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T.E.K.M.B:

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From the Albany State Register. Did'st ever ask the insect tattler what Katy re ally did to make such a stir in the world and give occasion for its everlasting song of "Katy did?" No! Well, we have and here is its answer:

The Katydid's Answer to Katy.

Oh, Katy, dear, you know you did, at midnight's silent hour,
Steal softly thro' the moonlight, to this my pleasant bower;
And here beneath its vines and leaves, by blushing

know you did. And here you leaned upon his breast, his arm was round your waist, Your hand was locked in his, Kate, and when he stooped to taste

The moon was in the sky, Kate, the stars were

watching there, The gentle breath of summer night was sporting in your hair;

I listened to your words, Kate, though soft and low they fell, I heard them every one; Kate, and if I would,

But never fear me, gentle one, nor waste a thot or tear, Lest I should whisper what I heard in any mortal I only sport among the boughs, and like a spirit hid, I think on what I saw and heard, and laugh out

I see among the leaves here, when evening zeph yrs sigh,
And those that listen to my voice, I love to mystify.
I never tell them all I know, altho? I'm often bid,
I laugh at curiosity and chirrup "Katy did." I would not make you blush, Kate, your innocence

I know,—
I know your spotless purity is like the virgin snow,
Anp yet you'd better not, Kate, altho' you think
your'e hid,
Steal to my bower by moonlight, as once you know
you did.

Jerusalem.

BY GEO. W. M'ELROY.

In the beauty and novelty of its situation and the grandeur of its surrounding scenery, Jerusalem perhaps stands unrivalled by any town or city in the world. The most favorable view of it is supposed to be obtained from the summit of the Mount of Olives. This is situated about half a mile east of the city, and every object of any importance is from this view clearly and distinctly visible. Here may be seen the beautiful grounds which surround the Mosque of Omar, embracing as they do the same area as did the Temple of Solomon, and standing on the summit of Mount Moriah its orig-Here, too, may be seen the Armenian same Mount, but at its north-western extremity; and the church of the Holy Sepulchre, erected by the spot tradition has pointed out as the scene of our Saviour's Crucifixion and Burial,

with him, fell asleep while he prayed that if it was His Father's will, "the cup might pass from his lips." It was here where the angel appeared unto Him from heaven, strengthening Him, while "His sweat was as great drops of blood falling down The Mount of Olives appears to have been one of the favorite haunts of the Savior of the world. It was here where He was wont to retire in the evening to seek quiet for devotion and repose after teaching daily in the Temple. It was where He met with his disciples to counse with them and to impart to them those words encouragement which sustained them in all their It was here where he delivered many of His parables, and it was here where He stood when He went over Jerusalem and foretold the awawaited it. It was to the Mount of Olives that He went for the last time after he had instituted the supper, and it was in the Garden be-low that "His soul was exceedingly sorrowful even but little of the beautiful architecture of the once unto death," The position of this garden rendered it a gloomy and, at the same time, a most befitting theatre for the Saviour's sufferings and travail. is very near to the most thronged and busy part of Jerusalem, and yet so low down in the valley of Jehosophat, that scarcely a sound from the busy hum of life can reach its profound depths. On the west the city walls and the high battlements of the Temple, almost overhung the garden, while on the children," has left its fearful impress upon both east the still loftier heights of Olivet cast their mind and body. Their streets are narrow and filthy, dark shade over the scene of the Divine agony. The and their houses in a state of dilapidation and de rapidly descending channel of the Brook Cedron pas es by to the south, and soon loses itself in the most perpendicular cliffs that have long since been fashioned into manuments for the dead. The seclasion from the world, of whose sins the blessed Je sus bore the burden, was complete, and even Judas displayed his wisdom in the selection of the spot for the perpetration of his dark crime.

In the second verse of the one hundred and twen ty-fifth Psalm, we read, that 'mountains are round Among these may be enumerated the Mount of Olives, already referred to Mount Scopus, which adjoins it, and the ridge of Gihon others whose devotion to the burial place of their which connects itself with the two former. Thus united, these mountains entirely enclose the city on the east, west and north. On the south are the hill of Evil Counsel and Mount Zion, a part of which latter is within the walls of the modern city. The former is supposed to have derived its name from the tradition that Caiaphas the High Priest, was the owner of a dwelling there, in which the Jews took counsel to destroy Jesus. It will thus be seen that Jerusalem is almost entirely barricaded by mountains which surround it and which even approach within the city walls, thus rendering it, as one would suppose, almost invulnerable to a successful attack from an invading enemy. It is only on the south-western side of the city, that the vie presents anything like an open space, and that is occupied by the commencement of the broad plain how fearfully has the Divine decree recorded in the sacred footsteps, that He lived a life of humility and of Rephaim, over which the traveller passes on

his journey to the town of Bethlehem.

The first mention that is made of Jerusalem, is tenth Chapter of the Book of Joshua, where at it." we read that after Joshua had conquered Ai, and the Gibeonites had allied themselves with him on terms of peace, Adoni Zadok, King of Jerusalem, sent unto the Kings of Hebron and Jermuth and to chre, already referred to, erected, as has been stated to be accumulated to the Church of the Holy Sepul chre, already referred to, erected, as has been stated Kings of Lachish and Eglon, saying, come up un to me and help me, that we may smite Gibeon, for it hath made peace with Joshua and the children of Israel. "Whereupon these five Kings of the Am montes gathered themselves together and went up they and all their hosts and encamped before Gi and made war against it." The result is well known to all careful readers of the Old Testament The Israelites conquered in the valley of Ajalor to Jerusalem, putting to death all their adversaries and driving out the people hefore them, and went in and occupied the city together with the Jebusites whom they could not drive out. And we find at a later day, by a reference to the second book of Samuel, the fifth chapter, sixth and ninth verses, that after David was made King of all the Israelites, he went up and smothe the Jebusites and took

tuture Temple ; and it is recorded that he consecrated Mount Zion as a holy mountain, by bringing up thither the Ark of the Covenant, and that Mt. Moriah at that time was a place of vineyards and grain fields, and it was only at a late period in the history of the city, that dwellings were erected

