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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From the Country Gentleman.

SONG—MARY'S GARDEN.

Air—*Long, tailed Blue.*

Mary,—Mary,—pretty Mary,
How does your garden grow?
For spring has come and warmer suns
Have banished frost and snow.
O sir, I've violets blue,
Jonquils and tulips too,
And pansies rare and lilies fair
And daises not a few.

And now full soon,
Will pleasant June
Bring forth my roses sweet:
And lilies white and pinks so bright,
And larkspurs, trim and neat.
Petunias in their pride
Will open their blossoms wide,
Spiræs here and foxgloves there
Stand smiling, side by side.

When July comes
With burning suns
And earth is rich and warm,
Then glowing stocks and hollyhocks
The bright parterre will charm;
And phloxes rich and rare,
Carnations bright and fair:
Ipomœas too of every hue
Are climbing every where.

Snapdragons too
Of varied hue,
And balsams white and red;
While o'er them all,
Erect and tall,
The dahlia lifts her head;
While here and there a rose
In grace perpetual blows,
And asters, purple, white and red,
And thus my garden grows.

THE RUNAWAY'S RETURN.

Well, here am I, after my night's walk, once more in the village where I was born. The sun is up now, and shining brightly. Things appear the same, and yet different. How is it? There was a big tree used to stand at that corner; and where is Carver's cottage?

Three days ago I landed at Portsmouth. It was on my birth-day. For ten long years have I been sailing about on the sea, and wandering about on the land. How things come over me! I am a man now; but, for all that, I could sit down and cry like a child.

It seems but as yesterday since I ran away from home. It was the worst day's work that I ever did. I got up in the morning, at sunrise, while my father and mother were asleep. Many and many a time had I been unkind to my dear mother, and undutiful to my father, and the day before he had told me how wrong I was. He spoke kindly, and in sorrow; but my pride would not bear it. I thought I would leave home. What is it that makes me tremble so now?

My father coughed as I crept along by his door, and I thought I heard my mother speak to him; so I stood a moment, with my bundle in my hand, holding my breath.

He coughed again. I have seemed to hear that cough in every quarter of the world.

When I had unlocked the door, my heart failed me; for my sister had blessed me the night before, and told me she had something to tell me in the morning. I turned back, opened the door of her little room, and looked at her; but my tears fell on the bed-clothes, and I was afraid it would wake her. Half blinded, I groped down stairs.

As I hurried away, I felt I suppose, as Cain felt when he had murdered his brother. My father, my mother, and my sister had been kind to me; but I had been unkind to them, and, in leaving them thus, I felt as if I was murdering them all.

Had I been a robber, I could not have felt more guilty. But what do I say that for? I was robbing them of their peace. I was stealing that from them that the whole world could not make up to them; but on I went. O, that I could bring back that hour!

The hills look as purple as they did when I used to climb up them. The rooks are cawing among the high elm-trees by the church. I wonder whether they are the same rooks! There is a shivering comes over me as I get nearer home. Home! I feel there is no home for me.

Here is the corner of the hedge, and the old seat; but father is not sitting there. There is the patch of ground that my sister called her garden; but she is not walking in it. And yonder is the bed room window; my mother is not looking out of it now.

I see how it is. They are none of them here, or things would not look as they do. Father would not let the weeds grow in this fashion, nor the thatch fall in; and my mother and my sister never stuffed that straw through the broken panes. But I will rap at the door. How hollow it sounds! Nobody stirs. All is as silent as the grave. I will peep in at the window. It's an empty house, that is clear. Ten long years! How could I expect it to be otherwise? I can bear hard-work, and hunger, and thirst; but I cannot bear this.

The elderberry is in blossom as it was when I ran away; and the woodbine is as fresh as ever, running up to the window that my mother opened to call after me. I could call after her now, loud enough to be heard a mile, if I thought she would hear me.

It's of no use stopping here! I will cross the church-yard, and see if the clerk lives where he did; but he will not know me. My cheek was like the rose when I went away; but the sun has made it another color. How narrow the path is between the grass! it used to be wider, at least I thought so; no matter. The old sun-dial, I see, is standing there yet.

The last time I was in that church my father was with me; and the text was; "My son, hear the law of thy mother."—Pro. i, 8. O, what a curse do we bring upon us when we despise God's holy word!

My uncle lies under the yew-tree there, and he had a grave-stone. Here it is. It is written all over now, quite to the bottom:

"In memory of Henry Haycroft."
But what is the name under?
"Walter Haycroft."
My father! my father!
"And Mary, his wife."

