The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

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BY GEO. SANDERSON.

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GENTLE BLUE-EYED HAIDEE.

BY E. J. CIST.

Way down in Sangamonna county,
Where Sangamonna river flows—
When Summer comes in all her bounty,
Ripe with each fruit and flower that blows—
All up and down the wild, wide prairie,
Ten thousand blossoms scent the air,
'Twas there I loved a charming fairy,
Herself the sweetest flower there—
Gentle blue-eyed Haidee,
Loved Nature's child—
No flower so sweet and fair you'll meet
In all the prairie wild.

Straight as an arrow, tall and slender,
All lithe and graceful was her form—
Meek as a child's her spirit tender,
Her soul with rich affections warm—
Bright as an angel's wing her beauty,
Fair as the round full moon her face;
To her a pleasure seemed each duty,
And every motion was a grace.
Gentle, graceful Haidee,
Fair Nature's child:
No flower you'll meet that's half so sweet
In all the prairie wild.

Thus, through the summer brightly blooming,
Glad'ning the sunshine and the air,
How could I dream of frosts entombing
Her, my sweet wild wood-blossom fair?
But when the flowers she'd loved and cherished,
Touched by chill autumn, drooped and died,
With their last fading bloom she perished,
And there I laid her by their side!
Loved and parted Haidee!
Dear Nature's child:
You'll never meet with flower more sweet
In all the prairie wild.
—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

CHOICE OF COLORS IN DRESS.

OR HOW A LADY MAY BECOME GOOD LOOKING.

The ladies who make cunning use of color—not by painting their faces, by a deep nnd subtle study of costume; to artists, house-furnishers, ornamental gardners and others, there have been officially delivered at Paris and Lyons, during the last quarter of a century, sundry lectures by M. Chevreul, upon the practical effect of certain laws connected with the contrast of colors; and these lectures, which were formed by him into a book fifteen years ago, have been lately translated into English. Having read the translation, we write what follows:

Monsieur Chevreul, learned in the law of colors, was appointed long ago to superintend the dyeing department of the manufactory of Gobelin tapestries. One of the first questions asked him was: Why are the black tints bad that are employed as shadows in blue draperies? He answered that the black was of course spoiled by contrast. M. Chevreul followed up his hint by arranging together various masses of colored wool taken from the warehouse, observed how colors put side by side mutually affected one another, and from that point carried on his researches in various ways to maturity. We state some of the results chiefly having in mind the uses to which ladies may put them.

First must be set down two very plain rules. One concerns the setting side by side of two different shades of the same color. Put side by side squares tinted with India ink, each square having one uniform tint, but no two square of the same intensity. Arrange them in a row, according to a regular scale, beginning with the lightest and ending with the darkest. Then every square will be seen to be modified by those on either side of it; the border next a light square will be darkened in effect. The whole row of tinted squares, seen from a little distance, will be made in this way to appear not flat but tinted. Such is the effect of tints upon each other.

The effect of hues, or contrasting colors may be expressed in the second main rule—contrasting or complementary colors are such as when blended together give rise to the perception of a whiteness. The most perfect of these relations is that existing between blue, yellow and red; for, mix these three colors, and they produce white, consequently a color complementary to each of these is made of blending the other two. Because blue with yellow creates green, green is the complement of red: because red and yellow create orange; orange is the complement of blue; because red and blue create violet, violet is the complement of yellow. The eye itself can perform these changes; look upon a blue and a yellow, and in a little while both will appear to be a green. Again, take a square colored red, and observe it. Take also a square colored blue, and observe it. Place them side by side. The red square where it is near the blue, will have a yellower tinge than the rest; and into the blue on the other border some little shade of green will enter. That is because every color tends to suggest its opposite (or complement) around its borders, and as we have explained, the opposite of red is green—the opposite of blue, orange.

It is also to be remembered that the eye fatigued with looking at one color, is disposed to receive its complement. Let us suppose, for example, that a lady in a draper's shop is looking at red stuffs; and after having seen five or six pieces, begins to complain of the bad color of those subsequently shown to her. The color is not bad; but her eye, weary of red, no longer receives the impression of it vividly, or as a source of pleasure. Let the prudent tradesman not allow ten or eleven red stuff to be looked at in succession; but, after about the fifth, contrive to submit for inspection something green. A very good green it is sure to seem if it be only of a tolerable color; and, after dwelling on it for a little time, the customer may go on looking at the reds, and he will be sure to see them to the best advantage.

Accustomed to a little application of these principles, and knowing pretty well how colors stand related to each other, any person may avoid gross errors of taste in house furnishing, in dressing, in the arrangement of nosegays, and in all such matters. The main relation of color to be borne in mind are these: Green is the opposite, and complement, to red, green, therefore, reddens adjacent hues, and red adds a green tinge to them, but green and red set off each other to the best advantage when placed side by side—the green looked greener—the red redder—and this is, of course, most thoroughly the effect when the two colors are alike in depth of tone.—What green is to red, yellow is to violet, and blue to orange. In the same way it may be said that the yellow tints of green suggest their complements and opposites, the violet-reds; the yellow-oranges contrast with violet-blue, and the orange-reds with the blue-greens.

