The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

VOL. LVI. LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1855. NO. 24

LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER & JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS:

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

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

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

NEW-YORK LETTER.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.

The desire of the Allied Powers in the European war, and especially of England, to conciliate the good will of the United States, and divert the sympathy of our people from Russia, whither they are so shocked to see it tend, has received more, and some rather ingenious, exemplifications recently. The Russian Government having promulgated, for the purpose, undoubtedly, of effect on the Americans, that the English Government had renounced the principle adopted the previous year, that the neutral flag protects the cargo, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons, and several Peers, in the upper house, eagerly deny the calumny, and assure the Americans, expressly, that the Government have no such design, and affirm, moreover, their full concurrence in the American principle that "free bottoms make free goods." What a change of position is this for the English ministry compared with the doctrines of 1805-15! But what is particularly ingenious in the advances made for at least the moral alliance of this country, is the alleged interpolation of a fresh demand by the Western powers, as one of the conditions of peace, viz, the abrogation of the sound dues paid by foreign vessels entering the Baltic, as lately asked by the United States. Now, although Russia is interested as well as England, or any other commercial power in the navigation of the Baltic, this is a matter of *Danish* revenue alone, and no especial concern of Russia. The United States preferred their demand to Denmark alone, who exacts the objectionable toll under her own statutes, and pockets all the proceeds. There is something very shrewd in the movement of the Allies. Denmark has a sort of alliance with Russia for the management of their common concerns in the Baltic. Russia is to be forced into the support of the claim of Denmark, and thus brought into direct hostility with the commercial interests and aims of the United States.

Allies, in such enterprises as that of France and England, very often indulge in a quarrel among themselves. Many people have believed, in spite of the present wonderful *entente cordiale* between the ancient enemies, that occasion of dispute would ere long break out. The incipiency of such misunderstanding already appears in the quarter where it was to be properly looked for—in Turkey—and among the people most likely to brew a quarrel—the resident diplomats. By the intrigues of the French charge, M. Benedetti, the Turkish cabinet has been broken up and remodeled—Lord Stratford, the British minister, labors strenuously to effect the restoration of the displaced ministry, and loudly complains to his Government of the Frenchman's underhanded work; while the Emperer Napoleon roundly approves Benedetti's operations, and promotes him to a nominal embassy to Persia, without removing him from Constantinople. Let them quarrel as they will—it is all very interesting to poor Turkey, who will be still more gratified to read when an official proposition in the London *Times*, to take from her the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, which it was the pretended object of the war to secure to her, and to form them into an independent power!

Notwithstanding the splendor of our grand Ocean Lines of Steamers, the profits they pay have much less brilliancy than those of many enterprises of less magnificence. The agents of the Collins line, as everybody knows, have for some years past been annually engaged in boring Congress for a munificent charity, to enable the proprietors to keep their vessels above water. There are some persons, it is true, who consider the pretense a mere imposition upon the national pride of those guardians of the Republic's interests and honor, and ridicule the idea that shrewd men would continue such vast capital as that company has employed, in a losing business. It might be necessary to reply seriously to this argument, were there no other affairs than Ocean Steaming into which it is a good deal easier for people to enter than, being in, to get safely out again. There is no reason at all to doubt, taking all things into view, that of their own proper earnings, the Collins floating palaces have not been exceedingly good property, and that it is alone owing to the patriotic spirit, or the individual sympathy, or indifference as to the disposition of the public plunder, or the hope of a free passage to and from Europe, on the part of members of Congress, or to the genial influence of good suppers paid for by Collins, that the walking-beams of the Collins line are kept in motion.

The California lines were at first exceedingly remunerative, and many suppose their fortunate proprietors to be still drawing in their golden harvest. But like everything pertaining to California, these steamers present two sides of singular contrast. One of these the public has before seen—the other was presented in the late annual report of the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The report disclosed the unpleasant fact that no dividend could well be made from the earnings of the year. A committee was therefore appointed to investigate the affairs of the Association, and see if the case was actually thus bad, and if so, why? and further, what should be done? The report of this committee was listened to by the stockholders, on Wednesday, and the very solemn enunciations of the President, were most solemnly confirmed.

