The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

VOL. LVII. LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1856. NO. 5

SALUTATORY ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Anniversary of the Earl Union Lyceum, Hinkletown, Lancaster County, January 26, 1856.

BY W. SEGER DARROW, OF NEW HOLLAND.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—*Mr. President*:—I rise before you this evening with mingled emotions of humility and pride.—With humility, because of the arduous task assigned me, and the fears that agitate my bosom lest I might not be able to meet your expectations:—with pride, when I think of the high honor you have conferred on me in selecting me as one of the speakers on this occasion. Called by a sense of duty, I cannot but comply with your request—asking however, for your indulgence and pardon for any defects that may accompany my feeble efforts.

We have convened, this evening, to celebrate the first anniversary of our Lyceum; the object of which, as you all know, is the promotion of knowledge and virtue. And by way of introduction, how desirable and natural that you should be furnished with a short account of its history and transactions since its first organization. A convention for this purpose was called in the month of August, 1851; and according to the minutes of the subsequent meeting—it was called for the organization of a Lyceum or Mutual Improvement Society, by a number of young men of Earl and East Earl Townships. These meetings were held in the school-house now occupied by my friend, Mr. Isaac M. Groff, as Teacher, and to the School Directors of the District—to their kind and liberal spirit—it ought not to be forgotten in honor to their names,—are we indebted for the continued use of that school-room. During the same year, in the month of September, our society was duly organized by the enrolment of a number of members, (of both sexes) by the adoption of a constitution and the appointment of the necessary officers. Under this organization, our Association prospered and increased in numbers. In the month of January, 1853, our infant constitution was revised and simplified, and in its amended form finally adopted. The revised constitution, with an appropriate address delivered to the Lyceum, by the Rev. Jno. Leaman, was published in a neat pamphlet form, and distributed among the members and the public in general.

From the period of our permanent organization, to the present time, we have met regularly every two weeks. On most occasions our room has been crowded by spectators; and frequently our audience has been so large as to compel many to remain outside of the building. There have been received into the membership of our Lyceum 60 persons; and on the list of honorary members are to be found the names of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, J. P. Wickersham, our worthy and amiable County Superintendent, Rev. John Leaman, and Ezra Lamborn, our distinguished fellow-teacher. On various occasions we have been favored with addresses from several of these talented gentlemen, and to all of them we owe a debt of gratitude for the aid and encouragement they have afforded us.

Every member has shown a willingness to perform whatever part has been allotted to him, and now, by our united minds and purposes and indefatigable exertions, we stand at least on a level with the most advanced Lyceums in the county. In support of this high rank, which I feel too, and proud to claim for our Association, I refer you to a communication of E. Lamborn, relative to the proceedings of the Lyceum Convention recently held in this county, to be found in the November no. of the *School Journal*. This gentleman was President of that Convention, and had, therefore, every opportunity to judge the merits of the Delegates from each Lyceum. He says in the communication to which I refer "Earl Union Lyceum, of Lancaster county, won the *laurel* and bore off the *palm* of victory."

Our Society has been in existence little more than a year; and during this short period of time, by our industry and exertions it is that we have gained such an enviable position among the other Lyceums of the county. But this, we trust, is only the beginning of what will be accomplished in future. At a recent meeting, preliminary steps were taken to establish a library in connection with our Society.—Under such auspicious circumstances, and with such encouraging motives before us, what mind can reckon the untold benefits and honors which may yet be in store for the Earl Union Lyceum!

The numerous spectators who are always present to witness our proceedings, and the large and respectable audience now assembled, bear ample testimony to the high estimation in which our Lyceum is held by an intelligent community. But it must not be inferred that we are without our enemies; were this our happy lot, our Association would be an exception to all other institutions ever established by man or God. The Christian Religion—the revelation of God—and the laws of civilization have all met with their opponents. Our unique and republican government, which more successfully than any other provides for the amelioration of the condition, and the increase of the civil and moral happiness of man, is not without those who would (had they the power) tear away the pillars that support it to crush those whom it now protects from the oppression of the tyrant. So neither is our Lyceum exempt from the aspersions of foes who denounce us, and would, if they could, destroy its existence. They profess, we know, to be actuated by a spirit of kindness and assignus a reason for their efforts, that it is an injury and no benefit to the community! This objection to Lyceums naturally has suggested to me the following topic for discussion as appropriate to the present occasion, viz:

THE BENEFIT OF LYCEUMS.

