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### The summer flowers are dying, dead : 'Tis time to gather in the grain;

The faded leaves are round us spread, But yet the autumn fruits remain. Then yield we not our hearts to grief; The fruit is better than the leaf. Nor may we though our youth be past, With all its buds and bright-eyed flowers, Send forth our sighs upon the blast, And cloud the sky with tearful showers Oh! rather shall our minds mature

So, when the winter of our life Shall creep all coldly on, And summer, with its lighter joys Shall faded be, and gone, We'll turn us to/our winter store Nor sigh to think the summer o'er.

To fruits of worth that shall endure

# THE FARMER.

The day is oler, the task is done, And home again the farmer hies Before the twilight fades away, Along the glorious western skies His wife puts on her sweetest smile, And meets him at his cottage door Her soft hand lies within his own-Oh! who could ask for more? His little Ellen lisps the name Most dear to every parent's heart, With tones so witchingly divine, That none but angels know the art. A loving wife, a merry child, A cut among the forest trees Are things of which the farmer boasts; Oh! who would not be proud of th

The occupation of the Sea of Azoff by the fleet of the Allies, has been looked upon by some as auguring a speedy termination of the contest in the Crimea. Others maintain that though the loss of several millions of rations will be severely feit by the Russians, the consequences are not of so grave a nature as to compel them to give up the struggle in that quarter. The letter from Paris, of which the following Augsburg Gazette, a paper remarkable for the correctness of its information, contains the following paragraph in reference to this subject: "The accumulation of corn the river Don, which flows into the Sea of ers and supplies without limit. Azoff, is an erroneous idea, because the Cri- | French are so well aware of this that mea belongs to those districts of Russia | are fortifying Kamiesch, and will render i gunning of summer, as in winter the comthat period that the increase of the Russupplies were, and are sent, at present, down the Dnieper, and the Bug to Cherson, and from there to Perekop. The most fertile grain growing districts of Russia, extending along the banks of the Unieper down to about the 48th degree of northern latitude, are, by this way, nearest to the Crunea. The richest granaries of Russia are the districts of Pouolia, Kiew, Pultawa, and Yekaterinoslaw. They stand in direct communication, by the navigable waters of the Bug and Dnieper, with the oity of Cherson. It may be even easier to transport the surplus produce of the neighborhood of Charkow to the Dnieper than to the Don. The produce of the government (or the country) of Tauria (of which the Crimea forms the greatest part,) is, of course, of no further account. It has been consumed long since. However, the fact that the main wealth of the Crimea consists in cattle is a consideration as present of high importance. The two districts nearest to the Crimea, Cherson and Pultawa, also count each over 600,000 cattle and two millions of sheep. It cannot be denied that the river Don and the Sea of Azoff are the principal commercial routes for the produce of the fertile governments of Saratow and Tambow; but it is equally certain that to the provisioning of the Crimean army these governments furnished only the smallest portion. The only difference in regard to the length or the land transport between Kertch and Simpheropol, and Cherson and the same place, consists in the distance from Cherson to Perekop, which can be made by a team of oxen even in less than four days The road from Perekop to Simpheropol is better, and, also, shorter than that from Kerten. The loss, therefore, of several mulions of rations may be felt sensibly by the Russian army, but a decisive and speedy result, if otherwise the commissariat be efficient, cannot be expected either from the destruction of the ports of the Sea of Azoff and their stores, or from the occupation of the sea itself." From this account, it appears that the resources of the Russians are far from being at a point of exhaustion, and that on this score at least, the Crimean struggle bids fair to be prolonged to an indefinite period. If the resources of the Allies in men and money hold out; and they continue to swell their army, it is probable that they will ultimately become masters of the Crimea, for the simple reason that they are in possession of the most rapid and most efficient means of communication. The question, in that case, would be merely one of time. Their actual military operations, however, have not progressed beyond the Mamelon, the white works and the rifle-pits. They are as yet concentrated upon and limited to a single point of the defences of Sebastopol. Of their losses in the affairs of the 7th of June, as well as on the occasion of the assault of the 18th, we possess but apparently incorrect and unreliable informa-The French accounts of the battle of the 7th, stated the total loss in killed and wounded of the Allies and Russians to have

been 6000. Several German papers report

that it was 9000. The destruction of life on

the 18th must have been terrific. In the

face of such appalling scenes we may re-

peat the question we have already asked,

what the ultimate object, the final limit of

the dreadful work of legitimate incendi-

LANCASTER INTRILIGENCER & JUENAL | Napoleon is evidently determined to con- A RICH OLD UNCLE, AND A BIL- the physician who carried him over the while he lay in state in the Palace, lies | Jim Thompson." quer the Crimea, and though he may succeed in carrying this aim, he must be equally convinced of the fact that he cannot hold it permanently. The northern half of the territory of the Crimea is a desert, sandy and sterile; the southern portion is mountainous, and, like all such districts, only productive in the valleys .-The population is very scanty, and though the country produces enough grain for its own subsistence, it could not yield a surplus for the maintenance of an army. The principal means of support are derived from the pastures, by raising cattle .-Should the Russians be compelled to reall the poor and distressed who came with hesitated to play; this the more surprised left behind of this kind of property. The population, as was the case at Kertch, and has always been customary, would, with the exception of Tartars and Jews, follow the Russian army, all property would be destroyed, and the Allies be left on a devastated and depopulated soil. The Russians would prevent any supplies finding

