers not to strike the Emperor, and only wishing to intimidate the army of Napoleon, who, without stop-ping to betray any emotion, advanced within ten steps of the muskets leved at his breast, and elevating that spell-like and resounding voice, which had so often directed manœuvres of the review, or of the field of battle, "Soldiers of the fifth regiment!" he peror, let him do it. Here I am!" There was no reply; all remained silent and motionless. The sol. five or ten minutes, or even longer. diers had not even loaded their muskets, as if they listrusted themselves. Having gone through the semblance of obedience and fidelity to discipline, they thought they had done their duty, and that the neart might now be left to its own course. And thrill of feeling ran through the battalion, then a few muskets were lowered, then a greater number, and finally the whole, while a cry of "Vive l'Emissued from every mouth, which was replied to by a shout from the grenadiers of the guard, in the distance, of "Vive the fifth regiment of the Some of the officers quitted the ranks and took the road to Grenoble, that they might not be while others wiped their eyes sheathed their swords, and yielded to the general contagion.

The soldiers quitted the ranks, rushed along

moment France was reconquered; the trial had been made, the example given. At a distance, people night be faithful to duty; but when near, enthusi asm would seize on all. The example of the fifth egiment was worth more to the Emperor than the efection of ten armies. "THE OLD WOMAN."-It was thus, a few days since, we heard a stripling of sixteen designate the the mother who bore him. By coarse husbands we nave beard wives called so occasionally, though in ne latter case the phrase is more often used endea At all times, as commonly, spoken, it jars ngly. non the ear and shocks the sense. An "old wo nan" is an object of reverence above and beyond almost all other phases of humanity. Her very age should be her surest passport to courteous consideration. The aged mother of a grown up family needs no other certificate of worth. She is a mon iment of excellence, approved and warranted. She has fought faithfully "the good fight," and come off conqueror. Upon her venerable face she bears the marks of the conflict in all its furrowed lines. The most grievous of the ills of life have been hers trials untold and unknown only to God and herself, she has borne incessantly; and now in her old age -her duty done! patiently awaiting her appointed time—she stands, more truly beautiful than even youth! more honorable and deserving than he who

with the people to surround the Emperor, who

opened his arms to receive them; while his own faithful soldiers, following the example, hasten-

ed to the spot, and mingled in one group and one acclamation with those of the fifth. It was the junction of France, past and present, embracing each

other at the call of glory; the involuntary sedition

nimself, his name alone had done battle. From this

conquered by

disarming

as slain his thousands, or stood triumphent upon ne proudest field of victory!

Young man! speak kindly to your mother and ven courteously—tenderly of her! But a little ime, and ye shall see her no more forever! Her eye is dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls raveward! Others may love you when she has ussed away—kind-hearted sisters, or she whom of all the world you may choose for a partner-shu nay love you warmly, passionately !-children may ove you fondly! but never again, never! while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that of your old, trembling, weakened mother

has been. In agony she bore you!- through purling, help ess infancy her throbbing breast was your safe pro tection and support; in wayward tetchy boyhood she bore patiently with your thoughtless rudeness and nursed you safely through a legion of ills and maladies: Her hand it was that bathed your burn-ing brow or moistened the parched lip; her eye that lighted up the darkness of wasting nightly vigils, watching always in your fitful sleep, sleepless by your side; as none but her could watch. Oh! speak ot her name lightly! for you cannot live so many rears as would suffice to thank her fully! Through reckless and impatient youth she is your counsellor and solace! To a bright manhood she guides your mprovident step, nor even then forsakes or forgets Speak gently, then, and reverently, of your mother and when you too shall be old, it shall, in some de gree, lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins!—to know that never wantonly have you outraged the respect due to "old women

