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THE BLIND PIPER

BY FRANKLIN W. FISH. he blind man stood in the crowded street, With a tear in his sightless eve the throng, where the merry and careworn meet the piped as they passed him by.

The maiden fair,
With her auburn hair, Hummed over the air he played: "Tis a world of woe;

We come and go,"
Was all the reply she made.

Was all the reply she made.

The lover turned as he caught the tune;
He had sung the same in the leafy June,
'Neath the same mellow light of the full-orbed more
Half wishing and half afraid,
Willing to woo as she stood by the side;
Willing to win her his beautiful bride;
Loving her more than all treasures beside;
He passed him by and he prayed;
'God defend me from woes like these,
Beggared, unloved, yet cursed by disease.'' The blind man saw not the haughty sneer, As the carriage of Divers rolled With a heavy sound, and the new-born peer Rode by in the pride of Gold;

Their hearts were too busy to think of him Albeit they wished for good; A beggar, whose hopes and eyes were dim, Was not of their brotherhood. Was not to their brother bod.

But another gave from his simple store,
For the sight, not the sound, was sad;
Ho gave but a mite, he could do no more,
'Twas only a little he had.

Then the angels in heaven looked down and smiled And the scraph at God's right hand,
Said 'Blessed is he who, by men revited,
Still keepeth his Lord's command

The evening shadows silent and still Fell over the busy town;
A quiet reigned upon the meadow and hill.
And the autumn leaves wore brown,
The song of the birds had died away,
For the gayer ones had flown,

But at winter leave us alone No wonder his heart mourned over its birth For hope on earth, nor joy, nor mirth, No longer could comfort him. An exile here from the sunny skies. Where the clive and orange bloom, The light of life put out with his eyes, Immured in a living tomb.

KOSSUTH ON THE FALL OF SEBAS-

The following letter from Kossuth, to the N. Y. Times, discusses with ability the probable influence the capture of Sebastopol is likely to have either on negotiations for peace or on the further prose- must be borne in mind. The first is this cution of the war. His views seem reasonable, and are forcibly put:

As to the prospects of peace—it is my decided opinion that these are rather lessened than otherwiseby the fall of the South of Sebastopol. In an absolute point of view 1 never did nor do now attach any considerable importance to this enterprise. I always thought and think that it was a great mistake to choose that point for an attack on Russia, the professed object of which is to secure Europe from her political preponderance. I have often expressed the opinion that nothing to be achieved in that quarter can either break Russia's power of resistance or bring her to satisfactory terms. Destruction of Sebastopol, and of the Russian Black Sea fleet is, in my opinion, nothing but an insult, that does not take away strength; it is doubly so when we remember that the siege of Sebastopol was undertaken, coupled with the pledge solemnly given to Austria, that under no circumstances is the territorial extension of the Russian Empire to be impaired. The word I was the first to advance has almost become vernacular, that with a policy pledged to maintain the integrity of the Russian Empire, a fortress and a fleet destroyed, is but n fortress and a fleet to be built up again stronger than ever in a few years. The case would be somewhat different had the allied powers the intention to keep the But on the one hand, until now at least, this intention they had not; on the other hand, the Crimea is no barrier that defends, it is an acquisition that requires defence and, to make good this defence, one of two things is indispensableeither the maintenance of a very large standing army in the Crimea, or else the pushing back of Russia entirely from the Black Sea, consequently from the immediate neighborhood of the Crimea. Without either the one or the other of these alternatives, as soon as the Allies would march out Russia would march in again. The first alternative implies the condition of an armed peace, to the cost of which neither England nor France would choose to submit in the long run; besides it implies the tortous question, Who is it that will undertake the charge! England and France together? That supposes the incredible circumstance of a perpetual entente cordiale between them. No man is so foolish as to build his house on such loose sand, England alone! France would not agree to it. France alone England would object to it. Turkey alone? would thank for the ruinous gift. Turkey assisted by the Allies? would suppose those Allies always allies; and would imply, besides, the opening of the Dardanelles, and of the Bosphorus-equivalent to an overthrow of the independence of Turkey. The second alternative (that of pushing back Russia from the Black Sea,) implies in its turn, the necessity of an independent Circassia, and of a Daco-Roumain State with Bessarabia and the Territory of

At all events, of two things, one either the Allies make a campaign in Holand, or they make not: in the first case they ought to have done it without sacrificing one hundred thousand of their best troops, and about four thousand five hundred millions of francs under a town, the eapture of which would have been an easy work by a secondary diversion, had it but been defended by a garrison instead of the principal army of Russia, as with a Polish campaign the case would have been, undoubt-edly;—on the other hand, if the Allies don't mean to make a Polish campaign they cannot think of keeping the Crimea; and if they don't keep the Crimea, then indeed the fortress and the fleet destroyed there is but a fortress and a fleet to be cumstances, it might have been a matter of Italy, before the recess of Parliament. the hands of the enemy.