> ing of the Crimea by the Allies, under such circumstances, forced to supply their. army in the present way, without deriving a single advantage from the conquered territories, and under the constant apprehension of large Russian forces surprising and harassing them, and cutting off their detachments, the moment they were placed by any casualty in an unfavorable position, would necessarily exhaust their resources. A colonization of the Crimea is entirely out of the question. Of the difficulties and impossibilities of such schemes Napoleon'is too well aware to indulge in any such unprofitable speculations. His aim is steadtastly directed upon Turkey. Sebastopol and the Russian navy must be destroyed, and the Crimea occupied to hold Russia in check, while he disposes of the fate of the Sultan. The intentions of Great Britain are the same, but she at present only follows the lead of France, and will have to be contented with whatever part of the spoils the latter chooses to allot to her .-That the partition of Turkey is the ultimate purpose of the Western Powers, appeared to us evident enough from the beginning of this war. We expressed our opinion in reference to this subject repeatealy during the last winter, and are not at all surprised to find it at present forming

a topic of open discussion. The National Intelligencer contains extract indicates the impending fate of Turkey and the object of the Western

"To show how great are the exertions in the ports of the Sea of Azoff was proba- of Russia, it is now said that they have, by bly the consequence of the exportation of the most incredible exertions, so far adthe produce of the South of Russia having vanced with a radroad from Moscow to been entirely interrupted for more than a Perekop, that it will be completed and in year. That the supplying of the Crimea, full operation until the autumn. This will in ordinary times, should take place from enable them to pour into the Crimea soldiwhich produce more grain and cattle than the strongest fortress in Europe, and soonthey consume. The harbors of the Sea of er or later they will probably retire to it Azoff have only been resorted to for the pro- They are also strongly fortifying Varna, visioning of the Crimean army since the be- and everything indicates that they do not intend to quit Constantinople, where they munication was impossible, and it is from are constructing buildings on the most extensive scale, and of a very missive nature, sian army in the Crimea dates. The main | which will require years to complete.-Tuese structures are intended for defend and protection, as well as for accommodation or troops and material. The French will take the lion's share by holding the European coast of Turkey, whilst the English may take the Asiatic of the Bosphorus .-England will hereafter regret the alliand with France, as it has not only estranged her from the other great European Powers, but has and will injure her greatly in other ways.

All agree that the Turks are fully con vinced that they never again will be masters of "Bramboul," as they call the city of Constantine. They decidedly would would prefer the Russians as rulers, and those returning from thence say they shall not be at all surprised if, in the course o a year, the Turks should be on the side of Russia, and the Allies forced to entreuch themselves. The stronghold of the latter will be at Constantinople, which, being open to them on the sea, could never be taken, nor could Kamiesch, and perhaps one or two other points on the Black Sea, which would, in like manner, be strongly fortified and held by them."

That the partition and sacrifice of Turkey is the intention of Napoleon the III and of England, and that the conquest of the Crimea is but a means to obtain this object we have no doubt. But this idea, like many others, is easier put on paper in a plausible shape, than executed in re-

The first question which arises is, would the loss of the Crimea really paralyse the resources and the military strength of Russia to such an extent as to compel her to remain a passive spectator of any measures aken at Constantinople which did not meet with her approbation? Russia, though deprived of her navy, can still reach Constaninople by the passes of the Balkan. Turkey would, as a matter of course, join the Muscovite. Austria and Prussia, who are husbanding their resources and strength while the Allies are fast exhausting theirs, would have to be consulted. They then would throw a heavy and decisive weight into the balance. The idea can only become a fact with their assent, and that will never be obtained .- North American.

LADIES' DRESSES .- The editor of the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, thus comes to the defense of the ladies, whose dresses are accused of being too low in the neck. The

"We are a bosom friend of the ladies: we have enlisted under their banner, and are ready to die in defense of their breastworks. Nobody but a milk-sop or a sucker would be always making disparaging remarks about ladies' dresses. That's the naked truth."

Well Alick, how's your brother Ike getting ?" "O, first rate—he's got a good start in the world-married a widow who has seven children."

The Journal of the Accademy of Medicine at Turin states, among other on his back, and his wooden leg, and he things, that tall men live longer than those of small stature. Of course they do, and lie longer in bed.

