TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Central Committee, appointed by the Democratic State Convention, have thought proper to address you on the questions which you must decide at the next election. In doing so, we shall! be candid, frank, and fair. Apart from the principle which should bind all men to the

truth in political discussions, and in every thing else, we are well aware that any attempt to mislead you would injure our cause. It is yet nearly three months before the election, and there is no reason to believe that the public mind will not use the intermediate time in calmly considering the great issue before it. We are perfectly willing that whatsoever we may say, the North has behaved with honorable which is not justified by fact and reason, shall be set down as so much against us, against our party, and against our candi-

The time has passed for the discussion of Bank and Tariff questions. We hearno proposals to enact a Bankrupt law no word of opposition to the Independent Treasury. All these questions are settled agreeably to the Democratic opinions upon them. The rise, the prosperity, and the fall of the we will not dwell upon them now.

It is the present duty of the Democratic party to stand over the Constitution, and shield it and save it, or perish there, too." It is our task in this campaign to beat its enemies, separate or combined, just as they choose to meet us, to conquer them with an overthrow which will be a warning to them for many a year. And it must be done, or

else this Union is not safe for a day. We know very well how easy it is to sneer at any suggestion of danger to the Union: But we know also that the federal relations of this Government are so delicately constructed, that they may be ruptured at any time by a serious error of the people in choosing a Chief Magistrate. The States of the Union are not held together by physical force like the dependencies of They are independent sovereignties, united by the gentler law of mutual attraction.-This law, operating on their own free will, made the Union; and when it ceases to operate the Union will be unmade. Let a President of the United States be elected exclusively by the votes of one section, and or a principle of avowed hostility to the men, the measures, the domestic institutions, the feelings and the interests, real must be the consequence? We do not say mutual forbearance then given and sworn longed to the State of Virginia. She solve the Union. Perhaps the good genius of the Republic, which has brought us through so many perils, might save us regarded as in itself a great and public misfortune. The party that avows opposition and hatred towards a certain class of the States as its motive and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or comfort from any man who loves his country, or desires to

be faithful to its government. The greatest, the wisest and the best men the country ever produced, have warned us that the Union could not last under the control of a geographical party. Need we refer you to Washington's Farewell Address? Need we remind you of the admonition which Jefferson and Jackson have given? If the solemn voices which come from the tomb at Mount Vernon, from the sepulchre at Monticello, and from the grave at the Hermitage, have ceased to be regarded, then we are lost inded.

The most illustrious statesmen of later times felt the same fears for the Union, and assigned, for those fears, the same reasons. Clay and Webster, and their great compatriots, overlooked all other considerations in the efforts they made to avert this one portentous calamity. Even Mr. Fillmore, the Know-Nothing (but Anti-Abolition) candidate, has not hesitated to say that the Union cannot stand in case an Abolition President, like Fremont, be chosen; and he lets it be very plainly understood that, in such a case, he would think a dissolution of it perfectly justifiable. When you lican party, openly profess their desire to areak up the Union and to trample on the Constitution, how can you doubt that Fremont's election, or even the casting of a considerable vote for him, would prove to be a fatal mistake?

Yet we are no alarmists. We trust confidently in the perpetuity of our present Government. But that confidence is based in the conviction that the people will take the advice of Washington, and frown indignantly on the first dawnings.

The safety of this Union must depend on the triumph of better principles than those of Giddings and Sumner, and Garrison, and Hale, and Seward; and upon the election of a better President than John

These men attempt to justify the miserable crusade which they are preaching against a portion of their fellow citizens, by asserting that the South have encroached on the rights of the North. They have pertinaciously declared that in all controversies on the subject of Slavery we of the North have been overcome by the superior energy and boldness of those who favor that institution "The Slaveocracy," "the lash of the Slave drivers," "the aggressions of the Slave power,"-these are the phrases with which they describe the influence of the South in our National Councils. Northern men who do not join them in their clamorous abuse of the South, are charged with cowardice and are habitually great doctrine of State rights in the South, called "Doughfaces." This has been rethat many persons have at length been impressed by it. There are men among us

Candor requires us to say that if there in the federal representation. is truth in this the Democracy ought to be In a moral point of view, it seems at least which seemed to put the Union in extreme

is our crime—this is the wrong which we and our fathers have been heaping on our own heads for three quarters of a century. This is the offence which the Abolitionists would punish by bringing our Government to a violent end, and by covering our whole country with shame and ruin.