The company was found to be indebted to the extent of $4,568,684, and to have assets amounting to a less sum, viz., $4,427,768, the actual loss by depreciation of its stock amounting to $140,915, the stock standing at nearly four per cent, below its par value, (which is not so low a point as many other stocks have deservedly reached.) Sundry financial schemes for improving the state of affairs were recommended: also the proposed relinquishment of the agency by Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, who seem to be tired of the situation: also the sale of four steamers not required for the use of the company; also, that "strenuous efforts" be made to effect an amicable arrangement with the Nicaragua Transit Company, for the prevention of ruinous competition. These measures are still under consideration, and will probably be adopted at a future meeting.

LAST INTERVIEW OF A HUSBAND WITH A WIFE.

The following is an extract from *Nelly Brackan*, a tale of forty years ago, by Mrs. Annie Chambers Bradford, of Kentucky. It is an account of the last interview of a husband with his wife, whom he had driven from him by a career of unmitigated cruelty:

The lights in the chandelier were burning dimly when she entered the room. The stranger stood beneath them, so that she could not see his face. She advanced towards him and said, in a dignified tone:

"What is your pleasure, sir?"

Robert Blackburn turned, and exclaiming, "Nelly! dear Nelly!" would have caught her in his arms, but she recoiled from him, and with one hand pressed against her forehead, while with the other she waved him from her, she gazed with a wild, fiery look into his face.

He knelt before her.

"See I am at your feet, Nelly. Oh! will you not let me love you again?"

"Arise," she said, mournfully but firmly. "I had hoped, oh! so devoutly, that I might never see you again! But since you have come, I must say to you what I feel, so that this interview may be the last."

He arose and stood before her.

"I left my peaceful home," she continued, "when but a child, and went with you to yours, I gave a heart full of devotion to you and your family, and a life whose every act was one of service and self-sacrifice; and I received in return, coldness and contempt, and contumely from them, and severity and neglect from you. But even after they had cast me off, I clung to you, and was willing to do and bear anything for the occasional kind words you gave me.

"You remember the rest. You know how I went to you from all I knew and loved, and was denied and spurned; and when I crept to your feet, and, clasping your knees, begged you to let me stay, if only as your servant, for the sake of the child I had borne you, you taunted me with having no pride, and worst of all, told me you had never loved me, citing as proof, the indifference with which you had permitted your family to insult and villify me."

"But Nelly, that was done through a hard and impenitent spirit. Oh! can you not forgive and receive me again?"

"Forgive!", she said, and her voice trembled, but she struggled and forced back the tears that gushed up to her eyes. "I forgave you even while you thrust me, from you; but when you averred to Col. Pontolba, and all around you, that you did not know me, and called God to witness the truth of what you said—and then, when they left your room, and you threaten ed that if I did not go from Natchez you would take my boy from me and have me imprisoned as insane, every vestige of love died out of my heart, and I fled from the presence of one whom I had trusted as if the Archfiend himself had been on my track."

"Where did you go, Nelly?" he asked, for he had become so interested in her narrative he seemed to have forgotten he had caused the misery of which she spoke.

"Where did I go?" she said. "It matters not to you. I have lived honorably, if obscurely. But, until a year ago, I have never lost sight of you; and if you had ever striven by one act to redeem the past, I might receive you differently now. After casting me off, however, you went to your old home, and with mock sorrow told them of the death of your wife and child, and your own incurable grief."

"But my boy—*our* boy, Nelly—where is he?"