F "Pat. you fool, why do you stea after that rabbit in that manner, when y ur gun has no lock on ?" Hush! ye spalpeen cum into a billious fever which nearly ter- was embroidered in amaranth, and a candle be jabers, now, the rabbit don't know minated his life, which also put me in pos- burns day and night upon the tomb. The the auditory, said: arism and slaughter is to be? Though that!"

A THRILLING STORY.

#### LIOUS FEVER. BY OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Linda Ray was scarce seventeen. Beautiful as an houri, of course, as all heroines are. But more than this Linda had a mind and a heart of goodness, as well as person-

al beauty. She was the brightest scholar Mrs.--'s seminary, was the joy of her father, the pride of her mother, the gobetween and the confidant of a score of in her knowledge.

"Linda was 'engaged' to young Slocum, an embryo lawyer of fashion and of some talent, who had only the slender income of his profession to depend upon, but which, added to the modest little fortune of Linda, "quite comfortably"

It is now in the fitful month of April. their way to the Crimea, by watching the rivers Dnieper, Bug and Don. The holdbridal of Linda and her lawyer lover, upon which the "happy pair" were to start for "the Springs.'

Linda looked magnificently on horseback, and on this April morning, indulging in her favorite exercise, she was sitting like the queen of beauty, glowing with freshness and radiant with joy upon the back of her matchless bay-the most knowing and graceful piece of horseflesh to be of his senses?" said Churchill, appealing lighted on by a fond and indulgent parent. to himself.

Young Slocum was by her side, and was descanting upon the beauty of the morning and the beauty of the "morning queen," when suddenly the latter sped from his sight like the morning's breeze. Linda's bay" had taken fright, and was flying with its mistress through the air, scarce touching the paving stones, at a fearful speed. "She will certainly be thrown and killed!" and Slocum's heart as he exclaimed thus-or the place where his heart should have been-beat with a feeling akin to de-

three or four miles farther, toward the edge of the city, a scene met his view that called up other emotions than those of pleasure at the safety of his beloved. Linda was seated upon the turf, recli-

ning against the trunk of a tree. A tall, handsome stranger was bending over her, laving her brow with water and pouring the magnetism of his warm life into her

The look---the strange mysterious look -that of soul recognising soul, which passed between them when Linda opened ner eyes full upon him, haunted young Slocum like a disagreeable nightmare for

The next day, the tall, handsome stranher health.

Somehow or other it was full three hours efore the "call" was concluded. Time had passed so pleasantly in that easy flow of thought and sentiment, where soul met its kindred that both were surprised at its

Again and again they met, always talking as though they had been friends forever. so unconstrained and easy was the interchange between them. It generally happened, too, by some strange chance, that Slocum was either out on some fishing excursion, or something of the sort, whenever the tall, handsome stranger called

upon the bride-elect. The middle of May arrived. The wedding day was drawing more and more near. In a maze of bewilderment the young betrothed awakened as from a sud-

"Do I love him well enough to become his wife " asked she of her own heart. Alas! a deeper depth had been sounded in that young heart. A deeper depth than the shallow line of the groom-elect could hope to sound.

But the spirit had taught her-her own heart—that had taught her the meaning of the word love the tall and handsome stranger-he had gone as suddenly as he came. Business had called him to a distant country and clime.

True he had never spoken of love, but when he was gone, Linda had found to her dismay that he had taken her heart with him, and that Slocum seemed to her now nothing more than a sort of automaton man, brainless and heartless.

"But I will be true to honor and my promise," said the courageous Linda, reso-"I will marry him and make him a true wife. I will bury my own heart and its love, and perform my duty faithfully. Alas! alas! "There is many a slip be-

twixt the cup and the lip." A rich old uncle of the portionless Slocum suddenly arrived from the "golden East," sought his nephew made his will. and Slocum the almost penniless, the almost briefless lawyer, awoke in the morning a rich man.

His uncle scouted at the idea of his wedding the fair Linda, with her very moderate fortune, telling him that such a handsome, accomplished, and wealthy fellow as he (Slocum) could pick a millionaire heiress off from almost every bush. His kind uncle, bid him travel and choose from any of the aristocratic and wealthy beau-

ties of Europe.
Elated with his sudden fortune, puffed up with personal vanity, Slocum followed his uncle's advice, setting sail with a high heart to cross the ocean for Europe and

He dropped a careless note to his beloved, telling her of his determination to travel and to leave her free.

Somehow or other, Slocum's remittances from his uncle did not arrive as he had reason to expect, and he had not much sooner crossed the Atlantic than he recrossed it. What was his dismay upon arriving

home, when he found his quondam bride elect had married his rich old uncle! that the "will" had been remade, that he (Stocum) was cut off without even a shilling -the will being made in favor of Linda and her successors. This discovery was maddening, but worse than all, the rich old uncle had

thrown away his ugly wig, and the hump stood up as Linda's youthful bridegroom sed this place. Around one of the sarce -the tall, handsome stranger! He had phagi I saw a dense crowd, and, approach once rescued her from death. It was a pleasant ruse—to those enjoyed the sport,—but it threw poor Slo- on its ermine borders. His initial letter

session of the above little episode, I being little relic that was placed upon his breast

EAST INDIA.