Kings of the lineage of David occupied the throne at Jerusalem for four hundred years after the death Solomon, when at the time of the commenceish captivity, it was conquered by the Chaldeans and reduced to a pile of ruins,-About half a century atterwards, Cyrus by a decree issued, extended to the captive Jews, the privlege to return and rebuild their temple, and abou ity thousand of them under Zerubabel and Jeshua availed themselves of the opportunity. Contribu tions were levied for that purpose upon those who chose to remain in the land of their captivity, and Cyrus, with his usual magnanimity; restored to them the most valuable of their sacred vessels which had been taken during the seige and were now again to be pressed into the service of the sanctuary. The names of the families which re-turned to Jerusalem, are carefully given in the Book of Ezra, and it is estimated that the number of beasts of burden in the caravan exceeded eight

They found as they had expected, the cityof their fathers utterly ruined and desolate. Nor was the labor for which they made their pilgrimage, as easily accomplished as they had anticipated. Their You met the man you love, Katy, you did, you efforts were for a long time thwarted by the Samar-itans whom they refused to admit into a commu-nity of worship, and were finally suspended alto-gether, and continued so during the reign of Cyrus stooped to taste
The nectar that was on your lip, how gentle was he chid;
You loved to hear his whispered vows, you did,
You know you did.
The moon was in the sky, Kate, the stars were zeal and energy. The decree of Cyrus was sought after and found, and under the impulse this imparted and the timely assistance of the local government, their temple was finally completed. The dedication was celebrated with great solemnity and joy, and soon after it was made fit for the old ritual worship, which was resumed at the ensuing Passover. Nearly a century after the decree of Cyrus was issued, Nehemiah obtained from the Persian government, the privilege of rebuilding the walls of the city, which were completed previous to his return to Persia, twelve years afterwards.

Jerusalem remained under the dominion of the Persians, until a little over three centuries before the birth of Christ, when that kiugdom was con-quered by Alexander the Great. During his life time the Jews were secured in the undisturbed enjoyment of their national laws, and exemption from tribute every seventh year. After his death, how-ever, and his kingdom fell into the hands of his four Generals, Judea suffered much and was deeply involved in the bitter contests in which his successors were soon engaged. In a short time, how ever, it fell into the hands of the Ptolemies, who confirmed to the Jews their civil and religious privileges, and ransomed many of them who had been sold into slavery. About two hundred years before the birth of Christ, the country was conquered by the Syrians under Antiochus the Great, and continued in their possession until the establishment o the Asmonean government, as it is called under the auspices of the Maccabees. In the year one hun dred and sixty three before Christ, Judas Macca bees succeeded to the principality and became th Governor of Judea. The Maccabees' continued to retain the power over it, until it was conquered by the Romans under Pompey the Great, a little more than half a century prior to the coming of Christ. It was a Roman province when our Saviour came, and Herod the Great, although not a Roman b birth and a Jew merely by profession, was seated upon the throne of Judea.

Notwithstanding Jerusalem was in the posses sion of the Romans at the time of the coming of our Saviour, the Jews had not lost their identity Convent, situated on that part of Mt. Zion which is embraced within the limits of the modern town; the Latin Convant which occupies a place on the own laws. It was their insurrectionary spirit, which finally occasioned the introduction of the Ro man civil laws within the limits of the city, and Helena the mother of the Emperor Constantine on it was the same spirit, fired and animated by an irrevocable doom that had settled upon them that occasioned their final overthrow by Vespasian and Titus. They had rejected and crucified the At the foot of this Mount lies the garden of Gethsemane, the place where the Saviour agonized previous to his execution. It was here where his disciless Peter, James and John, whom he had taken

They had rejected and crucified the that the valley of Ginon, at least was selected as the semane, the place where the Saviour agonized prepromised Messiah, and He had risen from the dead and ascended into Heaven before they were fully and seemed up in the shroud of their destiny. The land Beneiah the son of Jehoiada, and the Cherethites

wrapped up in the shroud of their Temple, was the land the Pelethites went down and caused Solomon destruction of their city and their Temple, was the and the Peterhites went down and caused Solomon closing act in the drama of their national exist. to ride upon King David's mule and brought him ence. From that time forth, they ceased to be a nation, and the miserable remnant that remained of them, after that fearful tragedy, were scattered they blew the trumpet and all the people said God abroad upon the face of the earth, to become save King Solomon. heritance, with scarcely "a local habitation or a name."

Jerusalem at the present day is said to exhibit a mournful and desolate picture, compared with wha it was in the days of Herod. Notwithstanding it is surrounded by stron gwalls which are calculated by their beauty to mislead the observer as to the real condition of the city which they enclose, the in terior presents but little else than a scene of wretch edness & misery. Many of the buildings are in a fa len and dilapidated condition, and save those fev splendid Jewish capital now remains. The glor has long since departed from Israel, the sceptre ha been taken away from Judah, and truly has it been remarked that it is 'trodden down of the Gentiles. The Jews at the present time occupy the south