Thus the pink of the complexion is brought out by a green setting in dress or bonnet; and any lady who has a fair complexion, that admits of having its rose tint a little heightened, may make effective use of the green color; but it should be a delicate green, since it is of importance to preserve harmony of tone. When there is in the face a tint of orange mixed with brown, a brick red hue will result from the use of green; if any green at all be used in such a case it should be dark.

But for the orange complexion of a brunette there is no color superior to yellow.—This imparts violet to a fair skin and injures its effect. A skin more yellow than orange has its yellow neutralized by the suggestion of the complement and a dull white effect imparted. The orange skin, however, has the yellow neutralized and the red left; so that the freshness of complexion is increased in black haired beauties.

As the complement of violet is yellow, which no lady desires to see added to the color of her skin, it follows that violet is only suitable for dress when it is very deep in tone, and worn by those who wish to have the complexion whitened by contrast.

Blue imparts orange, which enriches white complexions and light flesh tints; it also, of course, improves the yellow hair of blondes. Blue, therefore, is the standard color for a blonde, as yellow is for a brunette. But the brunette who has already too much orange in her face must avoid setting it in blue.

Orange suits nobody. It whitens a brunette, but that is scarcely a desirable effect, and it is ugly. Red, unless when it is of a dark hue to increase the effect of whiteness by contrast of tone, is rarely suitable in any close neighborhood to a lady's skin. Rose-red destroys the freshness of a good complexion, it suggests green. For this reason it ought not to be chosen for the lining and hangings of the boxes of a theatre, if ladies who frequent it are to look well in their evening toilette. Rose-red, wine-red and light crimson boxes give a green tint to the ladies in them; if they would rather have the best made of all natural rose in their faces, the hangings they should wish for ought to be light green. But they would suit best pale or fair complexions, just as the amber hangings at the opera house in the Haymarket used to be best suited, and, in fact only suited for brunettes. The dark crimson of the draperies adopted at the rival houses were more impartial, since they tended by contrast to the whitening of all faces to which they served as back-ground.

Enough has been said now to display some principles that may be carried into application in a thousand ways. The painter upon canvas knows that if he places certain colors side by side, though they be as pure as tube can hold, yet they may look dirty, because they spoil each other by the complements that they suggest. He knows that in painting from a model, wherever there is much contrast of color in small compass, he must not directly imitate each color that he copies with a stroke of the same color from his brush; he is compelled to use false tints to get the true ones. Upon the same plan must a lady go to work in the compounding of a nosegay or the trimming of a bonnet, keeping apart those colors that cannot come together without quarrelling. Thus she wonld do well to trim a yellow bonnet with violet or blue, and a green bonnet with rose, red, or white flowers, and to follow the same general idea in grouping the colors of the dress.

Contrast of rich color is familiar to us in the dress of soldiers, and it has an economic use. The soldier in his bright uniform of green and yellow, blue and scarlet, or whatever else it be, will seem to be well clothed when all the seams of his coat, perhaps, are white, and he is realy threadbare; for if the colors be but well contrasted they will set each other off and remain to the last intensified. Just in the same way a civilian may wear in the summer a black coat that is not new, and over white trowsers it will be made to look by contrast excellent as to its color. But let him buy in the winter a new pair of black trowsers and put them on; the old coat causes them to seem fearfully black and glossy, and is made by them in return to look really much older and whiter than it is.

The same ideas M. Chevreul carries into the business of house-furnishing. Dark paper hangings he proscribes, as absorbing too much light; red and violet as damaging the color of the skin; orange as tiresome by reason of intensity. He recommends only light and yellow tones of green and blue. Yellow combines well with mahogany furniture, but spoils the look of guilding. Light green suits well with both mahogany and gilding. Light blue suits with mahogany fairly and with gilding admirably; it also combines better than blue with yellow and orange woods—is therefore good for drawing-rooms. A grey pattern on a white ground—pattern and ground being balanced pretty evenly—is however, very strongly recommended.

As a grand rule, says M. Chevreul, the color of the covering of chairs should be complementary to the prevailing color of the paperhanging. The window curtains should be of the colors of the chairs, having fringes of the color of the paper hanging. The carpet should be chosen by the same rule, to give distinctness to the effect of the furniture; green and black being better dominant colors under mahogany than red, scarlet or orange. To mahogany chairs green covers are good when uniformity is not desired. In small rooms a harmony should be sought by carrying throughout an analogy of color; the contrast should be of tones and hues of the same color; it is only in large rooms that the contrast of color can be thoroughly carried out.

It is not worth while to multiply examples of this theory. We have desired only to amuse ourselves, and at least one section of our readers.

Whoever means to be a student in these matters must read M. Chevruel's book, or look for wiser counsellors. We are for our own parts, not sufficiently under the influence of the color-sergeant to care much whether we sit upon a black chair or a green one—whether it is a white hat or a black one that best suits the color of our hair.—*Household Words.*

SKETCHES OF RICH MEN.

VINCENT NOLTE.