We had been playing all evening at whist. Our stake had been gold mohur points, and twenty on the rubber. Maxey, who is always lucky, had won five consecutive bumpers, which left a self-satisfied smile on his countenance, and made us, the little Rays—her noisy young brood of losers, look anything but pleased, when brothers—and the friend and consoler of he suddenly changed countenance, and

fluous. about?" impatiently demanded Churchill, would enable the young couple to live one of the most impetuous youths that ever wore the uniform of the body guard. "Hush!" responded Maxey, in a tone

us, since he was one who seldom pondered.

being so perfectly master of the game,

that he deemed long consideration super-

which thrilled through us, at the same time turning deadly pale.
" Are you unwell?" said another abou to start up, for he believed our friend had

suddenly been taken ill. "For the love of peace, sit quiet!" rejoined the other, in a tone denoting extreme fear of pain, and he laid down his card. If you value my life, move not. "What can he mean? has he taken leave

"Dont start! dont move, I tell you!" in a sort of whisper I never can forget, utter-ed Maxey, "if you make any sudden motion, I am a dead mau!"

We exchanged looks. He continued:

"Remain quiet, and all may yet be well. I have a Cobra Capella round my leg." Our first impulse was to draw back our chairs; but an appealing look from the victim induced us to remain, although w were aware that should the reptile bu transfer one fold, and attach himself to any other of the party, that individual migh When, however, Slocum arrived some already be counted as a dead man, so fath is the bite of that dreadful monster. Poor Maxey was dressed as many old residents still dress in India, namely, in breeches and silk stockings; he therefore

the more plainly felt every movement the snake. His countenance assumed livid hue; the words seemed to leave the mouth without that feature altering its position, so rigid was his look-so fearfu that the slightest muscular movement should alarm the serpent, and hasten his fatal bite. We were in agony little less than h

own, during the scene. "He is coiling round!" murmured Max ey; "I feel him cold—cold to my limb; and now he tightens !- for the love of heager called upon the lovely girl he had res- ven call for some milk !- I dare not speak cued from certain death, to inquire after loud; let it be placed on the ground before me; let some be spilt on the floor." servant slipped out of the room.

"Don't stir; Northecote, you moved your head. By everything sacred, I conjure you not to do so again! It cannot be long ere my fate is decided. I have a wife and two children in Europe; tell thein that I died blessing them-that my las prayers were for them; the snake is winding itself around my calf-I leave them al possess. I can almost fancy I feel his breath. Great Heavens! to die in such a nanner!"

The milk was brought, and carefully put down; a few drops were sprinkled on the floor, and the affrighted servant drew back. Again Maxey spoke:

No-no! it has no effect! on the con trary, he has clasped himself tighter-he has uncurled his upper fold! I dare not look down; but I am sure he is about to draw back and give the bite of death with more fatal precision. Again he pauses. I die firm; but this is past endurance—ah no-he has undone another fold, and loos ens himself. Can he be going to some one else!" We involuntarily started. "Fo the love of heaven, stir not! I am a dead man; bear with me. He still loosens—he is about to dart! move not, but beware Churchill, he falls that way. Oh! this agony is to hard to bear! Another pressure, and I am dead."

At that moment poor Maxey ventured to look down; the snake had unwound himself the last coil had fallen, and the rep tile was making for the milk.

"I am saved-saved!" and Maxey bounded from his chair, and fell senseles into the arms of one of his servants; the snake was killed, and our poor friend car-

### ried, more dead than alive, to his room. THE TOMB OF NICHOLAS.

We extract the following description of the tomb of the Emperor Nicholas, from the St. Petersburg correspondence of the Boston Transcript:

"The most interesting church in St Petersburg is that dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, otherwise called the "Fortress Church," as it stands within the citadel of city. Its splendid spire, precisely resembling that of the Admiralty, rises far above all others, to the heighth of 340 feet, and its gilded surface shines dazzlingly in the sun. It is said that 12,000 ducats have already been expended in the gilding of this spire. But within the Fortress Church rest the remains of all the Czars since Peter the Great. No European monarche rest so unostentatiously, and no others are buried within the walls of a fortress. To each Emperor there is erected merely sarcophagus, with frequently his initial letters engraved upon it. Each of these sarcophagi is covered with a pall of cloth of gold, embroidered with the double headed eagle. Upon the Grand Duke Constantine's tomb lie the keys of some Polish fortresses, while Alexander's bears a small military medal with his portrait.-Each tomb is surrounded by a neat iron railing, and the part of the nave devoted to the tombs is again separated from the body of the church. As I visited the church during Lent, the cloth of gold was concealed in every case by a faded black covering. Beginning with Peter the Great I passed by all the Czars in chronological order. Here lay the Catharine, and sleep-

bridge of sickness to the terra firma of upon the middle of the sarcophagus. It is surrounded by a wreath of immortals. Every one who approached the spot seemed touched with real sorrow, and all spoke in whispers round the grave of the great

