## CASTER INCLESSENCER & JOURNAL

fix Deliars per annum, payable were, hve, if not paid within the and if not paid within the year. her outned until all arrearages are promoted from the Editor.

## A DISCOURSE

On the Divine Origin of Civil Govern- the Lord's sake.' ment, and the duty of the citizens to magistrates, and the same; delivered on Thanksgiving Day, to the people of his Charge. ROMANS XIII, 1-6. BY REV. J. V. ECKERT.

It should be matter of devout gratitude to God, that our government is so far christian as to be willing to set apart one day in the year, as a day of general thanks-giving and praise to Almighty God as the tian obediance, that many of the citizens of this Commonwealth, are willing to leave their worldly occupations, at the call of their Supreme Magistrate, and engage in the worship of that same God who has crowned the past year with his goodness, and caused our paths to drop with fatness."

In our willingness to "be subject unto the higher powers," and to acknowledge of God," most certainly, the civil "powers with grateful hearts those manifold blesings of a benificent and kind providence, let us in deep sincerity of heart and hugiving, and pay our vows unto the Most High." "in spirit and in truck." "in spirit and in truth."

We need not survey past blessings and privileges, and bring them up before our minds anew, to prepare us to "worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." We need not recount all the mercies of God towards us, to show that "goodness and mercy has followed us all the days of our lives;" and that as a nation we establish the truth asserted by the Psalmist, that "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord; and the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance." And we need not on this occasion go into a refutation of 'the stale, infidel notion, that all things come by chance, or through the ordinary course of nature, without the overseeing, preserving, and creating care of Nature's God. Nor need we either go into a search for testinony and evidence, to prove the providence of God. All this we will take for granted, as sufficiently established, and so far uncontrovertable even to unenlightened reason, that it will not seek for more facts on

discourse to consider the following prop-I. That civil government is an ordi-

nance of God, and not merely an institu- civil law. best men in all ages of the world.

Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and the Saviour of mankind, all gave their testimony to the sacredness of the "powers that whether right or wrong, without the right God,"and not a production solely of man.

It is true, the Almighty is pleased to honor man by making him an instrument or means, to a great extent, for carrying on his transactions in the world; but, notwithstanding this, man is no more the author and originator of these things, than he is of his own being.

The first intimation of law and authority, and the demand of obedience, of obediance on the part of God, was made known to our first parents in Paradise, in these words: Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it, for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." In these words, the first of pose by unlawful means, the estabour race had the clearest assurance, that obedience on their part was required as a virtue, and that disobedience was a sin only because they restricted wrong, should they will address themselves to the reason, deserving the severest punishment in time as well as in eternity.

And all the laws and ordinances of the Jewish Theocracy, were calculated to inspire the mind with a sense of reverence, and love of order. And the very fact of the Almighty giving that people their judicial, as well as moral and commercial laws directly by the hands of Moses, is the most positive evidence that could be expected of the sacredness of civil govern-

So, through the whole Old Testament economy, we have assurance after assu- of our own safety. ance, and testimony after testimony, of the divine origin and sanction of authority and

In the days of Asa, King of Judah, Israel was "troubled," and "God did vex them with all adversity," and "great vexations were upon all the inhabitants of the countries," and all this because they were "without" a knowledge of the "true God, and without a teaching Priest, and without law." And the Lord, through the prophet Isaiah, says unto the degenerate and rebellious inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem, "wash you; make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before your eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment; relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless; plead for the widow." And again, "who gave Jacob for a spoil, and Israel to the robbers? Did not the Lord, he against whom we have sinned? for they would not walk in his ways, neither were they obedient unto his law.

Let us here remark, that reference in the passages here quoted is had, to all the laws given to the Jews, judicial as well as the others. And as our duties to our fellow-men, and the privileges and inalienimplied in the second table of the Decalogue, fabric, we at once must conclude that God, as the author of that law, is the author and founder of the basis of all just laws for the regulation of the affairs of society.

And when the Saviour appeared in the world, and came in contact with the quibbles on this subject, he used the positive sar the things which are Cesar's." And said, "Think not that I am come to de- | ed by the god of mammon. stroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."

in the first of the state of th

spect and obedience to the civil "powers that be," and that altogether on the ground laws to prevail which tend only to rob the also." as his actions imply, that they are "ordained of God."

the text, so plainly and positively asserts the divine origin of civil authority and our own obedience to civil law, cannot be pleasure of God, refuse to maintain and unare the ministers of God to us for good."

cral epistles to christians, says, "submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for magistrates, and civil law, the will and power of God.

Daniel: "Blessed be the name of God for ever and ever; for wisdom and might are His; and he changeth the times and seasons; he removeth Kings and setteth up Kings; he giveth wisdom unto the wise, and knowledge to them that know understanding." And with the "voice from heating." The Kings and setteth up precept, "Love thy neighbour as thyself," and "hold fast that which is good."