Vincent Nolte the great speculator, financier, and traveler, was born in Leghorn, Nov. 21st, 1779, and is, consequently, now in his 75th year. His father, tho' a native of Hamburg and educated in England, had followed the mercantile business for thirty years in Italy, in connection, as clerk for partner, with the firm of Otto Franck & Co., of Leghorn. After enjoying the private instruction of Professor C. F. Hipp, young Nolte entered, in 1795, the counting room of his father, but in the latter part of 1797 he removed to Hamburg, sojourning there until his departure for Paris in 1804, when Napoleon was in the full flush of his success. In the same year Nolte became acquainted with the house of Labouchere Troteau, at Nantes, for the extension of whose business he subsequently proceeded to the United States. About this time he also became interested in the project of the celebrated French banker, G. J. Ouvrard, whose remarkable financial adventures occupy a considerable portion of the work before us.

This production, entitled "Fifty years in both Hemispheres," finished by the author at Hamburg, in his 74th year, has been translated from the German, and just published for Redfield, of Boston. It is a vivid chronicle of varied and remarkable experiences; and will serve to rectify the errors which too often pass among men as veritable history.

Nolte was a German citizen of the United States, born in Italy, and lived all over.—He built flat boats at Pittsburgh for the navigation of the Ohio, and shouted among the crowd who cheered Robert Fulton's steamboat as she first started from the wharf at New York. He has been wrecked off the coast of Florida, and imprisoned in the Queen's Bench, at London. He was suspected of having the plague at Malta, and had the yellow fever at New Orleans. He peeped into the crater at Etna, and was shaken by the earthquake at Louisville. Napoleon's whole career, and Aaron Burr's conspiracy, are made a couple of items in his extraordinary existence.

This Yankee cotton speculator arranged the conversion of a loan for his Holiness the Pope. This confidential adviser of the Austrian Premier Von Kuebeck, was a soldier of General Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans. This Commissary of Louis Phillippe, and Duke Charles of Brunswick, was the intimate friend of the republican Lafayette. This lover of Livornese opera girls was mingled in the plans of Nicholas Biddle. This handler and possessor of untold thousands of millions of money, lived on bread and cheese in Venice; and to get even that much, translated some English title-deeds for the monks of San Lorenzo.

The very names in this volume are wonderful. Kings, Emperors, Presidents, and Popes, jostle with each other through its pages. Poets and painters are criticised and gossipped about—Chantrey and Nollekens, Delaroche and Delacroix, Nerly and Landseer. Now you have a story of Gœthe, and again an anecdote of Chateaubriand. Byron and Lamartine, Kotsebue and Cooper come quite familiarly to the tip of his pen, and when tired of telling what he knows about those, he writes verses himself—verses of great mediocrity.

One of the richest of modern merchants and most daring of speculators, he yet never neglected his love for art nor his talent with the crayon. He became commissary for arms and provisions; agent for a machine to engrave circular lines; editor of the little free-port newspaper of Hamburg; political squib-writer in the United States; clerk in a third-class house of business; translator of manuscript for Italian friars.

Vain, amusing, garrulous, scandalous old fellow; with the dryest common sense, that is not to be tricked; with the keenest eye for a defect, either in person or character, and a bitter or comic humor to help him in describing it. Mr. Vincent Nolte presents to our eyes one of the most curious life-panoramas that is possible to see.

You must take his personalities, especially about people here, *come grano salis.* He seldom looks at the bright side of a character, and dearly loves—he confesses it—a bit of scandal. But he paints well, describes well, seizes characteristics which make clear to the reader the nature of the man whom they illustrate.

We proceed to make some extracts from Nolte's autobiography, beginning with his first visit to the United States.

NEW ORLEANS IN 1806—M'DONOUGH, THE MILLIONAIRE.

The greater part of the then existing population was of French origin. In the city itself the French number at least three-fifths of the inhabitants; one other fifth was of Spanish race and another Americans, among whom were some Germans. The city numbered about 16,000 souls, of whom one-third were people of color and slaves. The mercantile class was made up of four or five French establishments, springing from the neighborhood of the Ganonne, and founded during the continuance of the French rule; three Scotch counting houses, one German concern, and eight or ten commission houses, lately opened by young American merchants from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The traces of this class, who carried on the early business of New Orleans under the new regime, are now limited to the sugar-planter Shepherd, who is still living, and now very wealthy, and to the still more opulent Mr. W. M. Montgomery, formerly wholesale grocer, and now the owner of a large portion of the north-western section of the State, who lives partly at New York and partly at Paris. Shepherd, whom I have just named, who was but two and twenty when he came from Baltimore to New Orleans, was accompanied thither by a young American from the same place, who could not have been more than a few years older than himself. The latter brought some six or eight thousand dollars with him, and after, for a considerable time, exploring all sorts of uncultivated lands lying along the Mississippi, made a choice and purchased. This young man was John McDonough, who made such a constant parade of the lands he had bought so well understood the game of making fictitious sales to his friend Shepherd at very high rates, and through him to others at still higher prices, and pursued his system, observing, at the same time, great frugality at home, so long and so skillfully, that at length real purchasers fell into his net and made themselves part and parcel of it. McDonough talked very little, and seldom mixed in general conversation, especially with ladies, whose society he avoided as much as possible.—When he did open his lips, all that fell from them was praise of certain lands he had just purchased and this theme was inexhaustible.