As I stood there watching the crowd, the gates were suddenly thrown open and an old General in full uniform ensered and approached the tomb. Taking off his hel- him a lift." met he held it before his face, and kneeling seemed for a few moments to be engaged in earnest prayer.' The helmet shook in his hands as with emotion. Finally rising, he kissed the relic that had lain upon his master's breast, and then crossing the aisle, kissed Alexander's tomb in the same way. He had served under both Emperors, and this, his daily tribute to their memories, was most touching. He is the commander of the fortress of St. Petersourg, and one of the last acts in the public life of Nicholas, was to thank him for his public services. The Czar sent him the imperial portrait enriched with dia-

#### LYNCHING IN WISCONSIN.

A MOST DIABOLICAL MURDER-Milof George De Bear for the murder, a few days since, of the Meyer family. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Afterwards while he was being conveyed back to jail, guarded by the military, the mob made a rush upon im, and the military giving way, the prisoner was felled to the ground by a stone. The mob then fell upon him, beating and dragging him a considerable distance thro' ead downwards.

low add the particulars taken from Milwaukie Sentinel, of the 2d inst:

One of the most diabolical murders in he history of this State was committed between II and 12 o'clock of Wednesday night last, about a mile east of West Bend, Vashington county. A farmer named John leyer, a native of Bavaria, and a man of is bed, when a young man named George | art. Debear, or De Bear, came to the door and asked for a drink of water. The farmer eplied that "He would not ask him to lrink water in his house—he would give im something better; " and taking a mug, raised the trap door of the cellar, and was going down-his head being about two cet above the floor-when De Bear struck him with a hammer, knocking him down the steps, and fracturing his skull, the trap door closing after him. Mrs. Meyer, seeing her husband thus struck, ran for the woods to call a neighbor. The murderer chased her, armed with a knife, and overtaking her, aimed a stab at her neck, cutting her head half off! She fell instantly, as though dead. The hired boy who was alone in the house, and witnessed the attack upon Meyer, had run for a patch of corn, and the murderer, after killing as he supposed, the woman, and hearing the boy screaming murder, chased him through the cornfield, and coming up with him struck the knife clear through his neck,

killing him instantly. De Bear then returned to the house, and robbing it of \$60, which Myer had received the same day for a pair of steers which he had sold, set fire to the house, and went for the body of the boy, and dragged it back to the house, with the intention, it is thought, of throwing it into the flames; but left it close to the burning house. Meantime Mrs. Meyer had recovered sufficiently to creep away, and when the murderer came to where he had left the body of the woman and found it gone, he appears to have fled.

\_\_\_\_\_ Kossuth on the War .- Mr. Bright, luring a recent speech on the conduct of the war, and the expedition to the Crimea, quoted the following passage from a speech made by Kossuth, at Glasgow, on the 5th of July, 1854-just after it began to be rumored that an attempt was to be made to take Sebastopol: "I don't think you can take Sebastopol

by sea. It would cost sacrifice which you neither can afford nor risk. And as to ta king it by land, to take an entrenched camp, linked by terrible fortresses, and an army for garrison in it, [hear, hear,] and new armies pouring into your flank and rear-and you in the plains of the Crimea, with almost no cavalry to resist them [hear, hear,]-that is such an undertaking to succeed in which more forces are neces sary than England and France can ever unite in that quarter for such an aim .-You will be beaten; remember my word .-Your braves will fall in vain under Russian bullets and Crimean air, as the Russians fell under Turkish bullets and Danubian fever. Not one out of five of your braves, immolated in vain, shall see Albion or Gallia again." [Hear, hear.[

Mr. Bright added that: "If one of the old prophets had arisen in your midst, speaking under the direct inspiration of Heaven, he could not more exactly have pointed out the desperate expedition which you were about to undertake, or the frightful disasters which you

were entailing upon your country." The explanation is doubtless to be found in the fact that, in addition to a clear and unbiassed judgment, Kossuth had a more thorough and complete knowledge of the country to be invaded, than any other man

TRYING IT On.—Burchard, the revivalist, was in the habit of addressing his congregation in this manner:

"I am now going to pray, and I want all that desire to be prayed for to send up their names on a piece of paper." On the occasion to which we refer, there was at once sent up to the desk quite a pile of little slips of paper, with the names on whose behalf he was to "wrestle," as he said with the Almighty."