And this subjection to "the powers that be," must not only be on the part of a few, the city is snoken. The Kather of his Country; Benjamin Franklin, The Philosopher; Darler Warser, The Statesman. A special agent has visited Europe and made careful and judicious selections of foreign works of Art, both in Bronze and Murble; Statuary and Choice Paintings.

And this subjection to "the powers that be," must not only be on the part of a few, the city is snoken. The Father of his Country; Benjamin, The Philosopher; Darler Warser, The Statesman. A special agent has visited Europe and made careful and judicious selections of foreign works of Art, both in Bronze and Murble; Statuary and Choice Paintings.

And this subjection to "the powers that be," must not only be on the part of a few, but "Let every soul," says the Apostle, "be a wicked, who planted the tree of liberty.

If it is the duty of every citizen to be subject to the government, all who are violators of law are dangerous to the peace of society. No government can exist in anything like a pure form, unless there is but "Let every soul," says the Apostle, "be as wicked, who planted the tree of liberty.

Warser, The Statesman. A special agent has visited Europe and made careful and judicious selections of foreign works of Art, both in Bronze and Murble; Statuary and Choice Paintings.

The whole forming a large and valuable collection of Paintings and Statuary, to be distributed free and with the "control of the Association for the Statuary and Choice Paintings. standing." And with the "voice from heagiving and praise to Almighty God as the Giver of "every good and perfect gift." And ven; saying, O King Nebuchadnezzar, to thee it is spoken; Thy Kingdom is departed from thee," "until thou know that the Most High ruleth in the Kingdom of men, and givelh it to whomsoever he will."-And also with the Saviour, who said in answer to the arrogance of Pilate at his trial, "Thou couldst have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." As "there is no power but

that be are ordained of God," and not merely the institutions of men. II. That it is the duty of every citimility of mind, "offer unto God thanks- zen to be obedient to civil authority, because it is " ordained of God."

The duty of obedience to law and authority is also clearly taught in the scriptures. In the words of our text, the Apostle says: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers," and "whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation," (a condemnation.) And again in his instructions to Titus, he says, "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good

And Peter on the same subject says, "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether it be to the King, as supreme, or unto Governors, as unto them that are sent by Him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well. For so is the will of God, that with well doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men; as free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants

And also, the Saviour, in the declaration "Render therefore unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's," teaches clearly the duty of obedience to the requirements of down upon safe and good ground.

But notwithstanding the clearness and directness of the language in these quota-The divine origin and peaceable design of civil institutions was recognized by the The an implied condition.

For us to assert that the word of God demands absolute obedience to civil law, of resistance in any way, would be to asd."and not a production solely of man.

of resistance in any way, would be to assert a falsehood. God does not demand absolute submission to continual and growing wrong, in either State or Church .-And so soon as either of them become altogether carnal, selfish, and oppressive, it virtually annuls itself under that form .-If it were not so, there would be no scripture right to resist aggression, and oppres-

civil government are very many and great; and it is the appointment of God for maintaining order among the apostate and selfish race of men; so that any man, or set of men, who should set themselves to opthey live, and especially in a Republic,

and rebelling against the authority of God. What would be the condition of society, if every citizen whose wicked acts and purposes have been restricted by civil law, would deem it his right to use the most violent and unlawful means to break the restriction? Would not such a course, open rights and privileges of every family and | igent preparation could be made, and wise ly would.

We ought to be obedient also, on account

the highway, or any where else. A constant fear of danger would haunt the mind. And no individual could have any confidence or security, that after leaving the thing should be regarded by every citizen, threshold of his own door on a journey, murderer, highwayman, or assaulter, er in any way to weaken the arm of our and thus be deprived of life, property, or health.

It is the law that makes us safe among our fellow-men. It is the law that secures | through which we enjoy our dearest privito us our rights. It is the law that gives leges. us our privileges, both civil and religious. And it is the law that men respect each other, help each other, defend each other and dwell together in peace.

The great advantages enjoyed and possessed by civilized nations over uncivilized ones, are secured to them by their just and equal laws. And there are a few plain principles, which, kept in the minds of people and rulers, would be like a beacon light or star, to guide them in the devious course of civil legislation; that is, permit what is right, and prevent what is wrong.

If legislators and people, would in the first place decide the morality of a quesable rights of all, are fully expressed and tion in their minds, on an altar of the enlightened-conscience, they would not be at upon which should be built the whole civil a loss to know how to act. But when the grave question of making new laws is agitated, and it becomes a mere matter of dollars and cents with many, little wonder that many serious difficulties throw themselves in the way. Some persons who claim by name to be good constitutional citizens, have not the welfare of society and the declaration, "Render therefore unto Ce- prosperity of the country at heart, in their meditations and actions; but weigh all in his first instructions to his Apostles, he | things in the unjust balance manufactur-

This is the reason why they so often this demand from them at that time was make so much opposition to laws which unlawful, yet they paid it in a miraculous In all His life and teachings, He showed they would desire to be unalterable, like way. And the Apostle Paul in the text, the greatest respect to Kings and Govern- the laws of the Medes and Persians, or if says, wherefore ye must needs be subject, ors, and even inculcated the virtue of re- sliered at all, rather for the worse than the mot only for wrath, but also for conseigned

LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1855.

law, that his language will not admit of only how far is it calculated to meet our the least quibbling or evasion. He de-clares without qualification, that "there is unrighteons represent the bow for round

tle says, to "abstain from all appearance as wicked, who planted the tree of liberty.

