NO. 36

ion-Privative —Such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, phiete, Ikanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with curacy and at the shortest notice.

AURCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, payable un demone, payable un devance; two (weath-face, it not paid within us goodbar, and two fity, if not paid within the year, also succeeding the the option of his Editor.

Ford uniters at the option of his Editor, and the third of the succeeding one against, with be inserted the infection one against, with be inserted these times for use delicit, and twenty-five cents for each additional macrited in proportional transmitted. Thus of the tenter fently in proportional transmitted in the payable in the

TERMS: BY GEO, SANDERSON. CURLISHED STERT TURSDAY MORNING,

TYNCYZLEK INTRILIGENCER & JUURNAL SEVENTY-SIX

What heroes from the woodland sprung,
When through the fresh awakened iand
The thrilling cry of freedom rung,
And to the work of warfare strung,
The yeoman's iron hand!

Hills flung the cry to hills around, And ocean mart replied to mart,
And streams, whose springs were yet unfound.
Pealed far away the startling sound
Into the forest's heart.

Then marched the brave from rocky steep, From mountain river swift and cold The border of the stormy deep,
The vales where gathered waters sleep
Sent up the strong and bold.

As if the very earth again
Grew quick with God's creating breath,
And, from the sods of grove and glen,
Rose ranks of lion-hearted men,
To battle to the death.

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day, The fair fond bride of yester eve, And aged sire and matron grey, Saw the loved warriors haste away, And deemed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife began; Along the springing grass had ran, And blood had flowed at Lexington, Like brooks of April rain.

That death-stain on the vernal sward Hallowed to freedom all the shore; In fragments fell the yoke abhorred— The footsteps of a foreign lord Profaned the soil no more.

GOVERNOR BIGLER'S ADDRESS The Address delivered by Governor Bigler, at the Agricultural Fair, held at Philadelphia, week before last, is a very able production. We regret that want of room prevents us from publishing it entire, but the following extracts will be read with interest. He began as follows:

"It is a high privilege to address the Society first organized on this continent for the promotion of agriculture, and I feel exceedingly flattered by your invitation to perform, as best I can, the welcome task. It is, besides, a pleasure and an honor to follow in the footsteps of the sagacious and good men, who, amidst the surgings of a mighty sentiment which has just added another member to the family of nations, conceived the idea of an institution for the advancement of husbandry. But a few years the junior of our great Republic, the institution in its aims and purposes was not entirely dissimilar. The former designed the practice of a new principle in the science of government the sovereign right of the people, and the consequent political and moral elevation of the masses; scientific truths to the practice of man's first and noblest pursuit. The origin of both was also, to some extent, common as they were promoted by the same patriotic and daring spirits. Those who had performed a noble part in the Revolution and in shaping the government, Washington, Franklin, R. Morris, Gov. Langdon, Mathew Carey, and a host of others, were numbered amongst the early members of the Society.

Ever since, under the genial smiles of our liberal institutions, this Society has maintained an active agency in the cause of agriculture, and has equaled, I doubt not, the highest hopes of its founders. With an origin so ancient and honorable, objects so worthy, and a history so full of interest, no language of mine could elevate it in your esteem. Its own works have beautifully exemplified the wisdom of the purpose that gave it existence, as they have also furnished the best reward of its patrons Guthering from other countries and other ages the teachings of experience in the art of farming, and holding these rich treas-ures for the use of all, it became a fountain of knowledge, from which agriculturalists have been permitted to draw, without restraint or price. Indeed, its early relations to this country were not entirely dissimilar to those which Ceres, the Goddess of Agriculture, bore to ancient Greece. Both were pioneers, in their respective countries, in the great science which teaches the art of gaining subsistance from the soil. Her person and memory were idolized for what she had accomplished in this way: the doings of the Society will be honorably remembered, but the lights of Christianity will restrain its beneficiaries from the excesses of gratitude indulged by the less enlightened Greek.