eastern portion of the city, and are represented as being both mentally and physically degraded. The terrible invocation, "His blood be upon us and our cay. The offat from their slaughter houses and the refuse of their dwellings, is allowed to accumulate in the centre of their principal streets, where it is deposited, and there settles into putrid pools which The only corrupt the atmosphere and engender diseases of various kinds which annually carry hundreds of them to the grave. All energy, all ambition, all love of enterprise, appears to have departed from them and theyonly now linger in and about he city tomourn over the ruins of their sanctuaryand to be laid finally in the valley of Jehosaphat, in the vain ancestors is less zealous. The leprosy, too, that fearful scourge of their nation, still distributes its blighting poison through their blood. But alas! Saviour there to cure; no God-like hu manity to arrest the progress of living putrefaction and snatch from the earth worm its loathsome and revolting meal. Their spiritual devotions are per-formed in a few wretched Synagogues, which occupy a position in their part of the city. Despised by the surrounding nations of the earth, insulted and spit upon by those who now throng their an cient capital, they drag out a most miserable ex-istence which has no visible motive except an idolatrous adhesion to a locality which has lo twenty-sixth chapter of Leviticus been carried oui: "I will bring your land into desolation, and your

nemies which dwell therein shall be astonished Among the prominent objects of interest which are to be seen in and about the city of Jerusalem, , already referred to, erected, as has be by Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine, who established the first christian government Judea, about three centuries after the commenc ment of the Christian era; the valley of Jehosapha which stretches away in a northwardly direction from the base of the Mount of Olives, and which derives its name from Jehosaphat one of the Kings of Judah, who died nearly nine centuries before the birth of Christ, and who is buried there. Tombs and at a subsequent period extended their conquests for the reception of the dead are here hewn out o the solid rock, and to this day this great valley is regarded by the Jewish people as the place where the books will be opened and the nations of the earth assembled together for final Judgment; the Church of the Ascension now in ruins, which stands on the summit of the Mount of Olives, and which is designed to mark the place from which our Se possession of that part of the city occupied by from the dead; the pools of Siloam and Bethesda, his own dwelling and Monny Morish (and the site of the memorable on the mages of sacradal section which our Sacradal section which will be section with the section will be section wi is own dwelling and Mount Moriah for that ofhis their healing virtues, and which remain to this day

and the district of the second

troubled the waters," and whosoever afterwards stepped in was healed of whatever disease he had. If pool of Bethesda and the fountain of the Virgin are the same, and that fact is now pretty generally con-ceded, then according to the testimony we have this troubling of the waters is still continued, tho' they have long since lost their healing virtues .on observes, that he witnessed the flow of the waters in the Fountain of the Virgin, "which rose in five minutes nearly or quite a foot, and im-mediately afterwards, probably within the same time, retired back again to the level of their original time, retired back again to the level of their original channel." Some persons have contended, that the Pool of Siloam is the Bethesda spoken, of in the fifth chapter of St. John, as there appear to be some remnants of the fire porches there, while at Bethesda or the Fountain of the Virgin there are none.— But the subject of controvery loses all its interest in the fact that the Pool of Siloam is supplied from from the Fountain of the Virgin by a subject of the Virgin by a su

from the Fountain of the Virgin, by a subterranean passage and the waters are identically the same.— The natives have a tradition that the disturbance of the waters of this pool, is occasioned by the mo tions of a great Dragon, that is supposed to occupy the subterranean passage to which reference has The beautiful Vale of Tophet, decidedly the most

fertile spot around the city of Jerusalem, is also an object of considerable interest there. It is a part of the Valley of the Son of Hinnom, nearest to that of Jehosephat, and derives its name from it having hear at our time, arrespirate as a place for him. been at one time appropriated as a place for human sacrifice. In the seventh chapter of the proph ecy of Jeremiah, thirty-first verse, this place is spo-ken of in the following emphatic language: "And they have built the high places of Tophet, which is in the valley of the son of Hinnom, to burn their sons and daughters in the fire." That this beautiful vale was originally appropriated to this crue purpose, there can exist no doubt at the present day. Both scripture and tradition support the allegation. But the vestiges of this ancient barbar ism have long since passed away, and the ashes and blood of the victims of idolatry sacrificed there, have only lent to the soil an additional fertility and occasioned it to yield more abundantly of its truits

n the timeof harvest.
The Valley of the Son of Hinnom surrounds the southern part of Jerusalem, and connects itself on the west with the valley of Gihon, leaving the whole compass of the eastern side from north to south occupied by the Valley of Jehosaphat, so that saving its northern boundary the city is sur rounded by valleys as well as by hills. From the valley of Glhon rises the hill of Evil Counsel, to a height about equal to that of Mount Zion. At the western extremity of this valley is a pool cal-led the 'Upper Pool of Gihon,' which stands near the Turkish burial ground, and another at its south western extremity called the 'Lower' ool of Gihon,' near to the place where this valley connects itself with the Valley of the Son of Hinnom on the

Various opinions have been formed in reference

to the time when these pools were located. Some have supposed that they were erected in the days of Hezekiah, about seven hundred and twenty-fiv years before the birth of Christ. Others have dated their existence as far back as rhe days of David and Solomon. By a reference to the twenty second chapter of the book of Isaiab, the ninth and eleventh verses, we find that they subsisted in his day, and long before, as his language imports: "Ye have seen also the breaches of the city of David, that they are many, and ye gathered together the waters of the lower pool. Ye made also a ditch between the two walls for the water of the old pool, but ye have not looked unto the maker thereof, neither had respect unto him that fashioned it long ago." Isaiah lived and prophesied about seven hundred and seventy years before the birth of Christ, and about two cen long ago' refers back to the time of that monarch must of course always remain a matter of conjecture. Josephus, in his Jewish Antiquities, mentions the fountain called Gihon in connection with the ceremony of proclaiming and anointing Solomor King, after the death of his father David; and by reference to the first chapter of the first book o Kings, thirty eighth and thirty ninth verses, we find to Gihon. And Zadok the Priest took an horn o oil out of the tabernacle and anointed So save King Solomon." Nothing is said here about the fountain or the pools of Gihon, but it is quite probable that they had an existence at that day, for the vales containing these fountains were kno places of resort on public occasions for people in and about the city of Jerusalem

