The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

VLO. LV. CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1854. NO 12.

LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER & JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance; two twenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the Editor.

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

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

Sunday.

This quaint but beautiful poem is by George Herbert, author of the "The Temple," who died about 1635:

O day most calm, most bright,
The fruit of this, the next world's bud;
The indorsement of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood;
The couch of time; care's balm and bay;
The week were dark, but for thy light;
Thy torch doth show the way.

The other days and thou
Make up one man; whose face thou art,
Knocking at heaven with thy brow;
The working days are the back part;
The burden of the work lies there,
Making the whole to stoop and bow,
Till thy release appear.

Man had straight forward gone
To endless death; but thou dost pull
And turn us round to look on one,
Whom, if we were not very dull,
We could not choose to look on still;
Since there is no place so alone
To which he doth not fill.

Sunday the pillars are,
On which heaven's palace arched lies;
The other days fill up the spare
And hollow room with vanities.
They are the fruitful beds and borders
In God's rich garden; that is bare
Which parts their ranks and orders.

The Sunday of man's life,
Threaded together on time's string,
Make bracelets to adorn the wife
Of the eternal glorious King.
On Sunday heaven's gate stands ope;
Blessings are plentiful and rife,
More plentiful than hope.

This day my Saviour rose,
And did inclose this light for his;
That, as each beast his manger knows,
Man might not of his fodder miss.
Christ hath took in this piece of ground,
And made a garden there for those
Who want herbs for their wound.

The rest of our Creation
Our great Redeemer did remove
With the same shake, which at his passion
Did the earth and all things with it move,
As Simpson bore the doors away,
Christ's hands, though nail'd, wrought out salvation,
And did unhinge that day.

The brightness of that day
We sullied by our foul offence;
Wherefore that robe we cast away,
Having a new at his expense,
Whose drops of blood paid the full price.
That was required to make us gay,
And fit for Paradise.

Thou art a day of mirth,
And where the week-days trail on ground,
Thy flight is higher, as thy birth;
O let me take thee at the bound,
Leaping with thee from seven to seven,
Till thou we both, being tossed from earth,
Fly hand in hand to heaven!

The Fighting Preacher.

WESTERN ITINERANTS FORTY YEARS AGO.

The Western itinerants, (who were the *legis fulminea* of the American ministry of their day,) were usually brawny, athletic men, physically, if not, mentally, educated almost to perfection. They had occasion sometimes to preach to their rude hearers with the stout fists, as well as their stentorian lungs. 'At a camp meeting,' says Mr. Finley, 'a row was raised, on Saturday, by about twenty lewd fellows of the baser sort, who came upon the ground intoxicated, and had vowed they would break up the meeting. One of the preachers went to the leader for the purpose of getting him to leave; but this only enraged him, and he struck the preacher a violent blow on the face, and knocked him down. Here the conflict began. The members saw that they must either defend themselves or allow the ruffians to beat them, and insult their wives and daughters. It did not take them long to decide. They very soon placed themselves in an attitude of defence. Brother Birkhammer, an exceedingly stout man, seized their bully leader, who had struck the preacher, and with one thrust of his brawny arm crushed him down between two benches. The aid-de-camp of the bully rat to his relief, but it was to meet the same fate, for no sooner did he come in reach of the Methodist than with crushing force, he felt himself ground on the back of his comrade in distress. Here they were held in durance vile, till the sheriff and his posse came, and took possession, and binding them, with ten others, they were carried before a justice, who fined them heavily for the misdemeanor. As soon as quiet was restored, Bishop Asbury occupied the pulpit. After singing and prayer, he rose and said he would give the rowdies some advice—'You must remember that all our brothers in the church are not yet sanctified, and I advise you to let them alone; for if you get them angry, and the devil should get in them, they are the strongest and hardest men to fight and conquer in the world. I advise you, if you do not like them, to go home and let them alone.'