Before the formation of the Constitution great Whig party, are themes for the historian, and full of instructive lessons; but and feelings of the different States, were gress after the government was organized, and full of instructive lessons; but and feelings of the different States, were gress after the government was organized, and full of instructive lessons; but and feelings of the different States, were so various and so much opposed, that no general government could possibly be established. Such was the view of the subject taken by Washington himself. But the effort was made. It owed its success simage her own affairs, have been constantly ply to the fact that the right of each State made. The framers of the Constitution to manage its own domestic concerns in its own way, was fully conceded.

It was easily foreseen that great differbestowed upon the black race, who were in the matter. among us, but not of us-who were on our qualified in any way to be our equals.— abroad. That it was wise for the North to do so all agreed: that it was just and voluntary servitude, by the laws of all the proper in the South to make no complaint States except one. But in the North their is equally true. Now let us see whether a Kingdom, nor even by political power, ed to them, while in the South it was just committed any aggressions with reference the reverse. It was utterly out of the question to expect unanimity on a subject only; and that way was by agreeing that slavery into their constitutions. This was matter for itself, and on its own responsibility. It was then solemnly agreed that the Federal Government should not interfere with Slavery; and that no State should not a matter of course. The South might interfere with it in any other State, either have prevented it if she had seen proper. or supposed, of the other section, and what

to so often since, have been belied and vio-

lated, it has not been done with the con-

would have done so; they found it, however, incorporated in the social system of all the at that early day it was a subject of mutual fathers could not dispose of this slavery ment" on either side, who committed it? question until they agreed upon the basis which led to the formation of the Constitution; the recognition of the domestic restitution of fugitives from labor. Twelve of the thirteen States that formed the Constitution, held slaves at the time that instrument was adopted, and by the quiet operation of the popular exclusive sovereignty six of these States have since bethe framers of the Constitution, the idea there upon the faith of the law. They which prevailed was that which regarded were not disturbed during her whole existhe negro as inferior to the white, and until abolitionism is able to convince the present generation that this idea is illogical or untrue, (and to do this they must agree to the doctrine of a perfect equality beconsider these things in connexion with the fact that the ultra-Abolitionists, most of whom are acting with the so-called Repubnegro is subject to a moral, and in many respects to a physical servitude, quite as injurious to his condition as the most fabulous pictures of Southern slavery represent his brothers' condition in the South to be. We do not call the Northern negro a slave, but in what free State is he equal to the white? In some States he is prevented from voting, in others he votes upon a property qualification; even in Massachuetts certain disqualifications are thrown in the way by those Utopian philosophers, who constantly prate of the equality of races; in others still he is met by a statute that excludes him altogether from entrance upon their soil, and nowheere is he recognized on the same level with the white. white who intermarries with the black is everywhere regarded as a degraded being; and in schools and churches there is almost a universal bar between the two races, so that the rules of society and the laws of the States, even in the communities of the

posed to the negro. these things ! But again, there is no power which can revent any State from passing whatever aws it may please under the Federal Constitution, for its own comfort and protection, and the very same theory which inunder which it holds its own slaves, compeated so continually and so impudently pels us also to recognize those laws to the legislation of the General Government. which we have referred in the North, in Thus by mere clamor and abuse the North regard to the free blacks. The North reg- got an unconstitutional advantage, in rewho actually think the North has been the victim of grievous wrongs, to which we and is protected in doing so by the Constihave been submitting with a disgraceful tution of the United States. All the netameness of spirit. This is an artful ap groes of the North are represented in the peal to a point of honor on which all men ratio of federal representation, and yet to insult the South for not giving up everyare sensitive, and it si not wonderful that nearly all are disfranchised and alienated thing, and vented their abusive and slanthose who are weak enough to be deceived by the laws of the North. The South does derous epithets as vigorously as ever upon by it should also be weak enough to break as it pleases with its colored population, out into denunciation of the South, as a slave and free, and is protected under the more. Was this Northern or Southern ag- ions formed and developed in England cheap and safe way of showing their cour- Federal Constitution, but its slaves are gression? only represented in the ratio of three-fifths