Universal obedience is demanded of every the plain duty then of every one, to give jeopardy of our rights, lives and property. honorable obedience to civil authority, "United we stand, divided we fall." honorable obedience to civil authority, and that principally, because it is "ordained of God."

And as every person claims the protec-

tion of the law, so "every soul" should allow themselves to be subject to its control. It is true there are times when subjection may no longer be a virtue; but this can only be in extraordinary cases, and is more applicable to nations than to individuals. But where a government has ingrafted in its own constitution, a proper power and means, to act as a restraint and remedy for extreme and unwise legislation, it is the best of wisdom, for those, who think themselves wronged, to use such constitutional remedy, instead of violent and unlawful resistance. And this course is not only advisable with reference to the general peace of society, but it is also advisable in reference to the individual interests of such who think themselves aggrieved. Extremes will always react. . If one class of persons have been granted peculiar privileges by their government, and those privileges are moral and political mischief, we cannot wonder if reaction in public sentiment takes place, and those privileges become entirely things. One extreme is often very apt to lead to another, if care is not taken. And it very often happens, that only after we vacillated both civilly and religiously from one extreme to another, that we will settle

Let us then as God-fearing men and worthy citizens, "be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of

III. That it is the duty and privilege of every citizen to assist in executing and maintaining civil law and authority.

sion in any way.

We ought also to be obedient to civil standing have much to say very often on that subject.

ural causes. And for such causes to produce anything different, from what, according to the nature of things, we would exlished laws of that nation in which But if new laws are enacted just when the be considered as resisting the providence as well as the conscience, of every just thinker; and also at the same time will call forth that acquiescence and support, which will render them effectual in suppressing the evil, or encouraging the enterprise or industry for which they were enacted .-Then the wants of our circumstances, and the times, should form the study of evethe way for the invasion of the most sacred ry good citizen, so that universal and intelcommunity in the land? It most certain- and united action taken in every emergency. Perhaps one of the most serious faults that afflict us as a State and Nation. is the fact of us being so much addicted to Suppose we had no civil law at all, who would feel himself safe in his family, on gently prepared for it. We no doubt of ten enact laws too hastily, and just as often make opposition to them blindly and inconthat we do not, under any consideration that he would not meet the first day the or circumstances, lend an influence or powgovernment, in its efforts to execute and naintain its laws. But on the other hand, all stand by that "power"

Neither the Saviour, nor his Apostles, on any occasion, however much they were wronged, ever attempted to rise up, or ferment others in rebellion against civil authority. And it is evident to every one acquainted with the history of their times, hat sufficient occasion was given, if they had deemed themselves justifiable, to have fermented rebellion against the Roman government. But not a single word or act on their part, implied any such inten-

View them wherever you may, and under whatever circumstances you please, in all their history, you find them law abiding subjects. And not only that, but you see them actually defending the laws and paying tribute. Upon one occasion, when the aviour was asked the question, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Cesar, or not? for the purpose of getting a reason to accuse him before a civil tribunal, and after inquiring "whose image and superscription" was on the coin, he answered in the affirmative. And upon another occasion. "when they were come to Capernaum, they that received tribute money came to Peter, and said, "Doth not your master pay tribute? He saith, yes." And although

pect and obedience to the civil "powers hat be," and that altogether on the ground as his actions imply, that they are "ordained of God."

And the Apostle Paul, in the words of text, so plainly and postively asserts he divine origin of civil authority and away to revail which then douly for obtained to civil law, cannot be away to prevail which fend only for obtained to civil law, cannot his amay at the expense of the few, and have not been considerable. If "the powers that be are ordained of God," what right has any man to disregate he divine origin of civil authority and away, that his language will not then as to the extent of our own obedience to civil law, cannot only how far is it calculated to meet our own selfsh views, or fells plot ocarry out of God, "and that "quieses are the ministers of God to us for good." And also the Apostle Peter, in his general epistles to christians, says, "authinty ourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." Thus recognizing in magistrates, and civil law, the will and power of God. With these scriptural testimonies before us, we must, without reserve, acquiesce in the assertions and civil saw, the will and power of God. With these scriptural testimonies before us, we must, without a reserve, acquiesce in the assertions and civil away the second propose of the saw of the assertions and civil as well as religious matters, should be, to not only not do ovil, but as the Apostle Peters, in this general power of God. With these scriptural testimonies before us, we must, without a reserve, acquiesce in the assertions and civil as well as religious matters, should be the assertions and civil as well as religious matters, should be the assertions of the prophet in the case of the power of the second the contract of the same of the same of the same of the form of the same clares without qualification, that "there is unrighteous purposes; but how far would government to protect his life, property, no power but of God," and that "rulers, our disobedience be calculated to weaken and sacred rights, without he himself taus, we must, without reserve, acquiesce in that of doing wrong. Our true policy then of fat things, but discard the thought of the assertion and praise of the prophet in civil as well as religious matters, should aiding in its preparation. And they can