In speaking of one of his brother itinerants—one to whom it is owing that Methodism is now the prevailing religion in Illinois,' he says:

At the camp meeting held at Alton, in the autumn of 1833, the worshippers were annoyed by a set of desperadoes from St Louis, under the command of Mike Fink, a notorious bully, the triumphant hero of countless fights, in none of which he had ever met an equal, or even second. The coarse drunken ruffians carried it with a high hand, outraged the men and insulted the women, so as to threaten the dissolution of all pious exercises; and yet such was the terror the name of the leader, Fink, inspired, that no one individual could be found brave enough to face his prowess. At last, one day, when Mr —— ascended the pulpit to hold forth, the desperadoes on the outskirts of the encampment, raised a yell so deafening as to drown utterly every other sound. M——'s dark eyes shot lightning. He deposited his Bible, drew off his coat, and remarked aloud:

'Wait for a few minutes, my brethren, while I go out make the devil pray.'

He then proceeded, with a smile on his lip, to the focus of the tumult, and addressed the chief bully:

'Mr. Fink, I have come to make you pray.'

The desperado rolled back the tangled festoons of his blood-red hair, arched his huge brows with a comical expression, and replied—

'By golly, I'd like to see you do it, old snorter.'

'Very well,' said Mr. ——, 'will these gentlemen, your courteous friends, agree not to show foul play?'

'Of course they will. They're rale grit, and won't do nothin' but the clear thing, so they won't,' rejoined Fink, indignantly.

'Are you ready?' asked Mr ——

'Ready as a race-horse with a light rider,' squaring his ponderous person for the combat.

But the bully spoke too soon; for scarcely had the words left his lips, when Mr ——made a prodigious bound towards his antagonist, and accompanied it with a quick, shooting punch of his herculean fist, which fell, crashing the other's chin, and hurried him to the earth like lead. Then even his intoxicated comrades, filled with involuntary admiration at the feat, gave a cheer. But Fink was up in a moment, and rushed upon his enemy, exclaiming—

'That wasn't done fair, so it warn't.'

He aimed a ferocious stroke, which Mr.—— parried with his left hand, and grasping his throat with the tight-crushed him down as if he had been an infant. Fink struggled, squirmed and writhed in the dust, but all to no purpose, for the strong muscular fingers held his windpipe as in a the jaws of an iron vice. When he began to turn purple in the face, and ceased to resist, Mr.—— slackened his hold, and inquired—

'Will you pray now?'

'I doesn't know a word how,' gasped Fink.

'Repeat after me,' commanded Mr.——

'Well, if I must, I must,' answered Fink 'because you're the devil himself.'

The preacher then said over the Lord's prayer, line by line, and the conquered bully responded in the same way, when the victor permitted him to rise. At the consummation of the rowdies roared three boisterous cheers. Fink shook Mr.——'s hand, declaring—

'By golly, you're some beans in a bar fight. I'd rather set to with an old he bar in dog days. You can pass this 'ere crowd of nose smashers, with your pictur.'

Afterwards Fink's party behaved with the utmost decorum, and Mr.——resumed his seat in the pulpit.

The Railroad Ride.

"All abroad"—the captain's song.
A puff—a jerk—we roll along,
And quicker now the puff succeed,
And now we go it with good speed;
And here's a rock and there's a ridge:
Here's a house—we've crossed a bridge—
Here's a church—oh, what a steeple!
There's a crowd of gaping people;
There's a woodman on a log;
Yonder is a barking dog;
Here's a river, there's a brook;
Here the road has got a crook;
On the river is a ship;
Here's a boy, he has a whip;
Here's a shop of foolish toys;
There's a school of girls and boys;
There's the river once again;
Yonder fields of growing grain;
There's a cow; and yonder sheep;
There's a man—he's fast asleep;
Here's a rabbit—there's a squirrel;
Look out, there's a pretty girl;
Here's a pond—its full of fishes;
Look out yonder what a fountain;
Over yonder is a mountain,
Here's a valley, there's a hill;
Yonder is an old saw mill—
See the trees all out in blossom—
There's a man, he's playing possum;
Here' a lad with striped trousers;
There's a city—see what houses!
Now the whistle sounds again—
There! we're safe—they've stopped the train;
Get us up and get outside—
We didn't have a smash up ride!