But let us briefly inquire into the influence of agriculture upon national character, as a standard by which to estimate its true value in our own age and country What have been its tendencies upon the of the different nations of antiquity? The idea that agricultural nations, and they only, have advanced to a high state of civilization, and succeeded in establishwith the nomadic nations of Central Asia, the Huns, the Mongols, and Tartars, who at different periods, overran the world with their millions of warriors, but were unable to form permanent empires. The same phenomenon is observed in Egypt, which attained the highest degree of civilization and prosperity in science, art and industry, by the extensive cultivation of the fertile the religious practices, the laws, architecture, geometry, and astronomy stood in the closest connection to the wonderful perfection which agriculture attained in But his work has not ceased. non adic Jews adopted agricultural habits, which afterwards, at the time of the conquest of Palestine, constituted the greatness and wealth of the Hebrew nation, in the periods of David and Solomon. Whilst, on the other hand, both the African nations in the west and the Arabs in the south, remained barbarians.

Agriculture was likewise the prominent and a higher civilization in our much facharacteristic among the Greek tribes. The Goddess of Agriculture, Ceres, and the God of Wine, Bacchus, were considered the benefactors of mankind; and in their honor were instituted the sacred mysteries and numberless festivals. It was to agriculture that Rome owed her early virtues, the purity of her manners, with sweetness. and her conquests. She became great by means of this tranch of industry, for it sequel may be guessed. was through her agricultural colonies, on believer in phrenology.

the frontiers of her provinces, that she preserved her dominions and the patriotism of her citizens. Rome did not fall until she er on phrenology, to the city of B---, acglected her agricultural institutions. It that, had been the proud boast of the Romans that whilst the "Colliseum stands Rome shall stand;" but the Colliseum, in the absence of agriculture, could not save her from political, physical and moral degra-

The Goths, the Vandals, the Lombards, and hunters, who prostrated the fertile provinces of the Roman empire with fire aside, Mr. F. said: and sword. Many of those nations perished in their infancy-agriculture saved the

Particularly remarkable has been the influence of agriculture on the Sclavonian nations of Eastern Europe. Those tribes who, advancing westward from Sarmatia, (Russia,) were nomadic, only occupied in and Cumar's remained barbarous and were soon extirpated; while the great agricultural Selavonian tribes, the Russians, the Poles, the Belgians and others, formed flighty empires.

In our own day, we can testify to its for life. vast influence in all Europe and on this States, such strength and vigor as the out that improvement, it is scarcely posible that England could have so long sustained her colossal system of credit, or chat the powers now at war in Europe, tould have so long answered the drafts upon their treasures and granaries, to sus-

ain a vast non-productive population. But nowhere has its progress been more nteresting than in the United States. Here we can read some of the brightest pages of its history, as we can also ponder upon the terrible consequences of its negleet, as written in the sad history of the extirpated tribes of American Indians.

In ours, as in all new countries, agriculture is a pioneer. When a wilderness is to be occupied, the farmer must take the lead. He must fell the forest, cultivate the soil, and produce from it the means of subsistence; then the mechanic, nerchant, capitalist and manufacturer can ollow; and it then, fortunately, has the argest share in shaping the habits and norals of the people. Its beginnings, in our colonies, were small and humble, and its instruments rude; but it has already grown into the mightiest of all our indusrial pursuits, and like the course of Empire, has taken its westward way until American Agriculture is practised even on the shores of the Pacific. The first experiments were peculiarly interesting. The rude instruments of primitive agriculture in the colonies—the wooden plough, he forgot all his advantages of person or and sixty thousand on the part of the

and the happy lot of the farmer-the speaker then referred at some length to the change which time had made on the old system of agriculture. It closed as follows :---

"The art of printing weekly presenting the farmer with the welcome pamphlet, containing accounts of the latest discoveries in his science, and the daily sleet, freighted with the news of current events. to interest, amuse and instruct, has also partaken of the general spirit of progress. The hand-press, the sheep-skin ball and the molasses roller, so cherished even in the the times of my own apprenticeship, have been shelved by "Hoe's last fast press," there to remain and be dusted and cobwebbed over for ever.