The name Lyceum, as stated in the address of Rev. John Leaman, published with our Constitution and By-Laws,—when traced to its origin, carries us back to a period three hundred and fifteen years before the Christian era. The term Lyceum was first employed as the appellation of a literary society in the days of Aristotle. Although unaltered in name, yet the *modus operandi* of Lyceums, since the period of their first establishment, has undergone a change. The exercises of Lyceums at the present day consist in discussing questions of different kinds, in lecturing, writing essays, in declamation, and singing—all introduced for the purpose of promoting knowledge, virtue and the welfare of society. The proposition I have advanced I shall endeavor to establish, by proving that Lyceums are a benefit—intellectually, socially, and morally.

Of all the agencies which contribute to the civilization, power and happiness of man, knowledge is decidedly one of the most powerful. As long as mankind were shrouded in ignorance,—barbarism, anarchy and idolatry held the sway; but, as knowledge increased, this state of things was changed, and civilization, with its train of blessings, became predominant. History informs us that knowledge and civilization are coeval: most certainly they are inseparable—the former invariably produces the latter. For evidence of this truth, reference need not be made to history—our own observation will not fail to teach us that they are twin-sisters. Look for instance at the great contrast existing between the conditions of the inhabitants of Hindostan and Scotland, or compare the situation of the Turks with our own nation. To what, let me ask, do the inhabitants of Scotland and this country owe their political, moral and social superiority over the Hindoos and Turks? Is it not to knowledge or the effects of a cultivated mind? And is it not ignorance that causes so many thousands to remain in a state little better than the beasts of the wilderness?

Thirty years ago our most expeditious mode of traveling by land was the stage coach; and the common mode of conveying our goods and produce was by the slow and heavy motion of the wagon.—But now, by the invention of the railroad and the use of the steam-engine, we can multiply our time and pass over the same ground in one hour which formerly occupied five hours. Once it required weeks and months to communicate with our friends over the distant hills and mountains; but now, by one of the greatest wonders of the age,—I mean the magnetic telegraph,—we reduce mountains to plains, annihilate the space that intervenes between us, and converse with them almost as soon as if they dwelt with us in the same village, although hundreds of miles distant from us. I forbear to descant on these and some more of the useful inventions of the age in which we live. They are familiar to all—to the school boy, and even the child learning his alphabet. The sowing, the reaping, and the threshing machines are implements which you have all seen, and, together with others too numerous to mention, you must admit have contributed greatly in saving time, labor and expense; and thus in advancing our prosperity as a nation. To whom do we owe these useful and valuable inventions?—to whom, but to men of thinking minds and studious habits?

The happiness of man is also promoted by knowledge. In those countries where knowledge is sought and obtained, happiness is found; but where ignorance prevails, sin and misery afflict the people. In this respect, what is true of nations is true of individuals. Knowledge impresses man with a sense of duty to his fellow man; it creates refined feelings and a taste for what is noble, generous and good.—By tolerating and encouraging reason, it banishes prejudice and superstition; and by opening to the comprehension of man the works of nature and nature's God, it fills him with awe, reverence and gratitude for what is holy and pure. On the other hand—ignorance, as the mother of superstition and prejudice, actuates man to violate the rights of his fellow man; destroys the finer feelings and creates a mean and sordid spirit. It prevents the diffusion of the gospel and the revelation of God; thus encouraging a contempt for what is sacred. If ever that period should arrive, for which philosophers have hoped, which poets have seen in their bright dreams of fancy, and which prophecy has seen in holy vision—when men shall live in perfect happiness,—it will only be when knowledge is made universal.

If knowledge is of so great importance—if, as I have briefly shown, it is such a powerful agent in the promotion of the civilization, power and happiness of man,—that which produces it must also be of vast importance. I shall attempt, therefore, to show how Lyceums promote knowledge. Each member comes here to impart and to receive information—to teach and to be taught; and there is no one, no matter how great his attainments in literature and diversified his talents, but who can learn something both useful and valuable even from the most ignorant. The mechanic who cannot perhaps read three consecutive words in the English language, when engaged in conversation touching his business may still become instructive and interesting to the wise philosopher. It is by bringing together persons engaged in different pursuits and possessing different talents that knowledge is best promoted. Minds actuated with mutual desires for improving one another, must readily and effectually aid one another; and by thus working together they will not only learn that "in union there is strength," but also realize the truth of the trite saying that "two are better than one." It is the union of minds that has produced the most significant and beneficial results in the affairs of man. The Declaration of American Independence, and the Constitution of the United States—things dear to the heart of every true American,—the one viewed as the ground-work of the Revolution, and the other as the instrument which secures to us our glorious liberties gained in that bloody struggle—were not the productions of one mind; they were the results of much and slow deliberation—the productions of many and diversified minds guided by pure and patriotic hearts.