The ground from the upper to the lower pool is descending and the water that accumulates in the upper, flows down by means of a pipe or acqueduct into the lower, a circumstance which appears to harmonize with the sense of Isaiah's declaration "Ye have gathered together the waters of the lower pool." These pools or tountains derive their sup ply of water from the rains of heaven and from no other source. In the time of King Solomon, a num ber of them were erected in the Valley of the So of Hinnom, and their waters were conducted into the city, by means of an acqueduct for the use of the nonulace. Indeed there can be no doubt what ver, that this practice of collecting water, or, ac cording to the words of Isaiah, 'gathering' it, is as ancient as the history of the Jewish people; for when the English church, which is now erected on Mount Zion, was built, the workmen employed in digging its foundation, after passing through more thanthirty feet of rubbish and still lower inthe living rock, came to a flight of stone steps, leading down to a cistern and acqueduct in a good state of pre-

The only fountain of living water, fit for the us of man to be found in or about the city of Jerusa lem, is the well of Nehemiah, situated near th on, all junction of the two valleys of Hinnom and Jehos aphat. It derives its name from the tradition, that it was here that this restorer of Israel found the sa cred fire of the temple concealed, after his re turn from the Babylonish captivity. hope that they will rise from the grave sooner than one hundred and twenty five feet deep and the wa ter in accordance with an eastern custom, is drawn up by means of a hand rope. It is near to this well, that tradition says Isaiah was sawn asunde by the apostate Manas sseh and not far off is pointed out the tomb of that eminent prophet.

If notice were to be taken of all the objects of iterest, which are to be met with in and about Je rusalem, it would require more space than could e alloted in a weekly newspaper. In reference those which are designed as memorials of sufferings Ideath and resurrection of the Son of Goo t may be said, that there is more of pious zea displayed in their structure, than physical certain ty in their locality. For although it is true that "He came unto his own and His own received him ary protection either to not," and that every mountain and valley around died a death of shame, that He rose from the grave three days after He had been entombed, and asc ded to heaven after His resurrection, somewher from the vicinity of the village of Bethany; it is impossible to distinguish at this late day, the precise spot of his birth, death or burial, or from whence He ascended into Heaven after His last in

erview with His diciples upon earth. And yet within and without the city of Jerusalem, is not presented with the most perfect gravity, some land mark which designates the scene of every impor tantevent in the Saviour's history. Even the Bethlehem, where he was born, is perpetuated the path over which he bore his cross on the way to Mt. Calvary, and the exact spot where he stag-gered and fell and Simeon of Cyrene relieved Him of his burden. But our surprise at the critical exactness with

which all these events are commemorated, is some what relieved, when we consider that the same people are prepared to exhibit the head of Adam, said to have been found in a rock, the very hour of Dives before which Lazarus lay covered with sores, the judgment hall where Pilate yielded to the clamors of the multitude, the rock on which Stephen the martyr was stoned to death, the place where the fig tree withered at the command of the Saviour, the precise spot where the cock crowed and St. Peter shed his tears of bitter repentance.—

as monuments of the mission and miracles of the Son of God. In the pool of Bethesda the waters and ascension of the Son of God, is now sought attill continue to ebb and flow, as in the days when it was said of them, that "an angel went down and was born, lived, died, rose again and ascended into Heaven, without searching for the immediate thea tre of the events in a country which has periodi-cally been desolated by the storms of war, and upon which the changes of nearly two thousand years have left their broad and ineffaceable land-

marks. Lancaster, Oct. 1853.

We have been requested to publish the folowing, as the composition of a small boy, belonging to the Maytown Sabbath School:

COMPOSITION ABOUT SUNDAY SCHOOLS .- A SUI day School is a school that is kept on the Sunday as you all know, and we come here not to laugh and play but to hear something good, and what ou teachers tell us from one time to another. I have read of some great and good men that first learned to read and know the good books in a Sunday School and have went to heathen countries and be came missionaries-that is to learn and teach the poor heathen who do not know anything about the Saviour who came down from Heaven to teach us the way of salvation, and save our lost and sinful souls from the destructive influence of Satan the destroyer of souls and the great enemy of man kind, Now, Sunday Schools must be a good insti-tution, or else they would not have been up so

long. Why we may take up almost any look, and we see that it was published by the Sunday School Union. So we can see that it is a great cause, as well as a good one. Again, we as scholars of this Sunday School ought to be very thankful that the teachers are so kind as to come here from one Sun day to another to teach us, and for the nice new books and cards that they have bought for us, and we ought to be very attentive and good when we are at the Sunday School.

JACOB F. KLUCH.

HOBBIELE PHENOMENA .- It is not generally own, says the Charlestown Courier, that at Bar badoes there is a mysterious vault, in which no one now dares to deposit the dead. It is in a church yard, near the sea shore. In 1808 a Miss A. M Chase was placed in it, and in 1812 Miss D. Chase In the end of the year 1812 the vault was opened for the body of Hon. T. Chase, but the three first coffins were found in a confused state; having been apparently tossed from their places. Again the vault was opened, to receive the body of an infant, and the four coffins, all of lead, and very heavy were found much disturbed. In 1818, a Mr. Brew ster's body was placed in the vault, and again great a Mr. Clarke was placed in the vault, and, as before, the coffins were in confusion.

fins were replaced in their proper situations—that is three on the ground, side by side, and the others aid on them. The vault was then regularly closed the door (a massive stone, which required six or seven men to move,) was cemented by masons, and hough the floor was of sand, there were no marks of footsteps or water. Again the vault was open-Lord Combermere was then present and the coffins were then found thrown confusedly about the vault—some with the heads down, and others up. What could have occasioned this phe-nomenon? In no other vault in the island had this ever occurred. Was it an earthquake that occasioned it, or the effects of an inundation in the vault?' Tuese were the questions asked by the Barbadoes Journal at the time, and no one could alford a solution.