O, my mother! are you both gone? God's hand is heavy on me. I do feel it in my heart and soul.

And there is another name yet, and freshly cut.

"Esther Haycroft, their daughter, aged twenty-four."

My father! my mother! and my sister! Why did not the sea swallow me up when I was wrecked! I deserved it. What is the world to me now? I feel, bitterly feel, the sin of disobedience; the words come home to me now: The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it."—Prov. xxx, 17.

But yet I recollect how my dear father and mother used to point us to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. "There is no refuge beside," said my mother: "Christ is able and willing to save." I paid but little attention to these words once. O, may I never forget them now! —*Canada Guardian.*

THE UNKNOWN GUEST.

A REMINISCENCE IN THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

One pleasant evening in the month of June, in the year 17—, a man was observed entering the borders of a wood, near the Hudson river, his appearance that of a person above the common rank. The inhabitants of a country village would have dignified him with the title of "squire," and from his manners pronounced him proud; but those more accustomed to his society, would inform you that there was something like a military air about him.

His horse panted as if it had been hard pushed for some miles; yet from the owner's frequent stops to caress the patient animal, he could not be charged with the want of humanity, but seemed to be actuated by some urgent necessity. The rider forsaking a good road for a by path leading through the woods, indicated a desire to avoid the gaze of other travellers.

He had not left the house where he inquired the direction of the above mentioned path more than two hours, before the quietude of the place was broken by the noise of distant thunder. He was soon after obliged to dismount, travelling becoming dangerous, as darkness concealed surrounding objects, except when the lightning flash afforded him a momentary view of his situation.

A peal louder and of longer duration than any of the preceding, which now burst over his head, seeming as if it would rend the woods assunder, was quickly followed by a heavy fall of rain, that penetrated the clothes of the stranger ere he could obtain the shelter of a large oak which stood at a little distance.

Almost exhausted with the labors of the day, he was about making such disposition of the saddle, and his overcoat as would enable him to pass the night with what comfort circumstances would admit, when he espied a light glimmering through the trees. Animated with the hope of better lodgings, he determined to proceed.

The way, which was steep, became attended with more obstacles the farther he advanced, the soil being composed of clay which the rain had rendered so soft that his feet slipped at every step. By the utmost perseverance, this difficulty was finally overcome without any accident, and he had the pleasure of finding himself in front of a decent looking farm house. The watch dog began barking, which brought the owner to the door.

"Who is there?" said he.

"A friend who has lost his way and is in search of a place of shelter," was the answer.

"Come in, sir," added the speaker, "and whatever my house will afford, you shall have with welcome."

"I must provide for the weary companion of my journey," remarked the other.

But the farmer undertook the task, and after conducting the new come into a room where his wife was seated, helped the horse to a well stored barn, and there provided for him most bountifully.

On rejoining the traveler, he observed,

"That is a noble animal of your's, sir."

"Yes," was the reply, "and I am sorry that I was obliged to misuse him so as to make it necessary to give you so much trouble with the care of him; but I have to thank you for your kindness to both of us."

"I did no more than my duty, sir," said the entertainer, "and, therefore, am entitled to no thanks. But Susan," added he, turning to the hostess, with a half reproachful look, "why have you not given the gentleman something to eat?"

Fear had prevented the good woman from exercising a well known benevolence; for a robbery had been committed by a lawless band of depredators bnt a few weeks before in that neighborhood, and as report stated that the ruffians were all well dressed, her imagination suggested that this man might be one of them.

At her husband's remonstrance, she now readily engaged in repairing her error, by preparing a splendid repast. During the meal there was much interesting conversation among the three.

As soon as the worthy countryman perceived that his guest had satisfied his appetite, he informed him that it was now the hour at which the family usually performed their devotions, inviting him at the same time to be present.

The invitation was accepted in these words:

"It would afford me the greatest pleasure to commune with my Heavenly Preserver, after the event of the day: such exercises prepare us for the repose which we seek in sleep."

The host now reached the Bible from the shelf, and after reading a chapter, and singing, concluded the whole with a fervent prayer; then, lighting a pine knot, conducted the person he had entertained to his chamber, wishing him a good night's rest, and retired to an adjoining apartment.

"John," whispered the woman, "that is a good gentleman, and not one of the highwaymen, as I supposed."