A pause ensued, when he said :- "Send

em up! I can pray for five thousand just as easy as I can for a dozen. Send 'em ing quietly by her side, her husband, Peup. If you haven't any paper get up and ter III, to whom she in her lifetime refuname the friend you want prayed for." At this stage of the proceeding, a stalwart man of six feet and a half in his ing it, found it that of Nicholas. The cloth was new, and no dust had settled upstockings, a notorious unbeliever, and a confirmed wag to boot, rose in the midst of the congregation, a mark for all, and amidst the winks and becks and smiles of

"Mr. Burchard, I want you to pray for

The Reverned petitioner saw from the excitement in the audience, that Oziel was a "hard case." "What is your name, sir? and who is

Mr. Thompson?"
"It's Jim Thompson; he keeps a tavern down in Thompsonville, and I keep a pub-lic house a little below him. He is an infernal scoundrel, and I want you to give , But," said Mr. Burchard, "have you

any faith in the efficacy of prayer? Do you believe in the petition?" "That is neither here nor there" responded Oziel, "I want you to try it on

Women.—We find the following going the rounds of the press without credit.— It certainly displays an extraordinary discrimination, and we think it no less discriminating than just: "The English woman is respectful and

proud; the French woman is gay and agreeable; the Italian is passionate; the American woman is sincere and affectionate.-With an English woman love is a principle; with a French woman it is a caprice; with an Italian it is a passion; with an Ameriwaukie, August 8.—A special Court was held yesterday at West Bend, for the trial to an English woman; is united to a French to an English woman; is united to a French woman; co-habits with an Italian, and is wedded to an American. An English woman is anxious to secure a lord; a French woman a companion; an Italian a lover; an American a husband. The Englishman respects his lady; the Frenchman esteems his companion; the Italian adores his mistress; the American loves his wife. The Englishman at night returns to his house, mangling him in a horrible manner. They while the Frenchman goes to his establishthen tied a rope about his legs, and after ment; the Italian to his retreat; the American to his home. When an Englishman the streets, hung him to a tree with his is sick, his lady visits him; when a Frenchman is sick, his companion pities; when We have already given in the Telegraph, an Italian is sick, his mistress sighs over dispatch concerning this murder, and him; when an American is sick, his wife nurses him. The English woman instructs her offspring, a French woman teaches her progeny; an Italian rears her young while an American educates her child.

F Prof. Morse has lately received from the Emperor of Austria, a large gold excellent character, was about retiring to medal, for his proficiency in science and

## CARDS.

may 15, 1855

Jesse Landis,—Attorney at Law. Office one door
Jeast of Lechler's Hotel, E. King St., Lancaster Pa.

2D. All kinds of Scrivening—such as writing WillsDecks, Mortages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with
correctness and despatch.

may 15, 255 t647

James Black.—Attorney at Law. Office in E King street, two doors east of Lechler's Hotel, Lan O King street, two moos mass of caster. Pa. 222 All business connected with his profession, and all kinds of writing such as preparing beeds. Mortgages, Wills. Stating Accounts, &c., promptly attended to, may 15.

Stephens: Wine and Liquor Store, office, and directly opposite the new Cauri House. Lancaster, spril 17 one 12.

Dr. J. T. Baker, Homepathic Physician, successor to be Mallister.

Office in E. Orange St., nearly opposite the First Ger-nan Reformed Church. Lancaster, April 17 (16-13) Removal.—WILLAM B. FORDNEY, Attorney
Law has removed his office from N. Queen st. to the

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Wyoming co., Pa. | apr 17 tf-13 { Lancaster co., Pa

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J. G. Moore, Surgeon Dentist, continues to the profession in its various beauther.

to practice his profession in its various branches of the most approved principles. Office S. E. Corner of Nort Queen and Orange streets. N. R.—Entrance 2d door on Orange st. nov 1 tf41 W. T. McPhail--ATTORNEY AT LAW, Stra burg Borough, Laneaster co., Pa. june 14 tf-21

Cteorge W. M'Elroy, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—
Office—E. Orange st., directly opposite the Sheriff',
Diffice, Lancaster.

12 1518 Removal. -- ISAAC E. HIESTER-Attorney at Law

JOB PRINTING.

# VING within a few days supplied the office with rige assortment of FANCY JOB TYPF the Foundry of L Jourson 60, Philadelphia, wourself in being abl do almost every kind of

# Handbills, Cards, Bill-Heads, Blanks,

themselves.
### OFFICE No. 2, North Duke street, directly opposite
the new Court House. jan 30 tf-2 Blinds ! Blinds !!-VENETIAN BLIND MANU

DEAUTORY The subscriber takes this method of in forming the citizens of Lancaster country, that he still continues to manufacture Blinds of the most beautiful and fashiomable styles, at the shortest possible modifier, at his new establishment in East German Street, (one doe And hishionable styles, at the shortest possible notice, at his new establishment in East German Street, (one doo below the Public Schools.)