The matter gradually died away, until the present year when, on the 16th of February, the vault was again opened, and all the coffins were again thrown about as confusedly as before. A strict investigation took place, and no cause could be discovered. Was it, after all, the sudden bursting forth of noxious gas from one of the coffins could a ave produced this phenomena. If so, it is against all former experience. The vault has been hermat cally sealed again-when to be re-opened we can

In England there was a parallel occurrence to this, some years ago, at Haution, in Suffolk. It is stated that on opening a vault there, several had leaden coffins, with wooden cases, which had been fixed on biers, were found displaced, to the conster nation of the villagers. The coffins were again placed as before, and the vault was properly closed when again, another of the family dying, they were again found displaced; and two years after that, they were not only found all off their biers, but one coffin (so heavy as to require eight men to raise it.) was found on the fourth step which led to the vault and it seemed perfectly certain that no human hand hād done this.

IT We heard a story of a fellow who related his experience when the Nahant Bank failed. "As soon as I heard of it," says he. "my heart jumped right into my mouth. Now, thinks, I, s'pose I've t any bills on that 'ere bank? I'm a go So you see I on coat and put for home a fast as my legs would carry me—run all the way. So when I got there I looked and found that I had not got any bills on that bank—nor any other. felt some easier.

Pall and Winter Dry Goods. THOS. J. WENTZ & CO., Golden Eagle Dry Good Store, corner East King and Centre square, are receiving daily additions to their Fall and Winstaple Dry Goods. The selections now offered form one of the very best assorted stocks to b found. Their stock of Ladies Dress Goods is un isually large, embracing every variety of the la

Rich colored plaid cashmeres, all wool. printed French de laines,

10 cases printed mouse de laines, low priced Sup plaid Silks; do. fancy silks; do. black silks. warp alpacas, silk lustres; real Mancheste

inghams.
11 Cases English and American prints, new de signs; bright colors wool plaid; for children.
Shawls in every variety—brocha, bay state, thibet, long and square; sup bl'k and fancy cloths;
French, English and American manufacture.
Black and fancy cassimere and sattinetts; fancy

ilk and satin vestings, &c. To all of which we invite the attention of buyers, assuring them of our disposition to sell on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the city.

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

Thoe-Makers' Head Quarters at M. H. Locher's Store, No. 17; West King st., opposite Cooper's Red Lion Hotel. Where shoe opposite Cooper's Red Lion Hotel. Where shoe dealers can be accommodated upon the very best erms, with Leather of every description. Moroccos of every color and shade.

Lasts and boot trees of the latest styles.

Shee findings of every description. Everything n the leather line warranted to give satisfaction.

Also orders promptly attended to at the sign of the LAST. [oct 11 tt-38] Lasts and boot trees of the latest styles

Sufferers from the effects of self abuse, are hereby cautioned against the spe-cious promises of pseudo-Doctors, Vendors of high-ty puffed Cordials and other high priced, but worthless nostrums, catch printy instruments, manuals (alias puff-uals.) &c., for I am convinced by my own bitter experience, and the evidence of a multitude who have written to me after wasting much time and money upon them, that they never did, can, or care to permanently cure any body. I will impart the means by which I was restored to health, (after suffering severely from various forms of quackery, to any one who will write me a plain, but brief statement of his case, and remit \$5, to enable me to pay for advertising, postage, &c., and time and trouble of writing out directions, which require no nterference, with business will certainly the general health, as well as invigorate the organ affected, and perfect a cure as soon as possible, a very triffing expense. Correspondents may rely upo promplty receiving the desired information, as promptly receiving the desired information, as a have no disposition to trifle with or speculate upon the misfortunes of my fellow men, nor any other mo-tive than "to do to others as I would that others had done to me," when similarly situated. Ad-dress, in strict confidnce, (all letters being destroy-

ed; as soon as received and contents noted.) W. M. STEDMAN, Camden, N. J. N. B.—Parents, Guardians, Teachers, &c., are carnestly urged to guard the youth under their their mental, moral, social and physical powers. july 26 6m*-27

Dr. Robert Duncan has opened an office in East King street, Lancaster, one door from N. Lightner's office, in the rooms lately occupied by Dr. Charles L. Baker, and offers his professional services to the public onal services to the public.

Lancaster Pa., Aug 16 Darke & Baker. -- Aol Beys at LAW. -- Samuel Parke and Daniel G. Baker, has entered into co-partnership in the practice of the profession.
Office, South Queen Street, west side, 6th doosenth of the Lancaster Bank.

July 19. tf-26 Dr. S. Welchens, Surgeon Dentist.

OFFICE No. 34, North Queen street, Language.

[july 19 tf-26]

ATTORNIES AT LAW:

Office—Three doors below the Lancaster Bank,
South Queen Street, Lancaster, Penn'a.