It was not in Louisiana alone that he carried on this system, but also in neighboring States, and he continued it for more than forty years. He passed his spare time in looking after the education of some children in the neighborhood of his homely residence on an estate, or, as they call it in the South, a plantation, belonging to him. He also occupied himself with the amateur study of medicine. McDonough died in October, 1851, and upon the opening of his will, it was discovered that at the time of his death, he owned four-fifths of all the uncultivated lands in the State of Louisiana and as many tracts of territory in other States, to the very considerable amount of fifteen millions of dollars.—During the lapse of some thirty-four years, I saw him very frequently, the last time in 1839, and knew but one relation of his, a brother, who was a pilot, and died early, if I am not mistaken, of the yellow fever. McDonough himself died without heirs, either direct or collateral and has made over his whole property to the Government of the United States, that it shall expend the same in the establishment of public schools.

Besides this general direction, there are a number of small bequests and codicils of very curious nature appended to his will. One of the oldest of these is the bequest made to Leon Gozian, in Paris. This well-known writer some years ago published a romance called the "Medicine du Pecq," which, in every point of view, bnt especially by some peculiar and profound physchological studies, attracted the greatest notice throughout France. The editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* republished it in the feuilleton of that widely circulated paper, and it thus fell into the hands of Mr. McDonough, who read it at home in solitary hours, and was so charmed with some of the author's observations on the world and men, that he made him his heir to the amount of ten thousand dollars.—This sum was lately handed over to Mr. Gozlan by Mr. Rives, the late American ambassador at Paris, in a check on the house of Albrecht & Co., in Havre.

HOW TO CURE HAMS.—The committee on bacon hams, of the second annual exhibition of the Frederick (Md.) County Agricultural Society awarded the first premium to Mrs. George M. Potts, and the second to W. H. Lease, Esq., and observed that the hams were "remarkable for their excellent flavor, and were at the same time juicy and tender." We publish the receipts for the information of our readers:—

Mrs. Potts' Receipt.—To each green ham of 18 lbs. weight, 1 dessert spoonful of saltpetre, ¼ lb. brown sugar, applied to the fleshy side of the ham and about the hock. Cover the fleshy side with fine salt half an inch thick, and pack away in tubs—to remain from three to six weeks, according to size. Before smoking, rub off any salt that may remain on the ham, and cover well with ground black pepper, particularly about the bone and hock.

Hang up and drain for two days,—smoke with green hickory wood for eight weeks, or until the rind assumes a light chesnut color. The pepper is an effectual preventive of the fly. I never bag hams. First premium.

Fountain Rock, Oct. 11th, 1854.

Mr. Lease's Receipt.—When the hams were cool I salted them down in a tight cask, putting a bushel of salt well mixed with 6 oz. saltpetre to about 1000 lbs. pork; after it had been salted four or five days I made a strong brine sufficient to float an egg, and cured the meat with it, and left it remain five weeks longer, then hung it up, dusting the flesh with black pepper, then smoked with green hickory wood. Second premium.

The following is the method by which the prize ham presented at the Petersburg (Va.) Fair was cured. It is furnished by Mrs. E. M. Henry, of Charlotte, the lady who was the successful contestant. The judges, we may add, agree in pronouncing the ham in question perfectly superb:

"After cutting out my pork, I rub the skin side of each with about a half teaspoonful of saltpetre well rubbed in. I rub the pieces all over with salt, leaving them well covered on the fleshy side. I then lay the hams in large tight troughs, skin side down. I continue the process until it is all salted down. I let them remain in the troughs without touching or troubling them for four or five weeks, according to the size of the hog, no matter how warm or changeable the weather is. I then take them out of the trough and string them on white oak splits, wash all the salt off with brine, if sufficient, if not, with water; then rub them well and thoroughly with hickory ashes. Let them then hang up and remain twenty-fours, or even two or three days, before I make the smoke under them for five or six weeks. After I stop the smoke, I let the hams remain hanging all the time. Shoulders I cure in the same way."

"N. B.—My hogs are killed in the morning, and I always let them remain all that day and the next night before I cut them up."

THE war in Europe is exhausting the resources of England, and it is said to be a large cause of the commercial embarrassment there. The Liverpool *Times* of the 18th ult., remarks:—

"War will soon prove itself to be as great anexhauster as famine. The cost of our army for the present year has been estimated at considerably more than the support of the Irish peasantry in 1847. The people require more than £8,000,000 worth of corn, which threatened to exhaust our banks. Our fleet and troops will require £8,428,000 before the close of the currunt fiscal year. The bullion receipts, week after week, are immense, but the bullion returns of our bank, show no increase. The demand for the precious metals appears to be greater than the supply which is infinitely larger than at any former period of our history. This proves that an endless quantity of gold does not supply a people with money; and that in trade, despite all legislation to the contrary it is simply dealt in as a commodity, like all other articles of commerce."

A STRONG MINDED CANDIDATE FOR MATRIMONY.—A lady advertising for a husband in the Watercure *Journal* gives the following description of herself. She certainly has some fine "points."