"Nor has this inventive genius overlook-

ed the ends of the husbandman. Its roads have been marked, and it almost makes one heave a sigh for the things and ways that were. There was a time since Penn founded this Commonwealth, when the only mode of transporting the farmer's grain to market was on pack horses-when the wooden plough and the brush harrow were implements of agriculture; but these rude machines have given way to a fine specimnn of metal and iron implements suited to the shape and character of the ground. There was a time, too, when the hand flail was the only means of threshing out the grain, and that primitive fan-mill, made of tow-linen sheet, with a man at each end to swing it, the principal mode of separating the chaff from the wheat. But the flail has given way to the threshing machine, and the sheet-blowing, to a fine specimen of machinery, which so readily separates the grain from the chaff and other impurities. The scythe and the civilization, the morals and the institutions sickle, as a means of gathering the harvest are being superseded by the mower and reaper. The corn-planter and the cultivator have threatened the very existence of that venerable instrument the hoe. The ing flourishing empires, is well sustained planting machine, as a means of seeding by history. Such is the evidence in the the ground, is now quite in advance of the case of the Hindoo, in India, incomparison | man with the bag on his back. The cottongin has dispensed with the use of the colored gentleman's fingers; the hand-loom. which in olden times was heard in almost every house, is quite silenced by the inroads of machinery; the old-fashioned valley of the Nile. Among the Egyptians Churns, Cooking Stoves, Washing Ma-

wheel, too, that was wont to discourse music in the chimney-corners, has been distanced by the spinning-jenny. But what of the household affairs-the Patent chines, Sewing Machines, and Baby Jumpers, do they not perform their part and facilitate the progress of a great people?that country. It was there that the idle will end no sensible man will attempt to predict. An Ohio genius, I perceive, has just invented a Portable Steam Farmer, which is to go about through the country and do all the threshing and corn-shelling business. And thus, invention after invention continue to chase each other like shadows over the plain all tending to greater improvement, prosperity, brighter hopes,

> vored land. love me as well as when I wore specs and a red wig ?" He could answer only by gazing admir-ingly upon her graceful little figure, so delicate yet so spirited, and those soft

morning, Harry G. enthat were arranged before him. While dianship. thus engaged, he noticed one of the heads of Miss Emily B. of C. copiously marked. and other Germanic hordes, were nomades ed, as it described a person of an original

A NOVEL WOOING:

"The person there described I met du ring my absence, and she possessed a mind head. I cosider her quite a model of female worth. She possesses all the qualities for a good wife and mother."

Now, Harry was a young man of fine inthe breeding of such animals as the Avars by culture, but he was decidedly odd .gy. He depended on that science mainly

six months' correspondence, after which of the fall of Badajoz.

hev were to meet. tion of every letter, until he became thor

inamorata resided. the horses and oxen—are interesting relics pression. He never once asked if she was thousand. At Dresden, the alli After noticing the nature of the farming tively ugly, he could love. After alighting entire numbers, while the French lost but occupation—its influence upon character, at a station, and a walk of a few minutes, twelve thousand, or one-tenth. At Boroer hero was greeted with an unexpected troops. sight of a diminutive crooked form, a pair taste of the fair owner. After a short

> "She is before you," said his companion He was thunderstruck, and stood gazing t her without motion, but at length collected his scattered wits and tried to commence a conversation "under difficulties." He introduced himself as her unknown correspondent, and explained that he had smaller scale, the same rash experiment come to make a personal acquaintance.they became more intimately known to offer of his heart and hand.

She hesitated ere she replied, but sm lingly asked. "have you so far overcome your aversion to red hair and crooked form. as to wish to make me your wife?" He replied that he loved her, and cared not what was the color of her hair, so long as she would consent to be his. An an-

swer was promised to be given on the fol-

lowing morning.

As early as propriety would admit, on yet so unlike her to whom he had been light in her hazel eyes, without those distinguishing marks of person which had first

"But, gentlemen, in conclusion, permit interest of agriculture, so potent, as it apattractive to Napoleon, and Washington, in the labor market. In ties and responsibilities devolved upon you, heavier duties required. It is a distin- high rate, is perceptibly felt in all direcguishing feature of our system which makes tions." each individual citizen a component part brown curls shading her face, eloquent of the government, vested with rights and with sweetness.