Oczakoff up to Cherson: a combination

which would be absolute nonsense without

the full reconstruction of Poland in its an-

cient extent-a thing beyond the limits of

the determination of the Allies.

choice for Russia how far to resent or not necessity for the Czar. Sebastopol is the measured their power for a year. The eyes of the world--of Asia, especielly—have been riveted on that spot. The long propagation of the world--of Asia, especielly—have been riveted on that spot. The long propagation is another thing. Some and upon their ranks (disordered by the pursuits) and cut down whole platoons.

On the evening previous to the battle, tracted struggle there identified the prestige of the Czar's invincibility with the name of Sebastopol. Sebastopol fallen, shakes that prestige to its very foundation; the Czar submitting to that fall would ruin that prestige irretrievably. Whatever be the personal inclinations of Czar Alexander, (a debonnaire young man he is, we are told,) he has no choice; he would not live one week if he dared to sign the ruin of the prestige of Russia's power. He cannot sue for peace; he cannot accept any

conditions -- weré even some offered him-

under this pressure he must fight until either the strength of his empire be broken or the prestige of his power redeemed. That the Crimea enterprise has been a dreadfal mistake, was all the while so evident that the Allied Governments (you remember) were obliged to plead the excuse of consideration for Austria: however, this excuse was of a nature so humiliating that Lord Palmerston saw himself under the obligation of pleading somethingelse besides. He, therefore, always insisted emphatically on the fact that ot Sebastopol is the key of Russia's preponderance—there is the seat of danger—that key taken, that danger removed—the object of the war is accomplished, and the war is virtually brought to an end. I always maintained the contrary opinions; I said the taking of Schastopol decides nothing, solves no questions, and brings nothing to an end. Quite the reverse. Success at Sebastopol will make peace impossible-will rather

but not the beginning of the end. The moment has come to know which o us has been right in the estimation of the nature of events I say the fall of the South of Sébastopol put a speedy termination of the war entirely out of the question.

inaugurate a real and protracted war. That

will be the veritable beginning of the war,

What, then, is next to come! In my opinion, for the next Winter the campaign will probably be restricted to the Crimea, and next year it will still continue there while on the other hand, the Inaval operations in the Baltic will be resumed with augmented forces, and on a more effective scale. These operations, being at this advanced season, out of the question, for the time being, only the Crimea remains. Well, as to the Crimea, two circumstances that the north side of Sebastonol, with Severnava and its thonsand guns, is not yet so much invested or besieged. The second is, that the south of Sebastopol is destroyed, but not the army that defended it. Hence the double problem for the allies—to take

fortress, they would become the masters of -the only one that is left to them-the tress once taken, the army had to capitu-They will leave a proper garrison to defend the fortress; and take a stand with their main power outside, somewhere about Simpheropol at all events, so as to have their line of communication open and secored. If the Allies restrict themselves to regular siege of the north of Sebastopol, the task is not an easy one; because it will be difficult for them now, to establish north of Sebastopol can scarcely be propery invested. At all events, if they do that hey will watch the movements of the Rus-

have a long run, in that case. If on the contrary the Allies, leaving a proper force in the proper place, near Sepastopol, follow the main army of the encmy to the interior, (provided they are well enough provided with the means of transport,) then if the Russians think themselves capable of accepting a pitched battle, well, they will fight: if not, they will decline the battle, and retreat towards Perekop. Things may again have a long run. But should the Allies, leaving a proper sis of operation rapidly, and transfer their main force to Eupatoria, the condition of the Russians would become rather difficult. They at once have to abandon all the nositions they may have selected in the interior, and are forced to retreat. The most desperate would become their situation in instant-Cornwallis has attacked Green's case the Allies should decide on taking Odessa. Miolagew Cherson, then the lines of Perekop, would no longer be of any avail to the Russians. Which of these alternatives the Allies will decide upon, I, of course cannot anticipate. It is also due to own, that the choice may much depend on local and topographical circumstances; roads, water, transports, &c.; I, therefore, do not pretend to augur more than so much

that for some months yet the Crimean campaign is likely to go on. In the meanwhile, Austria will do all in her power, either to bring about a concilation, or to induce the Allied Powers to give to the war after the Crimean campaign a sham character, which would not endanger the strength of Russia, upon which she looks as upon the last anchor of her hope in case of need. I do not think a conciliation now possible; but the second fact, I fear, is only too probable. Then we may vet live to see the great war reduced to a war by blockade. There appeared some weeks ago semi-official insinuations in the French papers, indicating the possibility of such an emergency. Such a turn of events would have a bearing across the Atlantic, I imagine. It recalls to my recollection gagement, but that night his troops rethe idea of "the armed neutrality," and I treated, and the next day marched to Gerreally can't help thinking that the world mantown. may not yet have heard the last word of Uncle Sam about "free ships, free goods."