SINGULIR CASE .- A touching scene, illustrative of conjugal love, occurred at Memphis, Tenn., a ew days since. A man and his wife were coming up the river, when the husband took sick and was supposed to have died. When they arrived at that city, the wife had a coffin purchased, and her husband was deposited in that last home of the dead Just before the moment of closing the coffin, how-ever, and the final interment of the decessed, the bereaved and agonised wife insisted upon once more looking upon and embracing the cold remains o the deceased partner of her bosom. Whether i was her warm embrace or returning conscious: certain it is that the supposed corpse suddenly evinced signs of life, and the proper restoratives being applied, within twenty-four hours the invalid was enabled to proceed on his journey, with every prospect of a speedy recovery, owing his life to the untiring devotion and love of his true and faithful

# Philosophy of Hail Storms.

A variety of interesting and useful papers were read at the Scientific Convention, at Cleveland .-Among others was a long communication by Proessor Loomis, on the hail storm of the 1st of July in which the stones which fell in some sections of the country were from 21 to 3 inches long and 2 wide. After a long description the professor gives

the following explanation: What was the Cause of the Hail?-The hail was caused by a violent upward movement of the air, carrying along with it an unusual amount of vapor, which was suddenly condensed, and at so low a tem perature that it was frozen in large, semi-crystal line masses. That there was violent upward move ment of the air appears from the following considerations:—Rev. G. W. McLane, of Williamsburg, was in the street, near his house, and noticed the coming up of the storm. He says the cloud was very dense and black—moved rapidly forward, and under the main sheet the clouds boiled up in a violent and angry manner. Others have testified to substantially the same facts. Again, it appears impossible that two currents in close juxtaposition should blow from nearly opposite quarters with such violence as to prostrate large trees unless there i

opportunity for the air to escape upward.

How was the Cold which formed the Hail Produced? The temperature of hail stones when they fall is metimes as low as 25 or even 20 deg. Fahrenheit The temperature of the air diminishes as we ascend from the earth. At a height of 8,800 feet above New York it is estimated at 32 degrees in summer. There was a hailstorm in France on the 28th of

July, 1835, which covered the ground at the foot a mountain three inches deep with stones, some which weighed eight ounces; while at a height of 4,800 feet up the mountain no hail fell. It is 'hought, therefore, that the hail of July 1st, 1853, was not formed at an elevation of more than 5.000 eet. The atmosphere derives its heat mainly from the earth by radiation upwards. Clouds intercept this rising heat, and it therefore becomes unnatur-ally cold above. The wind in this case came from a higher latitude, as it blew from the northwest, it herefore brought with it a lower temperature. An other source of cold is found in evaporation from the surface of the hailstones. If we moisten the bulb of a thermometor its temperature sinks from evaporation. As the hailstone is in rapid motion t is cooled by evaporation to so low a temperature that the surrounding moisture is condensed upon it,

and thus concentric lavers are formed. How do Hailstones remain suspended in the air long mough to acquire a weight of half a pound?—I conceive that hailstones are formed with great rapidity! The vapor is condensed suddenly and almost instant-I think that very large hailstones may be formed in five minutes. In a vacuum a stone would tall from the height of 5,000 feet in less than twenty seconds—but drops of water and hailstones fall with only a moderate velocity; from my own observa-tion, I should think forty feet per second in the July storm; at this rate a stone would be two minutes in falling 5,000 feet, and if we suppose it to start from rest, and its rate to increase uniformly to the ulti mate velocity of forty feet, the time of fall would be in four minutes. The strong upward movement which is known to exist in the neighborhood where exclaimed, deliberately uncovering his breast, and hail is formed, is quite sufficient to sustain hailstones presenting his naked bust to receive their fire, "if of the largest kind, so long as they can be kept withthere be any among you that would kill his Emilin the influence of the vortex. I see no reason, there peror, let him do it. Here I am!" There was no lore, why hailstones cannot be sustained in the air

Why did the Hail in the present case attain so large a size?—Because the circumstances were unusually avorable to its formation. The atmosphere con ained about as much vapor as it is ever known to nold in this latitude. This vapor was sudd-nly liftthe hearts of all spoke with one voice. At first a led to a region of great cold, and rapidly condensed or frozen. The strong upward movement helped to sustain the crystals as they increased, until the The strong upward movement helped upward force was no longer equal to gravity, or until they escaped from the influence of the vortex, most of the stones would fall in five minutes, and be of moderate size; others might be sustained ten or fifteen minues, and obtain enormous dimensions

THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK .- Some five years gone bye we knew an unbroken family. Father mother, sisters, brothers, all, all here. The third thoughtful child; there was a light in his large eye that showed an earnest promise of future capacity for usefulness, or an early flight to the world be yond the tomb. We played with him and wonder ed at him; as he romped with us he taught us to admire and love him; he showed us, all uncon scious, what a boy could be. One day we bid him "good-bye." Many a time and oft, did we think

of that boy. Days run to weeks-weeks glide into months years roll away. 'A rumor of death' comes on the evening breeze. The pitcher is broken at the foun The silver cord that bound that family in tain. one is harshly severed, and the clods of the valley have fallen clod and heavy upon the coffin that ca ses the remains of one of those little ones. Scarce ly less heavy and cold does that sound strike upo the living, beating hearts, of those was crowde

around that "slight abode."

And is it the boy we so fondly loved that now lies under the clay? Our heart tells us that it can be no otner, for 'death loves a shing mark." Idol-atry is forbidden, and there were those who worshipped that beautiful boy. Our lesson was given as we needed, and also strength to bear.

O! ever thus, from childhood's hour I've seen my fondest hopes decay; I never loved a tree or flower, But 'twas the first to fade away.

I never nursed a fond gazelle,
To glad me with its soft black eyes;
But when it came to know me well, And love me, it was sure to die.

The heart will often tell us what the senses will We visited the broken family. We missed our favorite. Our forebodings were realized. The mother noticed our wandering eye, and with a quivering lip she asked. "Do you miss one of my

We told her as best we could, that our favorite was gone. "Yes, the flower of my flock lies under the sod and she sobbed again as she told us of his sickness

and death. He was so patient, and so sensible, (we knew he would be,) and he lay upon the pallet and breathed his beautiful life away.

There are others left to that mother, and she ives and loves them as a mother can. She is glar at heart, and hopeful in that which is left, bu emembers, in sweet sadness, that she once cher ished what is now an angel in heaven. The flow er of the flock now blooms in Paradise .- Ky. Whig

DANCING .- It appears from the following letter which we have copied from the original, that the Father of his Country was not opposed to the diversion—conducted, of course, under proper regu-lations. It was written but a few weeks before his death, which took place towards the close of tha

MOUNT VERNOR, Nov. 12, 1799. "Gentlemen: Mrs. Washington and myself have seen honored with your polite invitation to the asemblies in Alexandria this winter, and thank you for this mark of your attention. But, alas! our da ing days are no more! We wish, however, all hose who relish so agreeable and innocent an amusement all the pleasure the season will afford them; and am, gentlemen, your most obedient and obliged humble servant. Gro. WASHINGTON.

MICHIGAN COAL .- The Detroit Advertiser calls ttention to the extensive and valuable coal forma ions which are said to exist in Michigan, which may be mined at a profit in localities within short range of the city of Detroit. If this coal depositbe worked, it will bring prosperity to one of most neglected portions of the State; and, with a view to effect this, the Advertiser is advocating the building of a Railroad through the region and the establishment of iron works there. The Iowa Gazette speasks of having seen specimens of this coal from Grand River, Grand Ledge, Eaton county, which ronounces anthracite.

THE RAILBOADS STRIKING .- It is stated that some of the railroad companies refuse to carry the United States mails unless the Postmaster General vill pay them in some instances, a hundred ne cent, more than they have heretofore recaived. The Long Island Railroad Company, it is said, is one of the strikers, and the Postmaster General has ordered the mails to be sant by horse power.

# Dr. S. Welchens, Surgeon Dentist. OFFICE No. 34, North Queen street, Lancaster. [july 19 16 26]

W. T. McPhail, Attorney at LAW, Strasburg Borough, Lancaster co. [ une 14 tf-21

JNO. S. WALKER,

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Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended
to with correctness and despatch.
January 16, 1849
51

January 16, 1849 GEORGE W. M'ELROY,
AITORNEY AT LAW.