All kinds of Scrivening, such as writing Wills,
Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended
to with correctness and despatch. ANDIS & BLACK

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 ith correctness and despatch. ti-13

Dr. J. Mairs McAllistre, HOM E OPTHIC PRACTITIONER.—Office, North Duke Street, Lancaster, a few doors below Chesut.
Office hours, from 6 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to Dec 14-1y-47

Card .-- Dr. S. P. ZIEGLER, offers his Card.—Dr. S. P. ZIEGLER, ouers and Professional services in all its various branch-es to the people of Lancaster and vicinity. Residence and Office North Prince st., between Orange and Chenat streets, where he can be consulted at all hours, unless prefessionally engaged Calls promptly attended to, and charges mo

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., Lan-caster, second house from Centre Square, where caster, second nouse now the 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. M. Moore & Son, will remove his office from the old stand, to the rooms tormerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Evans, Dentist, in the building situated on the South East Corner of North Opensad Corner of North Opensad Corner of North Opensad Corner in the building situated on the South East Corner of North Queen and Orange streets, the lower rooms of which are occupied by Erben's Clothing Store and G. Metzger's Shoe Store, where he will have great conveniences for waiting upon those who may favor him with a call. J. G. M. having had considerable experience in the Dental Art assures those who are desirous of having anything sures those who are desirous of having anything done pertaining to Dentistry, that he is prepared to give that care and attention which, the case de-mands.

N. B.—Entrance to Office, 2d door on Orange S march 29 tf-10

JOHN A. ERBEN.] [Washington B. Erber Erben & Co's Cheap Clothing
Store, Sign of the Striped Coat, No. 42, N
Queen street, east side, near Orange, Lancaster
Pa. The proprietors of this extensive astablishment respectfully announce to the public that they have now ready, the largest, cheapest and best assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever before offered for sale in Lancaster. Their stock embraces the latest styles

of garments, adapted to the season, which in beauty and superior workmanship, cannot be surpassed of garments, anapieu to the season, which is occative and superior workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any other in the place.

The increasing popularity of the establishment, and the great increase of patronage from all parts of the county, has induced the subscribers to make

this the principal Clothing House in this city. They have therefore made great additions to their stock enlarged their establishment, and are now fully enlarged their establishment, and are now fully prepared to accommodate their customers with covery description of Clothing, at the very lowest possible prices.

Among their extensive assortment may be found the following: OVER-COATS AND BANGUPS, from \$3 to 16.

Fine black cloth frock coats, from \$750 to \$13 00

Fine do dress Blue cloth dress and frock coats do 550 " Fancy cassimere coats Satinett frock and sack coats atinett monkey Jackets, do 250 " Fine fancy cassimere pants, Fine black cloth pants, do 275 " da 3.00 " Satinett pants, Black satin vests, do 175 "

Black satin vests, do 200 " 3,50 Merino vests, do 125 " 200 Cassimere and satinett vests, do 100 " 250 ALSO—a tull assortment of Woollen and Cotton Undershirts and drawers, white anh figured shirts, collars, bosoms, cravats, pocket hand kerchiels, suspenders, stocks, gloves, hosiery and umbrellas, A.so—Just completed, a very large assortment of Boys' Clothing, suitable for the season, consisting of Boys' over-coats frock, sack, and mankey ng of Boys' over-coats frock, sack, and monke coats, pants and vests of all sizes, and at extremel

ow prices.

Also, always on hand a large assortment of French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made up to order, at short notice, in the atest fashion, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscribers are in regular receipt of the laest New York and Philadelphia Fashions, emplo none but the best workmen, and confidently believe they have the ability to furnish every article of Clothing lower than any other house in the city, and guarantee to all who may favor them with their

istom, the full worth of their money.

ERBEN & CO. United States Clothing Store, Sign of the Striped Coat, No. 42, North Queen street, east side, near Orange, Lancaster. [sep 27 tf-36]

THE PHILADELPHIA FAMILY MOURNING STORE BESSON & SON. NO. 52 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Have at all seasons a full assortment of Blac & Mourning Goods, Wholesale & Retail. Fall and Winter Goods Black Black

Crape Veils, Love or Mode Veils, Tamise. mhazines Thibet Shawl shmeres, nbazine Alpacas, lousseline de Laine (long and square) Gloves, Hosiery, & double width rench Merinoes, Blossy Alpacas, Plaid Silks Canton Cloth.

Armure Silks,

oult de Soie.

ros de Rhine. '

Inglish Crapes,

rep 20 2m-35

Second Mour'g Plaid Spunsilks, Mousseline de Laine, Mousseline de Bege, Madonna Cloth, Plain Mousselines, Sack Flannels. Bay State Shawls, (long and square White Cape Collars, rape Collars, lushed Silk Gloves,

English Chintzz 20 0 Undersleeves,

Tulius Stern, No. 171, North Second Street, opposite the Camel Hotel, Phila delphia. Has in store a full and extensive assort ment of all kinds of Ribbons and Millinery Good Trimmings and Fancy Goods. MILLENERY ARTICLES, such as Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Lace Silks Flounces, Bonnet Frames, and a large assortmen of needle worked Handkerchiefs, Collars, Caper Flounces, Insertings, Edgings, etc., together with a great variety of other articles in our line 100 numerous to mention, at WHOLESALE & RETAIL I request those who are about making their fal purchases to give me a call. вер 20

Business Directory.—H. C. ULMAN begs leave to inform his patrons of the Business Directory for the State of Pennsylvania, that owing to the size of the work and amo of labor to finish it, the book cannot be ready for delivery until the first week in December, at which time it will be distributed throughout the State.

Persons desirous of inserting their Cards will please earnestly urged to guard the youth under their send them in before the 10th of September. Let charge from this vice, which is so destructive to ters addressed to H. C. Ulman. Eagle Hotel, 3c st. above Race, Philadlephia, will be pr tended to.

SURE CURE. BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL WHERE may be obtained the MOST SPEE. DY REMEDY for SECRET DISEASES.

Gonorrhea, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weaknoss, 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
no charge.

YOUNG MEN

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

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-

immediately consult Dr. J. and no restored to perfect health.

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

Be particular in observing the name and number or you will mistake the place.