Scripture informs us that in the "multitude of counsellors there is wisdom:" the truth of this observation is perceptible in matters of common occurrences. If any movement or change is to be made in church or state, the course to be pursued or the means to be used are not left to the decision of one mind; but a convention of counsellors is called to devise and execute such plans as are suggested by wisdom and approved by policy. And how frequently do we notice men of inferior understandings making improvements on the plans and productions of superior intellects. One of the profoundest thinkers among British statesmen remarks: "I have never yet seen any plan which has not been mended by the observations of those who were much inferior in understanding to the persons who took the lead in the business. The effect of each step is watched; the good or ill success of the first gives light to us in the second, and the evils latent in the most promising contrivances are provided for as they arise." If this is true with respect to measures for promoting civilization and religion, it must hold equally true with respect to the means employed for imparting and disseminating knowledge. What wonderful things have been accomplished by the united mind and skill! what surprising revolutions have been effected in the social condition of man! May we not then rationally conclude that the combination of minds and efforts will produce as great a revolution and benefit in man's intellectual condition.

We are told by Solomon that "as iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." With truth and peculiar force may this proverb be applied to persons assembled for the purpose of intellectual improvement. Books are useful auxiliaries in the acquirement of knowledge; but when used alone they only discourage the student and multiply his illusions. It is by discussing our views with friends that they become clear to our minds,—that the boundaries of a subject become more distinct and definite. Not only does the presence of friends, in intellectual pursuits, sharpen our understandings and disperse the mists which envelope our minds; but they create a spirit of intercourse and laudable emulation. The exercises of a Lyceum are of a diversified character—embracing subjects within the comprehension of the lowest capacity, and others again that baffle the thought and humble the pride of the most erudite scholar. Here there is room for the exercise of the mental faculties of persons of all characters and grades—from the humble laborer to the profound philosopher. No one desires to be last in any pursuit; and especially in one where the intellect is engaged, each strives to appear to the best advantage. This ambition to excel, so natural to man, prompts to mental labor and research in the illimitable field of knowledge; and thus the mind becomes gradually expanded and enlightened,—shedding a light on all who come within its influence.

Lyceums are no less a social than an intellectual benefit. They are admirably suited to meet the wants and to promote the happiness of the social circle. All experience shows that man was never intended for solitude. A state of absolute seclusion is a punishment too severe to be inflicted on any but the very worst of criminals. Under any circumstances whatever, it enfeebles the faculties and benumbs the heart. When we shut ourselves out from society, every better feeling, like plants deprived of air and light, soon withers and dies; and instead of the wholesome fruits of the soil, you have only a putrifying mass of evil passions. Man was not created to be alone—the cave or cloister was never intended for his residence. The poet is right when he says:

"Not to myself alone:—
O man forget not thou,—earth's honored priest,
Its tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart,
In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part:
Chiefest of guests at love's ungrudging feast,
Play not the niggard; spurn thy native clod,
And self disown;
Live to thy neighbor; live unto thy God;
Not to thyself alone!"

If then man is to live not for himself alone, but for his neighbor and unto God,—it behooves him to fit himself to answer these ends. And in this particular the efficacy of Lyceums cannot be doubted by their bitterest opponents. I will therefore proceed to show how Lyceums add to our benefit as social beings.

Lyceums, in common with other associations, have a tendency to create a lively and cordial sympathy among their members, both in sorrow and joy. It is a great relief to pour our sorrows into the bosom of a faithful and compassionate friend. Care and anxiety, kept locked up in our hearts, may become an insupportable burden. Very often by cherishing and secreting feelings of grief the reasoning faculties have become impaired; and the mind has been weakened, if not entirely destroyed. But care, the moment it is imparted, is divided—one half of the load is removed. And on the other hand,—whatever the amount of your gratitude and joy for any blessing received, you never know its full value until shared by others. Happiness thus, through social meetings and mutual sympathy, may be extended to others to almost an indefinite extent. In other places the audiences are mere silent spectators; but here each member is brought in contact with the others from the nature of the exercises. The friendship arising from the union of persons assembled for the same object is generally more lasting and beneficial in its effects. I might safely say that all true friendship is founded on a known similarity of views and feelings cherished between different persons. By these meetings the sympathy of friend for friend is made the source of the most solid enjoyment; they create a new feeling, and prepare the way for the more useful and sweetest pleasures of life.