I am just twenty, but will not marry before I am five years older. I am a graduate of the Marietta Seminary. I can do, and love to do all manner of house-work, from making pies and bread, to washing shirts; I can do all kinds of sewing from embroidery to linsey pantaloons; I can skate, ride, dance, sing, play on the piano or spinning wheel, or anything that may reasonably be expected of my sex. If required, I can act the part of a dunce in society of the "upper ten," or the part of a woman among women. As for riding, here allow me to make a banter; any man may bring two horses, give me choice and ten feet, and then if he overtakes me in one mile I am his; if not, the horse is mine.—Beware!

I am a believer in hydropathy, and use no tea or coffee, neither do I wear corsets; but I am willing that my husband shall do either, if he desires. I believe in "women's rights," but believe I have no right to meddle with politics or man's business in general—neither have men the right to meddle with ours. As for appearance, I am neither tall or short, large nor small, but I am just as I was made. I have never attempted to alter my shade or color, as I am perfectly satisfied with the same.—By fops I am styled handsome; by the young men on whom I please to smile, I am styled the height of perfection; by those I frown upon, "the devil's imp;" by the wise and sober I am called wild and foolish; by my female acquaintances "Molly," and by my uncle I am called "Tom."

If I marry, it will be a man who uses no spirits, tobacco or profanity. He may be young or old, handsome or homely, rich or poor, but not in the extreme. He must have a good common education at least.—He must be industrious; he must be capable of so bearing himself in any society that he will be beloved by all; his disposition on after acquaintance must please in every respect. He after marriage must allow me to follow the dictates of my own conscience, provided I do not trample on his rights and he must follow suit.

CHEERFULNESS.—Cheerfulness and a festival spirit fills the soul full of harmony—it composes music for churches and hearts—it makes and publishes glorifications of God—it produces thankfulness and serves the end of charity; and, when the oil of gladness runs over, it makes bright and tall emissions of light and holy fires, reaching up to a cloud, and making joy round about; and, therefore, since it is so innocent, and may be so pious and full of holy advantage, whatever can innocently minister to this holy joy does set forward the work of religion and charity. And, indeed, charity itself, which is the vertical top of all religion, is nothing else but a union of joys concentrated, in the heart, and reflected from all the angels of our life and intercourse. It is a rejoicing in God, a gladness in our neighbor's good, a pleasure in doing good, a rejoicing with him; and without love we cannot have any joy at all.

☞ We often hear ladies expressing a wish to know by what process the gloss on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced, in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following recipe:

"Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire—and then having covered it, let it stand all night—in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to lawn, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed."

Dr. J. Mairs McAllister, Homeopathic Physician.—Office and residence No. 12 East Orange st., nearly opposite the new German Reformed Church. march 7 tf-7

J. 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. N. B.—Entrance 2d door on Orange st. nov 1 tf-41

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

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

W. T. McPhail—ATTORNEY AT LAW. Strasburg Borough, Lancaster co., Pa. june 14 tf-21

George W. M'Elroy, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office—E. Orange st., directly opposite the Sheriff's Office, Lancaster. ma 23 tf-18

Landis & Black, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Office—One door east of Swope's Hotel, East King st., Lancaster, Penn'a.
☞ All kinds of Scrivening, such as writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. april 11 tf-12

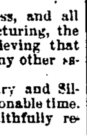
Removal.—ISAAC E. HIESTER—Attorney at Law. Has removed to an Office in North Duke street, nearly opposite the new Court House, Lancaster, Pa. apl 11 6m-12

Dr. John. M'Calla, DENTIST—Office—No. 4 East King street, Lancaster, Pa. apl 18 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 Chesnut sts., where he can be consulted at all hours, unless professionally engaged. Calls promptly attended to, and charges moderate. apl 25 tf-14

An infallible cure for the Toothache at the office of Dr. S. WELCHENS, Surgeon Dentist, No. 34, North Queen st., Lancaster, 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

Important To Young Men.—Bowman's 30 Ready Ways to make Money. I offer for sale upwards of thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold the past year, for five dollars a piece, and the whole comprising so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of these articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars per day, and in the manufacture and sale of any of the articles, no young man of energy and ability can fail to make money.
Address E. BOWMAN, Boston, Mass., enclosing one dollar, and the whole number of Receipts will be forwarded by mail. No letter taken from the office unles prepaid. may23 6m-18

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Fancy goods.—A choice assortment of the finest quality, for sale at the lowest cash prices, at Wm. B. Eltonhead's No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, west side, Philadelphia. The assortment embraces a large and select stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.—Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy articles of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the best goods at the lowest cash prices.

Having a pratical knowledge of the business, and all available facilities for importing and manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic cities.
☞ All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.
☞ Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware faithfully repaired.
WM. B. ELTONHEAD.
No. 184, South 2d St., a few doors above the 2d St. Market, West side.
☞ In the South Window of the Store, may be seen the famous Bird Clock, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious. sep 26 1y-38

Leather and Findings.—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others, to his large and well selected stock of Leather and Findings which is kept constantly fresh by repeated drafts upon the manufacturers of this country and of Europe, and which is made up in part of the following articles, viz:—The best Oak and Red Sole; Slaughter, Skirting and damaged do.; harness, bridle, band and welt Leather; Thong and lacing do.; wax upper, boot grain, buff and split do.; city slaughter kips, salted and collar do.; city, country, French and patent calf skins; boot leg moroccos, buck skins, pad skins, chamois, and moroccos; bindings and linings of almost every description; shoe thread, patent thread, silk, boot cord, laces, and silk and union gallons; black and colored English lastings, worsted uppers, and crimped fronts and footings; awls, tacks, Needles, Eyelet and crimping machines and eyelets; steel, iron, copper and Zinc Nails; Files, Rasps, shoe knive, rubbers, pegs, bristles, and boot web; hammers, boot and trees, lasts, crimps, clamps, handles, gum, color, cod liver and tanners oil; shoe tools and currier's tools of all kinds, ready for use, besides many other articles not enumerated above, and all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by JOHN WHITE.
Importer and Dealer, 497 Market street, above 13th, aug 8 1y-29 Philadelphia.