Bomba of Naples. You may now under-

Some say they really meant Murat for Na-KOSSUTH. of the rest.

THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

BY RICHARD EVERETT.

At the latter end of August, 1777, Lord Howe, with an army of about eighteen thousand men, sailed up the Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Elkton. It was the intention of the British Commander to march directly to Philadelphia, but he was delayed, from various causes, several

Washington at once divined that Howe's movement was towards Philadelphia; and accordingly he put forth every effort to raise a force capable of resisting him with some hope of success.

We will pass over the preliminary acts will we dwell upon the superhuman exertions made by the Americans to retard the British force and to bring into the field a respectable army. Leaving those incidental matters, we will turn at once to the 11th of Sept. 1777. It was about daybreak when the British army, eighteen thoasand strong, in several columns began to move towards the American position .-Washington had parted his army, which numbered about eleven thousand menregular and militia-in several divisions around Chadd's Ford. Sullivan, La Fayett, Wayne, Maxwell, were in command of different portions of the infantry. The artillery was directed by Knox, and the cavalry by the brave Pulaski.

The British van, under General Knyphausen, advanced directly upon the ford, engaged General Maxwell, whose troops being militia, were gradually driven back. Being reinforced, however, Maxwell's men | charged the enemy so vigorously that they still more beautiful with her blushing halted for a short time. The conflict was very stubboru, but the British rallied, and at last succeeded in driving Maxwell's forces across the ford. A heavy cannonade now commenced between the two armies without any definite results. The British lost some three hundred men, while to the patriots the damage was trifling. Knyp-nausen's attack proved to be a feint, for Cornwallis, with a strong division marched up the Brandywine river, crossed an dmoved swiftly down against Sullivan's division, whose duty was to watch the fords just above the point of Knyphausen's assault. Sullivan was nearly taken by surprise,

so sudden was the movement of the British General, and his army was not entirely the fortress, and to overcome the army. formed for battle, when the British and If the Russians were such fools as to German troops burst upon him. The patcrowd their army in and around the north | riots received the shock with firmness. of Sebastopol, the task of the Allies would | The enemy's artillery being superior to the yield richer results. By investing the ranks. The militia received several charges from the British regulars and returned the line of communication of the Russians them with great courage. Every exertion was put forth by Sullivan and his officers line of Penechof. In such a case, the for- to encourage their troops. The carnage was dreadful, and not until an overwhelming late. But such folly on the part of the force of the enemy came on did the Amer-Russians is out of the question, of course. icans waver. But, under a volcano of fire, began to waver. In vain did Sullivan, covered with dust and blood, attempt to

a ne basis of operation, and with the old hurled back, shattered and nearly destroybasis of Balaclava and Kamiches, the ed. But the centre, some eight hundred sians in their turn will harass them in their iege operations. Things are likely to few hundred men were compelled to join of the children and sighed as she

> main army at Chadd's Ford. if necessary. His men were marching brisk- terward for teasing one of the fat boy ly along, when messengers from Sullivan told how fierce was the battle, and this was corroborated by the heavy cannonade, which every moment grew louder and louder. The truth flashed upon Green in an division! Orders given to the men to march "in double quick time" were instantly given. The men responded with

shouts, and it is a matter or history that Wayne's troops marched four miles in forty minutes.

About one mile from the battle field Wayne met the flying Americans. He opened his ranks, and altowing them to pass through, showed an undaunted front to the English, and received them with well directed volleys from his artillery. Count Pulaski with his splendid corps of cavalry, also charged in a gallant and successful manner upon the advancing squadrons, beating them back in a gallant style. Another battle now began, and continued until darkness came down upon both armies. The British could not advance, while the retreating forces of General Sullivan were gathered and re-organized-Although pressed very hard, Green's corps holds its ground, and when night

came on the two armies. were very close together. The British force being greatly superior to the Americans in every respect, Washington concluded not to risk another en-

Sullivan had been censured for negligence in allowing himself to be surprised Every moment it becomes more and more by the British army, but he was cleared urgent for the United States to come to a from any such imputation by a committee settled opinion, or rather determination on of investigation. The battle of Brandy wine proved fatal to the American cause, Your readers will have been surprised although to the royal forces it was a dear by the hostile demonstrations against King victory.—their loss was over eight hun-Bomba of Naples. You may now under-dred killed, wounded and missing. The built up again. With a great power like stand how it came to pass that Lord John patriots lost in the same manner over Russia it is but an insultthat does not take Russell and Lord Palmerston were brought twelve hundred men, more than two-thirds away strength. However, under other cir- to gratify the world with an episode on militia. Ten small cannon also fell into

In this battle, Count Pulaski, the acto resent that insult; but under the cir- ples and Sicily for Piedmont. May be .- complished Polish officer, took a prominent cumstances, such as they are, to resent it You must excuse me for not going a fowl- part. He commanded the cavalry—a fine to resent it to the utmost is an imperative ing with a drum on that field. There may corps which he had drilled to perfection. be some who think deliberation at Paris When the pursuing columns of English field on which the contending parties have and assent at St. James are one thing; came up with Green's men, Pulaski charg-

force of events and the energy of those one of the chaplains of the American army whom the matter concerns, will take care preached to the soldiers an eloquent and patriotic sermon from the text-"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

General Lafayette was taken to the convent of the Moravian Nuns at Bethlehem, where he received kind attention until once more able to join the army.