Any person destring to look at his different patterns, can do so by calling as above, where he will at all times be pleased to wait upon them. He has received some beautiful patterns from Philadelphia. Also, Walnut Blindmade to order, of which specimens can be seen at his dwelling; these blinds are warranted not to fade or draw. Window Shades hung. Hair, Husk, Pal aleaf, Straw and Cotton Mattrasses made to order and taste. Also, Cushions, Curtains and all kinds of Upholstery made and repaired. Curpets out, sewed and laid. All kinds of Faroiture made in the latest fashion and style. Old Furniture repaired and varuished to look as good as new. Orders can be left at the Ben Franklin Printing Office. North Queen street, next door to Shober's Hotel, Jacol King's Grocery store; Witmeyer & Barnes' Furniture Warchouse; D. Bair's Dry Good Store; Erben's Dry Good Store; T. J. Wentz's Dry Good Store; at the Bed Li'n Hotel, West King street; Heintsha Carter, Painters, Canage st., D. Herr, Columbia; and T. Gould, Safe Harbor.

CONKAD ANNE, june 19 8m-22

June 19 &m-22

Opring and Summer Clothing.—Short Coats
with long slewres, long sleeves and short Coats. PANTALOONS that have actually got legs to them, but there
sppears to be no allowane for any other convenience—
VESTS that positively have holes where the arms may rest
at ease, but no danger of chaing the goods, as the muslin
of the back extends sufficiently into the body to supply
the deficiency of material. Gentlemen who are in want of
clothing had better inquire before they buy of those who
are not mechanics. Some men follow a trade they never
learned. They cannot feel the Mechanic's honest pride
and high ambition to excel in his legitimate business. Every man to his own trade is the old adage. The Clothing business in particular, is beset
with individuals who were formerly Merchanits,
leadlars, Tinkers and traders, who are now following a trade
they never learned. We always feel happy when we see
the Mechanic raise himself superior to those Vandals in
business. The extensive business done at the

Lancaster Clothing Bazzaar

Lancaster Clothing Dazana

this season is particularly gratifying because the Proprie for (JOSEPH GREMET) is not only a Gentleman, but a Me chaule, who has risen to the highest point of fame, always maintaining his reputation for the manufacture of superior clothing on the principle of large sales and small profits. We recommend all in want of good and cheap clothing to he Clothing House of JOSEPHI GORMLEY, in N. Queen Mc AS onnosite the Franklin House, Reuben Weld.

spectfully announces to his friends as al, that having abandoned his inte

general, that having abandoned his intention of leaving Lamaster, he has removed his office to No. 34, Kramph's buildings, North Queen st., directly opposite Pinkarton & Siaymaker's Hardware Stona.

In returning his grateful acknowledgments, to his numerous patrons and friends, for the great encouragement held out to him to remain, and also for the very flattering testimonials offered in regard to the integrity and beauty of his work, he takes pleasure, in stating to the public, that he has taken into his practice a new and improved method; of mounting Teeth upon Atmospheric Plates either of Gold, Platina or Silver; prices varying accordingly, to suit the wants and circumstances of the patient.

Valleanized Indian R n b b er .—SURGICAL STOCKINUS, SUCKS, KNEE CAPS, &c., for Varicose, or Enlarged Veins, Weakness at Knee and Anklo Joints, Swolien Linux, Rheumatism, Gout, &c., &c. This Elastit Compressing Rabrie is formed of India Rubber Threads, prepared by the process of Vulcanizing, so as to retain permanently its elasticity. These threads are afterwards covered with silk and cotton, and woven into net work, stockings, &c., It is light in texture, and porous, so as to permit the exidation of moisture, keeping the leg always cool and comfortable. They can be drawn on and off with extreme facility, thus saying all the time of lacing or bandaging, and giving more equal pressure and support than any other bandage manufactured. They have received the highest approval of physicians, both in this country and in Europe. For sale wholesale and retail by C. W. VANHORN'S CO.

Truss and Surgical Bandage Manufacturers, No. 32 North Ninth Street, Philada.

VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER AND VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER AND SHOULDER BRACE, prevents and cures Stooping of the Shoulders, Contraction and Weakness of the Chest, in adults and children of both sexes. They are light and elastic, and dip not interfere with any style of dress, and can be worn with both ease and comfort. By wearing the Expander, ant/elegance of figure is obtained, and diseases of a pulmonary character prevented. For Children while growing they are invaluable. The Gentleman's Brace also answers the purpose of the best constructed suspenders. Measure required around the chest and waist. Price: Adult §5: Children \$2.50. A Lady in attendance to wait on females. C. W. VANHORN & CO., Surgical Bandage Manufacturers, No. 22 North Nith Errect, Philiads. C. W. VANHORN'S IMPROVED ELASTIC UTFRIGAB-DOMINAL SUPPORTER, (for Prolapsus Uteri, or Philips of the Womb.). This instrument is light and clastic, and is made without the steed springs, which are objectionable on account of their challing the hips, &c., making them very unpleasant to wear. They are constructed on sound surgical principles, and are highly recommended by the Model Faculty. Ladies' Rooms, with lady attendants. C. W. VANHORN & CO., 32 North Ninth Street, below Arch, Philadelphia.