Harry was of course enchanted. The sequel may be guessed. Harry is a firm our free government, all the interests of the wages of labor has been far greater.

Its relations of honor and duty to other It was on the return of Mr. F., a lectur- powers; its interests and rights in commerce and navigation; its obligations as a Christian country; its domestic interests tered his study, and after some and characteristics so diversified, and at desultory conversation commenced times, seemingly, so conflicting, all fall looking over some phrenological charts, within the range of your legitimate guar-

"These trusts and weighty obligations can be best performed by a faithful and He examined it and became much interest- vigorous maintenance of the laws, and all the institutions of government as can most mind and superior character. As he laid it certainly be best perpetuated, the many free government."

so well balanced, that I took a chart of her LOSS OF LIFE IN GREAT BATTDES. Our Baltimore namtsake gives statistics to show the waste of human life in the unsuccessful attack on the Malakoff and Redan by which it appears to have been tellectual powers, which had been improved nearly as great as in the average of the most destructive modern battles. More He had a spice of romance in his disposi- than five thousand of the assailants, were tion, and was a firm believer in phrenolo- killed and wounded, a vast proportion, when we consider how small, comparatively, to give him an insight into the character of the storming column was. The French her whom he should choose as a partner alone admit a loss of thirty-eight hundred men out of an attacking force of twenty-The lady in question seemed to possess five thousand; that is to say, every seventh within a century, has given Great Britain so long seeking for; and a most novel idea death or wounds. There is, indeed, one entered his mind. He determined to write other modern siege which was more bloody to her, and state his ideas on the subject than this -not actually, however, but when improved condition of agriculture. With- of matrimony; acquaint her with head, and the numbers engaged are compared with request a correspondence, with a view that, those who fell. We allude to the second if it resulted in the mutual satisfaction of siege of Badajoz, in the Peninsular war. both parties, they should meet, and if they could love, should marry. He acted accordingly, and requested of Mr. F. a note | thousand men, and finally carried by storm to the lady, stating the sincerity of his mo- after one of the most sanguinary assaults tives and the respectability of his charac- on record. In the attack on the great ter; which he enclosed in his letter and breach alone not less than thirty-eight forwarded. He waited for a week in a hundred men fell. Yet Badajoz was a state of feverish anxiety; but at length an small place, the fort not being much larganswer came, and she granted his request. er, perhaps, than the Malakoff and its out-The letter breathed the spirit of modesty works. Whoever would realize half the and good sense. The lady stipulated for horrors of war should read Napier's account

> cy were to meet.
>
> From this time they wrote regularly upon Marengo, Austerlitz, Wagram, Leipsic, Dresden, Borodino and Waterloo, were various topics; but the personal appearance among the most desperately contested batof each was never once the subject of allu- tles of the first Napoleon. At Marengo sion. Harry's high opinion of his fair cor- the Austrians lost ten thousand, more than respondent was enhanced upon the recep- a third of the whole force, while the French lost seven thousand, or about in the same oughly in love with his incognita; and he proportion. A considerable portion of began most carnestly to long for the expi- these were prisoners, however, while at the ration of his probation. It was with a Redan and Malakoff but few prisoners were beating heart that he took his seat in one taken. At Austerlitz the French lost of the cars of the railroad which was to twelve thousand, or nearly a sixth of their convey him to the city of C. where his fair entire force; but the allies lost thirty thousand, or more than a third. At Wagram Now the question was to be solved, the loss on either side was twenty-five could she love him? He was not hand- thousand, or about one seventh of those ensome in the common acceptance of the word, gaged. At Lepsic the loss was forty-three yet he had an intelligent countenance, a thousand on the side of the allies, out of dark expressive eye, and a good figure; but nearly three hundred thousand in the field, station , in his anxiety to create a good im- French, out of one hundred and seventy-five beautiful; for he felt if she were not posi- | twenty-five thousand, or one-sixth of their he found waself before a small but beau- dino, the bloodiest battle of all, fifty thoustiful cottage, which bore marks of taste and fell on each side, a third of those in and refinement in its occupants. He knock- the battle. At Waterloo the French lost ed, and it seemed to him that his heart forty thousand, or more than half; but a knocked full as loudly against his breast large proportion of those fell in the rout; as his knuckles knocked agninst the door. yet the English lost nearly twenty thous-When the door was thrown open, our lov- and, or almost a third of their entire