"Do not," she said wildly, "do not speak of my child. It is enough that he is dead, and beyond the reach of human misery. Dead!" and the tears rained over her face. "Oh my child!" she sobbed, "my beautiful, starved, patient lamb! If I might only be one of the dead leaves that fall on thy lonely grave, and moulder into its holy dust! Do not tell me, Robert Blackburn, that you loved my child. If you had ever loved him you could not have cast him off, nor have been so cruel to the mother who bore him, whose highest pride was to teach him to lisp your name and pray for you at her knee, while you were disregarding every vow in the pursuit of something you yourself could not define. But I cannot say I regret your perfidy. You won me before I knew the necessities of my own nature. When I became a woman, I was a wife already; and when the deep, strong voices of my spirit sent forth their inquiries and hopes, they found no echo, but died away into darkness and silence, leaving the chambers of my heart so desolate, I shuddered at the void within me, though I did not know its cause. But you have taken the scales from my eyes, and I thank you for it. If you could be presented to me to-night, a stranger, you are not the person to whom I could give the deep love I am capable of feeling, for there is nothing harmonious between us. Less than ever, then, can I love you now, for I have memory now to goad me. If you had never wronged me, my life would have passed in tranquility, and I might never have known the depths and intensity of my nature. There is that within me which had never been vivified when you took me to your bosom; and though I may be overwhelmed at times with misery at the knowledge of it, I do not regret that I have learned to know myself. Henceforth, oh God of love and Truth! by thine unerring aid will I walk steadily in my own soul's peaceful pathways, nor strive to keep the dusty high road a misdirected Destiny, wherein I so long panted beneath the hot sun of a false and most wretched life!"

She stood for a moment silent, while Robert Blackburn watched her features with a bewildered look.

"Oh Nelly!" he sobbed, and again knelt at her feet. "You told me in Natchez that remorse would come. I have wandered hither and thither for the whole past year, seeking you everywhere, with the fullest purpose to redeem, if I could, the wrongs I have done. And now that I have found you—oh, I cannot give you up, and it seems you grow dearer to me the more I am convinced you do not love me."

"Yes," she replied, mournfully, I remember you told me in Natchez that you prized everything more in the pursuit than in the possession, and that you would soon tire of heaven itself."

"You are so implacable, Nelly—can you not forgive?"

"I have told you you were forgiven, even while inflicting these death wounds. But how dare I forget—how dare I return to a condition wherein to all human reason I would be subjected to the same trials again? You ask more than I can grant. Let me say farther, I believe you deceive yourself as regards your own feelings towards me. If you had ever loved me, you could not have forsaken the pure light of my affection for the wicked smiles of a wanton, nor have suffered any infatuation, however powerful, to drive into beggary and the grave those whom you have vowed to love and protect. True love is omnipotent, like the Deity; and may never be overcome, even by death itself. Arise, Robert, I have done, and the night is waning."

"Will you not bless me, Nelly, before I go? Oh, how can I go forth again into the world, so utterly bereft!"

"How have—but no matter."

"Bless me, then, Nelly," he entreated, as he lifted his turbulent features to her calm, mournful face.

She laid her thin hands on his head, and breathed a brief, inaudible prayer. Then saying aloud, "I have ever, ever blessed you," she turned to leave the room.

"Will you not kiss me, Nelly?" he implored. "It is the last time I will ever ask it."

She pressed her trembling lips to his forehead, and went from the drawing-room. Her light step kept its even fall until she reached her room. She waited on the threshold until she heard the heavy street door close after him, and then falling across the bed, her pent-up anguish was set free, and she shook as if in a convulsive fit.

"Oh God!" she said, as she arose and knelt beside the bed, "Thou who didst reveal to the banished Hagar and perishing child the fresh, glad water in the wilderness—Thou who didst send Thine Anointed to bring to life the dead boy of the Shunamite, what is my sin, that Thou hidest Thyself from me? My God, my God! why hast Thou forsaken me!" and with a deep, half-shrieking moan, she fell to the floor.

Laws of Pennsylvania.

Passed at the session of 1855.

A further supplement to an act to amend and consolidate with its supplements the act entitled "An Act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding one hundred dollars before a justice of the peace, and for the election of constables and for other purposes," approved the twentieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of July next, no action brought before a justice of the peace or alderman, shall be referred to referees, unless by the agreement or express assent of both parties to the action, or their agents; which agreement or assent shall be noted by such justice or alderman upon his docket.

Sec. 2. That no special allowance or writ of certiorari to a justice of the peace or alderman, shall be held requisite to the maintenance of such writ.

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this act, all summons issued by any alderman or justice of the peace may designate the hours of the day, by which the same shall be returnable, and it either of the parties fail to appear during the time so designated, it shall be lawful for the said alderman or justice of the peace to render judgment, or otherwise determine the same as is provided by law.

Approved April 26th, 1855.

