ADDR ESS OF GOVERNOR BIGLER, TO THE PEOPLE OF PENN'A. WAVERLY, NEW YORL,

the discharge of the duties of the office of padvantages. I deemed this system unwise I have endeavored to the ex- | and unjust. I could see no reason why work is for you to determine.

close of last month, for the purpose of ed so long as I have the power to do so. meeting the people in the several counties them for my stewardship, and declaring to cial legislation, and much good has been them my views and intentions on all publie questions of State policy. A painful point a great work to perform. and dangerous illness has deprived me of this pleasure. For near three weeks I have been confined to the room in which I write, during all of which time, as I learn, the opponent. It is now impossible for me to it more than a few if any of the counties prior to the election, and I can see no mode of reaching you with my views except through the medium of the press.

In my present enfeebled state of health. and in this locality, without access to the books and documents which I ordinarily refer to, I shall limit what I shall herein discuss to those questions which legitimately bear upon our State policy, or which are in some degree involved in the present canvass, and in reference to which I may, in the event of my re-election, be called upon to act in my official capacity.

What I have done, and what I would wish to do if re-elected, it is your right to know. I must, in the first place, congratulate you on the flourishing condition of all the great interests of the State, excepting only the agricultural, which has suffered materially by the drought of the season.

The finances of the State were never in a more wholesome condition. Our resources are equal to all ordinary demands, with an annual surplus of about three quarters of a million of dollars, which is applicable to the payment of the public debt. For the three past years, this surplus has been abimprovement commenced prior to my induction into office. These undertakings will cost the State, in all, over four milvery large reduction in the State debt would have taken place during the term of my sum to sustain an idiotic school. If I should be re-elected Governor I shall employ the power of the Executive department to arrest all new schemes of improvement at the

expense of the treasury.

I have always regarded the proposition to sell the public works as a business question. The policy of the measure depending largely upon the price to be obtained and the conditions on which possession of the works may be granted. made for an aggregate sum, less than the amount on which the net profits would pay the interest, then it would not be economy to sell: such a measure would increase and not lessen the burdens of the people.-Should the policy of selling meet the approbation of the representatives of the people hereafter, the utmost care should be taken to secure a full compensation and to make the conditions such as most certainly to guard the rights and interest of the publie in the use of these great highways. am sure all will agree that no corporation should have the improvements on such terms as would enable it to impose unjust burdens on the internal trade of the State, or encroach upon the rights of the people. No such measure can ever receive my sanction.

I have spoken of this branch of public affairs with delicacy, because its management and control have been confided to agents selected by the people themselves; and accountable only to them. The Executive has no power to direct in what manner the public works shall be managed.

As indicated in my last annual message, you are aware that I regard the State's system of managing the public works, as susceptible of great improvement. I then expressed the opinion, which I still sustain, that the management should be based on plain business principles.

The currency of the State seems to be in a wholesome condition. When I assumed the executive office, a strong sentiment in favor of what is called the free banking system, instigated mainly by the influence of the preceding administration, evidently pervaded the minds of many good citizens. I felt required to interpose the influence of my position against this scheme. Subsequent events must certainly satisfy all that such a step would have been disastrous to the true interests of the State, and especially to our own cherished commercial metropolis. I also felt required, during the session of 1852, to interpose the Executive prerogative against a dangerous expansion of our present banking system. I think there are few who wil now doubt the correctness of this step .--Had those schemes for the expansion of paper money prevailed, the consequences would have been more disastrous than the most sagacious could have foreseen. Our commercial metropolis, instead of standing as she has stood, impregnable against the financial storm which has been felt so seriously in other cities and States, might herself have fallen a victim to the folly. Instead of boasting a proud fidelity and punctuality as she now can, she might have been humbled and dishonored. Sensible of the defects of the system we have, I still regard it as safer and better than those of most of the surrounding States. Whilst there may be localities where a growing and enlarged business would seem to demand the convenience of banking capital, no consideration can induce me to sanction any considerable extension of such capital in the State. I am a firm believer in the policy of dispensing with the use of paper money so far as that can be done without giving too sudden a shock to the business relations of the people. Such policy, I am confident, is best calculated to promote the success of the manufacturer, the miner, the agriculturalist, and above all to secure

to the laborer a just reward for his toil.