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

rangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE "ARTICULAR 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 busines or society. or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy el-

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, Pains in the head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irriability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. Mentally.—The fearful effects on the mind are with the deceded and seed to the content of the conte 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.

NERYOUS DEBILITY.

Weakness of the system, Nervous Debility and premature decay generally arises from the destructive healt 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 a ignorance of the dangers to which they subject themselves. Parents and Guardines are often misemselves. Parents and Guardians are often mis ed 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 Hea , Dyspepsia, Indigestion Derangement of the Nervons System, Cough and Symptoms of Consumption, also those serious Mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depression of Spirits or peculiar fits of Melancholy, when return to spirits or peculiar fits of Melancholy, when the truth is they have been caused by indulging Pernicious but alluring practices, destructive to both Body and Mind. Thus are swept from existence thousands who might have been of use to their country, a pleasure to their friends, an orna-WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS

WEARNESS OF THE ORGANS
immediately cured and full vigor restored.

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

MARRIAGE,

Should reflect that a sound mind, and hody are the

MARRIAGE, should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey thro' life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own. Let no the delice mes blighted with our own. Let no talse delica

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 Repetters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which have appeared ny other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will and a skilful and onorable physician. N. B -Shun the n un the numerous pretenders who cal

themselves Physicians, and apply to DR. JOHN STON. Be not entired from this office. 37 ALL LETTERS POST-PAID—REME-DIES SENT BY MAIL.

Tust received an a now opening at the Bee Hive Store, North Queen, Lancas-er, a large assortment of new style goods per last team vessels from Europe which will be sold off apidly at a small advance.

Real heavy Brocade silk, \$1,00 to 2.50 Fancy plain poult de soi very handsome and rich

"chamelin lace ""

Heavy chamelin poult de soi's 75 to 1,50

Double boiled plaintements are unit and 1.00

Double boiled plainchamelin, very wide only 1,00. New style satin chenes, assorted colors. Plain heavy blue Glace for aprons and mantillas "

" Pink poult de sois, very heavy.

Real jet black gro de Rhine, 62; to 2,00.

" Glossy Italian Lustaino.

Rich figured all wool de Lanes, very handsome
MANTILLAS AND VISETTES,

t few (watered silk) all cole, mantilias, heavy nettinge; silk lining; black watered silk lace.
Black lace mantillas and capes, a great bargain
WENTZ'S BEE HIVE. North Queen street.

Just opening a small lot of desirable goods viz. Assorted cols. Persian cloths for dresses; Tar and Brown cols. do: all wool de Beges. Mourning "
French Ginghams.

A few pieces all wool figured for dresses, which vill be sold at a bargain say 18% cts. Light and dark figured Merrimacks prints, the est calico in the market, warranted fast cols. only

Blue and orange, do. WENTZ'S BEE HIVE. aug 16 tf-501

Pive per cent Saving Fund.—Char L' tered by the State of Pennsylvania in 1841.— Capital Sock—250,000. THE SAVING FUND of the National Safety Company, No. 62 Walnut St., two doors above Third, Philadelphia, is opan evalved day from 9 o'clock A. V., to 7 o'clock P. M., and oa. Monday and Thursday evenings till 9 o'clock, This institution is well known as one of the best managed and safest in the country, and pays FIVE PER CENT. interest for money put in

Any sum from One Dollar upwards is received.—
And all sums, large or small, are paid back on demand, without notice, to any amount. This Saving Fund has Mortgages, Ground-Rents, and other first-class investments, all well secured, amounting to half a million of dollars, for the se-

curity of depositors.
Office No. 62 Walnut Street, two doors above Third, Philadelphia.

Hon. HENRY L. BENNER, Pres't. ROBERT SELFRIDGE, V. Pres,t.

ROBERT SELFRIDGE, V. Pres.t.

WM. J. REED, Sec³y.

BOARD OF REFEREES.

Hon. W. Richards, Pottstown, Montgomery, co
J. D. Streeper, Esq., editor of the Montgomery
County Ledger, Pottstown.

J. M. Scheenemen, editor of the Neutralist County Leager, Potistown.

J. M., Scheenemen, editor of the Neutralist, Skippackville, Montgomery co.
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Hon. Joel Jones, late Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. John Robbins, jr., Member of Congress 4th district Pennslyvania.

strict Pennslyvania. Hon. James Page, late Post Master of Phila. Hon. Wm. Pennington, late Gov. of N. Jersey. Philadelphia, sep 27 1y-36

Mass Meetings!

A GREAT Mass Meeting of the friends of good

Daguerreotype Likenesses, will be held at JOHN
STON'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, corner of North Queen and Orange streets, every day until furthe

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

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Now for the Heads of the Peo-PLE.—Hats, Caps, and Ladies Furs of every variety, comprising one of the largest and cheapest stocks, at John Fareira's well known HAT, variety, comprising one of the largest and cheapest stocks, at John Fareira's well known HAT, cap and FUR Warehouse, No. 284, Market street, above Bighth, south side, Philadelphia.— The proprietor being a practical workman, and having had personal experience both in manufacturing and selling, offers his claims for public patronage, satisfied that his business facilities cannot be surpassed by any dealer in the city. His stock of Gentlemen's Hats, for the fall, is very large and of superior quality. Children's Fancy Hats, of every style and variety of trimming, from \$1,00 to 5,00. He would call the attention of the Ladies particularly to his fine assortment of FURS, such as Muffs, Boas, Tippets, Vict., Armlets, &c., made up exlarly to his fine assortment of FURS, such as Muffs, Boas, Tippets, Vict., Armlets, &c., made up expressly for the present season. All this stock of Furs is of his own importation, and made by the best workmen under his own personal inspection. Wholesale dealers from the country will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN FAREIRA, sep 27 3m-36] No. 284 Market st., Phila.