"Yes, Susan," said he, "I like him better for thinking of his God, than all his kind inquiries after our welfare. I wish our Peter had been at home from the army, if it was only to hear this good man talk; I am sure Washington himself could not say more for his country, nor give a better history of the hardships endured by our brave soldiers."

"Who knows, now," inquired the wife, "but it may be himself, after all, my dear? for they say he does travel just so, all alone, sometimes."

"Hark! what's that?"

The sound of a voice came from the chamber of their guest, who was now engaged in his private religious worship.—After thanking his Creator for his many mercies, and asking a blessing on the inhabitants of the house, he continued:

"And now, Almighty Father if it be Thy holy will that we shall obtain a place and name among the nations of the earth, grant that we may be enabled to show our gratitude for Thy goodness, by our endeavors to fear and obey Thee. Bless us with wisdom in our council, success in battle, and let our victories be tempered with humanity. Endow, also, our enemies with enlightened minds, that they may become sensible of their injustcie and willing to restore liberty and peace. Grant the petition of Thy servant, for the sake of Him Thou hast called Thy beloved Son; nevertheless, not my will, but Thine be done. Amen."

The next morning the traveller declining the pressing solicitation to breakfast with his host, declared it was necessary for him to cross the river immediately, at the same time offering part of his purse as a compensation for what he had received, which was refused.

"Well, sir," continued he, "since you will not permit me to recompense you for your trouble, it is just that I should inform you on whom you have conferred so many obligations, and also added to them, by requesting your assistance in crossing the river. I had been out yesterday, endeavoring to obtain some information of our enemy, and being alone, ventured too far from the camp. On my return, I was surprised by a foraging party, and only escaped by my knowledge of the roads, and the fleetness of my horse. My name is George Washington."

Surprise kept the listener still for a moment; then, after unsuccessfully repeating the invitation to partake of some refreshment, he hastened to call two negroes, with whose assistance he placed the horse on a small raft of timber that was lying in the river, near the door, and soon conveyed the General to the opposite side of the river, where he left him to pursue his way to the camp, wishing him a safe and prosperous journey.

On his return to the house, he found that while he was engaged in making preparations for conveying the horse across the river, his illustrious visitor had persuaded his wife to accept a token of remembrance, which the family are proud of exhibiting to this day.

The above is one of the hazards encountered by this great patriot, for the purpose of transmitting to posterity the treasures we now enjoy. Let us acknowledge the benefits received, by our endeavors to preserve them in their purity; and keeping in remembrance the great Source whence these blessings flow, we may be enabled to render our names worthy of being enrolled with that of the father of his country.

RUSSIA NOT IDLE.

Whether Emperor Nicholas be dead or not, it is clear that the Russian Government is making great exertions to get on foot a vast military force for the purpose of being able to meet the Allies at all points—in Finland, in the German Provinces, in the Crimea, on the Danube, in Georgia, in Circassia, and in Poland, should they have the courage to assail Russia in every vulnerable place that she presents to her foes. "The Imperial Mobile Militia" is the title of a new arm of the Russian military service. A foreign paper gives the following account of it:—

The *Invalide Russe*, publishes the regulation prepared by the Directing Senate, and ratified by the Czar, for the organization of the "Imperial Mobile Militia," as the new corps decreed in the recent manifesto is to be called. The ordinance is divided into nine sections, and ninty-seven paragraphs, and in the original fills seven folio columns. The first clause of the document declares that the corps is raised for temporary service, in defence of the fatherland. It is enacted that exemptions from military service hitherto permitted shall not apply in the present case, but that whoever is liable to the capitation tax, or its equivalent, shall be liable to be called upon to serve in this corps. Merchants, Jews and foreign colonists, who have been encouraged to settle in Russia, and receive grants of land from the crown, are excepted.

The corps will be divided into battalions or druschines, each consisting of four companies. Each druschine is to be commanded by a staff officer, and to have four captains and a staff captain, 1,000 sub officers and soldiers, and 18 musicians. In order to hasten the formation of the corps a gubernial militia committee is to be formed in every government, and within 14 days after the receipt of the manifesto the nobles are to assemble and appoint the rendezvous of the several battalions, and make arrangement for their supply and equipment.—To meet the expense of the new corps, special "voluntary" subscriptions are to be made, for which the committees will open lists, and to which all persons are summoned to contribute.