THE TEACHERS BETROTHAL .- William V. Payne, of ____, was for many years a most worthy and excellent teacher of sacred music. When he was quite a young man he was teaching a singing school in one of the neighboring towns, which was attended by a large number of young persons, including many of the most respectable families. Among the females was a lovely young lady, twenty years of age, named Patience Adams. Miss Adams made a strong impression on Mr. Payne, and he of the armies, their manœuvering, &c., nor lost no time in declaring his attachment, and the consent of the parents having been obtained, an engagement was the quick result. Just as Mr. P.'s attentions became generally known, the school being still in continuance, and all the parties on a certain evening being present, Mr. Payne, without any thought of the words, named as a tune commencing exercise, Federal street, page 72. Every one loved Patience, and every one entertained the highest respect for Payne; and with a hearty good will on the part of the school, the chorus commen-

See gentle Patience smile on Pain ; See dying hope revive again."
The coincidence was so clear, that the gravity of the young ladies and gentlemen could scarcely be restrained long enough to get through the tune; and as soon as it closed, bright countenances and sparkling eyes "told the whole story," as Dr. Hal would say. The beautiful young lady was cheeks and modestly cast down eyes, while the teacher was so exceedingly embarras-sed he knew not what he did. Hastily turning over the leaves of the book, his eyes rested on a well known tune, and he called out, "12th page, Dundee." The song began as soon as sufficient order could be restored, and at the last line of the following stanza, the merriment of the

"Let no despair or fell revenge,
Be to my bosom known;
Oh! give me tears for others' woes,
And Patience for my own." Patience was already betrothed; she was in fact his. In about a year afterwards they became man and wife. "Then gentle Patience smiled on Payne, And Payne had Patience for his own."

school rose to a climax:

-"Were these three driblets born at birth? asked Mrs. Partington at the baby be easier, and in cases of success would American, it soon made wide gaps in their show, as she looked at the three fat children on the platform. Colonel Wood blandly informed her they were not. "I declare," said she, "I should like to know how they were brought up, for they are so heavy they couldn't have been brought up by hand-it must have been done by steam-engine." The Colonel informe her that they had been brought up by slowly, first one wing and then the other railroad train. "Where are the quadrupens?" said Mrs. P., looking for the quatrain. "They have not come yet," was stay his men. La Fayette on foot, hurried the reply; "they will be here to-morrow.' from rank to rank, and begged the sold- The old lady looked at her informant critiers to stand firm until death! But in said she, "Anyhow do you know so well." said she, "when they will come? These The storm of battle poured over the field things are not as we say, but babies are and both wings of Sullivan's army were born just as it pleases God. They can't be born by order anyhow." She was informed that they were coming the next men stood like a living wall. The resist- day by railroad, and not to be born the less cannon ball plowed through their ranks, but they closed them up again.—
The German and British grenadiers more

The German and British grenadiers more

The John Line 1988 and John than once charged in vain. Sullivan, La tion to the singular babies on the plat-Fayette and Stirling toiled like heroes to forms. "Dear creatures," said she tapmake a final stand until reinforcements ping her box gently, "what a great pity it could come up. But La Fayette fell, shot is that these little beautiful babes should through the leg; two of Sullivan's aids were grow up to be very common-looking men killed, and the detatchment reduced to a and women." She gazed upon the parents their retreating comrades, and the whole but her reflection was interrupted by body, in great disorder closely pursued by joggle of her elbow, which sent her snuffthe victorious enemy, rushed on toward the box rolling upon the floor. A large gen tleman put his foot upon it to stop it, and Alarmed at the sound of battle in the the crushed papier mache sent up a fragdirection of Sullivan's position, Washing- rant cloud as a sneezy evation to the scene force in their fortified camp, shift their ba- ton sent Green, with his division to give aid Ike was expelled from the hall shortly at

> with a stick, after making one of the babies cry by making up faces at it. An Old Fashion Revived .- We had hardly became used to the queer figures cut by the ladies of our city, in the funny little institutions which they are pleased at present to adore their heads, when we were startled by another innovation on modern usage and custom. We saw a lady promenading a few days ago, whose figire looked so much like an animated chainpagne bottle, that we were tempted to inquire what produced the strange result.+ The answer was, "hooped skirts." It appears that this old custom is to be revivell. only a few of our ladies have as yet adopted the old style redivivus, but we may expect soon to see very many of them "hooped up." This cannot help being the case when they learn that hooped skirts are all the rage in Philadelphia and New York. In those places both old and young have

adopted them. We learn that the "extra fixins" quired to make a lady appear au fait only involves the outlay of the insignificant sum of three dollars. They must be obtained, involves the outlay of the insignificant sun of three dollars. They must be obtained, however, from a professional modiste. We trust our lady friends will not consider as interfering with one of their vested is interfering with one of their vested rights, in venturing these remarks on a suntient with which we really have no direction with which we really have no direction where the suntient of years, and which he will cure in less time and less t

rect concern.—Exchange.