Card .- The subscriber thankful (to his nu A Card.—The subscriber thankful (to his nu merous 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 Wigmaking, he is able to please the most fastidious. He aso solicits the attention of all to the Cleanliness of his Towels, Brushes, 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 color Whiskers and Moustaches, from red or gray to most person in the city that can and do color whis-kers and Moustaches, from red or gray to most beautiful brown or black in very few minutes.— Particular attention given to the cutting and trim-ming of childrens hair.

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.

Franklin Hall Clothing Store.—
One door South of Sener's "Franklin 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 citizens of Lancaster county and the people of the citizens of Lancaster county and the people of the surrounding country, that they have taken the popular Cluthing establishment known as Franklin Hall, lately under the proprietorship of Unkle & Coleman, where it is their determination to furnish a firstrate arucle of Clothing of every variety at the lowest cash rates. Their stock has just been replenished with all the new and tatest styles of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Velveis, Vestings, &c., together with a new and lashionable assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, 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 sample of supply of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOOPS, such as Dress Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiels, Gioves, cosiery, and in short, everything required for a gentleman's wardrobe. Customer work will receive the strictest attention and every garment measured will be warranted in every particular. Don't forget the place—ous door south of Sener's (formerly Vankanan's) Franklin Hotel, North Queen street. COLEMAN & GILLESPIE. march 1 march 1

Art Union of Philadelphia, In-A corporated by the Legislature of Pennsylva-nia, for the promotion of the Arts of Design in the United States Officers and Managers for 1853-4.

HENRY C. CAREY, President WILLIAM D. KELLEY, V. President. EDWARD P. MITCHELL, Treasurer. JAMES S. WALLACE, Recording Se JAMES S. WALLACE, RECORDING Secretary.
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liner, Cephas G. ('hilds,
lliams, Hector Tyndale,
James Lefevre,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Isaac Williams

John Sartain, P. F. Rothermel,
Edward F. Mitchell.
Edward F. Dennison, Actuary, Art Union Building, No. 210 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Plan for the Current Year.

Every member will receive for each subscription of five dollars—

. An impression of a large and ving, from an original American historical picture.

2. The chance of obtaining one of the numerous prize paintings, to be distributed among the members, at the general meeting at the close of the A New Feature. The distribution for 1853 is

guaranteed from the commencement, irrespective of success in the subscription, by a collection of at least Pitty Pictures, of an aggregate value creceding \$4,000. These works are now in progress, and as soon as completed, will be exhibited in the Art Union Free Gallery, No. 210 Chestnut street. To form an idea of their merit, it is sufficiently attached. cient to state that the following artists are among he contributors to the Prize Collection. Collection.
James Hamilton,
W. A. K. Martin,
W. E. Winner, P. F. Rothermel, Isaac Willia

Joshua Shaw, Russell Smith, Paul Weber, . II. Schmolze, J. O. Montalant, S. B. Waugh, G. R. Bonfield J. K. Trego, G. W. Conarroe, Other paintings will be added to the distribution st, as fast as additional subscriptions will warrant he purchase. It is therefore obvious that members can greatly

It is therefore obvious that members can greatly promote the successful operation of the institution, as well as their own individual interests, by sending in their subscriptions early. This they are earnestly requested to do, and to influence their triends in doing riends in doing. The fine plate of Patrick Henry delivering his celebrated speech in the House of Burgesses, Va. (due subscribers for the year ending in May last,) is ready for delivery. Lancaster county members will obtain their copies by calling upon Mr. CHAS. M. Howell, of Lancaster City, Corresponding Secretary for Lancaster C. [sep. 13 16,34 ecretary for Lancaster co.

GEORGE BRYAN.] M. W. SHINDEL Bryan and Shindel, Walnut Hall, No. 57, North Quenn st., one door south of Buchmuller's Cutlery Store, and six doors north of Sener's Hotel Lancaster. Have just received an entire New Stock of black and fancy colored cloths, entire rew stock of black and fancy colored cloths, cashmeretts, drab d'Eta, Queens cloth and many new styles of goods adapted for summer coats, b'lk and colored cassimeres, French linens and a great variety of new and fashionable goods for pants and a most superior and splendid stock of new style of vestings, stocks, cravats, handkerchiefs, ders, hosicry, &c. ers, hosicry, &c.

A splendid assortment of fine white and fancy

shirts, collars, &c. Also a on hand a large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, cut and manufactured in a superior manner, which fered and sold at the very lowest prices for All orders in the tailoring line executed All orders in the tailoring line executed in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

B. & S. return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretotore bestowed, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the

Don'triorget the place, No. 57, North Queen st., White Hail Academy.—Three Miles VV West of Harrisburg. The sixth session will commence on Mon ay, the seventh of November next. Parents and Guardians and others interested are requested to inquire into the merits of this In-stitution. The situation is retired, pleasant, health

ful, and convenient of access, the course of instruction is extensive and thorough, and the accommodations are ample. INSTRUCTORS D. Denlinger, Principal, and Teacher of Languages and Mathematics.
Dr. A. Dinsmore, A. M., Teacher of Ancient

Languages and Natural Sciences. E. O. Dare, Teacher of Mathematics and Natual Sciences. Hugh Coyle, Teacher of Music. T. Kirk White, Teacher of Plain and Ornamen-

al Penmanship. Trams.—Boarding, Washing, and Tuition in English per session (5 months \$50,00. Instruction in Ancient or Modern Languages, Instrumental Music \$10,00. For circulars and other in

information address
D. DENLING ER ep 6 2m-331 Harrisburg, Pa. TRAAC BARTON:

WHOLESALE GROCER, Wine and Liquor Store, 135, 137 North Second Street, Phila Sept 11, '49-33-1y