der the administration of my predecessor. Corporations were created to engage in as they may arise. mere ordinary business enterprises, clothed September 22, 1854. \ With extraordinary powers, and upon the Fellow Citizens:—It is now nearly principle of a limited liability of the corthree years since you entrusted me with porators, thus giving the capitalist undue

tent of my feeble abilities, to perform the those who sought to enjoy all the profits trust in such a manner as to develope the of an ordinary enterprise, clothed with the resources of the State, promote a just pub- | convenience of a corporate seal, in compelie policy, and advance the welfare of the tition with individuals, should not bear the people. How far I have succeeded in this, entire responsibilities and pay their debts to the last farthing as individuals are re-A Democratic State Convention, in quired to do. The use of the veto power March last, presented me for your suffra- soon succeeded in arresting this system, ges for a second term. In accordance with and the principle of individual liability in so. It has been filed away in the office of would inflict upon our country, that induces what appeared to be a recognized custom, corporations of this kind is now the settled I left the seat of government, near the policy of the State, and shall be maintain-A number of general laws have been of the State, and in person accounting to adopted to supercede the necessity for spe-

The offensive system of omnibus legislation, by which good and bad measures are piled together under the same common title, and which has cost the Commoncanvass has been actively pursued by my wealth so many millions of prodigal expenditure in times past, was during the last session, for the first time completely broken down; and the laws of 1854 have been presented to the people, each separate, resting on its own merits. If I be reelected, the whole power of the Executive department shall be wielded to maintain this wholesome system.

The policy of municipal subscriptions to public works, sanctioned by my predecessors, never did, as you will remember, meet the entire approval of my judgment. I felt required at an early day, to admonish the people and their representatives out of the country should not be trusted against this insidious mode of creating debt | with civic office; and the still more extrabut as these measures were generally pre- ordinary tenets of political faith held by a sented in the shape of a local question, affeeting the interests of particular localities I did not feel required to interpose my judgment against that of the people immediately interested, and their representatives. Time and experience have convinced me that this was an unwise delicacy. If re-elected Governor, 1 shall unhesitatingly | course of time and things to become potent employ the veto power against all and every such schemes.

I had not supposed, prior to the com

mencement of this canvass, that it would be necessary for me to declare to any citisorbed in the consummation of schemes of zen my views in reference to our common school system. I had cherished the belief that my career as a citizen, as a Senator, and as Governor had given ample evidence lions and a half of dollars. But for these a of my strong attachment to this most saeature and the sectarian feature—have from the people, in a public way, to be ex- place of trust or profit under this pended under private direction. There is | monwealth." ample room for the use of private means terfering with the general system. It shall and justly administered by all men in civil eral system of education; one which shall munities which they secure to every citizen. Christianity. . It is the most potent means of constituting citizens to suit his own and the highest grade of national dignity. and among every people; but no where unjustifiable idea never entered the mind more peculiarly so than in America. Here of any American statesman. I would not public will directs the policy of the govern- say this because I believe any class of peothe government rests on the sovereign thoughts the masses. How important then it be-I believe that so long as the people are and a rule of action, they will maintain the made intelligent by education and elevated in the scale of morality by its influences, so long will our civil and religious lib erties be safe against internal strife or ex- I hold to be the true doctrine on this questernal aggression. It is the preparation for the exercise of the elective franchise, through which we are a self-governing peo-

> be deserves not the name of an American I could not greet him as a true Pennsylva-Convention of June last. In that commuto sanction any proper measure to mitigate | their industry and skill to the developeand as far as possible to extirpate the vice; ment of the resources of our common counmy oath under the Constitution forbids perity of the country; others have advanced power, for any reason whatever. They Constitution? Shall the faith of our fathers, cause for alarm, for those resisting such in-

zens.

tory law, has been by an act of the last Legat the ballot box, in October next. Should cient and constitutional form.

with my objections.

accomplished, but there is still, on this After a deliberate examination of its promight do much harm and could do no good My reasons against it and which are too long to be inserted here, I am confident, will prove satisfactory to you. Certain I am that no real friend of temperance reforms with a full comprehension of the manifest tendencies of this measure, will be willing to make himself the advocate of such a license system.

Certain strange political dogmas have recently been presented for public consideration, and which would seem to demand more than a passing notice. I mean the doctrine of the recently elected Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, that a citizen born certain secret organization, which, it is said materially aided in elevating this function-

ary to power. I am opposed to all secret societies to accomplish political ends. I believe, in the language of George Washington. engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which lifted them to unjust dominion."

I believe in the wisdom and justice of the language of the Constitution of the U States, that declares "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any cred of our institutions. As in boyhood I office, or public trust under the United was the recipient of the blessings of that States; and in the declaration of the bill service. No new schemes of expenditure system, so in manhood shall I maintain it have been commenced under my administion to the fullest extent. I have resisted by "all men have a natural and indefeasible Christians shall have been punished into tration, save only a small appropriation to enclose the public grounds and a meagre all attempts at innovation upon the system to the dictates of their own consciences." purity, according to the notions of this new needing Those engrafted on it by our political op- That "no human authority can, in any ponents, when in power-the endowment case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference been stricken from the system. Nor could shall ever be given by law to any religious l ever sanction a division of the school establishment or mode of worship;" and fund for any purpose. Whatever means in the further declaration that, "no person be raised for educational purposes by the who acknowledges the being of a God, and government, should be expended under the a future state of reward and punishment. chool organization. It would seem quite shall on account of his religious senti unnecessary and impolitic to collect money ments, be disquatified to hold any office or