non-slaveholding region, are inexorably op-

defeated. If that party has ever counselled inconsistent that these abolitionists, who are danger. Again the trouble was allayed by the base hypocrisy of calling itself by the submission to wrong, oppression, and injury, it is not worthy your confidence and in the free States, should be so extremely support. If we have ever yielded to our vituperative when they come to treat of much aggression had been committed then.

to their prosperity only but to their very This was an opinion to which existence. they had as good a right as the North had to the opposite one. But they were not suffered to enjoy and to act upon it in quieta petition from the North was presented, praying for the abolition of slavery by Congress. Treacherous attempts to deprive

great objects in adopting it was "to insure domestic tranquility." But the "domestic It was easily foreseen that great difference of opinion and feeling would exist be-tranquility." But the "domestic tranquility." But the "domestic tranquility" of the South has been assailed tween the people of the several States, in by Northern Abolitionists, who knew very regard to the treatment that ought to be well that they had no business whatever A majority of the old States made the soil, and yet not a part of the people, nor negroes free without opposition from

declared in its preamble, that one of their

Maine and Vermont were admitted as like this. It could be managed in one way free States, and nobody asked them to put State should determine the whole a matter of course, and so treated all

But with reference to the Western

around.

States, their exemption from slavery was owned the land, and had the power to control the settlement of every acre. North to settle its destiny and all its proits amelioration and gradual emancipation, ceeds to go into the general coffers. Connecticut had a spurious claim to a part of it—a claim precisely like that which she States but one, and they dealt with it ac- | set up to a part of Pennsylvania, and which cording to the exigencies of the times in was decided against her. But her claim which they lived. We all know that even to the Western reserve was conceded to her -she kept it, sold it, and put the proirritation and excitement; and although ceeds into her own treasury. Virginia did the wonderful uses to which the cotton not protest even when the Ordinance of plant has been applied, on account of the | 1787 was passed, abolishing slavery within | subsequent discoveries in the manufactory | the territory, which she had thus generof machinery, were then scarcely anticipa-ted, it is enough to say that the republican sion in all this? If there was "encroach-

If there was unwise concession, from whom did it come? The territory of Louisiana, including institutions of the South, in the ratio of what is now Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nerepresentation and in the provision for the braska, Kansas, and the unoccupied wilderness beyond, was purchased from France in 1803. It was all slave Territory. We took it with a French law upon it legalizing slavery. It could not be made free without repealing that law. Missouri had been settled long before by persons who come free. Throughout all the action of had owned slaves and who had held them tence as an organized territory. When she proposed to come into the Union as a State, her people, in the exercise of as plain a right as any people ever possessed, party. made a constitution for themselves, in which, with almost entire unanimity, they recognized the rights of the slaveholders to retain the property acquired under preof fanaticism. Large masses of the people in the North, and especially in New England, led on and excited by the inflamatory appeals of their leaders, grew almost franmade their own constitution to suit their own views, and had not permitted it to be made for them by anti-slavery men residing in the Northern States. This was the head and front of their offending. Nothright to make her own constitution was The tyrant, while every Northern man who as- murder them, their wives and their chilsented to the same simple proposition was | dren? reeled to it. There seemed no way left to avoid a civil war but to compromise. to do this is now almost universally doubt- called a doughface, coward and traitor. ed, and by a large majority of the people it is totally denied that slavery can be