WHY DON'T THE LADIES LEARN TO COOK.—Among the common things to the teaching of which public attention is now so strongly directed it is to be hoped that the art of cookery—one of the commonest, and yet, apparently, one of the most difficult and neglected of all—will not be forgotten.—The instruction of the female peasantry in this useful art would be as advantageous to themselves when settled on their own hearths as to the middle classes, in which before marriage they officiate as domestic servants. Emigration and abundance of employment have given to the servants at home the upperhand as completely as it they were in Australia. On all sides we hear complaints of the difficulty of finding, and of retaining when found a cook who can roast a leg of mutton, and make batter pudding or pea-soup. In point of fact, we have heard of ladies who have it in serious contemplation to dispense with servants altogether, as the least troublesome alternative. Without wishing matters carried quite so far, we are convinced that many of our fair friends would lose nothing either in point of respectability or happiness, while they could add at least one third to the effective incomes of their husbands, if they were to spend a little more time in their kitchens, superintending the preparation of the family dinner, instead of confining themselves with ordering it it, indeed they condescend to do even that. Some forty years back ladies were driven to shoemaking as a fashionable way of killing time. Why not try a little cooking? Thanks to the modern stoves, with their nicely arranged skillets and stewpans, which science and mechanical skill have substituted for the blazing kitchen hearths of other days; young ladies of the 19th century, just passing its prime, may cook without soiling their fingers or injuring their complexions. Were it not so, we would not recommend them to cook. We would rather live on bread and cheese all the days of our lives.

It will be said, perhaps, that our notions with regard to female education and employment are too antiquated—that in these matters, as in every thing else, a new era has dawned, and the solid course of instruction now given in college for ladies will be triumphantly appealed to. Ladies however, who possess these solid acquirements—who like Lady Jane Grey, prefer Plato to a pic-nic, will be least likely to neglect the economy of the kitchen. They will thoroughly understand the dignity of the employment and call to mind all the poetry of cooking. To say nothing of the dinner which Milton describes Eve as preparing when 'on hospitable thoughts intent,' there are the Homeric banquets, at which kings litterly 'killed their own meat,' and at which queens and princesses turned the spit for the roasting, or drew the water and chopped wood for the boiling. Cooking is classical, and no lady will deem to take part in it who has read of these feasts in the original Greek. Let it be observed that it is the middle and working classes on whom we wish to urge the importance of the study. An earl's daughter can afford to be so ignorant of common things as not to be able to recognize chickens in a poultry-yard, because they do not run about with a liver under one wing, and a gizzard under the other, though our modern poultry snows, it must be confessed, will tend much to dissipate this error. A knowledge, however, of the art of cooking is of more importance to the wives of the laboring population than to those of the middle classes, because it is the art when properly cultivated, of making a little go a great way. A French army can subsist in a country where an English one would starve, and chiefly for this reason—that the French soldier can cook.—*Mark Lane Express.*

RE-MARRIED AFTER AN ABSENCE OF TWENTY YEARS.—The Conneaut (Ohio) Reporter mentions the marriage at that place, on the 11th of February, of Mr. Elias Jones and Mrs. Delia Swap, and gives the following interesting sketch of the parties:

'There is a little history connected with the above which may not be uninteresting to the reader. About the close of the last war with great Britain the parties became acquainted with each other, and in April, 1822, were married, in the county Gennessee, N. Y., against the consent and wishes of relatives on both sides. A few weeks prior to the birth of their second son Bradford, now of this place, Mr. Jones left his family for the purpose of purchasing a piece of land, and during his absence his wife was persuaded by her relatives to desert her home and husband and reside with them. Mr. Jones, on nearing the fact, and being treated with violence if he attempted to claim his family, left the country and went to sea. On his return, several years subsequent, he ascertained that Mrs. Jones had again married, and removed to the west.