> It is often said, in discussing military spectacles, and red hair, were the prin- affairs, that our American battles have pipal features in the tout ensemble of his been too trifling to take into consideration. air receiver. Now, red hair was Henry's But if we consider, not the numbers actuaversion. The lady, for such she evident- ally killed and wounded, but the proportion ly appeared, conducted him to a pretty which those numbers bear to the whole parlor, where music and books showed the force engaged, we shall find that those actscrutiny. Harry turned to the odd little as even the first Napoleon's battles. At ions, thus scorned, were as hotly contested figure beside him, and requested to see Eutaw Springs, for example, in the revolutionary war, one-third of both armies were left upon the field. at Chippewa, in the war of 1812, nearly one fifth of the British were disabled. At Lundy's Lane, the loss

> of the Americans was about one-third, and that of the British equally great. At New Orleans, where the British attempted, on a which they have just been defeated in be-She answered him with modesty and good | fore the Redan and Malakoff, the assailants sense, telling him that their intercourse lost two thousand men out of their army of must be on the terms of friendship, until twelve thousand. From these statistics it appears that battles in the open field are each other. They conversed long and generally more bloody, though not always, pleasantly, and he soon found himself ad- | than assaults of entrenched positions. The miring her voice, which was soft and sweet, reason is, that in the former case the entire and before he left, her winning manner had army is usually engaged, but in the latter so charmed him, that he had quite forgot-only the storming column. The loss by ten her red hair and spectacles. Thus their those actually occupied on the attack is alintercourse continued for a week, at the ways heavier, however, than the average expiration of which time he made her an loss of an army in the open field. It would seem, also, that the allies in their later repulse suffered as severely as the English at New Orleans-a defeat which has always been considered one of the most sanguinary on record.—Phil. Sun.

WAGES IN IRELAND.—The Irish papers speak of the increase of the wages of labor in that country as a social revolution. It appears that the land owners are just bethe next morning, our friend Harry again ginning to wake up to the true value of "a sought his beloved, but was greatly sur- bold peasantry," and to learn that laborers prised to be received by one so like, and are something else than an absolute nuisance of which the country must be rid as paying his court. There she stood, with a fast as possible. On this topic a Galway sweet smile on her lips, and a laughing paper, called the Vindicator, remarks as follows :--

"Between the field of war and the fields attracted his notice. He almost doubted of corn, men in Ireland are looking up in his senses, until she spoke in her clear the market. An Irishman is at last of some sweet tones, when he sprang forward, and value in his own country. The economists seizing her hand, begged her to explain who talk of a surplus of population are now the mystery. She smiled as she said, "you dumb and out of all conceit with their must forgive my ruse, Harry; you said per- miserable theories. We begin to undersonal beauty had no weight with you, and stand that the wealth of a country lies in wished to prove you. You see me now its population and not in any amount of ina my proper shape and person. Can you ert matter. The quickening spirit lies in the sweat of mowers and reapers. Who is me to remark, that the care of this great to serve in the Militia-who is to cut the corn and dig the potatoes? The spirit of pears, in the affairs of men, so decisive as our laws exiled our population; now we to the character and capacity of nations, so | feel the re-action. We drove our laborers purifying, elevating and christianizing in over to the valleys of the Mississippi; they ts tendencies on individual character, so are worth any money now on the banks of much an element of our favored country, the Shannon. A Limerick paper tells us so honorably associated with the names of that mowers in Pallasgreen are demanding the wisest and best in ancient times, so 6s. 8d. a day. This is really a revolution and Franklin, is not the whole of the du- terms have not gone up to so extravagant a length. We have not heard of anything by our free institutions. Still weightier ob- higher than 2s. a day, with diet, but the ligations are imposed, and, if possible, want of men, even at this comparatively

Six shillings and eight pence would be about two dollars a day. At this rate the the nation are measurably in your care. - I than we supposed.

social and political blessings peculiar to ling, and on his "boss" calling at his place

natur, Pa.