The subjects of the Emperor are adjured, by their love of their country, to make sacrifices corresponding to the occasion, and it is announced that the names and subscriptions of all persons will be published. The nobles, as soon as they have deliberated according te the directions foregoing, are to repair to their several localities, and exert themselves in forwarding the enrolment. The soldiers must not be younger than 20, nor older than 45 years of age. In the formation of companies, inhabitants of the same village are to be kept together as far as possible. Those who have no firearms of their own are to be furnished with a musket and a bayonet.—The employment of the militia is to be at the pleasure of the Czar, and upon the termination of the war all persons serving in the corps will be allowed to go back to their homes. Should any fall in battle, their families will receive a certificate absolving them from obligations to furnish a recruit at the next levy.

☞ Ladies, many of them, have a practice of putting pins in their mouths, during the process of toileting, a dangerous habit, as will be seen by the following accident at Rochester:

On Wednesday of the present week, a lady of this city, by accident, swallowed a pin, which, after passing down some eight inches, became firmly fixed, the point entering one side of the passage and the head resting over against the opposite side, causing great pain and violent spasms.—Dr. J. D. Pillsbury was called in, who by introducing an instrument, was so very fortunate as to seize and withdraw the same thereby at once relieving the sufferer from all danger and pain.

CHANGES OF CLIMATE.—The following, from the *Scientific American*, contains some interesting facts, and treats of a very *feeling* subject, worthy of careful investigation:—

History informs us that many of the countries of Europe which now possess very mild winters, at one time experienced severe cold during this season of the year. The Tiber, at Rome, was often frozen over, and snow at one time lay for forty days in that city. The Euxine Sea was frozen over every winter during the time of Ovid, and the rivers Rhine and Rhone used to be frozen so deep that the ice sustained loaded wagons. The waters of the Tiber, Rhine and Rhone, now flow freely every winter; ice is unknown in Rome, and the waves of the Euxine dash their wintry foam uncrystalized upon the rocks. Some have ascribed these climate changes to agriculture: the cutting down of dense forests, the exposure of the upturned soil to the summer's sun, and the draining of great marshes. We do not believe that such great changes could have been produced on the climate of any country by agriculture, and we are certain that no such theory can account for the contrary change of climate—from warm to cold winters—which history tells us has taken place in other countries than those named. Greenland received its name from the emerald herbage which once clothed its valleys and mountains; and its east coast, which is now inaccessible, on account of perpetual ice heaped upon its shores, was, in the eleventh century, the seat of flourishing Scandinavian colonies all trace of which is now lost. Cold Labrador was named Vinland by the North, men who visited it A. D. 1000, and were charmed with its then mild climate.

The cause of these changes is an important inquiry. A pamphlet, by John Murray, civil engineer, has recently been published in London, in which he endeavours to attribute these changes of climate to the changeable position of the magnetic poles. The magnetic variation or declination of the needle is well known. At the present time it amounts in London to 23 degrees west north, while in 1658, the line of variation passed through England, and then moved gradually west until 1816. In that year a great removal of ice took place on the coast of Greenland; hence it is inferred, that the cold meridian, which now passed through Canada and Siberia, may at one time have passed through Italy, and that if the magnetic meridian returns, as it is now doing, to its old lines in Europe, Rome may once see her Tiber frozen over, and the merry Rhinelander drive his team on the ice of his classic river. Whether the changes of climate mentioned have been caused by the change of the magnetic meridian or not, we have too few facts before us at present to decide conclusively; but the idea once spread abroad, will soon lead to such investigations as will no doubt remove every obscurity, and settle the question.

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The recent Firemen's parade took place on Sunday. A correspondent of the Bulletin says:

From an early hour until nearly the close of the day, the chief streets of the city were occupied and usurped by this procession, and the air rang with the sounds of its music, proclaimed from nearly fifty bands; the side-walks and every open space was occupied by spectators of either sex, of all ages and conditions; bar rooms and places of like character, contributed to the commerce and hilarity of the occasion, and as a fitting close to the day, at evening the excited public were furnished, at the Place d' Armes, with a series of refined entertainments, such as game in the ring, and greased poles—sack racing—the sending of balloons, and other things of that sort—balls and theatres winding up the festival. To such scenes, and to such solemnities, the city was devoted. Those of our citizens who remembered and sought to honor the day as the Christian Sabbath, were either restrained by the confusion from leaving their dwellings, or if they succeeded in gaining their respective places of worship, found their devotions disturbed, and the services of the Church well nigh impracticable, because of the noise from without. It is true, that the programme of the performances, with considerable toleration, announced that no band of music was to be played within a certain number of feet of any place of worship. Those who visited Christ Church, know how faithfully that portion of the bill was performed. If this were a land of heathens and of heathen temples, and the rites of sacrifice were performed on numerous altars, the music and displays of yesterday had harmonized with our religion, served to drown the cries of the victims, and conceal the most revolting features of the spectacle.