'In paliation of this transaction, it should be stated that the wife supposed her former husband dead, and did receive tidings of his supposed loss at sea. Mr. Jones did immediately return to his vocation on the sea, and from that period until a few weeks since, lost all trace of his wife and his two sons. After a space of twenty-five years he chanced, by a mere circumstance, to learn the residence of his two sons, and wended his steps to this place, where to his gratification, he learned that their mother was still still living, and a widow, having lost her second husband after rearing ten children, and then residing in Mercer, Pa. In company with his son, Mr. Jones started for the residence of the partner of his youth, who at once recognized and welcomed him to her home; tho' she could not have been more surprised had he risen from the grave to confront her. The trials of the past were recounted, the love of youth renewed, and after a brief courtship, they were again plighted, and the finale is recorded at the head of this article.'

☞ Judge Richardson once said that 'everything was foreknown, except what would be the verdict of a petit jury.'

☞ The Illinois Central Railroad Company have just contracted for hedging one hundred miles of their road with Osage orange, two millions of plane being required to complete the contract. This hedge is no doubt intended to keep cattle and other animals from straying on to the road, and thus to avoid the numerous vexatious accidents thereby occasioned. Without such hedges, cattle will get through broken down fences, and fall in the way of the cars. The hedge does not depend upon fences being kept in good repair, but places an impenetrable barrier against estrays. The example set in this case is a good one, and ought not to be lost upon other railway companies. The immediate expenditure thus made is an eventual saving to the company, while at the same time it diminishes the danger of accidents and consequent loss of time, money, and life on railway trains.

An infallible cure for the Too-ache at the office of Dr. S. WELCHENS, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 34, North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa., directly opposite Sprecher's Hardware Store.

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

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

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

dec 6 tf-46

J. G. Moore surgeon Dentist continues to practice his profession in its various branches on the most approved principles. Office S. E. Corner N. Queen and Orange streets. N. B. Entrance 2d door on Orange street.

nov. 1, 1853 tf-44

Parke & Baker.—Attorneys at LAW.—Samuel Parke and Daniel G. Baker have entered into co-partnership in the practice of the profession.

Office, South Queen Street, west side, 6th door south of the Lancaster Bank.

July 19. tf-26

LANDIS & BLACK, *ATTORNIES AT LAW:*

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

GEORGE W. M'ELROY, ATTORNEY 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 Executors' Accounts, will be attended to with correctness and despatch.

april 19, 1853. tf-13

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 consulted at all hours, unless professionally engaged Calls promptly attended to, and charges moderate

april 25 tf-14

Removal.—Dr. John McCaila, 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., Lancaster, second house from Centre Square, where he is prepared to perform all operations coming within the province of Dental Surgery on the mostapproved principles. [march 22 3m-9

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.

Lancaster Pa., Aug 16 4t*-30

Dentistry.—The first premium, a superior case of Instruments, was awarded to Dr. John Swylan, D. D. S., by the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, for the greatest proficiency in the studyand art of Dentistry as taught in the Institution. Office No. 56, North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. (nov 8 tf-42

Straw Goods--Spring 1854.—The subscribers are now prepared to exhibit at their splendid New Establishment, just completed, on the site of their former stand, No. 41 South Second street, Philadelphia, an entire new and beautiful stock of Straw, Fancy and Silk Bonnets and Flatts, Flowers, &c.; and Panama, Palm and Summer Hats for gentlemen, which our old patrons, Merchants and Milliners generally, are invited to examine, confidently promising them, in extent, in variety, in novelty, and in style, a stock unequalled.

Orders carefully and promptly executed.

march 14 3m-8] THOMAS WHITE & CO.

Bonnets, Hats & Bonnet Frames. Wholesale and Retail at No. 424 North 2d st., below Brown, west side, Philadelphia. J. S. CUSTER takes this method of informing merchants and Milliners and all who appreciate the advantage of purchasing their goods of the Manufacturer direct, to give him a call and look through his large assortment of New Style Bonnets and Hats, and be convinced of the fact that he can sell them cheaper than any other house in the city.

march 14 3m-8

For Rent.—The Store on the north east corner of Duke and East King streets, which for the last twenty years has been occupied by the subscribers. For terms apply on the premises, to

feb 28 tf-6] KLINE & McCLURE.

Philadelphia Central Dry Goods Store, South East Corner of Eight and Arch streets. CHARLES ADAMS invites the particular attention of Families and Storekeepers to his extensive and choice stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY Goods, comprising one of the best assortments in the city. New Goods are being duly received from Auction and other sources, and customers may depend on getting the latest and best styles at the lowest prices. Broche and other Shawls.