I believe these instruments of fundamen for the promotion of education, without in- tal law, as they are should be maintained be my pride and pleasnre at all times to authority. Indeed, it is difficult to imagendeavor to perfect, extend and strength- ine how any one sworn to administer these en our common school system. Indeed, I paramount laws, could feel warranted in anticipate with pleasure the day when the stepping over the bounds of their distinct the coffers of the State will be able to bear terms, and establishing rules of action in the expense of a far more enlarged and lib- direct violation of the guarantees and imteach the higher branches of science and Citizens, according to the terms of the literature, as well as the rudiments of a Constitution, are all alike—they are enticommon education. No higher or nobler thed to equal protection—to equal rights duty could occupy the energies of a gov. to equal immunities, and no man who preernment. Education in all its phases is tends to a just administration of the laws the great helpmeet of civilization and should attempt the high handed usurpation of preventing crime; the greatest leverage caprice, and to lay down as a rule of acin elevating society. It is the means of tion, that the accident of birth should dethe largest degree of individual happiness prive an American citizen of the enjoyment of the full immunities, and privileges guar-Transcendantly important in all countries anteed him by the Constitution. A more ment; here, indeed, the very foundation of ple, wherever born, or whatever their relicomes that that will should emanate from or distinction in the civil government. The a highly cultivated judgment. This is the Democracy of this country never have, and very palladium of our liberties. It is the never will recognize any such demand sheet-anchor of our republican institutions. But taking the Constitution as a guide just rights of all citizens, leaving each to depend upon his own merits and qualifica tions for office, emoluments and honor. This tion. If the conditions upon which the people

of other countries can become citizens of ple-by means of which the voice of the the United States, and enjoy the benefits humblest citizen is equal to that of the of our free institutions be wrong, that is mostprominent and wealthy-through which our fault. It was not the German, the all enjoy equal dignity and power as citi-Welchman, the Englishman, the Irishman What statesman can be indifferent or the Polander, who made these conditions to such a system as this? Whoever could They are the work of American statesmen. They stand sanctioned by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other illustrious fathers of our Republic. We held On the great moral question of prohibi-ting the making and selling of intoxicating of other countries to come here, accept liquors, except for particular purposes, I our conditions and become American citihave but little to say in addition to the zens. Indeed we boasted of our land o contents of my letter to the Temperance civil and religious liberty-of our asylum for the oppressed, where every man could nication I expressed the opinion that the enjoy the high dignity of self-government, legislature was possessed of constitutional and the inestimable privilege of worshipping ower to control and regulate the subject; God agreeably to the dictates of conscience but at the same time remarked that in the Thus invited, many came of all countries, exercise of that power, a law might be pas- and of all sects of professing christians sed which in its details would be obviously | Some have been with us since the days of unconstitutional and unjust. I said then, the Revolution; some for half a centary; as I repeat now, that I sincerely deprecate some for half that time, and others for a the vice of intemperance, and am prepared | shorter period. They have contributed by

ing corporate privileges obtained favor un- | ly, intelligently and independently exer- | pafties must respond no! No such immor- | nance dismantled. But enough of this .ted to tarnish the fame of America. From The expediency and policy of a prohibi- the long past days of the revolution there is a reminiscence that speaks in eloquent islature submitted to the judgment of the tones against this proposed error. From whole people. Their sentiments for and the shades of Mount Vernon-from the against the measure are to be ascertained grave of La Fayette-from the heights where Montgomery fell-from the once Complaint has been made in certain I would not say this, nor the weakest senquarters that I have not sanctioned a new timent of it, for the mere matter of office license law, which passed the Legislature to this class of citizens. The value of office returned to the next general Assembly loss of civil place that would most afflict would baffle the most astute legal mind. | amongst them those who in the want of a for political office. full appreciation of our institutions and I have now, fellow-citizens, said all that

> government. I repeat, that I am opposed to all oathwhich embarrass the free exercise of the clective franchise, or that may be calculated to prejudice the sanctity of the jury box. I deprecate as most mischievous those political tenets which, in their illibe ral and intolerant spirit, would go behind the swaddling clothes of the infant, and pry into the consciences of mon to fix the est for civil office.