but "Let every soul," says the Apostle, "be a proper balance of authority and submissubject unto the higher powers." There sion. It is submission too, and acquiesis no exception, or exclusion of any one. | cence in the design of government, that secures to every citizen this right. And "subject" by that same Being who said if but few take an interest in executing by the mouth of his prophet, "the Most and maintaining the laws, a corresponding High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and weakness of government will be the regiveth it to whomsoever he will." It is sult, and consequently greater will be the

> If the "powers" which "are ordained of God," become so far perverted as to be no longer a "punishment to evil doers, and a longer a "punishment to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well," their authority is virtually annulled, and must, in order to accomplish their mission, and prove their divine origin, be renovated, or assume another form. But this cannot take place without a laxness of duty on the part of the people. All authority and law are more or less in the hands of the people, and as long as they are faithful the government must be. When a public servant becomes faithless, it is the people's duty to dispossess him of his office in a legal way, and put another in his place. There cannot be a bad government, where there are no bad people. Unrighteous and wicked laws, prove an unright of the country and law are more or less in the hands of the people, and as the same in t Unrighteous and wicked laws, prove an unrighteous and wicked people.

It is the duty of every good citizen, to not only act a negative, but also a positive part in the government. It is a good quality in an individual, when he has no disposition to transgress against the laws; but abused, and made the means of producing this does not comprehend his whole duty.-A good citizen must not only refrain from doing evil, but must positively do good.

We should qualify ourselves to act intelligently, and then not abstain from exercising the privileges secured to us by the government, for the selection of our civil office bearers. It is only when we thus act both negatively and positively, that we deserve the name of good citizens. A republications and the selection of good citizens. A republication of the selection of the sel cut off. This is the natural course of gently, and then not abstain from exerciserve the name of good citizens. A repub-

If this could be so impressed upon the mind of every citizen, so as to make him feel its importance, much practical good would be the result. There are a class of persons in every community, who take neither time, nor frouble, nor go to the expense to procure such information as will enable them to understand the true intent and philosophy of law, but who notwithstanding have much to say very often on that subject.

Good and wise laws should, and mostly always do, grow out of legitimate and natural causes. And for such causes to pro
If this could be so impressed upon the to complain of unworthy and unfaithful officers the procure of unworthy and unfaithful officers the relief being fully as perfect as life. Citizens and Strangers are invited to call at the Ambrovity of the understand, and we must act as understand we must act as such. He has given us in his word the principles and basis upon which to act, and will have us to rear the structure. If it be well proportioned and firm, it is to our praise; but if feeble and tottering, to our disgrace.—

If man was intended to be a mere passive match that subject.

Good and wise laws should, and mostly always do, grow out of legitimate and natural causes. And for such causes to prodistinguishes truth from falsehood, and

good from evil pect, would not effect any good result.—
But if new laws are enacted just when the circumstances of society demand them, they will address themselves to the reason, they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same. For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for ne beareth not the sword in vain; for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake. For, for this cause pay ve tribute also; for they are God's ministe attending continually upon this very thing. May our government practically prove its divine mission, by being a "punishment to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well or so is the will of God." And our rulers also by their integrity, show that they are the "ministers of God," and by "well doing put to silence the ignorance of foolish men; as free. and not using their liberty for a cloak of maciousness, but as the servants of God.

## CARDS.

A ldus J. Neff, Attorney at Law.—Office with B.A. Shreffer, Esq., south-west corner of Centre Square, next door to Vager & Wine Store, Lancaster, Pa. may 15, 1865

Jesse Landis,—Attorney at Law. Office one door Jesst of Lechler's Hotel, E. King St., Lancaster Pa. 192. All kinds of Scrivening—such as writing Willabeds, Mortagaes, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. Dr. J. T. Baker, Homepathic Physician, successor Office in E. Orange St., nearly opposite the First Geran Reformed Church.
Lancaster, April 17 (tf-13)

A in Puke street, next door to the "INTELLIGENCES ince, and directly opposite the new Court House.

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Too. H. Bardwail.

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Office in Widneye's Building South Duke street; near the Court House.

Removal.—WILLAM B. FORDNEY, Aftorney at Law has removed his office from N. Queeo's f. to the building in the South East corner of Centre Square, formerly known as Hubby's Hotel.