Dress Materials and Furnishing Goods arranged in separate rooms with strong light to view them by.

Particular care given to plain Goods.

march 14 3m-8

J. Stewart Depuy, at 223 North 2d st., below Callowhill, Philadelphia, has on hand a splendid assortment of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain, and Venitian CARPETS: besides Druggets, Canton and Cocoa MATTINGS, Window Shades, Door Mats, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Stair Rods, Hearth Rugs, and Oil Cloths, &c. Also, the same, at his other store, corner of 8th and Spring Garden street, under the Spring Garden House. Wholesale and Retail. [march 21 6m-9

Dissolution.—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Girvin & Steacy, Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, or to whom they are indebted will call upon John E. Girvin, who is duly authorized to settle the same and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

JOHN E GIRVIN.
JOHN W. STEACY.

New Providence, march 14 6t-8

Superior Window Blinds!—A BRITTON & CO., No. 40 North 2d Street, below Arch, Philadelphia. One of the most extensive and best Manufactories in the United States; originators of some of the most splendid styles of BLINDS and SHADES which have won the prizes at the Franklin Institute for their superiority of finish and splendor of conception.

☞ Shades and Blinds of every variety and character on hand and made to order, at short notice and lettered if required, in a superior style, and at low prices.

Repairing and jobbing attended to. We study to please the public taste. [march 14 3m-8

Slate Roofing.—The undersigned, successor to the Messrs. Caldwell, in the manufacturing of Roofing Slate, is prepared to furnish Slate by the ton, or put on by the square; at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

S. D. McCONKEY,
Green P. O. Lancaster Co.

Any orders for Slate or Slating, addressed to the undersigned, appointed agents, will be punctually attended to.

WM. WHITESIDE, Lancaster City.
JACOB B. ERB, Millerstown.

mh 21 6m-9

United States Mails.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 20th, 1854.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from July 1st, 1854, to June 30th, 1856, on the following Routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., until 9 A. M., April 10th, 1854, to be decided April 25th, 1854, (being Routes established by Act of March 3d, 1853.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

From July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1856.

9675 From Pittsburg, by Etna, Dorseyville, Porter's Store, Carnahan's, Norris and Riddle's, to Saxonburg, in Butler county, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pittsburg Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Saxonburg same day by 6 p m;
Leave Saxonburg Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Pittsburg same day by 6 p m.

9676 From Safe Harbor, in Lancaster county, to Martic Forge, 5 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Safe Harbor Saturday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Martic Forge same day by 10 a m;
Leave Martic Forge Saturday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Safe Harbor same day by 12 m.

9677 From Shippensville, by Eden, Jefferson, Lamartine, Agnew's Mills, Emlenton, and North Hope, to Butler, 48 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Shippensville Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Butler next day by 11 a m;
Leave Butler Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Shippensville next day by 7 p m.

9678 From State Lick, by Worthington, Armstrong county, to Cowansville, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave State Lick Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Cowansville by 2 p m;
Leave Cowansville Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at State Lick by 7 p m.

9679 From Warren, by Frewsburg, Jamestown and Delanti, to Dunkirk, N. Y., 50 mile and back, once a week.
Leave Warren Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Dunkirk next day by 6 p m;
Leave Dunkirk Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Warren next day by 6 p m.

9680 From Norristown, by Fairview Village, Perkiomen Bridge, Schwenck's Store, Pensburg, Hereford, Jonville, Mongeie and Trixerstown to Fogiesville, 42 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Norristown Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fogiesville same day by 9 p m;
Leave Fogiesville Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Norristown same day by 9 p m.

9681 From Hanover, by Mechanicstown and Bunnoughstown, to Gettysburg, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Hanover Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Gettysburg same days by 12 m;
Leave Gettysburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Hanover same days by 6 p m.
Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

9682 From Slate Lick to White's Eddy, on the Allegheny river.
Bidders will state the distance, name the intermediate offices, and propose a schedule.