32 North Ninth Street, below Arch, Philadelphia.

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.—This article, from its sextreme use thoses and lightness, welghing only three ounces, and its successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hornia, has won for it the highest praise from physicians, both in this country and Europe, over the heavy, clumpt Truss heptofore worn for Rupture. State which side is afflicted, and give size around the hips.

[1] C. W. VANHORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses, 22 North Ninth Street, Philada.

[2] We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from an infant to an adult in size. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak. Ankles in children, thow Logs. Suspensory, Bandages, also all descriptions of instruments and bandages and manufactured for discasses that require mechanical add for their relief. Price, \$2 to \$5 Single, and \$4 to \$5 for bouble Trusses.

[May 12] Ive Por Cent Saving Fund.



O the National Safety Company, Walnut street, south west corner of Third st., Philadelphia, Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania is 1811. Five per cent interest is given and the money is alway, paid back whenever it is called for, without the necessity of giving notice for it beforehand. pand task whenever it is cancer of, without the hecessity of giving notice for it beforehand.

People who have large sums put their money in this Saving Fund, on account of the superior safety and convenience it affords, but any sum, large or small, is received. This Saving Fund has more than halfa million of dollars securely invested for the safety of Depositors.

The Office is open to receive and pay money every day, from 9 o'clock in the morning, till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Thursday evenings, till 9 o'clock. People who have money to put In, are invited to call at the office for further information.

HENRY L. BENNER, President.

HOREIT SELFRIDGE, Vice President
WM. J. REED, Secretary.

may 29

Chance Seldom Offered I—To those out of the employment desiring a lucrative and handsome business, by enclosing me ONE 100LLAR, I will send, by return of mail, a Receipt for manufacturing an article used in every family, and which cannot be dispensed with. I have distributed within the last three months over 500 Receipts. Ladies, as well as gentlemen are engaged in the sale of it.

Address, post paid, J. THOMKINS WHITE, june 5 6m\*20

Micsiown, Phila. City, Pa.

june 5 6m\*20 Mikestown, Phila. City, Pa.

Notice.—CABINET MAKING BUSINESS. The undersigned hereby gives notice that she will carry on the CABINET-MAKING and Undertaking business at the old stand in West King street, formerly kept by her husband, flenry M. Miljer, and at the same time returns her sincere thanks for the liberal patronage formerly bestowed on the establishment. A continuance of former custim is respectfully and urgently solletted, mar 13 1y-8 MARY MILLER.

mar 13 1y-8 MARY MILLER.

Dailroad House, European style Hotel
Und Restaurant, No. 48 Commercial and No. 87 Clay
streets, SAN BRANCISCO.

HALEY & THOMPSON,
Proprietors.

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HALEY & THOMISSON,
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HELMEGLES HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FIND EXTRACT B CIM, for Discusses of the
dladder and Kidnoys, Serret Discusses. Strictures, Weakcesses, and sall Discusses of the Sexual Organs, whether in
make or female, from whatever cause they may have origicated and no matter of have long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible discuss, which when
once sexuel in the system, will surely go down from one
generation to smother, undermining the constitution and
sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself
in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city
sike this, and full the papers with glaring false-honds too
well calculated to desrive the young and those not acquainted with their triess. You cannot be too careful in
the selection of a remedy in those cases.

THE FEUILI EXTRACT BUCHU has been pronounced
by endneut Physicians the greatest remedy ever known.—

THE FLUID EXTRACT BUGIU has been pronounced by onlinent Physicians the greatest remote very known—by onlinent Physicians the greatest remote very known—the same and the property pleasant in its taste and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this freadful disease; and, unlike other remedies, it does not try up to disease it the phood.

Constitutional bebility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brow. In thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hepes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious mitition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybedy, frein the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found, acfing both as a Cure and Preventive.

HELMBOLIPS HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND PLUID EXTIGACT SARSAPARILLA, for purifying the Bood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mer-

the state of Buchu. \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. Fluid Extract of Buchu. \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. Fluid Extract Sarsaperilla, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bot tles for \$5. equal in strength to one gallon Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 260 Chestnut st. near the Girard House, Philada, and to be Chestnut St. tear the Girlard House, Philada, and to be had in Lancaster of Janes Savrn. Druggist. No. 10, East King st., and Guas. A. Heintell, No. 15, East King st. All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention. [may 15, '55 ly-17]

Daguerreotype.

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