Has it ever occured to those who have thoughtlessly espoused this new doctrine, that the practical application of it must be met at the very threshold by insurmountable difficulties. Is this attempt to excite that all such associations "are likely in the one class of professing Christians against another a mere expedient of wily politicians to accomplish their own selfish ends, or is it intended as a great radical change in the institutions of our country? If the latter be the real idea, it will be perceived that the first step must be a unity of Church and State. How else can these new dog-mas be reduced to practice? Their advocates must get possession of the civil government—must change the fundamental laws of the land, and then bring the power of the government to bear on matters of religious belief and church organization; correction, would be taken up, and so on until all religious denominations would be made to accord to a fixed standard by: the force of law. In my opinion by the time this Sanhediam should have passed all denominations in review, the Christian spirit f the nation would be prostrated and the infidel spirit be predominating.
Wh will have the boldness to undertak

work of this magnitude? No one, I venture to say, of all the men, who in an evil hour embraced this heresy, can be found who will assume so great responsibility -Such an attempt, could it be made, would b well calculated to awaken a dread of the scenes of the seventeenth century, as enacted in Europe. We should not be deaf to the voice of history upon this subject nor should we forget, that our ancestors from what so ever country they may have come and wherever landing on this continent. whether at Plymouth Rock or Jamestown. were refugees from religious persecution. escaping from the bloody scenes which mark the darkest pages in modern history. Nor should we forget that when Win. Penn, Roger Williams and Lord Baltimore, a Quaker, a Baptist, and a Catholic, agreed apon terms of perfect religious tolerance, that it was a second era of "good will to man on earth." It was the greatest triumph of Christianity since the days of Constantine. It has been the sourse of the greatest good to mankind. Its benign influences have been world wide, and it has strengthened the cause of civil liberty and christianity in all countries. Has it occurred to those who would eclipse this great characteristic of American institutions. that the direful influence of a retrogade action on this subject could not be confined to the limits of our country? That as its dvocates they could not be justified for a temporary inconvenience or selfish end, in ntailing so great an evil in the cause of christianity and civil liberty in other couutries. This principle of christianity, benevolence and love for the rights of man. knows no geographical limits. It is as widespread as the human race. The christians in heathen lands point to American institutions as an argument in favor of lib eral views. The advocate of the civil rights of man under tyrannical and oppressive forms of government, also draws his arguments from our example. The American examples has been the beacon light which has guided the political warrior wherever struggling against the waves of oppression To the christian in heathen lands, and the the Protestants in Catholic countries, it has furnished the largest share of their arguments and their hopes.

But to suppose—which is simply an aburd idea—that there be reason to apprehend encroachments upon our civil institutions by any class or sect of citizens, where would all good citizens rally for protection against such an evil? They would be found to cluster around the Constitution they would gather about it like the faithful at Mecca; and hold it up as an impassable barrier to such encroachment. There I should be, in such event, to maintain this justrument for the benefit of all classes and all denominations of Christians. But how idle it is in those who pretend that there may be danger to the civil institubut I cannot be regarded as pledged to try, and have assisted in its defence; others tions of the country, to announce, as a sanction a proposed law, the details of have felled the forest and cultivated the remedy, the destruction of the greatest which I have not seen. The obligations of soil, and have added to the general pros- safeguard which our institutions afford.— So long as the people have confidence in this. The Executive department of the the commercial, manufacturing, mining, the paramount law of the land and revergovernment is a co-ordinate and concur- and mechanical interests of the nation, and ence its principles, so long it will afforh rent branch of the law making power .-- others have adorned the pulpit and the bar. ample protection to all; but if that instru-Vested as I have been with its functions, They have assisted to pay the taxes, and ment be overridden by the power of comfor the time being, I should do you injust to fight our battles; and shall the sacred bination—if it be thus demoralized and tice and dishonor myself, as an officer, were covenant which was thus made with these weakened, and the confidence of the peoto surrender those functions to any other people be violated by the power of a secret plealienated from it, and encroachments branch of the government, or associated and insidious combination that overrides the should then be attempted, there might be must be retained in the Executive where as plighted in this great instrument, be vasions would be in the attitude of an army A loose and unguarded system of grant- the Constitution has placed them, and free- thus disregarded? Right minded men of all | with the fortress torn down and the ord-

cised on each proposition of law or policy ality and political wrong should be permit- I trust that I have succeeded in making my views known to you upon this grave