☞ From the London Times we learn the following particulars concerning the Strait of Genitchi. Across the strait is a ferry, said to be not more than 60 fathoms wide; but it is deep, and serves to carry off the waters of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea itself, or Sirwash, (as it is popularly called,) scarcely anything is known, and it is wholly unmarked by soundings in any charts that we possess. It appears, however, to present considerable analogy to the lagunes which encircle Venice, and though it may be inaccessible to steamers of war, ships' boats may perform a service in those waters which might be of the most essential importance to the campaign. The Russians, have within the last ten years constructed a road on piles across the Sirwash, at one of its narrowest points, which connects the Crimea with the main land by a wooden bridge about 200 fathoms in length. This military road lying between the Isthmus of Perekop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of these two natural communications, and nothing would be more fatal to the Russians than the destruction of the wooden bridge which completes this line of communication. The distance from Genitchi to the bridge cannot be more than twenty or twenty-five miles, and the Times sees no reason why the destruction of this road should not be attempted.

☞ When Dr. Rush was a young man, he was invited to dine in company with Robert Morris, a man celebrated for the part he took in the American Revolution. It so happened that the company had waited some time for Mr. Morris, who, on his appearance, apologized for detaining them, by saying he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders.

"Well, Mr. Morris," said the Doctor, "How did you like the sermon? I have heard it highly extolled."

"Why, Doctor," said he, "I did not like it at all. It's too smooth and tame for me."

"Mr. Morris," replied the Doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?"

"I like, sir," replied Mr. Morris, "that kind of preaching which drives a man into the corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil's after him."

☞ "Speaking of snuff," said Mrs. Partington, smiling, "such as this can never be dilatory to health. The flavor is beautiful as balm of a thousand flowers.—Talk of the injurious tenderness of snuff, indeed! I say it has the effect to extenuate life, for there was old Mrs. Aims, who took snuff all her life, lived till she was nearly a centurian, and then at ninety-seven had her days shortened by leaving off taking it. I don't think there is anything harmonious in it, and many a poor creatur with a guitar in his head has been cured by it."

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The immense buildings in Prince George's county, known as the Laurel Factory, were burned last night. The loss is estimated at $100,000, partly insured in New York. The factory gave employment to 250 hands who are thrown out of work by this calamity.

HAIL, COLUMBIA!

Hail! Columbia, happy land!
Hail! ye heroes, heav'n-born band!
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoy'd the peace your valor won;
Let Independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Let its altar reach the skies.
Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots, rise once more!
Defend your rights, defend your shore!
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood, the well-earned prize;
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In Heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
Let every scheme of bondage fail.

Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Sound, sound the trump of fame!
Let Washington's great name
Ring through the world with loud applause!
Ring through the world with loud applause!
Let every clime to freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear!
With equal skill, with godlike power.
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war; or guides with ease
The happier times of honest peace.

Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Behold the chief, who now commands!
Once more to serve his country stands!
The rock on which the storm will beat;
The rock on which the storm will beat;
But, arm'd in virtue, firm and true,
His hopes are fix'd on Heaven and you,
When hope was sinking in dismay;
When gloons obscured Columbia's day;
His steady mind, from changes free,
Resolved on death or liberty!

Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and plenty we shall find.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, July 4th, 1776.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submit ed to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the condition of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting of our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the form of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsover.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies, are, and of right ought to be FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES: that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved, that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, Pres't.
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

PAVING STREETS WITH IRON.—Some time ago the experiment of paving the streets with iron blocks was tried on a limited scale in New York, and the experiment has succeeded so well, that a Committee of the Board of Councilmen of that city have reported in favor of paving Maiden lane and Courtland street with the iron pavement, and there is a prospect of their recommendation being adopted. The iron pavement it is said, gives the street the finish of an elegantly tiled floor, and there is no mud or dust from it. In Boston the experiment iron pavements was tried two years ago, and it is said to have been successful, though we have never heard of its having been adopted very extensively in that city. Any kind of pavement is preferable to the cobble stone pavement, which is always rough and uncomfortable to man and horse.