Office in N. Queen street, opposite Ziegler's "National 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. tf-13

Dr. J. Mairs McAllister, HOMOE OPTHIC PRACTITIONER.—Office, North

Duke Street, Lancaster, a few doors below Ches Office hours, from 6 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to Dec 14-1y-47 A Card.—Dr. S. P. ZIEGLER, offers his Professional services in all its various branches to the people of Lancaster and vicinity.

Residence and Office North Prince st., 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

Removal.—Dr. John McCalla, Dentist, would respectfully announce to his numerous friends and patrons that he has removed his Office from No. 8, to No. 4 East King st., Landing the Mark Research of th caster, second house from control he is prepared to perform all operations coming within the province of Dental Surgery on the most approved [march 22 3m-9

Removal.—J. G. MOORE, Surgeon Dentist of the firm of Dr. M. ... Moore & Son, will remove his office from the old stand, to the rooms termerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Evans, Dentist in the building situated on the South East Corne of North Queen and Orange streets, the lower rooms of which are occupied by Erben's Clothing Store and G. Meizger'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 done pertaining to Dentistry, that he is prepared to give that care and attention which the case demands

N. B.—Entrance to Office, 2d door on Orange Sf march 29

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

### **Mass Meetings!**

GREAT Mass Meeting of the friends of good Daguerreotype Likenesses, will be held at JUHN STON'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, corner of North Queen and Orange streets, every day until further

O No postponement on account of the weather Lancaster, June 22, 1852. 22-11

Reduction of Prices.--Lovers of bargains, your attention!—We have reduced the prices of all our Summer Dress Goods, in order to close them out with the season. Beautiful Bereges selling for 121 worth 181 cts.

Splendid 4-4 Lawns " " 184 " 25 "

Splendid 4-4 Lawns " " 12 per yd.
" Mourning " " 12 " "

Mous de bereges 12, 20, and 25 cts.

Plain India silks 7-8 wide for 75 cts per yard,
High col'd, fine all wool French Berges, Bohemian g. ass cloth a new and benatiful article for Ladies mmer Dress. Our assortment of white dress goods is very attractive offering. Plain swiss, book, mull, jaconet and cambric muslins, dotted, striped, and plaid do. at prices that induce all to exclaim Cheap, Cheap. Our stock of parasols, parsalets, (notwithstanding the number sold, we have a " fe-(lotwinstanding the Knows of Sox, we are determined to keep no summer goods over the season, we say to all now is the time to call and secure bargains.

THOMAS J. WENTZ & CO.

Golden Eagle corner E. King & Centre Square Just received a beautiful lot of transparent oil window shades with patent fixtures, to which we the attention of housekeepers is invited.

THO. J. WENTZ & CO.,

Golden Eagle, corner E. King and Centre Square Ginghams, Ginghams, plain, striped and plaid, real French and Manchester Ginghams.

Good Domestic ginghams for dresses and aprons,

Calicoes, Calicoes, Merrimack prints, wood, pink, blue and buff, pretty style.

Good calicoes for 6½ cents.

Our stock of gloves and hosiery, we always pay particular attention to, is always full and complete.

Misses hose, all sizes, white and mixed; Ladies cotton and silk hose; Gents half hose, fancy English striped, &c.; Ladies Gloves and Mitts; Silks, kid and moheir.

THOS. J. WENTZ & CO., Golden Eagle, corner E. King and Centre Square.

Black Gros de Rhines; black boiled Italian glossy silks, for mantillas and dresses exceedingly low at the Golden Eagle

THOS. J. WENTZ & CO.,

july 5 tf-24

Memorials of Lancaster county; Historical and Biographical, Statistical and Incidental, by J. M. Willis Geist. Illustrated. Having engaged to write a new History of Lan caster county, on an original plan, as indicated in the title above given, the undersigned adopts this plan of calling the attention of his fellow citizens to the interest and importance of such an underta ting, with a view to their aid in collecting materi-

als for the same.