The proof that Lyceums are a moral benefit to the community naturally arises from the establishment of the two foregoing propositions. For it cannot be denied that knowledge promotes morality. The morality of a man depends much upon the extent of his knowledge—the former is the effect of the latter. So, too, the cultivation of proper social feelings will improve the morals. Indeed, it is knowledge that promotes both the social and moral conditions of man,—that developes both his social and moral faculties. Just as knowledge is increased, other things being equal, will morality predominate.

All men naturally seek society. This may sometimes be seen in the case of individuals unfavorably situated for tasting the delights of social intercourse, like parched travelers on the burning desert, they are fain to quench their thirst at the first pool that offers, heedless of the mud, or even the poisonous ingredients with which its waters may be mingled.—And there is a prodigious influence for good or evil exerted over us by those whom we select as our companions; a power which is invisible and yet irresistible: like the air we breathe, and which affects our bodily system, this power affects and transforms our whole character. Those who are much together, and share in the free and careless hours of mirth, know how easily that mirth may be changed into sin; how difficult it is to withstand example, ridicule and reproach; and to prevent being reduced to a level with the most wicked. The way to resist these evils is to fortify ourselves by the countenance and sympathy, the support and example of the wise and the good; and by seeking such places of amusement and instruction where only moral and intelligent society is to be found. That Lyceums are mostly composed of intelligent and moral persons, and that they are calculated to exert a moral influence, by their example, are facts obvious to all who have witnessed their exercises.

But it is by comparing Lyceums with other places of amusement or instruction, that their moral benefits are rendered more clearly perceptible. Here truth is made manifest by reason in the discussion of questions and other exercises. Laws have been enacted, amended and repealed, and others substituted in their place,—all with the view of preventing crime; but often, alas, with little effect. It is truth, and truth only, that will prevent crime. By exposing the evil character of crime, and divesting immorality of its allurements, it will present it in its true colors. And then only when it is stripped of its seductive charms and exhibited in its proper light, is it that man will be induced to hate it and turn from it.—Gambling, horse racing and such kindred modes of amusement, enlisting man's passions and coarser feelings of gain and avarice, rob him of his reason; and, either by success or misfortune, lead him from crime to crime until all his finer feelings are lost, and his sense of morality completely deadened. Law justly pronounces these amusements crimes, and attaches to their perpetration severe penalties; but alas, how seldom are they inflicted! Theatres, which are held as places of instruction, as well as amusement, are also fraught with much immorality. Theatrical performances, by appealing solely to man's passions, destroy his reason; by clothing vice and lewdness in false and tempting garbs and by robbing man, particularly our youth, of their money and virtue, have wounded and slain hundreds and thousands. They have, therefore, been appropriately called the devil's chapels.

Again, the moral tendencies of Lyceums may be inferred from the aid and encouragement everywhere extended to them by the clergy—the guardians of the morals of society. With aid from this worthy and noble source, this Lyceum has been frequently favored.

Fellow-members and co-workers in the cause of knowledge and virtue,—having shown you that our Lyceum, in common with others, is intellectually, socially and morally a benefit, and that we are engaged in the promotion of a good cause,—permit me, in conclusion, to offer you a few words of encouragement and advice.

When we survey nature, we find every thing around us stamped with progression: nothing is excluded from this law, except the immutable "I AM THAT I AM." The mighty oak, which defies and sustains the storm, was once a small acorn which we could trample under foot. All the animal creation are produced in a helpless state of infancy, and their vigor accumulates gradually until they arrive at maturity. Even Sampson was once a babe before he became a man of unparalleled strength. This law of progression is seen not only in the physical constitution of man, but also in his intellectual nature. There was a time when Johnson was ignorant of the alphabet: there was a time when Sir Isaac Newton had to learn that five and five are equal to ten. Why then should there not be an infancy in everything? Can it be consistently expected that our Lyceum should be vigorous at its commencement? Like everything else, we must have an infancy.—We too must be governed by the law of progression. As the child grows to the stature of man, his trembling steps grow firm; and though once he stumbled over a wrinkle in the carpet, he now becomes strong and surmounts the hill of difficulties. So, ultimately, we shall become strong—our sphere of usefulness will be extended, and our influence felt and acknowledged far and wide.