☞ An extraordinary Aerial Voyage was accomplished by Mr. William Banister, of Adrian, Mich., who ascended from that place on Friday, the 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock. A. M., in a balloon and was brought to by coming in contact with a tree top on the farm of Mr. Jas. Aaron, in Redbank twp., in this county, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., same day, having traveled a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, in the space of four hours. His greatest elevation was 3½ miles, at which he suffered severe cold, his feet being badly frost-bitten, and when rescued from his perilous situation, was very much exhausted. Some of the ladies in this vicinity were much alarmed at the appearance of the monster balloon. The tree or trees on which the balloon rested, had to be cut down in order to get the daring voyager and his ærial vessel safe to *terra firma*.—This was a trial trip, and is perhaps the quickest on record. Mr. Banister passed through Strattanville and Clarion on his way home.—The balloon is of the largest size, and the following are its dimensions: In cubic measure it contains 16,000 feet; thirty-eight feet vertical diameter; thirty feet transverse diameter; and twelve feet cyndrical diameter.—*Clarion Banner.*

CARDS.

Aldus J. Neff, Attorney at Law.—Office with B. A. Shaffer, Esq., south-west corner of Centre Square, next door to Wager's Wine Store, Lancaster, Pa. may 15, 1855 1y-17

Jesse Landis,—Attorney at Law. Office one door east of Lechler's Hotel, E. King St., Lancaster Pa. ☞ All kinds of Scrivening—such as writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. may 15, '55 tf-17

James Black.—Attorney at Law. Office in E. King street, two doors east of Lechler's Hotel, Lancaster, Pa. ☞ All business connected with his profession, and all kinds of writing, such as preparing Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Stating Accounts, &c., promptly attended to. may 15. tf-17

Dr. John Waylan, Surgeon Dentist.—Office No. 56 North Queen street, East side, Lancaster, Pa. may 1 tf-15

H. Stephens' Wine and Liquor Store, in Duke street, next door to the "INTELLIGENCER" office, and directly opposite the new COURT HOUSE. Lancaster, april 17 6m-13

Dr. J. T. Baker, Homepathic Physician, successor to Dr. M'Allister. Office in E. Orange St., nearly opposite the First German Reformed Church. Lancaster, April 17 (tf-13)

Removal.—WILLIAM B. FORDNEY, Attorney at Law has removed his office from N. Queen st. to the building in the South East corner of Centre Square, formerly known as Hubley's Hotel. Lancaster, april 10

BELLEVUE HOUSE.
COLUMBIA, PA.
BARDWELL & BRENEMAN, PROPRIETORS,
(Late by Mrs. Haines and John Barr.
Refurnished with all Modern Improvements for the convenience of the travelling public.
☞ Terms made easy to suit the times—call and see.
GEO. H. BARDWELL, Wyoming co., Pa. } H. M. BRENEMAN, Lancaster co., Pa. } apr 17 tf-13

Junius B. Kaufman, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Agent for procuring Bounty Land Warrants. Office in Widmyer's Building, South Duke street, near the Court House. mar 20 6m*-9

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

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

JOB PRINTING.

HAVING within a few days supplied the office with a large assortment of FANCY JOB TYPE, from the Foundry of L. JOHNSON Co., Philadelphia, we flatter ourself in being able to execute almost every kind of

JOB WORK

in a style which cannot be excelled by any other establishment in this City. Those, therefore, of our readers, who may desire to have

Handbills, Cards, Bill-Heads, Blanks,

and every other species of

Job Printing

done, would do well to give us a trial, and then judge for themselves.
☞ OFFICE No. 4, North Duke street, directly opposite the new Court House. jan 29 tf

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.—A large assortment of the above in every variety, including many new ones, recently introduced, for sale by wholesale or retail; also Osage Orange Seed, a prime article, fresh from Texas. For sale by PASCHALL MORRIS & Co., Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store, corner 9th & Market sts, Philada. april 3 1f-11

Spanish Sole Leather.—1000 pound of Schlosses best Spanish Leather.
1000 pounds of Big Core best Spanish Leather.
1000 pounds of Hemlock Red Sole Leather.
1000 pounds of Country Tanned Slaughter.
Together with a large assortment of every kind of Leather, suitable for Shoe Dealers and Saddlers, to which the trade is respectfully invited to examine.
At the Sign of the Last, No. 17½ West King street.
M. H. LOCHER.