It will be apparent to any one that a complete book, covering the ground contemplated in the title, will be an important contribution to the library of every citizen. As our title implies, it will be an experience to the contribution of the contribution of the contributions. omething more than a mere history—A book o Memorials of the past, treasured up for the present ind the future—embracing

I. Historical—An authentic narrative of local

events in the order in which they happened, with comprehensive and impartial reflections on their causes and effects, as revealed in the facts related. II. BIGGRAPHICAL—The history of the life and character of our most prominent and useful citizens—many of them the home-bred heroes of un-written history—from the first settlement of the county up to the present time.
III. STATISTICAL—A collection of interesting

facts, systematically arranges, respecting the State of Society, the condition of the People, their Domestic Economy, Arts, Property, and Political Strength, in the past and present. IV. Incidental.—This division will embrace such matter of local interest as may not be consid

ered essential to any of the other divisions of the work, but which have been invested by circum-stances of sufficient importance to claim a subordi-nate place in the Memorials. The Memorials will be handsomely illustrated

with appropriate embellishments, among which we may name full-page panoramic and perspective views of the city of Lancaster, and Boroughs and principal Villages, with their picturesque land scapes; the Public Buildings, including the old Court Houses and Jails, with an outline plan of the Court Houses and Jails, with an outline plan of the town of Lancaster, and a map of the surrounding country in 1730, from the original copy in the Archives of the State; also, a complete map of the county at the present time. In addition to the above, each biographical sketch will be, so as far as practicable, illustrated with a portrait.

All persons in possession of interesting or curious Facts and Documents, or any information which might be of ous to the author in writing out the Memorials on the blan laid down, will confer

the Memorials on the plan laid down, will confe a special favor by opening a correspondence with the undersigned. Additional particulars relating to the time and place of birth, the early history and family connections of ROBERT FULTOR, and other prominent natives of the county, are especially so-licited. J. M. WILLIS GEIST, junej28 tf-231

Elegant stock of Goods !-THOMAS W. EVANS & CO., No. 214 Chesnut street, site the Girard House, Philadelphia, have now and a very extensive stock of entirely new and legant GOODS, which have been selected in Eu-

rope for the most fashionable city trade.

They respectfully invite their numerous friends and customers in Luncaster and elsewhere, to pay them a visit when they come to the city, as they feel satisfied they can offer their goods as low as any store in Philadelphia.

as any store in Philadelphia. IN THE STORE 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 French Lawns. 2 Cases Paris Organdies. 4 Cases Broche' Bareges, entirely new. 2 Cases neat checked Bareges.
2 Cases printed and Plaid Grenadine.

2 Cases printed 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, Mitts, Gloves, Veils, Scarls.
Parasols, Muslins, Flannels, Linens.

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

Great Attraction: The People's Cheap Clothing Store, at No. 30, North Quern St., opposite Hostetter's (late Kaufman's) hotel.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a fine and beautiful assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every shade and texture, he would now solicit a share of public patronage, promising as a return, to suite the tastes of all, whether plain or gay in dress. The vs iety and beautiful style of Goods cannot be surpassed in this city by any other establishment

READY-MADE CLOTHING of every description on hand, such as Dress and Frock Coats, Sack and Busines Coats, Monkey Jackets, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which have been made up by the best workmen. Also a fine supply of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c. Customer Work attended to in the most

matic manner. A large variety of superior Cloths having been purchased especially for that object. The people are honest, the people are wise; me people are large, some smaller in size; And every Gent, and spry lad in the land. Resolve to have CLOTHING substantial and grand The people want CLOTHING—they want to buy cheap Then call at GEO. UNKLE'S, and just take a peep. The 'People's Cheap Clothing Store' casy is found, It stands in North Queen st., where goods do abound

Then hasten, good people, pray do not delay, from 11 ostetter's hotel just over the way, You will find us all smiles, obliging and kind, And clothing in abundance and CHEAF you will find.