THE LAW AND THE CONSTITUTION.—Among the visitors at Washington is Judge Williamson, of Texas, commonly known as "Judge Willy."

Judge Willy was once presiding in St. Augustine county, when a legal bully attempted to intimidate him. Thompson, having succeeded in "picking a jury" to suit his purpose, turned his attention to the court, and remarked:

"If your honor please, here is the law which governs this case," at the same time drawing a bowie knife of unusual size, and laying it across an open book before him.

Fore-warned, fore-armed, was Judge Willy, and drawing from beneath his hunting shirt, not a *Colt*, but a *horse* pistol, he very calmly rejoined—

"This, sir, is the constitution, and is paramount to the law."

Mr. Thompson peaceably acquiesced.

HOW TO APPLY GUANO TO CORN.—Dr. Reynolds, in an article on this subject, in the New England Farmer, says:—One of the best fields of corn which I saw in this town the past season, was raised with guano in the following manner: After the ground had been properly prepared, a furrow was made for the row, of the common depth. The guano was sprinkled into the furrow, through its entire length. It was then covered with the hoe to the depth of two or three inches and the corn dropped upon this covering, the kernels being placed eight or ten inches apart. The yield was estimated, notwithstanding the drought at a hundred bushels to the acre. Where it is preferred to plant in hills, rather than in drills, the guano should if used unmixed, be sprinkled over a square foot of surface at the bottom of the furrow, and be covered with about two inches of soil, and the corn be dropped upon this.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—We often hear it said, that, if there were fewer religious denominations in the United States, there would be sufficient church accomodations for every body. The argument is a particular favorite with a certain class of persons, when they are solicited to subscribe for the erection of houses of worship, but in face of this round assertion, there are, in the entire country, with its population of twenty-six millions, church accommodations for only fourteen millions. Allowing three millions for children too young to go to chnrch, it follows that one-third of the entire population have no church to go to, even if they are so dilposed.

The number of religious sects in the United States is twenty, without counting the Chinese Budhists in California, or sundry minor Christian denominations. The whole number of edifices of worship is about thirty-six thousand, capable of accommodating, as we have seen, fourteen millions of people. The total value of the church property, held by these twenty denominations, is nearly ninety millions of dollars, in exact numbers $86,416,689. The average value of each church and its appurtenances is twenty-four hundred dollars. These facts, which are derived from official tables for the census, explode another false notion, which is that there is too much luxury and wealth in American churches.

The most numerous sect in the United States is the Methodist, the second the Baptist, and the third the Presbyterian. The first has church accommodations for over four millions of worshippers: in other words, the Methodists have houses of worship for one-sixth of the entire population. The Baptists have accommodations for more than three millions, and the Presbyterians for more than two. The fourth sect, in the extent of its accommodations, is the Congregational, the fifth the Episcopalian, and the sixth the Roman Catholic. The number of churches belonging to the three leading denominations does not always follow this proportion however. The Methodists for example, while they can accommodate but twice as many worshippers as the Presbyterians, have three times as many churches. The Roman Catholics, though sixth on the list as regards accommodations, stand seventh in the number of their churches. Of the principal sects, that which has the smallest edifices for worship is the Methodist, and those which have the largest, are the Unitarians and Dutch Reformed. The smallest denomination is the Swedenborgian, and the next the Menonite. There are no less than fifty two Tunker churches, and thirty-five thousand worshippers. The Friends, so numerous in this city, have accommodations for about three hundred thousand, or but little more than one hundredth of the entire population of the United States.

The richest denomination is the Methodist, which is set down in the census tables at $14,636,671. The next is the Presbyterian, which is rated at $14,369,889. The Episcopal, which in number of churches stands fifth, ranks third for its church property, being estimated at $11,261,970. The fourth is the Baptist, $10,931,382; the fifth the Roman Catholic, $87,973,962. Of these various sects, the two which sympathise the most in doctrine, are the Congregationalist and Presbyterians—both adhere to the Westminster Catechism, and differing only in their form of government, the one being republican, the other democratic. Together these two sects have over six thousand churches, can seat nearly three millions of worshippers, and hold church property to the value of more than twenty-two millions.—*Ledger.*

A WORD TO LITTLE GIRLS.—Who is lovely? It is the little girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks and pleasant smiles as she passes along—who has kind words or sympathy for every girl or boy she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty—who never scolds, never contends, never teases her mother, nor seeks in any way to diminish, but always to increase her happiness. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, or precious stones, as you pass along the street? But these are the precious stones that can never be lost. Take the hand of the friendless. Smile on the sad and dejected. Sympathise with those in trouble. Strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will be sure to be loved.