It is only by union that we can effect this desired end, already commenced with such auspicious signs. When each of us views his own feeble abilities apart from the rest, we may be led to despair of ever accomplishing much. But we all know how much can be effected by the union of parts, which are inconsiderable in themselves. Particles of sand, when accumulated, make a mountain. The soldier, however skilful in the use of arms, can do but little alone; but let a sufficient number of soldiers, equally perfect in their discipline, be collected, and you have an irresistable army. We also cannot fail to see the secret of our success and progress in the accomplishment of any desired end, consists in the union of our minds and combination of our efforts. Let each member then manifest a readiness to act out his part in all the duties of our Lyceum, and to extend his aid, though feeble, to others. By this union and mutual aid, the abilities of one will supply the lack of service in the other; and by thus making up the deficiencies of each other, the services of all will be concentrated in contributing to the one common result, namely: the promotion of knowledge and virtue and the welfare of society. Every discouraging obstacles will be removed, our foes will be subdued; and the day of small things, so often neglected and despised, will become a day of great things—honorable and glorious to us and our children.

Estate of Daniel Kemper and Wife.—In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Lancaster. Whereas, David Rettew, Assignee of Daniel Kemper and Wife, did on the 26th day of January, 1856, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, his account of the said Estate:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said Estate, that the said Court have appointed the 3rd day of March, 1856, for the confirmation thereof, unless exceptions be filed.

Attest, J. BOWMAN, Proth'y.
Proth'y's Office, Lan. Jan 29. Jan 29 4t 2

Estate of Gordon Armstrong and Wife.—In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Lancaster. Whereas, John Armstrong, Assignee of Gordon Armstrong and Wife, did on the 26th day of January, 1856, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, his account of the said Estate:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said Estate, that the said Court have appointed the third day of March, 1856, for the confirmation thereof, unless exceptions be filed.

Attest, J. BOWMAN, Proth'y.
Proth'y's Office, Lan. Jan 29. Jan 29 4t 2

Valentines! Valentines!!—HOOK HEAD QUARTERS. Now ready at the "People's Book Store," a full, large, or rather immense entire and magnificent assortment of all CUPID'S principle styles of Valentines cost:

Valentines	per	5¼
do.	do.	12½
do.	do.	25
do.	do.	37½
do.	do.	50
do.	do.	75
do.	do.	$1,00
do.	do.	1,50
do.	do.	2,00
do.	do.	3,00
do.	do.	5,00
do.	do.	10,00
do.	do.	20,00

The above goods were manufactured expressly for the sales of the subscriber, and he is prepared to supply dealers either on sale, or at prices to be hereafter stated, at Philadelphia or New York. An examination of the stock is respectfully solicited. W. H. SPAYD, Agent.
jan 29 tf 2 Bookseller, Lancaster, Pa.

D. DONNELLY. J. K. SMALING.
DONNELLY & Smaling's Lancaster CLOTHING BAZAR, No. 95, North Queen Street, East side SUCCESSORS TO Jones Hall, Cor. Orange St.

To my friends and the public,—Having sold my entire stock of clothing to DONNELLY & SMALING, I would respectfully call your attention to the same.

They are young men of merit, having had considerable experience in the business. Mr. Donnelly having served with me as cutter and salesman, and has invariably given satisfaction to my friends and myself. I hope, by strict attention to business, they will be able to command a continuance of your favors.

And now, for myself, in withdrawing from the business, allow me to return to you my sincere thanks for the many favors received from you, and believe me when I say that the resolution of our business and social relations will be a source of many pleasant moments.

jan 29 tf 2 JOS. GORMLEY.

Intended Removal.—DR. WELCHENS, would take this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that on the 1st of April next he designs removing his Drug Store and Dental Office, to No. 27 North Queen St., the store room in the National House, formerly occupied by Chas. H. Ehrman & Bro., well known by Rawlins shoe store, where it is his purpose to open the finest and most extensive stock of Drugs and rare Articles in the city. He will be prepared to wholesale as well as retail his Drugs, having purchased at a great sacrifice, from the extensive experience in prescription business he would say to Physicians, and others, that any prescription that may be sent to the store, will be carefully attended to.

The Dental Office he designs having in the rear of the Store—the entrance through the store, where he will attend to all dental operations as heretofore. jan 29 tf 2

Philadelphia Advertisement.

Evans' Fire and Thief Proof Safes!!—For Merchants, Lawyers, Farmers and others, having Books, Papers or any other valuables, to preserve from Fire or Burglars.

Day & Newell's (Hobb's) Back Locks.

A CARD.—The "Fire Proof SAFE" that preserved our Books, Papers, &c., during the "Great Fire at Buffalo, was purchased of Oliver Evans, 61 S. 2d st., Philad.

GETZ & BUCK.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.—Evans' Premium Ventilated Refrigerators for cooling and preserving meats, butter, milk, water and all articles for culinary purpose.

Water Filters, for purifying brackish or muddy water, whether effected by rains, limestone, marl or other causes; can be had separate or attached to the Refrigerators—a small quantity of ice cooling the whole, in the warmest weather.