> plainly her own. But even this did not the adhering Know-Nothings were led over satisfy the Abolitionists. They continued the North because it had not insisted on of men, acting under the influence of opin-In 1850, this cry of Southern aggression on Northern rights again rose to a pitch

forced, either in or out of the Territory, by

Southern brethren a right which the Correction of regarded in all the empty of compromise, which was not required by a fair and manifest the substance of instituce—then we admit that short the empty of the empty o the Southern States were wholly averse to men who supported it. The only measure abolition. They believed it to be utterly which the South got was opposed and reimpossible, without the greatest danger, not sisted, even after its enactment, and in many places its execution was wholly prevented. We demand, again, where was

the aggression? It is on these facts we base the assertion that in every contest where the rights of it was feared that the interests, opinions ness and peace. At the very first Con the North have been entrusted to Democratic protection, they have been guarded faithfully and well. We have not resisted any just claim which the South ever made. we have meant to treat them fairly, and to the South of her undoubted rights to man- carry out in good faith the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution. But f there has been any instance in which the South has got mora than its due, the history of the transaction has escaped our notice. On the contrary, we submit to you, fellow citizens, whether the South has not got the scantiest measure of justice that could possibly be dealt out to her .--Has not the North had all the preponderance? Has not our section had the advantage of all the important concessions that were ever made? The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,

Michigan and Wisconsin were slave territory. They were presented to us by Virginia as a gracious gift, and we excluded slavery. The State of Iowa, the territories of Minnesota and Nebraska, were slave territory under the law of Louisiana. We took them because we were strong, and we made them Free Soil. Slavery once covered the whole Union. Its Representatives in the National Government are now in a minority. Could anything but the grossest malice, the most stupid folly, or the most unmitigated knavery have suggested the dea that slavery was encroaching upon us

while these things were going on ? Our limited space will not permit us to recount the many unjustifiable injuries which the Abolitionists have perpetrated and attempted to perpetrate upon the peosent of the Democracy.

The question of involuntary servitude

What did she do? She magnanimously gave up not only her political jurisdiction, but the institutions of the country. They have again. But that man must be intellectually had engaged the earnest attention of the also her proprietary right to the Federal the institutions of the country. They have blind who does not see that it would put sages of the revolution. There can be no Government, allowing the voters of the sought every occasion and taken advantage of every event which could give them an excuse, for pouring out their venomous slanders upon the fathers of the Constitution, upon the Constitution inself, and upon all who support it.

This agitation began in England among persons whose gross ignorance of America was the only excuse for their insane hostility to our Union. They sent over to this country one Thompson, a member of the British Parliament, a man of ability, but reckless like his employers. Under his influence and direction societies, modelled after the old English form, were established in New England. The avowed object of these societies was to excite insurrection among the Southern negroes. For this purpose they distributed among the negroes by every means in their power, pictures epresenting the scenes of violence, murder and arson, through which the slaves, if they would adopt them, might be free .-These things were accompanied by promises of aid and support from British and American leaders. Long subsequent to the time we speak of, Joshua R. Giddings, a member of Congress, and now the leading friend of Col. Fremont, admitted the accomplishment of this object, (a servile insurrection led by British officers,) to be the dearest wish of his heart. No doubt he spoke the general sentiments of his

in which this must have placed the South-ern people. They found the institution of negro slavery fastened upon them without In the free States, at the present day, the vious laws. Then arose the wildest yells any fault of their own. Many of them believed it to be an evil, but they could not help it. They had the wolf by the ears, and they could neither hold on with comfort nor let go with safety. A general tic with rage. The sole cause of this emancipation would have been a virtual outcry was that the people of Missouri had to the black race, probably the extinction of the whites in their own blood. The fate of St. Domingo and the British West Indies forbade such a thought. It was in this condition that they were assailed by ing else was charged against them. Yet every means which malice and cunning every Southern member of Congress who could devise, in order to increase the danexpressed his opinion that Missouri had a ger and difficulty of their situation. Have they not a good right to complain bitterly called an aggressor, a slave driver and a of a party which was doing all it could to