Shoe Makers, Look to your interest! Reduction in the price of leather, at No. 17½ West King Street.
Just received—2000 lbs, of best red Spanish Sole Leather.
2000 lbs. best Oak Tanned Spanish Sole Leather.
1000 " " Rouzer's Best " "
3000 " " Best County Tanned Slaughter.
300 " " Best Spanish Kips.
100 Sides of Superior Finished Upper,
together with a great variety of all articles in the Shoe Makers' line, all of which will be sold lower than ever—for Cash—at the sign of the Last, by
oct 17 tf-39 M. H. LOCHER.

Shoe Lastings.—A handsome assortment of black and colored Shoe Lastings and Italian Cloths—black and colored Gallons, Lacets, &c., of every description—for sale at city prices, at the Leather store of M. H. LOCHER.

LASTS AND BOOT TREES—Constantly on hand, and made to order; the best of workmen employed, and prices to suit all. ☞ No. 17½ West King street, sign of the Last. M. H. LOCHER.

BANDS AND STRAPS.—For thrashing Machines and Wheels made to order, at the shortest notice at the sign of the Last, No. 17½ West King street.
june 13 tf-21 M. H. LOCHER.

Brass 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 IRON FOUNDRY connected with our establishment, and are now ready to manufacture all kinds of castings as low as any other establishment here or elsewhere.
NOTICE.—The undersigned would call the attention of his old customers to the above notice, and would respectfully solicit 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.
☞ The highest price paid in CASH for old Copper and Brass, deliverrd at the works of the Company.
EHRMAN HUBER, Brass Founder.
ma 30 1y-19

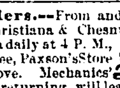
French Trusses, weighing less than 2¼ Ounces. For the Cure of Hernia or Rupture. Acknowledged by the highest medical authorities of Philadelphia, incomparably superior to any other in use. Sufferers will be gratified to learn that the occasion now offers to procure not only the lightest and most easy, but as durable a Truss as any other, in lieu of the cumbrous and uncomfortable article usually sold. There is no difficulty attending the fitting, and when the pad is located, it will retain its position without change.
Persons at a distance unable to call on the subscriber, can have the Truss sent to any address, by remitting Five Dollars for the single Truss, or Ten for the double—with measure round the hips, and stating side affected. It will be exchanged to suit if not fitting, by returning it at once, unsoiled. For sale only by the Importer,
CALEB H. NEEDLES,
Cor. Twelfth and Race streets, Philadelphia.
☞ LADIES, requiring the benefit of Mechanical Supports, owing to derangement of the Internal Organs, inducing Falling of the Womb, Vocal, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic, Nervous and Spinal Weakness, are informed that a competent and experienced Lady will be in attendance at the Rooms, (set apart for their exclusive use,) No. 114, Twelfth st., 1st door below Race. june 27 1y-23

Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—This Essence possesses all the qualities of the Jamaica Ginger in a highly concentrated form, and is highly recommended as a stomachic and stimulant to those recovering from sickness, and in enfeebled and relaxed habits of the aged, dyspeptic and rheumatic. It promotes digestion, relieves flatulency, spasms of the stomach and bowels, prevents nausea, griping, dysentery, bowel complaints, &c. Prepared and sold at
CHARLES A. HEINITSH'S
Medicinal, Drug and Chemical store, No. 13 East King st., Lancaster. aug 15 tf-30

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.—1854. J. V. DEPUY, No. 41 North Eighth street, Philadelphia—Thankful for past favors, respectfully invites his customers and the public, to examine a new and splendid Stock of seasonable goods; comprising:

Rich Plaid Silks	Wide Lyons Velvets,
New Striped Silks.	Cloaking Cloths,
Brocade Silks,	Wollen Plaids.
Plain Silks.	French Merinoes,
Black Silks.	Mouse De Laines,

Cloaks, Mantillas, and Shawls Cheap.
Ginghams, Prints, &c., in assortment; Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, &c.
Owing to the daily sacrifice of large quantities of desirable goods at auction, the subscriber is enabled during the present season to offer unusually great Bargains.
J. V. DEPUY,
No. 41 North Eighth st., Philadelphia.
sep 19 3m-35

Notice to Travelers.—From and after Monday June 19, 1854, the Christiana & Chesnut Level Stage Line will leave Christiana daily at 4 P. M., via Coopersville, Green Tree, Paxson's Store Quarryville, Spring Grove, Mechanics' Grove, to Chesnut Level; returning, will leave the Level at 5 o'clock, A. M., and return the same route to Christiana.