Portable Shower Baths, for the use of warm or cold water.

Water Coolers, for Hotels, Stores and Dwellings.

Store Trucks, for moving boxes, bales, &c.

Seal Presses, Copying do, Bringists, &c.

OLIVER EVANS.
No. 61 South 2d st., 2 doors below Chestnut.
Established in 1826. feb 5 ly 3

Valentines! Valentines!!—AT CUPID'S HEADQUARTERS!!! All can be supplied with Cupid's Sharpest Missives, arrayed in the most gorgeous and dashing styles. Come, one and all! Young Maids and Maids! Bachelors young and old—take of this great festival; having your quivers well filled with Cupid's choicest darts; stirring your bows and send the silvered ambrosial shafts deep into some unvanquished heart, and all be conquerors. The time honored festival should be celebrated with undiminished ardor, and the great St. Valentine receive due honor.

We have made arrangements, in consequence of which we can dispense Cupid's most favored power on the most reasonable terms.

Country Merchants, or dealers in general in Valentines, we will supply on the most liberal terms.

☞ All varieties of Valentines, of every style, and on the most reasonable terms, should call at Hook Quarters, at the New and Cheap Book store. H. YOUNG & Co.
Corner of Centre and Market Squares, Lancaster, Pa.
feb 5 tf 3

THE Office of the Lancaster Savings Institution is open daily from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 4 o'clock, P. M.

Those depositors who have not exchanged certificates are requested to call at the office with as little delay as possible and receive the new certificate being issued in exchange for those issued prior to June 6th, 1855, in order that the Institution may proceed in the regular transaction of business.

By Order of the Board of Trustees
E. SCHEAFFER, President.
A. E. ROBERTS' Secy. oct 30 tf 43

STAR CORN SHELLERS.—GRAIN MILLS, &c. A supply of these unrivalled shellers, adapted either for hand or horse power, and of various sizes and prices; also little giant Corn and Cob Mills, Sausage Choppers and Stuffers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Cast iron lift and force pumps (agent variety, Hay and Fodder Cutters, Grain Fans, superior OXYokes and Bows, with all other articles for the use of the Farmer and Gardener, by wholesale and retail.

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store, corner 7th and Market, Philadelphia. dec 25 tf 49

Estate of William Morton, Deceased.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Morton, late of East Donegal twp., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the Village of Maytown, in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them, without delay, to me, at my office, properly authenticated for settlement.

S. F. ALBRIGHT,
Jan 22 6t* Administrator.

GLOVES.—Wentz's have opened a large variety of Gloves—ladies and gents, boys and misses. The very best quality Kid Gloves.

Ladies and Misses Brown Dog Gauntlets
Buck and Beaver Gloves and Mitts, &c., &c.
ALSO—A large lot of Woolen and Cotton Hosiery. Just received at WENTZ'S.
[dec 11 tf 47]

Public sale of Valuable Mineral Land.—On Tuesday, the 12th of February, 1856, will be exposed to public sale, at the public house of John Dunkle, jr., on the Manheim road, four miles from the city of Lancaster, all that certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in Manheim twp., near the said public house, containing according to a draft made thereof, **19 Acres and 21 1-2 Perches**, more or less, bounded by lands of Christian Grube, John Landis and others.

Part of said tract of land is cleared and very productive, and the balance is thriving wood land.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

feb 5 2t 3 HENRY M. REIGART.

Keswick Institute.—The Principal of this School for Young Ladies would invite the attention of parents and guardians to the fact, that among the first advantages of a Boarding School, (and yet so rare to find,) he has provided the most approved method of VENTILATION. By this means the pupils can always have fresh air, so indispensable to health and intellectual improvement.

DANCING and GYMNASTIC EXERCISES are also taught, and by the most approved masters, forming with the English and Ornamental branches, a thorough system of female education.

For Circulars address, CHARLES LANCASTER,
Norristown, Pa., feb 5 2m 3 Principal.

Notice.—Persons having loaned money to Lancaster county, and wishing to withdraw the same on the 1st day of April next, will please give notice thereof to the Commissioners without delay.

By order of the Commissioners.
Jan 29 3t 2 P. G. EBERMAN, Clerk.

Finances of Lancaster County.

COMMISSIONERS' STATEMENT.

THE following is a statement of the Commissioners' Orders and of Court Bills and Certificates drawn on BENJAMIN REINHOLD, Esq., Treasurer of Lancaster county, for the year 1855

Assessors' Pay.