MARRY A WOMAN.—Some young men marry dimples, some ears; the mouth, too, is occasionally married; the chin not so often. Only the other day, a young fellow fell head over heels and ears in love with a braid—braid, I believe, young ladies style that mass of hair that descending from the forehead, forms a sort of mouse's nest over the ear. He was so far gone in his infatuation, that he became engaged to this braid, but the Eugenie mode of hair dressing coming in just then, the charm was dissolved, and the match was happily broken off, and there is no present appearance of its being renewed. What do young men marry? Why, they marry these and many other bits of scraps of a wife, instead of the true thing. And then after the wedding, are surprised to find that, though married, they have no wives.

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. 50, North Queen st., Lancaster, Pa. nov 8 tf-42

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

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 6m-12

Dr. John. M'Calla, DENTIST—Office—No 4 East King street, Lancaster, Pa. [apl 18 tf-13

Drug Store.—Dr. ZIEGLER offers to the public at his old stand, No. 56½ North Queen street, a full assortment of pure DRUGS, CHEMICALS and DYE STUFFS, with a full stock of Fancy PERFUMERY & other useful articles generally kept in Drug Stores. Also, strong Alcohol, Pine Oil or Camphine and burning Fluid, of the best quality as the lowest cash prices. oct 24 1y-40

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-14

Leather.—FRITZ, HENDRY & CO., No. 29 North Third street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Currriers and Importers of French Calf-Skins and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kip. feb 27 1y-6

Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases, for protecting and preserving the Dead for ordinary interment, for vaults, or for any other desirable purpose, can now be had at the Cabinet establishment of the undersigned in West King st., Lancaster, a few doors above Harman's store.
These Cases are made of various sizes, and are the most complete article for the preservation of the Dead, for any length of time, that has ever been introduced in this section of country. The following testimonial in relation to the article speaks for itself:
House of Representatives, U. S.
August 9, 1852.
Gentlemen: It affords me infinite pleasure to bear testimony to the great value of your Metallic Burial Cases.—For durability, I think they cannot be surpassed, and their great beauty is so far superior to the ordinary coffin, that it seems to rob death of much of its gloom and terror. I had the honor to accompany the remains of Henry Clay from this city to his home in Kentucky, and the beautiful case you had the kindness to present to the committee, whilst it withstood the severest test of transportation, was the object of admiration of all who saw it.
Respectfully, ADDISON WHITE, Ky.
Messrs. W. M. RAYMOND & Co.
All persons wishing to examine these Cases will please call on the undersigned, in West King st.
HENRY M. MILLER, Cabinet Maker.
☞ COFFINS of every description of Wood made at short office. Terms reasonable. dec. 12 6m-47

The Magazine of the Age.—Just published the American Monthly Magazine for February. Devoted to Literature, Arts, Sciences, Biography, General Intelligence, and the dissemination of pure American Principle!
In its pages will be found Tales and Sketches of Revolutionary Times; Reminiscences of the early settlers of the Country; Biographies of the early Governors of New England; Historical Romances, Satistical and Scientific development, Poetry and Essays, together with a great variety of Editorial on the current topics of the day. An open and unyielding opposition to the influence of Foreign Roman emissaries in our political elements, and an earnest and determined advocacy of the principles of the American Party will be a prominent feature in this Magazine.
The numbers will contain portrait of prominent American Statesmen, accompanied with biographical sketches, rendering it one of the most useful and entertaining periodicals in the world, and indispensable to every American family.
Terms $3 per annum; six copies $15; ten copies $25; twenty copies and upwards $2 each, in advance.
Agents wanted to canvass in every City and Town in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered
Address J. S. TUTTLE & CO., Publishers,
5 & 6 Scollay's Building, Tremont Row, Boston.
feb 6 3m-3

SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE.—By T. H. Stockton.—This is emphatically what it purports to be, a Book of "Sermons for the People.'
For sale by MURRAY & STOEK.