Lancaster, april 10

G. Moore, Surgeon Dentist, continues
to practice his profession in its various branches on
the most approved principles. Office S. E. Corner of North
Queen and Orange streets.
S. R.—Entrance 2d door on Orange st: uov i tr-fi

King street, two doors east of Lecture's noise, Lan-isler, Pari 23 All business, connected with his profession, and

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among the members of the Association for the Second Year.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.—The payment of three dollars constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to either one of the following Magazines for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings.

The Literature issued to subscribers consists of the following Monthly Magazines: Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbooker, Blackwood's, Graham's, Godey's Lady's Book, and Household Words.

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Eubscriptions received by

y, Ohio.
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JOSEPH CLARKSON,
Honorary Secretary for Lancaster, Pa.
tf 43

lican government requires both these elements for its healthful existance.

EXPLANATION.

The term AMBROTYPE, by which these Pictures are ments for its healthful existance. ments for its healthful existance.

The reason why so many unworthy and incompetent men get into office is, that the law-abiding and honest part of our people are too dilatory and negligent in duty. If every honest and true citizen would do his duty to his government, as required by the laws of God, there would be little occasion to complain of unworthy and unfaithful officers.

Cod has ftordingly a projective—the relief being fully safe prefect as life. The propositive—the relief being fully safe prefect as life.

AMBROTYPE STERESCOPES MOST BLESKEN, to be appreciated—the relief being fully as perfect as life.

sep 25 tf 39 Wheatley's Arch Street Theatre.—Arch Street above Sixth, Philadelphia. The diar Com

NOTICE.—Jil persons indebted to the undersigned
for subscription, advertising or Job Work, are reques
ted to make payment without delay.

WM. B. WILEY,
nov 18 tf 43

No. 20 North Queen street.

A GREAT Bargain.—3500 area of Land at Nicholas C. H. Va. I have for sale, (belonging to Robert Campbell, of Illinois) 3500 ACRES of land, lying on the waters of the Twenty Mile and Sycanore, most of very rich and excellent grass land, part excellent farining Land. It would make a fine grazing Farm. There is plenty of Coal and Iron upon it. Berms \$7000 cash, or \$1500 cash, or \$5500 in Cotswold and Merino Sheep. This is the greatest bargain were offered in Land.

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N. B.—One thousand Merino and Cotswold Ewes an

Rams will be taken for the \$5500, before the lat of March
1866, delivered here.

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For Circulars giving full information address the President, J. W. StayDERLAND, Perklomen Bridge, P. O.

M. HALDEMAN, Sec'y. Board of Trustess. 8t 36

DANCING Academy.—F. STOUCII, in acknow a bedging his indebtedness to his friends for their liberal patronage during the first quarter, respectfully aunonuces to his patrons and the citizens of Lancaster generally, that he will re-open his Dancing Academy for the Second Quarter on afonday, the 12th inst. at Fulton Hall, where he will introduce several new Dances, among which are the Stythen and Chemut St. Quadrilles, and the Marrevieunfand Esmarelds Waltzes, in addition to those taught during the last quarter.

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Those depositors who have not exchangest certificates are requested to call at the Office with as little delay as possible and receive the new certificates now being is sued in exchange for those issued prior to Juno 6th, 1655, in order that the Institution may proceed in the regular transaction of hustings.

TERMS.—\$5 for 18 lessons. nov 13 5t 43

A GUNSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber, reA siding at Recoverile, Miffilm country, Pa., will give constant employment and liberal wages (from \$16 to \$26 per
month, and boarding,) to a good workman at straightening
and finishing Gin Barrels. If preferred, be can work by

केष वस्तुवरीय होते, नुन्यीनवर्तान केसे. बहा

whose oblining, and is now and has been for the last three years occupied as a Grocery 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 near the junction of the Reading road. Price, from \$000 to \$675 each.

Also, two one and a half story brick dwelling houses, on the south side of Frederick street—a now street running from North Queen to Duke street, immediately north of James. Price, \$700 to \$725.

from North Queen to Duke streef. Immediately north of James. Price, \$700 to \$725.

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 incumbrances. The three last named houses are just being finished, and posression can be given as soon as completed. For all others possession can be given on the list of April, 1856.

Apply to the proprietor, corner of North Queen and Orange sts. Terms accommodating.

Lancaster, sep 11 3m 34

F. J. KRAMPH.

Lancaster, sep 11 3m 34

F. J. KRAMPH.

OUR Prediction Fulfilled !—SEVASTOPOL HAS FALLEN. The undersigned takes this method or returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of the city and county, for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him for the last five years, and would most cordially solicit as continuance of the same, promising to rouder satisfaction to all those who may think me worthy of oncouragement. We have just returned from Philadelphia, where we purchased a wel selected stock of Boots and Shoes adapted for Fall and Winter wear, comprising Menis course Kip and Calf Boot, Boys' Coarse, Kip and Calf Boot, Touths' Coarse (Rip and Calf Boot, Touths') Coarse (Rip and Calf Boot, Touth

Boot and Shoemaker, North West cor. Centre Square, near Market Houses, Lancaster, Pa.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—Our establishment has sustained the reputation for the last five years of making the Finest, Neatest, and most durable Gaiter, got up in this city. We challenge any of the Shogis here, to get up a superior article in this branch of the business from the fact that we use nothing but the very best quality of English and French Cioths, imported into this cuntry for the Shoe trade. Nearly all our goods are direct from the importer, and we keep none but the very best workined in this line. We can produce hundreds of Ladies whose names are recorded on our order book, who can substantiate the above statement.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer: North West corner Centre Square, near Market Houses, Lancastor, Pa.