CARDS.

Aldus J. Neff, Attorney at Law.—Office with A B. A. Sheffer, Esq., south, west corner of Courte Square, may 15, 1855.

Jest of Lechler's Wine S. Lancister, Pa.

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19-1 Aldus J. Neff, Attorney at Lawy.—Office with

B. A. Sheffer, Esq., south west corner of Centre Square 9,
may 15, 1855

Jesse Landis,—At orney at Law. Office one door
gest of Lechler's Hot.], E. King St., Labesster Pa.
19—20, All kinds of Sr rivening-such as writing Wills,
Deeds, Mortgages, Aer onnts, &c., will be attended to with
correctness and diesy itch.

James Blac & Attorney at Law Office in E.
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Wills, Stating Accounts, &c., promptly attended to,
may 15.

Dr. J. T. Braker, Homepathic Physician, successor
to Office in C. Orange St., nearly opposite the First German Reformed Church.
Lancay gr, April, 17

(15-3)

Dr. John Waylan, Surgeon Dentist.
Office No. 56 North Queen street, East side, Lancaste
may 1 tc.15

BELLEVUE HOUSE. COLUMBIA, PA.
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mar 20 6m 9 to practice his profession in its various branches on he most approved principles. Office S. E. Corner of North uneon and Orange streets. N. R.—Entrance 2d door on Orange st. nov 1 tf-41 W .burg Borough, Laneaster co., Pa. june 14 tf-21

Removal.--ISAAC E. HIESTER-Attorney at Law.
His removed to an Office in North Duke street, nearly
pposite the new Court House, Lancaster, Pa,

Dr. John. M'Calla, DENTIST—Office-No. 4 East King street, Laucaster, Pa. [ap] 18 tf-18 JOB PRINTING. Having within a few days supplied the office with large assertment of FANCYJOBTYP from the Foundry, of L Junesov. Co., Philadelphia fatter curself in being abl do almost every kind of

homselves.

837 OFFICE No. 2, North Duke street, directly opposit the new Court House.

jan 30 tf.2

Cenuine Hnocy Soap.—The putity, fragram of his Soap, renders it especially deserving a place on every toilet. For chapped hands, and various diseases of the skin, it is unequaled.—Rach cake is stamped WM CONWAY, 168 South Second street, Philadelphia. No other is Genuine. enuine Hnocy Soap.—The purity, fragrance

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Orders by mail promptly attended o. 21 3m-31

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES, BALTIMORE, Maryland, 20th June, 1855. Mrs. Partington at the Baby Show.

aug 14 1y-30 Mount Joy Academy, a Classical and M English Boarding School for young men and boys, in-cated in Mt. Joy Laucaster County, Pa.—E. L. MOORE, Principal. Winter session, of Five Months, commencing first Wednesday in November. For Circulars containing particulars address the Principal. sep 11 2m*,34

TO FARMERS. The subscribers have made extensive preparations of furnish a full supply of their improved Super Phosphate of Lime,

FOR FALL SEEDING, and infor their customers that the price has NOT BEEN ADVANCED, but continues at the old rate of \$40 Per. Ton of 2000 lbs.

not only producing Heavy Crops, but also STIFFENING THE STRAW. THE STRAW.

CAUTION.—Observe that every Barrel of our Article has you saws and that of Porrs & Klerr stamped on the head. Pamphlets describing its qualities and mode of using can be had at our stors, or by Mail, when desired. A libral deduction made to Dealers.

GUANO. No. 1, the terminal of the Richest Guanos ever Imported; fully
This is one of the Richest Guanos ever Imported; fully

Plus is one of the Peruvian.

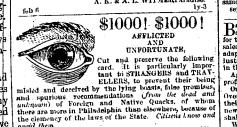
ALLEN & NEEDLES,

No 23 S. Wharves and 35 S. Water st.,

Pirst store above Chesunt st., Phila.

109_Earmers can load at the Water st. front, and avoid the crowded wharf.

aug 14 tf-30 139. For sale in this County by
RUSSELL & BARR, Lancaster City.
A. K. & A. L. WITMERParadiso.
1y-3



misted and deceived by the lying boasts, false promises, and spurious recommendations. From the dead and unknown) of Foreign and Native Quacks, of whom there are more in Philadelphia than elsewhere, because of the elemency of the laws of the State. Citizent know and avoid them.