I have said none of these things from prejudice, for I am myself a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a Protestant by religious belief, as were my parents before me; but I have simply declared principles which I they demand such a measure, their will bloody fields where Pulaski and De Kalb believe are consisten with the best intershould be carried into effect in a just, effi- gave up their lives, there comes up a solemn ests, the dearest rights and highest hopes remonstrance against this proposed wrong. of the people of my native State. Nor do I intend to speak unkindly of individual citizens, who for any reason may have connected themselves with the associations to on the night of the final adjournment. I to them is of small importance; but it is the have not sanctioned it, nor do I intend to do deep dishonor that such a violent measure by perceive how, clothed with novelty and secrecy, the approaches of such an instituthe Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be me thus to speak. It would not be the tion would be insiduous and seductive; and how a citizen of the best intentions might our adopted citizens; but it would be the be drawn within its meshes. But all such This measure is a fair specimen of hasty | humiliation of being designated as a class, | have a plain duty to perform, and that is, and inconsiderate legislation; and is so con- of whom it should be said, they are not to to withdraw from the order—to renew their fused and obscure in its purpose, that its be trusted with civil place. This is the allegiance to the Constitution, and to asadministration, when taken in connection idea that would most wound their pride sert the dignity of free and independent with the other license laws of the State, and excite their indignation. There are voters, and vote for whomsoever they please

visions, I came to the conclusion that it customs, so deport themselves as to give the limits of a communication of this kind reason for complaint. But these facts af- will permit, and trust I have made myself ford no sufficent ground for violating the understood on all subjects relating to my institutions of the country. It is simply official duties. The issue must be with you. cowardly to acknowledge danger from I am confident that in passing upon my such a source, and the avowal of it is a acts, you will not test them by a standard poor compliment to the strength of our of perfection, for that is what humanity cannot attain. In conclusion, let me assure, you, that whatever your decision may be, it shall not weaken my attachment to bound societies or associations to accom- be, it shall not weaken my attachment to plish political ends, and to all obligations to the principles I have declared, nor lesten my zeal for the welfare of my native State, nor my admiration for you as a people. Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen.

WM. BIGLER. Dr. J. Mairs McAllister, Homeopathic Physician.—Office and residence No. 12 East Orang st., ucarly opposite the new German Refermed Church. march 7 G. Moore, Surgeon Dentist, continues to practice his profession in its various branches on the most approved principles. Office S. E. Corner of North Queen and Orange streets.

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ect. Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker and School Northerne's bittle Speaker, american speaker and accom-pialogues, and Zachos' New American Speaker, contain the choicest selection of pieces (oratorical, poetical and dec-lamatory) ever embraced in four volumes. Parker and Zachos' Introductory Lessons in Reading and Elocution, will be found a valuable hand-book for every

Course of Times is in press.

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the United States and Universal History, with her incomto missory and Geography.—JIFS. Willard's History of the United States and Universal History, with her incomparable Charts, are not equalled in excellence by any other author.

Monteith's Youth's Manual of Geography, just published, has already been adopted in the ward and public schools of the city of New York (to take the place of Smith and Mitchell's Primary Geography). A more advanced work on Geography, for higher classes, to follow Monteith's Manual, prepared by Francis M'Nally, will be published in January, 1855.

For Arithmetic and Mathematics.—Professor Davies' System is now regarded the National System, being the

United States, and most of the colleges throughout the country. The Arithmetics of Davies are the foundation o is whole series.

For Teaching Natural Philosophy.—R. G. Parker, an old

his whole series.

For Teaching Natural Philosophy.—R. G. Parker, an old and experienced teacher of Boston, has prepared a work entitled a 'Compendium of School Philosophy,' which is a favorite book with all teachers who have used it. The old books on Natural Philosophy, that have so long had a sway in our schools, give way to Mr. Parker. Teachers need only examine, to be convinced of its great excellence.

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\*\*STOEK'S Book stors and examine these works, with referen street, Harrisburg, and No. 145 Chesnut, Philadelphis May 15, 1854. In accordance with the provisions of their charter the Directors of "The State Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania," submit the following statement of their affairs, at the close of the fourth year of their incorporation.

r incorporation.
FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. Assets, May 1st, 1853
Cash promiums and Interest received the past year, Mutual Department,
Premium Notes, do.
Cash premiums, Stook do. 28,637 94 40,282 30 \$528,887 26 Losses, expenses, commissions, re-insuradee, sala-ries, &c., Mutual Dep't, Do. Stock Department, Premium Notes, Mutual De-partment, expired and can-celled, \$101,506 53 27,031 98

20,644 59

\$879,184 16

ASSETS. Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks and other good securities, Premium Notes, Cash on hand and in hands \$178,185 72 187,009 86 19,558 58

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creo. Sanuerson, Esq., Lancaster.
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Brothers & Co., Addicks, Vau Dusen & Smith, Baucroft,
Beaver & Co., Truit, Brother & Co., John Brown & Co.,
Hon. N. B. Eldred, G. G. Wescott, Esq., Philadelphia.
Hon. James H. Graham, Carliste.
Zug, Lindsay & Co., Kirkpatriok & Robb, Penney & Sterrett. Atty's., Pittsburg.
Hon. James X. M'Laushan, P. S. Deckert & Co., Chambersburg.