We would state to the gentlemen of the city and county, if they desire a first rate dress Root and good fit, that our knowledge in this branch of the trade has been equal to any in this city. I have had a practical experince on Boots for 20 years, and have been employed by the best Shops in this city on gentlemen's Dress Boots; therefore we do not say too much when we state, that yee can get up a boof not too be surpassed for neathess and durability by any other Manufacturer here.

Give us a call and jindge for yourselves.

All our work warranted. Our Motto is to please the eye, fit the boot and render satisfactioning the wearer.

On hand a large assortment of Misses and Children's work which we will sell cheap for eash.

All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

By

THEO. MILLER,

By THEO MILLER, Boot and Shoe Maker, North West cor. Centre Square, near Market Houses, Lan. Pa. oet 16 3m 39

CEORGE Kuhns, Manufacturer and Donkers: Kunns, Hantufacturer and Tobacco, takes this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he can now be found at No. 45 North Queen st., next door to Weidler's Hotel, Lancaster, Pa., where he has always on hand the choicest brands of chewing and other Tobacco, such as Johns & Sons pound lump, Russ & Robinson's 5s and 8, Lotier's Plug, Fine Twist, ElDorado, Diamond Twist, &c.

Also, all kinds of imported Segars, Regalias, Principees, Yarrow, Turkish Sultana, Cuba sixes and a great number of other brands; together with a large stock of common and Half Spanish Segars, manufactured in the best manner for his own sales always on hand, and offered at wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices.

very lowest prices.

All who want a first-rate article of Tobacco and Segars are invited to give him a call.

tf-39

DOUNTY LAND!—Important to old Soldiers!!

Land Warrants of 160 Acres each for commissioned and non-commissioned officers; musicians, privates, whether of the regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were in the service of the United States, in any of the wars in which this country was engaged since 1790.

Also for Soamen, ordinary Scamen, marines, clerks and landsmen in the Navy, militia, volunteers, wagonmasters, teamsters, chaplains and flotilla men engaged in any war since that period. Also for officers, and soldiers in the Revolutionary War. In case of the death of a person entitled to the warrant, he can secure the same for the widow, if living, or for the minor children.

inor children.
Persons who desire their claims promptly attended , will please oall on the undersigned at his office, South Queen street, one door below Hubley's Ho-l, Lancaster Pa. JOHN W. MECKLEY.

SHINGLE MACHINE. BHINGLE MACHINE.

R. A. V. B. ORR'S celebrated Machine for splitting, shaving, jointing and cutting Shingles, was on exhibition at the late Pennsylvania State Fair, and had awarded it a Silver Medal, with special notice from the Judges. This machine is superior to other machines for the same purpose, in this, that it splits the shingle from the block or bolt lengthwise with the argin of the name. lengthwise with the grain of the wood, without requi-ring the wood to be first steamed. The first cut in splitting the shingle from the block will produce or make the unfinished shingle smooth on the one side, and in the second process, the shaving knife will shave and make smooth and taper the other side of the shingle as required.

This machine is simple, durable and cheap in its construction and can well be made for a construction and can be constructed as a construction and

construction, and can well be made for \$70.

Any information relative to this invention may be had by applying or writing to
ZURIEL SWOPE, Attorney, Langaster, Pa.
TP Persons having Timber Land for sale, with imber thereon suitable for shingles, are requested to write as above as the patentee and joint owner of the machine are desirous of having shingles manu-factured in those sections of the country in which rights remain undisposed of within a given time October 10, if.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK STORE. ALWAYS AHEAD.—The subscriber is now receiving his New-York and Philadelphia Trade sale purchases; comprising books in every department of literature, which he offers low for cash. From a large lot of new books he would enumerate a few for the general reader.

new books he would enumerate a new for the general reader.

Female Life among the Mormons, a narrative of many years experience by the wife a Mormon Elder, recently from Utah.

Memoir of Henry the Eighth and his six wives, their fortunes, fates and characters, from the best authorities finely illustrated, by Henry W. Herbert. Japan as was and is, a history of this empire from the earliest times, by R. Hillforth.

A visit to India, China, Soo-Choo and Japan, in the year 1853, with numerous illustrations, by Baylard Taylor.

ard Taylor.

Narrative of the Texan-Santa Fe Expedition, com-Narrative of the Texan-Santa Fe Expedition, comprising a description of a tour through Texas and across the great south-western prairies and the Cammanche hunting ground, together with the final capture of the Texans and their march as prisoners to the city of Mexico, by Geo. Wilkins Kondall.

A Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland.

Corsica picturesque, historical and social, by E. Joy Morris.

Bits of Blarney, by Dr. Mackenzie, a capital book. The O'Dogherty Papers, by the late Dr. Maginn. America, a historical sketch of the political, social, and religious character of the United States of North America, by Dr. Philip Schaff.

The poetry and mystery of dreams, by Charles G. Seland.

The Inventors Guide, or the Patent Office and Patent Eaws, by I. J. Morse.

A Basket of Chips, by Johu Brougham, a most amusing book.

amusing book.

Isora's Child, a new book.

Ethel, or the Double Error, by Marian James.

The Elder Sister, by Marian James.

The Rag-picker, or Bond and Free. Just Out.

The Rag-picker, or Bond and Free. Just Out. A cammonplace work of thoughts, memories and fancies, by Mrs. Jameson.
Glances, or the wonders of the shore, by Rev. Chas. Kingeley.
Physical Geography of the Sea, by Seint Maury.
Dight and Darkness, or the Shadows of fate.
Also, the following new stories by Dickens—The
Yellow Mask, Mother and Step-Mother, Sister Rose,
Lizzie Seigh, Seven Poor. Travellera and the School
Boy. Call at or send to the sheap book store for day,
thing you want.

W. H. SPANGLER,

worth Queen street, Lizn.

Runds Blinds II - VENETIAN BLIND MANU

Dyspensia Bitters--No Humbug.--Frepared by Elder J. StAMM, Moint Joy, Lakeaster county, Pa.—In the Froridence of God I was afflicted with this dreadful disease, (Dyspensia.) I Tried various remedies, but to no effect, until I used these Bitters. Having now realized its happy histers for pyself—also many others—and knowing that thousands are still suffering with Dyspensia.) Tecommerid it as a safe, and one of the best remedies for this dreadful disease (Dyspensia.)

Elder J. STAMM.

For sale in Lancaster, by H. A. Rockafield.

We, the undersigned, have used J. Stamm's Bitters for

Aghe--Ague Cured.

Mount Joy, March, 1855.

Elder J. STANN: Dear Six For more than one year I was afflicted with the ague. I made every effort to be relieved, but I grew yerse, until I used your BITTERS. I am happy to say, that after using several bottles, I was cured of the sgue, had have chipoved good health sinco.—I had no ague or dyspepsia since August last. I can recommend your BITTERS as a very good medicine, and perhaps one of the best remedies for the Ague and Dyspepsia, inasmuch as it purifies and strongthens the stomach, and gives health and tope to the whole system.

Yours with respect,

Bronchitls Cured.

Mount Joy, May, 1855.

Bronchitis Cured.

I have been afflicted with sore-throat for some time, which was called litonchitis by physicians. They treated me with regular treatment, but still I found no reliefactory in the regular treatment, but still I found no reliefactory in the regular treatment of the period when I commenced using it I felt my throat getting better; my appetite increased, and my food agreed better with me. I was encouraged to continue with the BITTERS, and now can say these BITTERS cuied me. I would recommend J. Stamm's BITTERS to the afflicted, for I saw confident that my sore throat came from my disordered stomech. My advice is, try it for Bronchitic and Dyspepsis.

Elder J. STAMM; I deem it in imperative duty to suffer

try it for Bronchith and Dyspepsia.

C. M. MARTIN.

Elder J. Staunt. I deem it an imperative duty to suffering humanity, to recommend the use of your Vegetable Dyspepsia HITTERS to the public, as an invaluable remedy for that sorely flatressing and extensively provalent disease which its rame indicates. Experience and observation compel methy speak of it in terms of the highest commendation. I was myself permanently cured by using about 6 bottles, though my stomach was so weak that it would retain nothing. I have known some of the most desperate and long-standing chases to have been cured by it, and in no instatice among the numerous cases that have come within the range of my knowledge, has its use falled to give immediate, land when persovered in, permanent rollef, I feel no headancy in pronouncing it an infallible remedy for physpepsia.

Elder A. H. LONG, Ph., May 28, 1855.

ELDER J. STAMM—Dear Sir We are entirely out of the

ELDER J. STAMM—Dear Sir. I Mo. May 80, 1886.

Dyspepsia Bitters. | Wo find it a good article, and it will sell. Have a lot ready this week, and forward as soon as possible. | Yours, truly, |

For sale in Laucaster by H. A. ROCKAFIELD & CO., Kramph's Buildings, East Orange street. |

For sale by Drugsists and Storeksepers generally, jan 9

Jan 9 1y-51

Simpson's Basket Factory and Variatry Store, Has now on hand a large assortment of Ladies, IANY TSAVELING WORK, and carrying Baskers, Childrens Coaches Cradles, Rocking Horses, Velecipedes, Wheelbarrows, Failey Gigs, Boll Heads, and Toys of all kinds, Wholershe and Retail, at The lowest prices, at P. SiMPSON'S, Velecipedes, Advanced Ladies of the Callowbill and Vinc. No. 239 North 2d streef, between Callowhill and Vine. ast side, Philadelphia. N. B.—All kindsof Wood Work and Housekeeping ar-

\$1000! \$1000! AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE,

Cut and preserve the following card. It is particularly important in SPIRANUERS and THAY ELLERS, to prevent their being and spurious recommendations. From the dead and anknown) of Fortice and Native Quacks, of whom there are more in Paliadolphift than elsowhere, because of the elemency of the faws of the State. Catisens know and areal tokin.

the clemency of the haw of the State. Citizens know and arold their.