PATENT & FRENCH CALF SKINS.—A superior article of French and Patent Calf skins, just received and for sale at the sign of the Last, No. 17½ West King street.
M. H. LOCHER.

MOROCCO & PINK LININGS.—30 doz. of Pink and Bark colored Sheep skins on hand. 30 doz. of Morocco, of every description and quality, for sale, at the Leather, Morocco and Shoe Finding Store, sign of the Last, No. 17½ West King st. M. H. LOCHER.

CASTS & BOOT TREES.—A large and well selected stock of Lasts and Boot Trees, for sale, at reduced prices, lower than can be bought in the city, at the Last Store, No. 17½ West King street, below Steinman's Hardware Store.
M. H. LOCHER.

SHOE NAILS.—1000 pounds just received, from the Manufacturer, at reduced prices, at No. 17½ West King street, sign of the Last. M. H. LOCHER. april 24 tf-14

Copperware Manufactory.—SAMUEL DILLON returns thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he still continues at the old stand, in West King street, nearly opposite Fulton Hall, and is prepared to manufacture to order

Copper Ware,

in all its various branches, and on the most reasonable terms. He invites his country friends especially to give him a call, as he is confident of being able to please.

Livery Stable.

He also keeps constantly on hand, for hire, HORSES, CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, &c., &c., all in excellent order, and furnished at the lowest rates.
Give him a call when you need anything of the kind, and he will suit you to a nicety.
Lancaster, may 1 tf-15

For Rent.—Two large rooms, in South Queen Street, next door below the office of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Possession given immediately. Inquire of the Editor of Intelligencer."

Ayer's Pills.—A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Head, Side, Back, and Limbs, Females complaints, &c., &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land.—Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the eminent gentlemen to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts, are

Prof. Valentine Mott, the distinguished Surgeon of New York City.

Doct. A. A. Hayes, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

Ira L. Moore, M. D., an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. Southwick, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. Davis, M. D. Sup't and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process; in a state of purity and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results.—This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills, both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities; by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made, to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject, freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting wherever they exist such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Assayer and Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

Sold by CHARLES A. HEINITSH, and all Druggists.

F. Brown, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agt. may 15 3m-17

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

I beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Pennsylvania to the above article, manufactured by myself exclusively, at my Factory in Schiedam, in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes.

It is made from the best barley that can be selected in Europe and the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties; and it has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other dietetic beverage.

In *Gravel, Gout,* and *Rheumatism*; in *Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Debility of the Urinary Functions*, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a Remedy for these maladies, but in all cases in which they are produced by drinking Bad Water, which is, almost universally, the cause of them, it operates as a Sure Preventative.

The distressing effect upon the *Stomach, Bowels, and Bladder*, of travellers, new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known; as is also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing *Gravel, Colicks, and Stone in the Bladder.*—The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of all these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of *Fever and Ague*, a complaint caused by the conjoint effects of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons travelling, or about to settle in those parts of the country especially; as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties.

More than three thousand physicians, among whom are numbered the greatest names belonging to the faculty of medicine in this country, have certified, over their own signatures, to the valuable medicinal properties of such an article, as the severest tests have proved the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS to be, and have accepted it as a most desirable addition to the *materia medica.*

Put up in quart and pint bottles, enveloped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork and seal. For sale by all respectable Druggists and Grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
18, 20 and 22 Beaver street, New York.
25 South Front street, Philadelphia.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to the following letters from physicians:

"MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE—Dear Sir: I cannot speak too highly of the purity of your Schiedam Schnapps. It is decidedly superior to anything of the kind in the market.—It is perfectly free from the admixture of fusil oil, or of any of those array ile compounds which produce such a mischievous and irreparable effect upon the constitution, and which very few samples of alcoholic distilled liquors are without—most of them being largely impregnated with it. I have personally inspected the various processes of distillation practised at Schiedam, and know that unusual care is taken to separate the the noxious elements from the pure alcohol, and your Schnapps is a striking proof of its success. As a medicinal agent for chronic and renal affections, I have successfully prescribed it, and recommend it as an agreeable cordial and harmless stimulant, and shall continue to do so as well as to use it as a source of pure alcohol for chemical investigations and experiments. Your ob't ser't, ISAIAH DECK,