Drass Foundry.—The Lancaster Locomotive Works
having purchased all the Tools and Fixtures of Ehrman Huber's Brass Foundry, and also secured his services,
are now prepared to furnish all kinds of Brass Castings,
with promptness and of a superior quality.
We have also an extensive RDN FOUNDRY connected
with our establishment, and are how ready to manufacture
all knds of castings as low as any other establishment here
or elsewhere.

his old customers to the above notice, and would respectfully solleit the patronage of his friends for the above Company. From the increased facilities afforded me, I flatter myself i shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their orders.

33 The highest price paid in CASU 60-212

Queen street, Last study, North Caster, Pa. The subscribers desirous of again returning their thanks to their numerous patrons avail themselves of this opportunity to do so, and at the same time respectfully announce to their friends and the public in general, that they have now ready an assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, that for extent, variety and cheapness will surpass any stock ever offered in Lancaster.

al practitioners or character.

Young Men and others afflicted with Debility, whether originating from a certain destructive habit, or from any other cause with the train of bodily and mental evils which follow, when neglected, should make an early application, thereby avoiding much trouble and suffering as well as expense. By his improved method of treatment, Dr. S. can safely guarantee a speedy and perfect cure in all cases of this complaint.

Their stock is all of their own manufacture and embraces the latest styles of Clothing, adapted to the season, and warranted to give entire satisfacon to purchasers as to durability and superior Encouraged by the patronage of a liberal community, they have enlarged their establishment, and made additions to their stock, and are now fully prepared to supply all who favor them with a call, with every description of Cluthing at the very

owest prices.

Among their extensive assortment may be found the following:

Superfine Dress and Frock Coats, made in the attest fashions, of French and English Cloths.

New style business coats, of black frown; blue, blive and green cloths, plain and figured Cassimere Coats. Linen and Cotten Coats of every descriptions.

Coats. Linen and Cotten Coats of every descriptions.

on.

Double and Single Breasted Vests of new style.

made in the latest style, and at very low prices for the quality. Also, just completed, by far the lar-gest and cheapest assortment of BOYS' CLOTH-ING, suitable for the spring and Summer, that can be found in Lancaster, consisting of Boys' Frock, sack and Monkey Coats, Pants and vests rock, Sack and Monkey Coats, Pants and vests of all sizes and qualities, to which constant additiona will be made during the season.

Also, a full assortment of white and figured Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Pocket Hand-teachief, Superders, Stocke Clares, Clares, Stocker, Stocker, Clares, Stocker, Stock

terchiefs, Suspenders, Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas. Just received a large assortment of Black and dancy cassimeres, French linens and a great variety of new and fashionable goods for pants and vestes which will be made up to order, at short notice, in the latest fashion, and on he most reasonable erms.
Purchasers will please recollect, that the Cloth-

The subscribers hope by strict attention to bus-less and their endeavor to please customers, to erit a continuance of public patronage. ERBEN & CO.,

ERBEN & CO.,
United States Clothing Store, sign of the Striped
Coat, No. 42 North Queen st., east side, near Orsinge st., Lancaster, Pa. [ap 4 tf-11] Corry's Invigorating Cordial.

1.1 Purely Vegetable in its Composition. This nvaluable Cordial, is extracted from Herbs and Roots, which have been found after years of expe by the most skillful Physicians, to be pos-of qualities most beneficial in the diseases or which it is recommended; and hence whilst it represented to the public, as an efficacious remedy, .. is also known to be of that character on which reliance may placed as to its safety I case Impotency, Hoemorrhages, Disordered Sterility, Menstruation, or Suppression of the Menses, Fluor Albus or Whites, or for Deptility arising from any cause, such as weakness from sickness, where the cause, such as weakness from sickness, where the patient has been confied to bed for some time, for females after confinement, Ahortion or Miscarriage, this Cordial cannot be excelled in its saintary effects; or in loss of Muscular Energy, fritability, Physical Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Sluggishness, Decay of the Procreative, Nervousness, \$\frac{\partial configuration}{\partial configuration}, \text{ for include qualify the found equalify to the procreative, Nervousness, \$\frac{\partial configuration}{\partial configuration}, \text{ include qualify the found ever used.}