Having tried used to twenty dollars, worth of Queek Mix tures, Extracts, Injagorating Elixers, Cordials, Bitters, &c. without effect—having been decelved by misr-presented and exaggerated arcounts of Self-Abus, Secret Diseases and their consequences, published in Advertisements, Dooks, &c., and misled by hiss receipts and wrings advices contained therein purposely to increase sufferings, and adaria and frighten the untharding, the more easily to extert large fees, (willed is more critical, being sold for less than cost of printing and advertising)—having sold for less than cost of printing and advertising.—having paid fee to one handred delicer to Foreign and Native Quacks,

Maving suffered might and long—though the time lost cannot be recalled, nor the money recovered you paid and were defrauded of lyst you can be cured, however bad, long standing or afflicting your case, by Dr. LEIDY.

"He was, bettiness Delays irre dangerous."

"Tious Money: Time saved is Money carned."

If OLIN MEN DR OTHERS.

Single, mairied, od contemplating marries, saffering from the field bulker of its convenience.

Single, mairied, of contemplating marriage, suffering from Self-Abuse or its chosequenced, or suffering from any other causes, defects, br diseases, and LADIES, whatever their diseases or situations, may honorably rely and confide in Dr. Leidy's skill and success. Accommodations, if required, with kind anh efficient attendance, at Dr. LEIDY'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL!

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
is wagered the fellowing cannot be contradicted, namely, that

proprietors, as to ble known man, alleled Success.

DISTANT PATIENTS,
can have necessity advice and medicine sent them by mall or otherwiselt on any part of the United States, giving a description of their cases (enclosing a reasonable fee) by letter to

No. 14 North FOURTH Street, above Race.

Philadelphia.

Luformation only, (except

la description of their cases (enclosing a reasonable fee) by letter to No. 114 North FOURTH Street, above Race.

No. 114 North FOURTH Street, above Race.

Philadelphia.

N. B.—Lotters of Inquiry of Information only, except from patients) to Irective attention must contain ONE DOILLAR, in consideration of time and trouble answering and information given.

A ELESSING to the Affilted.—Dr. C.

A L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Pa., announces to all af. etcd with Tumors, Wens. Cancer, Cancer, Warts, Polypus Lupus, Moles or Marks, Ecrofula or Kings Evil, White Ewelling, Fever Sores, Sore Legs, and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, that he can remove them by an entirely new method without cutting, burning or pain. Neither Chloroform or Ether is used. It is no matter on what part of the body they are, he can remove them with perfect safety and in a remarkably short time, if durable. No mineral or vegetable Poison is applied, and no money required, except for medicine until a circ is perfected. Chronic and all other alsenses not mentioned above, especially Venereal afflictionstrated withpositive successif cumble. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing C'L. KELLING, M. D., Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa., enclosing alletter stamp.

CAUTION.—Strangers coming to Mechanisburg to see the Dr. are cautioned to beware of unprincipled persons, as somethave been deceived. Do not ask for the Dutch Doctor or any other, as Dr. K. is the only one in this valley who can perform cures by the new method. The Dr.'s office is directly opposite the Union Church.

Mechanicsburg is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the Camborland Valley Railfond, and accessible from all parts of the [Union. The Dr. will visit cases within a reasonable distance when desired.

1 1930

NGRAVIKG.—Win. N. Dunnell's General Engraving Establishment, No. 195 Broadway, corner of Dey street, N. Y. Portraits, Landways of Hand, Bills of bading, Exchange, &c.—Lodge, Mercantile and other Scals, Visiting and Wedding Cardis Engraved and Prin

Fork.

Door and Number Plutes, &c., &c., farnished the shortest notifie and on the most reasonable terms Seals and Seal Presess, warranted perfect.

WM. N. DUNNELL, oct 16 3m 39 WM. N. Y

oct 16 3m 30 | 190 Broadway, a. 2

Trasburg Academy.—The next session of this institution will be reponded the list of November, and continue five modile. The course of that metric making cas all the branches included in a full and through legislat and Classical Education. The tractical is at the head of the School boy tecrement and instruction and those who may recort to it will no divertical be bracked or interconst the feed and to admost a to the feed of interconst the feed and to admost as the Chapter of the part of the feed and to admost as the Chapter of the School boy Language county, particularly county

Straiburg Academy; Luncuste