Adamstown,	Wm. Slote	$ 12 00
Bart twp.,	S. S. Baughman,	40 00
Brecknock,	Levi Laush,	41 00
Carnarvon,	Wm. Yoder,	36 00
Cocalico East,	George Shimp,	28 00
Cocalico West,	John Gerhart,	37 00
Coleraine,	Joel Sutton,	40 00
Columbia,	George Bogle	70 00
Conestoga,	Casper Haller,	30 00
Conoy,	John Hummel,	30 00
Clay,	Henry Fetter,	35 00
Donegal East,	Nicholas Copper,	60 00
Donegal West,	Ephraim Goss,	25 00
Drumore,	L. P. Brown,	45 00
Ephrata,	E. Shrautz,	50 00
Earl,	P. Shirk,	36 00
Earl East,	E. Sengewalt,	45 00
Earl West,	J. Zwally,	42 00
Elizabeth,	G. B. Bomesderfer,	25 00
Elizabethtown,	Thomas Buck,	16 00
Fulton,	Joel Smedley,	36 00
Hempfield East,	Jacob Hershey,	40 00
Hempfield West,	J. Hensman,	36 00
Lampeter East,	M. Struble,	32 00
Lampeter West,	J. H. Miller,	31 50
Lancaster,	B. H. Longenecker,	17 00
Lancaster city,	Carr, Fetter, Kennedy & M'Colm,	273 00
Leacock,	John Smith,	42 00
Leacock Upper,	N. F. Sheaffer,	36 00
Little Britain,	W. Walker,	30 00
Manheim,	A. Stouffer,	35 00
Martic,	J. Simpson,	21 00
Manor,	D. E. Rohrer,	55 00
Mount Joy,	W. McDanneld,	36 00
Mount Joy bor.,	J. Urich,	16 50
Marietta bor.,	W. Child,	24 00
Paradise,	D. Girwin,	35 00
Penn,	P. S. Eshleman,	15 00
Providence,	B. F. Row,	25 00
Pequea,	B. Martin,	20 50
Rapho,	J. B. Brenneman,	50 00
Salisbury,	J. Patton,	52 00
Sadsbury,	H. Fownall,	28 00
Strasburg,	J. W. Myers,	53 00
Strasburg bor.,	J. Bowers,	20 00
Warwick,	H. Weiss,	48 00
		$1884 00

Erecting Bridges.

Wm. Dietrich, for Bridge at old cotton factory,			$ 600 00
Do.	do.	Johnson's mill,	940 00
Nicholas Brown,	do.	Herr's,	267 00
Brown & Fink,	do.	Rider's mill,	495 50
Levi Fink,	do.	Mylin's,	555 00
Do.	do.	Shenk's,	857 00
Joseph Russel,	do.	Herr's,	1000 00
Do	do.	Milnor's,	400 00
			$5614 50

Repairing Bridges.

P. Rutt, repairing bridge at Binkley's mill,	$261 27
B. Harnish, shingles for bridge at Hess',	16 50
Peter Baker, roofing bridge at Herr's, Mill ck,	5 00
George Book, boarding bands for ditto,	19 50
Daniel Herr, for shingles and hauling,	
	$293 77

Court Quarter Sessions.

D. W. Patterson, Esq., District Attorney fees,	$ 691 00
George N. Hendrickson, Esq., Clerk fees,	255 35
John C. Porter, Esq., Clerk fees,	159 41
John L. Thompson, Esq., Attorney fees,	6 00
George Martin Esq., sheriff fees,	1110 68
D. W. Patterson, exp. in tavern license cases,	100 00
Witness, Constable and Justice's costs. Jurors' pay,	3896 78
Crier and Tipstaves,	2605 31
	315 00
	$9637 91

Common Fleas.