denounced and abused as a coward, a They did complain. But their comdough-face, and as a recreant to his own plaints were uttered in vain. General section. So fiercely did this storm of cal- Jackson called the attention of Congress umny blow that the whole government to the subject, and a bill was brought in to prohibit the transmission of incendiary documents through the mail, but the South And such a compromise! It consisted in was in the minority and the bill was lost. tionism does not begin at home and reform an agreement that Missouri might exercise It was not only lost, but the proposition to her undoubted right, and have her own prevent the United States mail from being constitution if Congress would abolish the prostituted to the purposes of assassination law legalizing slavery in all the territory and murder, was made the occasion for a outside of that State and lying north of a new cry of Southern aggression, and every certain line. That Congress had any power Northern man who favored it was again In the present canvass, the Abolition party has a strength which it never had

before. The dissolution of the Whig party has left many men without political connexions, and some of them have a causeless feeling against the Democracy which makes them embrace any doctrine, and risk disuprivilege which no fair man can deny was nion itself, rather than join us. Many of bodily, with their eyes shut, into the pit-fall of Abolitionism. They have, out of these materials, formed a party which they dare call Republican. Yes, a combination propagated by British emissaries-advocated by the British press, and aiming a di-rect blow at the only strong republic on earth—such a party adds to its other sins

ted States."

That, too, was the very principle of the Compromise of 1850, with reference to California and New Mexico, and advopated by Clay, and Cass, and Webster. Let Whigs, Democrats, and Americans,—all men who love the Union,—listen to the language of the patriot Clay in his celebrated report introducing the Compromise bill: "It is the patriot Clay in his celebrated high time that the wounds which it [the Wilmot proviso has inflicted should be healed up and closed, and that to avoid in all future time, the agitation which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question—existing, as this in-stitution does, in some of the States, and prohibited, as it is, in others—the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial governments for each newly acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retained to the subject in the territory acquired to subject the subject to the subject to

Certainly no man of ordinary foresight could have believed that honest men in the North, after contending for this doctrine five or six years ago, would turn around and repudiate it now. But these hypocritical pretenders complain of the repeal of the law known as the Missouri Compromise, by which Congress legislated slavery out f Territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., and permitted it to exist in all Territory south of that line; and yet, in the platform they have made for their candidate and party, they solemnly resolve, "that we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained." [Res. 2d, Republican

Platform, 1856.] Abolitionists at one moment pretend should not have been repealed, because, as they allege, it was a binding law and compact, they in the next solemnly resolve was no law-no compact; nay more, that it was beyond the power of Congress or of any human power to make such a law, while the Constitution shall last! But we pass

the Constitution shall last! But we pass from this to another topic.

Some lisorders have occurred in 'the contest of opinionly which has been going on in Kansas for two or three years between the pro-slavery men and the Abolitionists. Whatever they amounted to it is fit that those who committed these disorders should take the responsibility and bear the consequences.—But no one can fail to see that abolitionism has exaggrated and perverted every incident jounnected with them in this way which in their opinion was best calculated to create prejudice and hatted against the South. Their own share in provoking these quarrels they have tried all they could to conceal. Instead of proposing some mode of settling the disputes in Kansas amicably and peacefully, they have artfully fanned the flame and shown by their whole conduct, that they would willingly spread civil war from Kansas all over the Union.

Even an assault and battery, committed at Washington city, has been used as a means of stirring up the bitter waters of sectional strife. When riots have been raised in the North to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law, a law approved by Washington, voted for by Clay and Webster, and signed by President Fillmore, and murders committed for the same purpose like those at Carlisle and Christiana, these same abolitionists elapped their hands in exultation, and cried well done! When the South comthese same abolitionists elapped their hands in exuitation, and cried well done! When the South complained that her best citizens had been this slaughtered for no offence but demanding their lawful rights, the abolitionists answered with insult and ribuddy.

rights, the abolitionists answered with insult and ribaldity. Aut now, when a northern Senator is caned by the Representative of a slave-holding State, the whole Abolition party is thrown into a wild commotion of exottement. We do not justify or excuse Mr. Brooks, but we think that those men who had no sympathy for Kennedy and Gorsuch might as well be quiet about Sumner.