To Fenales.—Henry's Invigorating Cordial, is one of the most invaluable Medicines in the many complaints to which females are subject. It as complaints to which females are subject. It as-sists nature to brace the whole system, check ex-cosses, and creates renewed health and happiness. Less suffering, disease and unhappiness among Ladies would exist, were they generally to adop the use of this Cordial. Ladies who are debilita ted by those obstructions which females are liable
to, are restored by the use of a bottle or two, to
bloom and to vigor.
Young Men That solitary practice, so fatal to the existence of man; and it is the young who are most apt to become its victims, from an ignorance of the danger to which they subject themselves, causing Nervous Debility, Weakness of the sys-

tem and Premature Decay. Many of you may now he suffering, misled as to the cause or source of disease. To those, then, who by excess have brot? disease To those, then, who by excess have brotton themselves Premature Impotency, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Weakness and Shrivelling of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affection, or any other consequences of unrestrained indulgence of the sensual passions, occasioning the necessity of renouncing the felicities of MARRIAGE, lessening both mental and bodily capacity, Hodd! Henry's Invigorating Cordial, a medicine that is purely Vegetable, will aid nature to restore those important lunctions to a healty state and will prove of service to tions to a healty state and will prove of service to you. It possesses rare virtues, is a general remover of disease, and strengthener of the system as a Tonte Medicines, it is unsurpassed. We do not place this Cordial on a footing with quack medicines, and, as is customary, append a long list of Recommendations, Certificates, &c., beginning with 'Hear what the Preachers say,' and such like; it is not necessary; for Henry's Invigorating Cordial, only needs a trial to prove that it will accomplish all we say. The genuine "Henry's Invigorating the property of the proper Il we say. The genuine "Henry's Invigorating Cordial." is put up in 8 oz. Pannel Bottles, and in 

dozen.

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No 3 Franklin
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Pa., to whom all orders must be addressed. For sale by all repectable Druggists and Merchant throughout the country.

T. W. DYOTT & SONS, T. W. DYOTT & SONS, 132 N. 2d st., Philadelphia, sole agetn for Penna. For sale in Lancaster, at the Patent Medicine Store of H. A. Rockafield, next to Kramph's Cloth-

ing Store, East Orange st. EAGLE HOTEL

NFORM the public, that they have recently fit the public, that they have recently fit the public and well known stand in North Queen street, two doors south of the Railroad, that they are now prepared in the public and that they are now prepared in the public and that they are now prepared in the public and that they are now prepared in the public and that they are now prepared in the public and that they are now prepared in the public and that they are now prepared in the public and the public a intertain travellers and others in the very best man ner. Their Bar will always be supplied with the choicest liquors, and their Table with the best that the market affords. They also beg leave to state

that they continue their where can at all times be had, a good and gented Horse, Buggy, Barouche, Carriage, Sulky, or Omni bus, on the most reasonable terms. They assure all who may favor them with their custom, that no efforts will be spared to render satisfaction.

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Ronigmacher & Bauman, Tan-ners and Curriers Store, back of Robt. Mod-erwell's Commission Warehouse, fronting on the Railroad and North Prince-street. Cheap, for Cash, or approved credit. Constantly on hand a full as ssortment of all kinds Saddler's and Shoemaker's sanrment of all kinds Saddler's and Shoemaker's Leather, of superior quality, including "Rouzer's celebrated Sole Leather," slso, Leather Bands, well stretched, suitable for all kinds of machinery, of any length and width required, made of a superior quality of Leather, Farnace Bellows, Band Leather, Garden Hose, Tanner's Oil, Currier's Tools, Morocce, Shoe Findings, &c.
All kinds of Leather bought in the rough; highest price given for Hidesand Skiusin cash; orders
will be promptly attended to.

[feb 1y-13]

Medical House. No. 16 South Frede

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Established in order to afford the afficted, sound and Scientific Medical Aid, and for the suppression of Quackery. Dr. J. B. Smith has for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of private complaints, in all their varied and compli private complaints, in all their varied and complicated forms. His great success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public as worthy of the extensive patronage he has received. Within the last eight years Dr. S. has treated more than 29,500 eases of Private Complaints, in their different forms and stages! I spractice which no doubt exceeds that of all the other physicians now advertising in Baltimore, and not a single case is known, where his directions were attrictly followed and medicines taken, a reasonable strictly followed and medicined taken, a reasonable time, without effecting a radical and permanent cure; therefore persons afflicted with diseases of the above nature, no matter how difficult or long standing the case may be,' would do well to cal on Dr. Smith, at his office, No. 16 South Frederick Street and if not effectually cured no renumeration will be required for his services. His medicines are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons; put are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons; put up in a neat and compact form, and may be taken in a public or private house, or while travelling without exposure of hindranch from business, and delivered at the works of the Company.

The highest price paid in CASH for old Copper and delivered at the works of the Company.

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Queen street, East side, near Orange street, Lancaster, Pa. The subscribers desirous of again recaster, Pa. The subscribers desirous of again recaster. Pa. The subscribers desirous of again reca

cure in all cases of this complaint.