The above arrangement will afford persons an opportunity of travelling in either of two daily lines of cars to and from the cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster.
June 20 tf-22 By order of the Managers.

Valuable List of Text Books for General Instruction in the United States, and especially adapted to the schools of Lancaster county. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 51 John street, New York, and sold by Murray & Stoek, Lancaster. The attention of teachers and the friends of Education generally, is invited to the following educational works.
New and improved editions of several of these works have recently been published, and the publishers will continue to the most approved edition of their several Text-Books, and thus provide a series of Standard Books for our Union School Districts and townships, that can be regarded as a modern, uniform and permanent series, and render entirely unnecessary these frequent changes in school books that have heretofore been so perplexing, expensive and annoying to both teacher and parent.
The list embraces some of the most approved Text-Books, in the various depatments of study, viz:
For Reading Books.—Parker's series are regarded the most thorough by a multitude of the best teachers. They are adopted by the schools of Lancaster city.
For English Grammar.—S. W. Clark's System is superseding the old Grammars heretofore published. His system of diagrams is the ne plus ultra for oral teaching.
For Spelling and Good Pronunciation.—No teacher will fail to appreciate Price's Spelling Book, Wright's Orthography, Martin's Orthoepist, and Northend's Dictation Exercises.
For Rhetoric, Oratory and Choice Reading.—Professor Day's Art of Rhetoric is pronounced, by the best judges, as being greatly in advance of every other work on this subject.
Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker and School Dialogues, and Zachos' New American Speaker, contain the choicest selection of pieces (oratorical, poetical and declamatory) ever embraced in four volumes.
Parker and Zachos' Introductory Lessons in Reading and Elocution, will be found a valuable Hand-book for every teacher and normal school student.
Professor Boyd, of Geneva, has laid our Seminaries and Academies under lasting obligations of the English Poets, viz: Milton's Paradise Lost, Cowper's Task, Table Talk, &c., Thomson's Seasons, Young's Night Thoughts. These works need only to be known to be appreciated. Pollock's Course of Times is in press.
For History and Geography.—Mrs. Willard's History of the United States and Universal History, with her incomparable Charts, are not equalled in excellence by any other author.
For Arithmetic and Mathematics.—Professor Davies' System is now regarded the National System, being the standard Text-Books of the military academies of the United States, and most of the colleges throughout the country. The Arithmetics of Davies are the foundation of 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.
The Study of Book-Keeping—is becoming a very general study in all our schools, and Fulton and Eastman's, with their system of writing and chirographic Charts, are decidedly the most approved.
The School Teacher's Library.—The following works are dedicated to the Teachers of the United States.
I. Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1, 25.
II. Northend's Teacher and Parent, $1, 25.
III. Mansfield on American Education, $1, 25.
IV. De Tocqueville's American Institutions, $1, 25.
V. Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics, $1, 50.
Teachers and Directors will please call at MURRAY & STOEK'S Book store and examine these works, with reference to their introduction into their schools at the opening of the fall and winter terms. aug. 1. 3 m-28

For the Ladies!—We would particularly invite the attention of the Ladies to our magnificent stock of SUMMER DRESS GOODS which we are closing out at great bargains—such as Tissues, Bareges, Lawns, Grenedens, Summer Silks; also plain and figured white dress Goods, and a few more patterns of plain & striped Barege De Laines at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents, at
WENTZ'S BEE HIVE STORE,
No 65 North Queen street, Lancaster.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!—Just from auction.—Now is the time, Ladies, for cheap Black Silks, as we are selling them at less than cost of importation. Extra heavy boiled Black Silks at 65, 75, 87½, 1,00, 1,12½ and best quality a yard wide, 1,25, at
WENTZ'S BEE HIVE STORE.
No. 65 North Queen street, Lancaster.

All the desirable shades of plain Silk Tissues and Bareges, can be found at exceedingly low prices, at
WENTZ'S BEE HIVE STORE,
No. 65 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Only a few more left of those extra quality Lawns, at 6¼ cents, at th BEE HIVE STORE.

Another fresh lot of Robe Shirts, just opened at the Bee Hive Store, varying in price from $1,00 to 5,00.
Ladies ½ fingered Silk Mitts, at 6¼ and 12½ cts., worth 25 and 37½ at the Bee Hive Store, North Queen street Lan.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description, a full and complete assortment can be found at
WENTZ'S BEE HIVE STORE,
july 18 tf-26 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Farmers Look Here!—Having the sole Agency for the IRON PLOUGHS, which can be at the Hardware Store of GEO. D. SPRECHER,
aug 15 3m-30 North Queen street, Lancaster.

French Calf Skins.—20 dozen of superior Brand French Calf Skins—just received and for sale lower than ever offered in this city, at No. 17½ West King st. M. H. LOCHER.

SHOE THREAD.—300 pounds American Shoe Thread for sale at Philadelphia prices—at the cheap Leather, Morocco and shoe finding store of the subscriber, No. 17½ West King street. M. H. LOCHER.