9682 From Bristol, by Fairington and Centreville, to Yardleyville, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bristol Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Yard eyville same day by 12 m;
Leave Yardleyville Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Bristol same day by 7 p m.

9684 From Elkland, by Farmington, to Crooked Creek, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elkland Wednesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Crooked Creek by 12 m;
Leave Crooked Creek Wednesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Elkland at 5 p m.

9685 From Mansfield to Wellsboro', 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mansfield Thursday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Wellsboro' same day by 1 p m;
Leave Wellsboro' Thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Mansfield same day by 6 p m.

9686 From Spring House Tavern to Sumneytown, 19 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Spring House Wednesday 8 a m;
Arrive at Sumneytown same day by 2 p m;
Leave Sumneytown Wednesday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Spring House same day by 9 p m.

9687 From Franklin, through Cranberry and Pine Grove Townships, by Clinton Furnace, to Tylersburg, Clarion county, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Franklin Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Tylersburg same day by 6 p m;
Leave Tylersburg Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Franklin same day by 6 p m.

9688 From Agnew's Mill to Cass, in Venango county; 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agnew's Mill Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Cass by 1 p m;
Leave Cass Saturday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Agnew's Mills by 6 p m.

INSTRUCTIONS,

Embracing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specined, for assorting the mails.

2. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

3. For leaving behind or throwing off the mail or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

4. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other creditable persons; for failing to arrive in contract time; or neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs for other purposes.

5. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws or the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

6. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock of carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increased speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the Department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

7. Payments will be made for the service by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August and Navember.

8. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

9. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract.—Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836 prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

10. A bid received after time, viz: 9 A. M. of the 10th of April, 1854, or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

11. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

12. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

13. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm where a company offers should be distinctly stated, also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words 'with due celerity, certainty, and security,' inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a '*star bid*'

14. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed 'Mail proposals in the State of ——.' It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors certified, (see forms,) and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before 9 A. M. of the 10th of April, 1854.

15. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st of July, 1854.

16. Section 18 of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such tranportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations. Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, '*star bids*,' and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large*, and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its celerity, certainty, and security.*'

Such bids will therefore be accepted in preference to higher bids for specific modes of conveyance on routes where the lowest mode of conveyance (that is on horseback) is known to be insufficient.

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guaranteed, in preference to a 'star' or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either no mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

18 A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

19. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties, without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

20. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions, and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

21. Present contractors and persons known at the Department most, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster or a judge or clerk of a court of record.

For forms of bid, guarantee, and certificate, &c., see general advertisement for the New England States and New York of the 15th December, 1852. Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., of September 22, 1851. Virginia, North Carolina, &c., January 15, 1851.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

march 21 4t 9]

Spring and Summer, 1854.—Latest style of Spring Dress Goods at the lowest city prices, now opening almost daily.

News Goods at WENTZ'S STORE, Golden Eagle, corner of East King st. and Centre Square. [march 21 tf 9

Notice to the Public.—House Painting. The subscriber takes this method of informing his numerous friends and the public in general, that he is now prepared to execute, in a superior manner, every variety of House Painting Graining, Bronzing, Gilding on Glass and Stained Glass, Calsoming ceilings, walls, &c., &c. China and Glass Painting executed in a superior manner, and warranted not to crack. Ceilings cleaned and whitened, and made equal to new at a cost little over that of white-wash. The subscriber would state here, that it frequently occurs that persons attempt to use this article who have no knowledge of it whatever, either in the mixing or putting it on, and the consequence is, the job is spoiled, and the article condemned without a proper trial. So, also, with China Gloss; to make a good job it requires a practical knowledge of the use of the brush, as also the making of the gloss. In regard to zinc white, the subscriber would most respectfully recommend it as an article far superior to any other paint now in use, for whiteness and durability of color.

The subscriber would respectfully solicit a portion of the patronage of those getting painting done. Feeling grateful for the many favors already bestowed by his friends, he still hopes to share their patronage by unremitting attention to their calls. Those who have large contracts to give out need have no hesitancy in calling, as he is prepared to give every satisfaction in regard to work, both in reference and security, for the faithful performance of all agreements.