To Females—all diseases peculiar to females, speedily and effectually removed. The efficacy of

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Persons at a distance may consult Dr. S. by lettor post paid, describing cues, and have medicine securely put up and forwarded to any part of the United States, always accompanied with full and explicit directions for use. Communications considered confidential. Office arranged with sepa-

Druggists, as a certain cure for any and every discass. They are put up to sell and not to cure, and frequently do much more; harm than good, therefore avoid them. A word to the wise is sufficient. ficient. Address D[{]J. B. SM11 E. No. 16 S. Frederick-st., Baltimore, Md. 1y-9

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of charge:
Jules Jurgensen Watches, warranted peries ime keepers, \$150 to 250. Cooper Watches, Duplex and Levers, \$125 to Independent Second and Quarter second Watchs for timing horses, &c., \$125 to 250. Chronometers, splendid pocket Chronometers periect time keepers, \$125 to 250. Eight day Watches, which run eight days with Eight day Watches, which run eight days with once winding, \$140 to 186. Enamel Watches, for Ladies, some in hunting

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Gold English Patent Levers, | Gold English Patent Lovers, bunting cases, Silver Patent Levers as low as

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Ladics, Gold Sets, earrings, pins and bracelets to \$0.00 to \$10.00.

Larrings 2 to \$25, Pins 2 to \$25, Bracelets \$5.00 to \$0.00. Gold Locktes, one, two and four glasses \$3 00 to

\$10 00 to 50 00 80 00 to 85 00 6 00 to 25 00 3 00 to 12 00 Gold Pencils,
Fine Gold Wedding Rings, Gold Guard Keys, 100 00 to 300 00 Diamond Pins, Gold Croses

15 00 to 300 00 2 00 to 12 00 2 00 to 15 00 Gold Finger Rings, with stones, Gold Sleeve Buttons per set, Gold Studs per set, 2 50 to 12 00 1 50 to 10 00 5 00 to 9 00 1 75 to 6 00 5 00 to 9 00 Gold Spectacles per pair, Gold Eye Glasses, 12 00 to 21 00 silver Tableforks per set. 13 00 to 23 00 silver Cups for childre Silver Napkin Rings each 2 50 to 6 00 75 to 3 00 1 00 to 5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., Gold Scarf Pins, econd floor, near Broadway, New York.

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laution! Caution!!- Thomas Armi Utage's Lightning Rods. Reware of Impostors and swindlers. In order to prevent a repetition of the frauds so extensively carried on during the last the frauds so extensively carried on during the last two years, by a set of scoundrels who travelled over the country, and represented themselves as my agents, and in many instances exhibited forgod certificates of agency. I nowigive notice that all my agents, carry with them printed forms, authorizing them to act as my agents, legally executed and acknowledged before Alderman Henry Simp son, of Philadelphia; they have here and acknowledged before Alderman Henry Simp son, of Philadelphia; they have also, my name and place of business on their wagens. I believe them all to be strictly honest, and faily acquainted with the husiness of putting up Lightning Rods, which they will do at as low a price as they can be obtained at the Factory. As many schemes have been resorted to, to defraud myself and the public purchasers should be on their guard; thousands have been grossly deceived by purchasing useless articles in the shape of Lightning Rods, having present, lead, copper, zine and iron points, either, or all of which are good for nothing. My Electro Magnet Lightning rods, have been examined by many of the most scientific men in the world, who have pronounced them to be the only rods that have pronounced them to be ithe only rods that they have ever seen, which are calculated to save lives and property from destruction by lightning—among these are Professors Henry M'Murtrie, James M'Clintock, Walter R. Johnson, of the U. S. Patent Office, E. J. Carr, Dr. T. E. Walfer and many others who recommend them is the bishese

many others who recommend them in the highest terms of approbation.

All orders wholesale and retail, will meet with All orders wholesale and retail, will meet with prompt attention. Spire rods and scrolls made to order. Cyfdinal points and all kinds of weather vanes; forfsale cheap.

37 My agent, Samuel C. Wilt, will locate himself during the Summer of 1854, at No. 21 North Queen Sireet, Lancaster, Pa., and Augustus Cann, at Pennsgrove, N. J. Property owners in those sections of the Country will dowell to call on them THOMAS ARMITAGE.

Vine st., 4 doors above Twelfth, Phila.

Exchange Hotel, No. 17 East King street, next door west of Lane's Store, Lancaster, Pa. The subscriber has taken the above mentioned well-known large and con ous Hotel, and has fitted it up in new and hand-some style. His HAR will be supplied with the choicest of liquors, and his TABLE furnished with the very best the Markets can afford. The PARthe very best the Markets can afford. The PARLORS and CHAMBERS are large and well furnished, and his STABLING is extensive. In short, nothing willowe opitited on his part to make the "Exchang" one of the best and most desirable stopping places in the city. His charges are moderate, and every attention will be given to the comfort of the guests.

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flatters himself that the can eather energy body who may favor him with their custom. A share of public patronage is respectfully splicited.

april 18(1-18) WILLIAM T. YOUART.