Remember the place—nearly opposite Michael's lotel, North Queen st., Lanca GEORGE UNKLE.

### Adams' Express.

SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT for 1852 DAMS & COS Express are now running their own Cars accompanied by special messenger, and 170n safe. They are prepared to forward daily, (Sundays excepted,) with the fast mail trains, Bozes, Sundays excepted, with the last mail trains, Boxes, Bundles, Parcels, Specie, &c., &c., to all points on the Central Raitroad, via Lancaster, Columbia, York, Mount Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Newport, Mifflintown, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Spruce Creek, Tyrone, Hollidaysburg, Summit, Johnstown, Biairsville, Greensburg and Phitsburg;—via Cumberland Valley Road, to Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, 181, of above named laces are beriand 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 iorwarded to most of the points on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Persons residing in the interior towns off the asin route, can have packages forwarded with espatch from Philadelphia and other points by aving them directed to any of the above named should reflect that a sound mind.

t. Louis, by the night train.

Goods for the Eastern and Southern cities for-

warded daily by both morning and evening trains. cy prevent you, but apply immediately

The undersigned will give particular attention He who places himself under the 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

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

1880lution.-Notice is hereby given the the Partnerphip heretotore doing business un-der the firm of A. W. Russel & Co., in the Exhange business and more recently under the name Name of Russel & Geiger in the Hardware business was his day dissolved by mutual consent.

ABM. W. RUSSEL.

March 31 '53 . ELISHA GEIGER.

HE Hardware business will be conducted in future by the undersigned. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage acretofore received by the old firm and hopes by trict attention to business to merit and receive

ontinuance of their favors.

All persons indebted to the late firms by bonds. All persons indebted to the late nrms by bobas, note or book account, or to whom they are indebted, in any way, will be settled by the undersigned.

ABM. W. RUSSEL,
No. 8. East King st., Lancaster, formerly april 5 tf-10] . R. S. Rohrer. april 5 tf-10]

Ochin China and Shanghai Fown ──A fine lot Cochin Chinas, and Buff and White
Shanghais, have been received, and are now offered for sale, by the undersigned. These celebrated 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 self a table with a party that the country. vill also be sold to those who prefer raising thei

Also, Spangled Shanghaes and Braham Poot-Persons residing at a distance, by enclosing the amount they wish to invest in these lowls, can have them carefully cooped, fed, and forwarded, as per order. Addres JONATHAN DORWART, East King Street, opposite Hamiltons's Hotel, march 15 6m-8] Lancaster, I

Encourage your own Mechanics VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY.



ENITIAN BLINDS of the most beautiful pat tern and finish, are manufactured at the estab ment of the undersigned, whose shop can be ound immediately in the rear of Vankanan's (form brly Schofield's) hotel.

The blinds are made of wood of the smoothest

and most durable quality, and at short order and moderate prices. The subscriber having had considerable experience in the ma nufacture of Venitian Blinds, the people of this city and county can depend upon having any work they may order, executed with despatch and in a workmanlike manner. A variety of handsome blind s are on hand for the of the public

Old blinds repaired and trin med, to look equal new. GEORGE FLICK.

# LEATHER AND FINDING STORE,

No. 155 North Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets, Philadelphia. SHOE PEGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
D. EPPELSHEIMER & SON,
Aug. 10-1y] Successor to G. A. Yocum

NORTH QUEEN ST, Lancaster. The larges sesortment in the city, of all kinds and shapes, men's and boys'. Also, a beautiful article of drab Silk, equal to Beaver in appearance, at the sign of the Five Hars. may 18 tf-19 the Five HATS. The most attractive Article in

Dress, is an elegant HAT; and among the many sold in this part of the country, none are superior or more durable than those sold b AMER, North Queen st., Lanceaster, next door Murray and Stock's book store. My Spring yle of Hats cannot fail to please the most fastiious, whether plan.

I have also on hand a general assortion of Kossuth new style of CAPS, with a large for of Kossuth Hats, low for cash.