The subscriber can be found at his shop in West Orange st., opposite the Moravian Church, where he will be happy to receive any orders.

feb 21 3m] SAMUEL W. TAYLOR.

Circular.—The subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the business of a Cabinet Maker's FINDING STORE, in all its various branches, at the old stand No. 134 South Second st., below Dock street, Philadelphia, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm of T. & L. Thompsom; assuring his friends that every exertion will be made by himself and those in his employ to merit a continuance of their much esteemed favors. THOMAS THOMPSON.

march 7 6m-7

Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silver Ware. The subscriber would call the attention of persons visiting New York city to his large and well selected stock, comprising in part the following, which he offers for sale at less than usual prices, and which will be forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada, by mail or express, free of charge:

Jules Jurgensen Watches, warranted perfect time keepers, $150 to 250.

Cooper Watches, Duplex and Levers, $125 to 275.

Independent Second and Quarter second Watches for timing horses, &c., $125 to 250.

Chronometers, splendid pocket Chronometers, perfect time keepers, $125 to 250.

Eight day Watches, which run eight days with once winding, $140 to 150.

Enamel Watches, for Ladies, some in hunting cases, $35 to 100.

Diamond Watches for Ladies, some in magic cases, $50 to 300.

Magic Watches, which change into three different watches, $100 to 175.

Watches, which wind and turn the hands without a key, $50 to 140.

All kinds of watches at very low prices,

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled,	$25
Fine Gold Detached Levers,	30
Gold Enameled Watches for the Ladies,	9
Gold English Patent Levers,	35
Gold English Patent Levers, hunting cases,	55
Silver Patent Levers as low as	10
" Detached Levers,	14
Ladies' Gold Sets, earrings, pins and bracelets, $15 00 to $75 00	
Earrings 2 to $25, Pins 2 to $25, Bracelets	$5 00 to 50 00.
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	$3 00 to 25 00.
Gold Guard Chains,	$10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains,	$10 00 to 110 00
Gold Vest Chains,	50 00 to 55 00
Gold Fob Chains,	8 00 to 20 00
Gold Fob Seals,	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Tabinoes,	2 00 to 5 00
Gold Pencils,	1 25 to 7 00
Fine Gold Wedding Rings,	3 00 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys,	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys,	2 00 to 5 00
Gold Pens and Pencils,	3 50 to 16 00
Diamond Rings,	7 00 to 200 00
Diamond Earrings,	100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins,	10 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses,	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings, with stones,	2 00 to 10 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons per set,	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Studs per set,	1 00 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles per pair,	5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses,	1 75 to 6 00
Silver Teaspoons per set,	5 00 to 9 00
Silver Tablespoons per set,	12 00 to 21 00
Silver Table forks per set,	13 00 to 23 00
Silver Cups for children,	5 00 to 10 00
Silver Napkin Rings each,	1 00 to 3 00
Gold Armlets for children per pair,	2 00 to 9 00
Plain Gold Rings,	75 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings,	1 00 to 5 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops,	37
Gold Scarf Pins,	1 00 to 7 00

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., second floor, near Broadway, New York.

jan 31 1y-2

Prospectus.—The Holy Bible in separate volumes, or, the Book of Books, in its sixty-six parts. Edited and published by T. H. Stockton, of Baltimore, Md., formerly editor of the "Christian World," "Bible Alliance," &c. The first volume of the Divine Library, or Cyclopedia of Inspiration—will be put to press, as soon as the subscription shall warrant. This will be—The Book of Genesis. The first in order, and certainly one of the first in importance, of all the Holy Books—the fountain-head Revelation. The volume will consist of two parts: the first part will contain the sacred text alone—according to the authorized English Version; in paragraph form; in proper prosaic and poetic style; with the various renderings at the foot of the page; the chapters and verses neatly indicated in the margin; and the letter press in uncrowded and unbroken beauty—with neither pictures, maps, or notes, to break the even flow of inspiration. The Second Part will consist of an Appendix—designed to concentrate the most valuable human intelligence in relation to the Book of Genesis—including an original dissertation; an original and compiled illustrative apparatus, both literary and (if practicable)