RED SOLE LEATHER.—1000 pounds of Red Sole Leather direct from New York—at a greot bargains. Call soon at the old head quarters—No. 17½ West King street, opposite Cooper's Hotel. M. H. LOCHER.
june 22 tf-21

State Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pennsylvania. Office No. 92 Market street, Harrisburg, and No. 145 Chesnut, Philadelphia. 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.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Assets, May 1st, 1853		$368,318 70
Cash premiums and Interest received the past year, Mutual Department,	$101,648 32	
Premium Notes, do.	28,637 94	
Cash premiums, Stock do.	40,282 30	
		170,568 56
		$538,[illegible] 26
Losses, expenses, commissions, re-insurance, salaries, &c., Mutual Dep't,	$101,506 53	
Do. Stock Department,	27,081 98	
Premium Notes, Mutual Department, expired and cancelled.	20,644 59	
		149,188 10
		$379,[illegible] 16

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks and other good securities,	$173,185 72	
Premium Notes,	187,00986	
Cash on hand and in hands of Agents secured by bonds,	19,558 58	
		$379,704 16

J. P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLETT, Secretary.
A. B. KAUFMAN, Agent.
Office in Kramphs Buildings, Lancaster.
June 20 tf-22

New Brass Foundry.
NEW BRASS FOUNDRY at Chesnut street Iron Works C. Kieffer takes this method to inform the public, and all person having business of the above character, that he has, in connection with his Iron Foundry and Machine Shop, commenced the Brass Foundry business. He is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Machine and Brass Castings, Copper Rivets and Soldery, at short notice and in a workman-like manner. June 27 tf-23

Peter Burgner, Dealer in Baskets and Fancy Goods, of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail, 63 North Eight street, Second door above Arch, Philadelphia.
Work Boxes, Writing desks, Dressing Cases, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Porte Monnaies Cutlery, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Chairs, Cradles, Gigs, Hobby Horses, Toys, &c. sep 19-3m-34

Medical House.—No. 16 South Frederick st. Baltimore Md.
Established in order to afford the afflicted, 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 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 cases of Private Complaints, in their different forms and stages! a practice 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 strictly followed and medicines 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 call 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 up in a neat and compact form, and may be taken in a public or private house, or while travelling without exposure or hindrance from business, and except in cases of violent inflammation, no change of diet is necessary.
Strictures—Dr. Smith has discovered a new method by which he can cure the worst form of stricture, and without pain or inconvenience to the patient. Irritation of the urethra, or prostrate glands, &c, is sometimes mistaken for stricture by general practitioners or charlatans.
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.
To Females—all diseases peculiar to females, speedily and effectually removed. The efficacy of his remedies, for the cure of the above affections, has been well tested in an extensive practice for the last twelve years.
Persons at a distance may consult Dr. S. by letter post paid, describing case, 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 separate apartments, so that the patients never see any one but the doctor himself. Attendance daily, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night.
N. B. Persons afflicted with any of the above complaints will do well to avoid the various Nostrums and specifics advertised by Apothecaries and Druggists, as a certain cure for any and every disease. 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. Address DR. J. B. SMITH.
No 16 S. Frederick-st., Baltimore, Md.
mh 21. 1y-9

EAGLE HOTEL.
J. & D. REESE,
INFORM the public, that they have recently fitted up this old and well known stand in North Queen street, two doors south of the Railroad, to first rate style, and that they are now prepared in entertain travellers and others in the very best manner. 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
LIVERY STABLE.
where can at all times be had, a good and genteel Horse, Buggy, Barouche, Carriage, Sulky, or Omnibus, on the most reasonable terms. They assure all who may favor them with their custom, that no efforts will be spared to render satisfaction.
may 7 15-t

Konigmacher & Bauman, Tanners and Curriers Store, back of Robt. Moderwell's Commission Warehouse, fronting on the Railroad and North Prince street. Cheap for Cash, or approved credit. Constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds Saddler's and Shoemaker's Leather, of superior quality, including "Rouzer's celebrated Sole Leather," also, Leather Bands, well stretched, suitable for all kinds of machinery, of any length and width required, made of a superior quality of Leather, Furnace Bellows, Band and Lacing Leather, Garden Hose, Tanner's Oil, Currier's Tools, Moroccos, Shoe Findings, &c.
All kinds of Leather bought in the rough; highest price given for Hides and Skins in cash; orders will be promptly attended to. feb 1y-13

Caution! Caution!!—Thomas Armitage's Lightning Rods. Beware of Impostors and swindlers. In order to prevent a repetition of 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 forged certificates of agency, I now give notice that all my agents, carry with them printed forms, authorizing them to act as my agents, legally executed and acknowledged before Alderman Henry Simpson, of Philadelphia; they have also, my name and place of business on their wagons. I believe them all to be strictly honest, and fully acquainted with the business 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 pewter, lead, copper, zinc 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 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. Waller and many others who recommend them in the highest terms of approbation.
All orders wholesale and retail, will meet with prompt attention. Spire rods and scrolls made to order. Cardinal points and all kinds of weather vanes, for sale cheap.
☞ My agent, Samuel C. Wilt, will locate himself during the Summer of 1854, at No. 21 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa., and Augustus Cann, at Pennsgrove, N. J. Property owners in those sections of the Country will do well to call on them.
THOMAS ARMITAGE.
Vine st., 4 doors above Twelfth, Phila.
march 28 tf-10