J. A. MER,

Proprietor. ious, whether plain or fashionable.

I have also on hand a general assort aent of the of Kossuth

## BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. WHERE may be obtained the MOST SPEEDY FOR SECRET DISEASES.

Gonorthea, 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 house or anients are the secret than the secret Habit of Youth, which blight their most brilliant house or anients are the secret Habit of Youth, which blight their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering Marriage, etc., impossible. A cure warranted no charge.

YOUNG MEN

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

MARRIAGE. Married persons, or those contemplating mar-riagre being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J. and be restored to per-OFFICE, No. 7, South FREDERICK Street, BALTIMORE, Md., on the left hand side, going from Baltimore street, 7 doors from the corner.—Be particular in observing the name and number or particular in the corner.

you will mistake the place you will mistake the place.

DR. JOHNSTON,

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

narmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE

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

oody and mind, unfitting them for either busines 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, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irrinability, 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, Sell Distrust, Love of Soltude, Timidity, &c. are some of the evils produced.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

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

ment to society.
WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS WEARNESS OF THE ORGANS immediately cured and full vigor restored.

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

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

Goods for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Srankford and Lexington, Ky., Indianapolis, and it. Louis, by the night train. should reflect that a sound mind and body are the comes blighted with our own. Let no false delica-

He who places himself under the care of Dr JOHNSTON, may religiously confide in his hon-or 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 Reporters 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.

onorable physician. N. B.—Shun the numerous pretenders who call themselves Physicians, and apply to DR. JOHN STON. Be not enticed from this office. STALL LETTERS POST-PAID—REMEDIES SENT BY MAIL. 1v-20

june 7, 1853. hird Annual Statement of the RANCE COMPANY of Pennsylvania Branch Office, 146 Chestnut st., Phi Assets May 1, 1852 Premiums received to May 1, 1853

interest on Loans, &c. 100,000 00 Capital Stock \$446,183 26 pases, expenses, re-insurances and 87,804 56 returned premiums

\$358,318 70 IAVESTMENTS: Bonds, mortgages, stocks, and other good securities

remium notes 179,016 51 17,820 21 Cash on hand Total amount of resources liable for \$358,318 70 This Company insures on buildings perpetually or limited; also on all kinds of merchandise and

furniture by the year, on the most reasonable terms.

Applications for insurance in the above Company re respectfully solicited by

A. B. KAUFMAN, Agent.

No. 1 Kramph's Row, Lancaster, Pa.

mayl 24

may 124

Card.—The subscriber thankful (to is nu meions patrons) for past favors, would again ask for a continuance of the same, and as many more as will please to favor him with their patronage, as he is certain from his knowledge of the Tonsorial Art in all its branches, such as Hair Cutting. Curling. Shaving. Shampooing and Wig. cutting, Curling, Shaving, Shampooing and Wig making, he is able to please the most fastidious.

He also solicits the attention of all to the Cleanliness of his Tuwels, Brusshes, Combs and in fact every thing connected with his establishment.

He would likewise mention that he is the only person in the city that can and do solor Whin person in the city that can and do color beautiful brown or black in very few minutes.—
Particular attention given to the cutting and trimming of childrens hair.

North Open Areast State Stat

JAMES CROSS, H. D.
North Queen street, same building with J. F.
Long's Drug Store, and immediately opposite J. F.
Shroder's Granite building.

[leb 22 tf-5]

Pranklin Hall Clothing Store.
One door South of Seneral (Ferri 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 Franklin 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 cash rates. Their stock has just been replenished with all the new and latest styles of loths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Velvets, Vesting c., together with a new and fashionable assor

READY MADE CLOTHING, of every description, such as Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Sacks 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

supply of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. such as Dress Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchieß, Gloves, Hosiery, and in short, everything required for a genileman's wardrobe. Customer work will receive the strictest attention and every garment measured will be warranted in every particular.

measured will be warranted in every particular.

Don't forget the place—one door south of Sner's (formerly Vankann's) Franklin Hotel, Nor Queen street.

COLEMAN & GILLESPIE.