The Autobiography of the Rev. William Jay; with reminiscenses of some distinguished cotemporaries, selections from his correspondence and literary remains. Edited by George Bedford, D. D., L. L. D., and John Angell James. For sale by MURRAY & STOEK.

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THE AMERICAN ALMANAC and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1855. For sale by MURRAY & STOEK.

BOOKS for Scriveners and Justices of the Peace. Purdon's Digest.—A digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, from the year 1700 to 1853, with supplement to 1854.
Binns' Justice; McKinney's Justice; Graydon and Dunlap's Forms; all new editions. For sale by MURRAY & STOEK.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Vendue Conditions, real and personal property, Vendue Notes, &c. For sale by MURRAY & STOEK.
jan 30 tf-2

O. DIFFENDORF, Late of Weston, Missouri. THOMAS H. DOYLE, Late of Springfield, Ills.
Land Agency and General Intelligence Office.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership and opened an office in the town of Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, and are now prepared to devote their individual attention in giving strangers coming to the Territory, and to any persons in the United States, information concerning lands in said Territory—to buy and sell real estate in any of the Towns, particularly Leavenworth, and to give any information relative to the same, that may be desired. Any persons living at a distance who wish to employ our Agency through which to effect investments in lands or town property, shall receive such attention as will give entire satisfaction to all.
We have the honor to refer to,
Hon. S. A. Douglas, Washington, D. C.
F. W. Risque, Esq. do.
Saml. V. Niles, Esq., Genl. Land Office, Washington D C.
Wm. Ogden Niles, Esq. Pension Office, Washington, D.C
Messrs. Evans & Fant, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Sol. P. McCurdy, Weston, Mo.
" Sol. L. Leonard, St. Joseph, Mo.
" E H Norton, Platte City, Mo
" Willard P. Hall, St. Joseph, Mo.
Messrs. Russell & Bennett, Merch'ts, St. Louis, Mo.
Amidee Valle, Esq, do
Messrs. Siter, Price, & Co. Merch'ts. Philadelphia. Pa.
" Dale, Ross & Withers, " " "
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John Moore, State Treasurer, Springfield, Ills
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Messrs. Campbell & Fondy, Real Estate Agents, "
" J. Bunn, Springfield, "
" Lanphier & Walker, Eds. Ill. State Register, Springfield, Ills.
Messrs. Jacob Forsythe & Co. Pittsburg, Pa.
" Joshua F. Speed, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
" Jacob Strader, Esq. Cincinnati, O
" B. F. Stevenson, Merchant, Jacksonville, Ills.
Hon. John Calhoun, Surveyor General, Kansas and Nebraska Territories.
Messrs. Eastin & Adams, Leavenworth, K. T.
Address, DIEFENDORF & DOYLE.
Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, Dec'r. 1854.
jan 23 3m-1

Look on this Picture!
J. DELLINGER, at his Daguerrean Rooms over Longenecker & Cooper's Store, north-west corner of Centre Square continues to take those splendid likenesses which have attracted so much attention during the last three years.—And, then, so *cheap*—only ONE DOLLAR, including a handsome case! His Daguerreotypes are pronounced by competent judges to be unsurpassed, and his Rooms are daily crowded with visitors, all anxious to
"Secure the shadow ere the Substance fades."
☞ Also, Likenesses of invalids or deceased persons taken at the shortest notice.
Remember the place, at the sign of the large Daguerrean Flag, near the old County Buildings.
Lancaster, jan 2 3m-50

Money Saved!
To Merchants of Lancaster, Berks, Cumberland, Perry and other Counties.
The subscriber strongly desires a part of the trade of counties above named. He will offer the greatest inducements to buyers of
FANCY GOODS,
for cash or short credit—lower prices and more discount, than at any other house in Philadelphia. His stock consists of the best variety of
LOOKING GLASSES,
(framed) also Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Hosiery and Gloves, Port Monnaies, Suspenders, Perfumery, Razors and Straps, Threads, Silk Handkerchiefs and Stocks, Needles and Pins, Trimmings, Jewelry, and a thousand other things.
The greatest inducement will be given, without humbug. Come and prove it by saving money.
THOMAS BURCH, Jr.
feb 20 3m-5 57 North 3d st., up stairs