Having tried one to twenty dellars' worth of Quack Mixtures, Extracts, Invigorating Elixurs, Cordials, Bitters, &c. without effect—baving been deceived by misrepresented and exaggerated accounts of Self-Abuse, Secret Diseases and their consequences, published, in Advartisements, Books, &c., and misled by false receipls and wrong advice contained therein, purposely to increase sufferings, and alarya and frighten the unthanking, the more easily to extortlarge fees, which is more evident, being sold for lexitation cost of printing and advertising)—having paid fue to our hundred dollars to Foreign and Native Quacks.

WITHOUT BEING OUREE,
kaving suffered much and long—though the time lost cannot be gezalled, nor the money riscovered you paid and

ow hundred dollars to Foreign and Narive Quaker.

WITHOUT BEING CUREE;
having suffered much and long—though the time lost cannot be accelled, nor the money-becovered you paid and were defrauded of, yet you can be cured, however bad, long standing or afflicting your case, by Dr. LEIDT.

"The wise, bettines; Dukeys are dangerous."

"Thus is Money; Time saved is Money earned."

"TOUNG MEN OR OFHERS.
Single, married, or contemplating marriage, suffering from Soilf-Abuse or its consequences, or suffering from any other causes, defects, or diseases, and LADIES, whatever their diseases or situations, may concrably rely and confide in Dr. Leidy's still and success. Acpommodations, if required, with kind and efficient attendance, at Dr. LEIDY'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL!

ONE THOUSAND POLLARS

is wagered the following cannot be contradicted, namely, that

Demoval: WILLAM B. FORDNEY, Attorney at DANIEL BURGESS & CO. 60 John Street, New York.

are given for avoiding errors and acquiring, a currect pro-nunciation.

The last three Readors of the series contain an elaborate but comprehensive treatise on Elecution; in which the leading principles of good reading are simplified, and rules deduced and illustrated by practical examples. In this treatise, the tones of the voice are analyzed, and the ele-ments of expression requisite for the utterance of every sentiment is clearly described and explained. Each one is considered in an insulated light and illustrated by ap-propriate exercises. It is next shown that these constitu-ent elements are applied in combinations in every instance of chastic and impassioned eloquicines, or correct and im-pressive reading. "It is my firm, conviction," says an accomplished scholar, "that the treatise on Elecution and principles of reading as illustrated and explained in these readers, will do inore to brick the attention to the subject of language and reading, than any thing else that has yet mede its appearance. The selections are excellent,

Liranklin County Farm for Sale.—The su

provements are a good large ROUGHCAST HOUSE, a large Log Barn. Stone Spring Honso, Smoke House, Bako House, and other necessary building. There is a fine never failing Spring, rising in the yard of the Dwelling House and flowing through the Barn yard, and to which cattle can have access at all times from any part of the farm. The soil is under excellent cultivation. There is a meridov of twelve acres, and a large Orchard of good crafted fruit. hard of good grafted fruit.

For fermis, which will be very favorable, apply or write

o the subscriber at Upton, Franklin county, Pa.

july 31 3m 28

F. A. OELLIG.

liue of this road afford, a growing home demanu or arm produce.

Cral'and wood are delivered along the road at different points at from \$1 50 to \$1 the cord or ton.

Parties having in view lowa, Kaneas, Nebraska, or Minnesota for their future homes should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, it sufficient of itself to pay the investment at from \$10 to \$15 per acre higher than in government lands in lowa. In other words that it costs so much more to get produces from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi'lo the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

Price and Terms of Payment.—The brice will vary from \$5 to \$25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the lirst to be due in two years from date of contract, the other annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract, the other annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract, the other annually thereafter. The last payment will become granted to the purchaser.

Interest will be charged at only two per cent. per annum-As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest, must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cutivation. Longer credits at six per cent, per annum may be negotiated by especial application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price of the country will probably have increased their value four or fivefold. When required m experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise l

selecting lands.

Large Pists, showing the precise location of the Lands througout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Pists, as a guide to any part of the Company's Lands, and Pamphlets, containing interesting information, accompanied by numerous letters from, respectable farmers throughout the State, may be hid on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan av. Chicago.

Sep 18

Land Agent Illinols Central Railroad Co.

Sep 18

Land Agent Illinols Central Railroad Co.

Mart Ware.—PINKERTON & SLAYMAKER, No. 37

Rardware.—PINKERTON & SLAYMAKER, No. 37

Rictail dealers in Foreign Hardware and domestic, cutlery, glass, nails, paints, oils, varnishee, &c.

Always on hand a complete assortment of building materials, farming utensils, housekeeping groots, cedar ware saddlery and Coach Hardware.

They are the exclusive Agents for the two most celebrated COOK STOVES in the Union, the Morning Star and the William Penn, warranted to give entire satisfaction or no sale. Also, a complete assortment of the latest and most improved Cook and Parlor Stoves in the market, adapted to both wood and coal.