\$\mathrightarrow\text{The second the second

r. J. T. Baker, Homepathic Physician, successo Other in E. Orango St., nearly opposite the First German Reformed Church.
Lancaster, April 17 (tf.13)

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

Lancaster, april 10

Dr. John Waylan, Surgeon Dentist.

Stephens' Wine and Liquor Store, an Duke strest, next door to the "INTELLIGENCER' office, and directly opposite the new COURT HOUSE.

Lancaster, april 17
0m-13

COLUMBIA, PA.

BARDWELL & BRENEMAN, PROPRIETORS,

(Late by Mrs. Haines and John Barr.

Refurnished with all Modern Improvements for the cornience of the travelling public.

Terms nade easy to suit the times—call and see.

GEO. H. BARNELL,

Wyoming co., I'a. } apr 17 1613 Lancaster co., I'a. unius B. Kaufman, ATTORNEY AT LAW

G. Moore, Surgeon Dentist, continue to practice his profession in its various branches or most approved principles. Office S. E. Corner of Nortlen en and Orange streets. . R.—Entrance 2d door on Orange st. . . . nov 1 1f-41

T. McPhail--ATTORNEY AT LAW, Stras-burg Borough, Laneaster co., Pa. june 14 tf.21 T. Office.—E. Orange st., directly opposite 'the Sheriff's office, Lancaster.

Demoval.——ISAAC E. HIESTER—Attorney at Law Ilas removed to an Office in North Duko street, nearly posite the new Court House, Lancaster, Pa,

all 6m-12

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

JOB PRINTING.

AVING within a few days supplied the office with large assortment of FANCYJO13TYP1 the Foundry of LJourson Co., Philadelphia, or ourself in being Abl do almost every kind of

Handbills, Cards, Bill-Heads, Blanks,

every other species of Job Printing ne, would do well to give us a trial, and then judge f

hemselves.

OFFICE No. 2, North Duke street, directly opposite he new Court House.

A geney for the Sale of the Frankli LUDBE.—MURRAY & STOEK would inform Dire

A gency for the Sale of the Frankli dLOBE.—MURRAY & STOEK would inform Dire fors, Teachers and others, that they have been appointed agents for the sale of the above GLOBES, and are prepared to furnish them in any quantity at the lowest prices.

That the use of the Globe is of great importance in teaching is so obvious that discussion is unnecessary, and we would only direct attention to the following decision of the State Superintendent on this point: it will be found in the Penn'a School Journal for the present month, under the head of "Monthly Decisions":

"School Apparatus:—"Persons of all ages, and especially children, learn and understand much more perfectly and permanently what they see, then what they acquire in any other way. The more extensively, therefore, black boards, maps, charts, models, globes, &c., are used in a school by a competent teacher, the more attractive and successful will be the school. These appliances are of vast importance to the efficient Teacher and the progress of the pupils.—Though there is no royal road to knowledge, there is a natubal road to it; and the more the nature of things is exhibited in the course of teaching, the more rapid and thorough will be the progress of the pupil. It is therefore the earnest advice and injunction of the Department, that Directors make timely and adequate provision for the Schools in this respect. It is manifestly within the general line of their duty, as well as the express terms of the second division of the 23d section of the law."

Astronography, or Astronomical Goography, with the use of Globes. By Emma Willard.

JUST PULISIE.—AND FOR SALE BY US, Pelton's Series, of Outline Maps.
Bidwell's School and Missionary Maps.
Together with Mathematical Instruments and a general assortment of Apparatus for the School Room, always on hand at moderate prices.

MURRAY & STOEK,

Kramph's Bulldings, N. Queen street; Lauc'r.

t moderate prices.

MURRAY & STOEK,

Kramph's Buildings, N. Queen street, Lauc'r TO FARMERS.