Spring Goods, 1855.—Hager & Brothers are now opening a new and large assortment of House Furnishing Goods, to which they invite examination.
BARNSLEY LINENS, TICKINGS, CHINTZES, COTTON SHEETINGS, CHECKS, COUNTERPANES, TABLE DIAPERS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, &c.
Carpetings.
VELVET, VENETIAN, MATTINGS, BRUSSELS, HEMP, OIL CLOTHS, INGRAIN, LIST, DRUGGETS, FEATHERS.—100 pounds prime Red Feathers.
PAPER HANGINGS.—A most complete assortment, equal to any ever offered in this city, of new designs, and comprising every grade from gilt to ordinary unglazed, which they will sell at the lowest city prices
feb 27 tf-6

Matches! Matches!—JOHN DONNELLY, Manufacturer and Inventor of Safety Patent Square Upright Wood Box Matches. No. 106 North Fourth street, above Race, Philadelphia. Matches having become an indispensable article in housekeeping, the subscriber after a great sacrifice of time and money, is enabled to offer to the public an article at once combining utility and cheapness. The inventor knowing the danger apprehended on account of the flimsy manner in which Matches are generally packed in paper, has by the aid of new Steam Machinery of his own invention, succeeded in getting up a SAFETY PATENT SQUARE UPRIGHT WOOD BOX; this box is far preferable, in as much that it occupies no more room than the old round wood box, and contains at least Two Hundred per cent more Matches, which to Shippers is considerable advantage; it is entirely new, and secure against moisture and spontaneous combustion, and dispels all danger on transportation by means of Railroad, Steamboat or any other mode of Conveyance.
These Matches are packed so that one gross or more may be Shipped to any part of the World with perfect safety.—They are the most desirable article for Home Consumption, and the Southern and Western Markets that have ever been invented.
Dealers and shippers, will do well to call and examine for themselves.
☞ These Matches are Warranted to be superior to anything heretofore offered to the public. JOHN DONNELLY.
dec 19 3m-48 106 N. 4th street, Philadelphia.

To Farmers.—We respectfully inform our customers that we have reduced the price of our improved super Phosphate of LIME, warranting it to be fully equal, if not superior to any sold by us in former years.
It affords us pleasure to state that the high character of the article is well established, and the testimony of Farmers who have used it, proves it to be the Cheapest and most Permanent Fertilizer that is now known.
Our friends are requested to call and examine it, and receive a pamphlet descriptive of its qualities, uses, &c.
A liberal deduction made to Dealers.—Agents Wanted.
GUANO.—A full supply of No. 1 GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO on hand. Also, Mexican GUANO, Poudrette and Plaster for sale at the lowest Market rates.
ALLEN & NEEDLES,
23 South Wharves and 25 South Water st., first Store above Chesnut st., Philadelphia.
☞ For sale in this County by
A. W. RUSSELL, Lancaster City.
A. K. & A. L. WITMER, Paradise.
feb 6 1y-3

New Goods Opened this Day.—Cases, The best makes Bleached Long Cloth Muslin for Shirting, Cases, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings 3-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4.
Bales Unbleached Muslins, Conestogas, New Market, &c. Tickings, the best ever sold for 12½ cents. Furniture and Apron Checks.
Now is the time to buy House Furnishing Goods at Bargain Prices.
Beautiful Striped Ginghams, for 12½ cents.
Double Width Paris Lustres, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents—from Auction.
1 Lot Heavy Pant Stuffs, worth 37½ cents, selling for 18¾.
1 Lot neat Plaid Cashmers.
We have now commenced opening for the Spring Trade, and shall endeavor, as heretofore, to enable all to say, "The place for bargains in Dry Good is WERTZ'S STORE."
[feb 20-tf-5]

Daguerreotypes!
FORTNEY'S GALLERY in rooms up stairs, over Pinkerton & Slaymaker's Hardware Store, No. 37, N. Queen street, Lancaster city, Pa., continues to sustain the reputation of being the best place to go in this City—to procure a perfectly life-like LIKENESS and withal a handsome and entirely satisfactory picture, where all the admirers of good Daguerreotypes and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. sep 12 7m-34

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 great bargains. Call soon at the old head quarters—No. 17½ West King street, opposite Cooper's Hotel. M. H. LOCHER.
june 22 tf-23

Dr. Charles Neff, Dentist, No. 309 Walnut street, Philadelphia, At the late State Agricultural Fair, held at Philadelphia, received a SILVER MEDAL, the highest award for exhibition of skill in his profession. He refers to this, and to his already extensive practice, as a guarantee to all who have occasion for his services, that his work and orders generally in his line, will be scientifically and skilfully performed.
Dr. NEFF pledges himself to the lowest terms, and all reasonable d