193. They respectfully invite the public to examine their stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Thankful for the libe all patronage heretofore extended to them, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

PINKERTON & SLAYMAKER.

Sep 11

Dook Agents Wanted.—Agents wanted in e for the most popular Historical and other valuable and salenble books published. The works are particularly adapted to the wants of the peoble, being beautifully inustrated with fine Steel and Wood engravings, and bound in the most substantial manner.

Agents now canvassing for us, find it a pleasant and profitable employment.

Our list also includes the text. Agents now canvassing for us, find it a pleasant and profitable employment.
Our list also includes the best works of T. S. ARTHUR. Over 100,000 volumes have been sold the past year, and their sale is still increasing. We have just added several new books to our list by this most popular author, and shall add others the ensuing fall and winter.
We think we have the best list for Agents in the country. Send for it, and judge for yourselves. For full particulars and list, Address

1. W. IRADLEY, Publisher.
48 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pasephia.

Valuable Farm For Sale.—The subscriber will dispose of, at public sale, on Saturday, November 10th 1855 at 1 of other. P. M., on the premises, his Farm in

Valuable Farm For Sale.—The subscriber will dispose of, at public sale, on Saturday, November 10th 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M.; on 'the premises, his Farm in Drumore twp, Lancastor co, used partly for farming and partly for grazing as also for dairying purposes, containing about 400 Arres of excelent land—250 acres of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, laid off in convenient fields and well fenced, with running water in nearly all of the fields. The balance is thickly covered with Chesnut, dak and other kinds or distring young timber. The improvements upo a large, two story stone Dwelling House 30 by 400 foot, roughed with slate, and a porch running the fall israght of the state, and a porch running the fall isragth of the state, and a porch running the fall israght of the state, and a sort rame Summer Kitchen fattached, with running spring water at the door. There is a israe Stone and Frame Burn, 100 by 4 fest couvenier 04 attached, with stabiling, most, &c. and a straw home 20 feet square in front of it, also a Wagon Shed, 30 by 35 feet, covered with slate, with a large Grannry above sufficient to hold, 2000 Busshels of Grain, and two Corn Cribs attach ed, and a Carriage House. Also a Hog House, Wood House, Sanok House, Milk House over the sgraing, and other necessary ont buildings. There is also new shedding for Cattle of the length of 120 feet round the tarn yard; thicwise a well and, pump and running water, in the harnyard. There is a iso a stream running through the farm, which formerly duraished water power for a Fulling Mill, and formerly duraished water power for a Fulling Mill, and two Orchards on the Farm, one of them just commenced bearing. The Test might be conveniently divided into two farms.

The location is a desirable one in all respects—being in

bearing. The Tract might be conveniently two farms.

The location is a desirable one in all respects—being in a Healthy and moral neighborhood, convenient to Churches, School Houses and Mills. It is within 10 miles of the line of the Columbia. Bailroad, and within a inile of the Octoparo Rail Road, which it is expected will shortly be put under contract.

Terms will be made easy to suit, purchasers, and an indisputable title will be executed and possession given on the lat of April next. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber residing on the Farm.

sop 11 tf.34

See Volksfrennd and Examiner, of this city, and Repub-

I Sons, No. 45 South Second street, Philadelphia, are now prepared to offer to their customers, and to the trade (of their own importation,) the largest and handsomest assortment of Hillinery Goods, in this city—consisting n part of Apomet Silks,
Ribbons,
Velvets,

the agency are the dark corporation several fixed the are

Vulcamesed Hadrain R as be r - surgicial V Brockings, Sours, Kreecars, &c., for Variose, or Enlarged Vains! Weakness at Knee and Ankle Joints, Swelles Joints, Resemantism, Goul, &c., &c., This Eastic Compressing Fabric is formed of India Rubber Threads, prepared by the process of Valeaniting, so as to retain permanently its sharticity. These threads are afterwards covered with silic and corton, and woven into net work, stockings, &c. This light in lorture, and poyous, so as to permit the exudation of moisture, keeping the log always cool and comfortable. They can be drawn on and off with extreme facility, titus saving 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 rotal by Truss and Surgical Bandage Manufacturers, No. 32 North Knith Street, Phillads.

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 lexes. They are light and clastic, and do not intuitive with any style of dress, and clastic, and do not intuitive with any style of dress, and

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.—This article, from its extreme neatures and lightness, weighing only three ounces, and its successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia, has won for it the highest praise from physicians, both; in this country and Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn for Rupture. State which side is afflicted, and give size around the hips.

Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses,

may 12

Diands? Hinds!! VENETIAN BLIND MANU
DFACTORY. The subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Lencaster county, that he still continues to minufacture Blinds of the most beautiful and fashionable tytes, at the shortest possible notice, at his new establishment in East German Street, (one door below the Public/Schools.)