Jurors pay,	$2371 71
Crier and Tipstaves,	205 00
	$2576 71

Court House,

John Dempenling, in full, for un work,	$873 20
Haley, Ware & Co., " " Furniture,	229 00
S. A. Harrison, for Ventilating apparatus,	95 00
Otto Holmes & Co., for Furning,	242 77
Lancaster Gas Co., for gas,	7 35
S. Kurtz and C. Pratt, cleaning Court Room,	8 00
P. T. Shaaff, for stone work,	6 28
G. O. M. Seiman, Hardware,	83 41
Chas. Widmeyer, Judges chairs and sundries,	130 00
J. Rothermel, for brushes,	1 50
Lancaster County Prison, for carpets,	222 30
Jacob Gable, for iron pipes and gas fitting,	153 25
Bitner & Bro., freight of flags,	246 58
Carson & Koutz, for paving brick,	73 55
Dunn & McDonald, for paving,	75 35
William Diller, iron doors,	88 52
Jacob Foltz, for attending to Court House.	15 62
M. Zahm, for sundries,	6 61
Baker & Co., for gas burners,	21 00
Laborer's pay,	56 00
F. T. Lollar, Janitor,	307 62
Jane Lloyd, for flags,	2734 00
Cornelius & Baker, chandeliers & gas fixtures,	1015 50
William McClure, for hardware,	515 85
S. W. Taylor, agent, for painting and paints,	
Oil &c.,	587 39
Lancaster Gas Company, for gas,	91 13
Samuel Sloan, architect, for measuring work,	1700 00
Wm. & Jos. Konigmacher, painting,	1669 91
C. M. Caine, carpt., and measuring work,	959 20
Benedict & Druckemiller, plastering,	2300 87
M. & D. Ehrisman, for carpentry,	11311 86
W. H. Carryl, for curtains and trimmings,	889 09
Jacob Meyer, painting, &c.,	630 00
Samuel Diller, for sand,	31 33
C. Hitler, for dressing sand stone,	11 00
C. Kieder, iron railing, lamp posts, &c.,	1145 87
H. M. White, covering tables, desks, & cartains,	169 87
F. Boyle for sand,	153 05
Hager & Bros., for muslin, &c.,	30 00
R. Moderwell, freight,	16 01
James Barnes, for chairs,	28 00
Lancaster Gas Company, gas bill.	234 09
Mary Gagely, cleaning benches,	50
	$18812 07

Coroner.

Jacob Hebble, Esq., and others, for holding inquests on the bodies of 57 persons found dead in Lancaster county,	$800 53

Commissioner's Office.

Philip Geist, Esq., Commissioner's pay,	$ 345 28
John M. Hiestand, Esq., do.	353 80
Wm. C. Worth, Esq., do.	326 72
P. G. Eberman, clerk, one year,	900 00
D. G. Eshleman, solicitor, one year,	150 00
C. A. Heinitsh, ink, twine, wafers, &c	3 72
G. Clarkson, 2 gross steel pens,	2 00
A. W. Russel, for sheets,	87
	$1692 48

Fuel.

Benjamin Reinhold, Esq., 100 tons coal,	$430 00

Printing.

Rohrer & Huber's bill,	$ 97 00
George Saunderson's do.	76 00
John H Pearson's do.	62 25
Green & Bull, do.	51 00
E. C. Darlington, printing and blanks,	201 00
W. B. Wiley, do.,	62 00
W. S. McPhail, do.,	3 00
Jno. M. Ensminger, do.,	58 00
G. S. Whitehill, do.,	26 00
J. Goodman, do.,	24 00
Anne Kemper, City,	120 78
R. Andrews and Mrs. Holmes, Coleraine,	50 00
George Myers, Mount Joy,	8 00
Magdalen Ream, "	5 00
George Rider, "	29 05
David McClure, Bart,	17 52
	$1610 14

Elections.

Officers General Election in October,	$1129 25
Township Elections,	914 34
Assessors' and Constables' pay,	691 84
	$2735 43

Miscellaneous.

Shirk & Baker, for freight,	$ 13 00
Pa. State Lunatic Hospital, boarding Rosenbach,	150 69
Murray & Stoek, Election Laws,	13 00
Daniel Helm, distributing assessments, &c.	60 00
Joseph Clarkson, stating account for Auditors,	5 00
Urban & Kreider, boarding Jurors,	62 25
John P. Harlan, tax refunded,	2 30
James McCauley, for arresting Livingston,	5 80
C. H. Lefever, Treas. Agricultural Society,	100 00
Wm. Proudfoot, serving subpoenas, &c.,	8 00
G. B. Mowery, services rendered Commissioners,	4 50
C. Kieffer, Esq., mayor & constables fees in vagrant cases,	666 97
Mayor Albright & constable's fees in vagrant cases,	693 98
William Galbraith, for tax refunded,	2 46
G. Gagely, for shoveling snow,	2 50
J. Powden, for arresting M. Swell,	1 04
David May, Esq., for arranging public documents in Orphans' Court office,	300 00
J. H. Myers, distributing Assessments,	20 00
P. G. Eberman, distributing tally papers and duplicates,	30 00
Luther Richards, Esq., arranging papers in Register's office,	325 00
C. Hiller, B. Martin and J. H. Miller, Assessors attending appeals,	3 00
George Bogle, Esq., for expenses in burying the poor who died of Cholera, at Columbia.	160 00
J. J. Porter, Esq., recording names of officers elected in March,	106 00
C. Melhorn, services in a road case, &c.,	4 34
Adams Express, freight,