The subscribers have made extensive preparations furnish a full supply of their Improved Super Phosphate of Lime, FOR FALL SEEDING. is considered the BEST MANURE for Wheat, Rye and other Grains,

only producing HEAVY CROPS, but also STIFFENING CAUTION.—Observe that every Barrel of our Article has bus name and that of Ports & Klart stamped on the head. Pamphlets describing its qualities and mode of using an be had at our store, or by Mall, when desired. A libral deduction made to Dealers.

No. 1. Government Peruvian, at the lowest rates; also

PACIFIO OCEAN GUANO This is one of the Richert Guanos ever imported; fally ALLEN & NEEDLES,
No 23 S. Wharves and 35 S. Water st.,
First store above Chesuut st., Phila.
193. Earmers can load at the Water st. front, and avoid the crowded wharf. August by

e crowded wharf.

gg. For sale in this County by

RUSSELL & BARR, Lancaster City.

A. K. & A. L. WITMERParadisc. Improvement in Dentisiry.-- A Manufactory for producing entire sets of ARTIFICIAL

Improvement in Dentisiry.—A Manufactory for producing entire sets of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, after Dr. Loomis' improved method is now established at No. 11s North Tenth at., Philadelphia. It consists of the entire set of Teeth, together with the gum and roof of the mouth, being one solid piece, the whole being beautifully enameled with their appropriate colors. The teeth are worn with great romfort there being no cavities for the lodgement of particles of food, as there must always be in the old method of told plate settings, however well it may be executed. Among the many advantages are cheapness, durability, seculiness, and utility in masticating food.

The superiority of this method is very apparent, Those nterested are invited to call and examine specimens, at

aug 28 3m 32

A standard in vited to call and examine specimens, at Dit. J. LUKEN'S office, aug 28 3m 32

No. 110 North 10th st., Phila. Mount Joy Academy, a. Classical and English Boarding School for voundman and house lo

A Boston Boy's Independence.—An old gentleman of Boston, who was at the head of a large manufacturing establishment, had an appreciation addicted to rather an uncleanly practice, termed by anzion rammas "picking the nose." Often had his employer remonstrated with him on the impropriety of such habit. He was a rather close fisted old customer, and one Fourth of July he informed the youth in question that he must work that day. The boy, of course, did not reliable in much, but went away grumbling, and on his "shoss" calling at his place of business to see how matters progressed, in 60 uses of business to see how matters progressed, in 60 uses of business to see how matters progressed, in 60 uses of business to see how matters progressed, in 60 uses the such contract of the such as a rather close progressed, in 60 uses the such as a such contract of business to see how matters progressed, in 60 uses the such as a such contract of business to see how matters progressed, in 60 uses the such as a such contract of the such as a such contract of business to see how matters progressed, in 60 uses the such as a such contract of the such as the such as a such contract of the such as a suc

Lancaster, May 50, 1855.

ELDER J. STAMM—Dear Sir: We are entirely out of the Dyspepsia Bitters. We find it a good article, and it will sell. Have a lot ready this week, and forward as soon as possible. Yours, truly,

II. A. ROCKAFIELD & CO.,

For sale in Lancaster by II. A. ROCKAFIELD & CO.,

Kramph's Buildings, East Orange street.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

jan 9 1y-51

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers generally, jan 9

1y-51

Towers' Series of Readers, Published by Daniel Burgess & Co. 60 John Street, New York. Towers' Ist Reader of Gradual Primer.

"2d Reader, or Introduction to the Gradual Reader, and Reader, or Tordual Reader, and Reader, and the Reader, or Sorth American Secon Class Reader, the Reader, or North American Secon Class Reader, and the Reader, or North American Secon Class Reader. The first essential in good reading is a Distribute Article. This can only result from the practice of the elementary sounds and their combinations. All of these elements and their combinations are given, with sample directions, arranged in a simple and compact form in the first three books of this series. Particular and specific directions are for the first time) given to teachers, for uttering each elementary sound in the language. Suggestions are given for avoiding errors and acquiring a correct pronunciation.

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are given for avoiding errors and acquiring a correct pronunciation.

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