Any person destring to look at his different patterns, can do so by calling is above, where he will at all times be pleased to wait from them. He has received some beautiful patterns from Philadelphia. Also, Walnut Blinds made to order, of which specimens can be seen at his dwelling; these filinds are warranted not to fade or draw. Window Shadds hum; Hair, Husk, Palmleaf, Straw and Cotton Mattrassis made to order and taste. Also, Cushous, Curtains and all kinds of Upholstery made and repaired. Carpetacut, sewed and laid. All kinds of Furnitum made in the latest fashion and style.) Old Furniture repaired and varnished to look as good as new orders are a be left at the Ben Franklin Frinting Office, North Quoen street, next door to Shober's Hotel, Jacob Sting's Grocery istore: Wilmeyer & Barnes' Furniture Warshouse; D. Hair's Dry Good Store; Erben's Dry Good Store; Erben's Dry Good Store; Then's Dry Good Store; Chen's Dry Good Store; Chen's Dry Good Store; Chen's Dry Good Store; Chen's Dry Good Store; Jacob Store Counds; and T. Gould, Sae Harbor.

June 19 dm. 22

Dyspepsis Bitters No Humbug.-Prepared

Fo, the undersigned, have used J. Stamm's Bitters for byspepsia, and having been greatly benefited, therefore, we recommend it as an invaluable remedy for Dyspepsia. Elder A. H. Loug, Mount Joy: Elder J. C. Owens, do. H.

Engrs with respect,

Bronchitts Cured.

Mount Joy, May, 1855.

I have been efficied with sore throat for some time, which was called Honehitts by physicians. They treated me with regular treadment but still I found no relief.—
Your BITTERS was recommended and when I commenced me with regular treadment, but still I found no relief.—
Your BITTERS was recommended and when I commenced to continue with the BITTERS, and now can say these BITTERS cured me I would recommend J. Stamm's BITTERS to the smileted, for I am confident that my sore throat came from my disordered stomach. My advice is try it for Bronchitts and Dyspeptia.

C. M. MARTIN.

Elder J. STAMM;—I deem it an imperative duty to suffer ing humanity, to recommend the use of your Vegetable Dyspeptia BITTERS to the public, as an invaluable remedy for that sorely distressing and extensively prevalent disease which its name indicates. Experience and observation compel me to speak of it. In terms of the highest commendation, I was mysis! permanently cured by using about 6 bottlest though my stomach was so weak that it would retain nothing. I have known some of the most desperate and long standing cases to have been cured by it, and in no instance among the numerous cases that have come within the range of my knowledge, has its use failed to give immediate, and when persavered in, permanent relief, I feel nuchesitancy in pronouncing it an infallible remedy for Dyspepsia.

Elder A. H. LONG, Lancaster, May 30, 1855.

Elder J. Stahm—Dear Sit: We are entirely out of the

east side, Philadolphia.

N. B.—All kinds of Wood Work and Housekeeping ar
ticles.

sep 4 3m 33

esst side, Philadelphia.

N. B.—All kinds of Wood Work and Housekeeping articles.

Valuable Real Estate at Private Sale.

Valuable Sale.

Valuable Real Estate at Private Sale.

Valuable Sale.

Valuable Real Estate at Private Sale.

Valuable Sale.

Valuable Sale.

Valuable Sale.

Valuable Sale.

Valuable Sale.

Hydrant, and cellars under the whole building, and is now and has been for the last three years occupied as a Unipery Store and private dwelling.

Price, \$3,000

Also, six two story Brick DWELLING HOUSES, on the east side of North Queen street, north of James street and nearth junction of the Reality Sale Frice, Frice, 1000 to \$575 each.

Also, two one and shalf story brick dwelling houses on the south side of Proderick street—a new street running from North Queen to Duke street, immediably north of James. Price, \$500 to \$125.

Also, three two story brick dwelling houses on the aforesaid Frederick street, each containing five rooms and a kitchen. Price, \$500 each.

All the above property is clear and free from ground rent or other incembrances. The three last named houses are just being ficiared in others possession can be given as soon as compacted. From Secondard Secondard

Chesnut stal Philadelphia.

Capital \$250,000. MONEY is received on deposite daily. The amount deposited is estered in a Deposit Book and given to the Depositor, or, if preferred a certificate will be given. All sumes large and small, are received, and the amount paid back oh demand, without notice.

Interest is paid at the rate of five per cent., commencing from the day of deposit, and ceasing fourteen days previous to the withdrawall jof the money.

principal, as he may prefer.

The Company have how upwards of 3,500 depositors in the City of Philadelphia slone.

Any additional information will be given by addressing DIRECTORS. WILLIAM M. GODWIN, LAWRENCE JOHNSON, Vice Pres't.

PAUL B. GODDARD, GEORGE MEHENRY, JAMES DEVEREUX, GUSTAVUS ENGLIEU PLINY FISK,

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