In conclusion, we will briefly refer to one important fact, which ought to consign the leaders of the so-called Kepublican party to their political graves. You are all aware that the Senate of the United States is largely Democratic. That body, some time ago, passed a bill for the pacification of Kansas, so just and so equitable, that no fair objection can be made against it. It provides for the admission of Kansas as a State, with such a Constitution as the people themselves shall choose to have; and that the vote upon it may be taken fairly, the most stringent regulations are made to prevent any man from putting in a ballot who is not a resident. It provides that any one who has left the Territory on adocunt of the previous troubles, may return and vote as if that any one who has left the Territory on adjount of the previous troubles, may return and vote as if he had not gone away. It abrogates all the laws passed by the Territorial Legislature complained of by the Abolitionists. No man can deny (and so far as we know it never has been denied) that this bill, if passed by the other House of Congress, would at once settle the whole difficulty in a manner perfectly fair. Even one of the Abolition Senators—Mr. Hale—admitted this, for upon the introduction of the bill he said, in the Senate:—
"But, sir, I do not want to dwell on that subject, but to speak a very few words in reference to this

"But, sir, I do not want to dwell on that subject, but to speak a very few words in reference to this bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Georgia. I take this cocacion to say that this bill, as a whole, does great credit to the magnanimity, to the patriotism, and to the sense of justice of the honorable Senator who introduced it. It is a much fairer bill than I expected from that lakitude. I say so because I am always willing and determined, when I have cocasion to speak any thing, to de ample justice. I think the bill is almost unexceptionable." Yet the Republican leaders, in and out of Con-

gress, are doing their best to prevent the passage of this bill. They do not want the question settled.— They prefer civil war, disunion, and all their fright-ful consequences. We selemnly trust that these They prefer civil war, distance, ful consequences. We solemnly trust that these heartless demagogues will receive such a lesson at the next election from the people, and especially from the people of Pennsylvania, as will settle them and the Kansas question both together.

By order of the State Central Committee.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—This valuable property is situated in Monroe township, Cumberland county, about 8 miles east of Carliale, on the Yellow Breeches Creek, and is known as the "ABRAM WILLIAMS" FARM." It contains 260 Acres of the best quality LIMESTONE LAND, about 20 of which are covered with good Timber, in addition to which a large quantity of Locust is growing, and the residue in the highest possible state of cultivation.

growing, and the residue in the highest possible state of cultivation.

The improvements are a large two story Brick MANSION HOUSE, with a Brick Building, Spring Series, with a Brick Building, Spring Stone House, and other convenient out-buildings, Large Stone Bank Barn, with two threshing floors, Wagoul sneed, Orn Crib, Hay House, Carriage House, &c. There is a large Horstory Frame Tenant House, plastered, and as Frame Barn. A good ORCHARD of Applets, and fruit of every description. A fine stream of water runs within 40 yards of the house, emptying into the said creek immediately in front of the house and barn.

This property possesses superior advantages, and offers rare inducements to purchasers. The buildings are most delightfully situated on the banks of a beautiful stream of water, the Yellow Breeches Creek, and sufficiently elevated to make the scenery unsurpassed by any place in the courtry. School houses are in the immediate vicinity and a church at Dillsburg, three miles distant, with a good road leading to the same. Also a Grist Mill situated on the Yellow Breeches near said farm, on the adjoining property. The location is entirely healthy, and elsgible in every point of view.

For terms, &c., enquire of

For terms, &c., enquire of Carlisle, aug 19 6t 31] Real Estate Age

TALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned desiring to
close business in the Fall, offer their Store. Warehouse,
Coal and Lumber Yard for Sale or rent.
There is not a more pleasant and desirable location on
the Columbia Railroad, than this property. It possesses all
the advantagea, without the inconveniences attending on
many other business points.
For the past ten years it has been encouraged by a large
trade, and any desired amount of business can be done
cheaply and expeditiously. The Warehouse and Tracks
are constructed upon the labor saving principle, and Grain
can be received and discharged with one half the labor and
expense of most other houses. A large amount of lumber
is sold, and for many years from 3 to 4,000 Tons of Casi
have been disposed of per year.
The sales in the store have ranged since it was opened
flom \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum.
For particulars call on, or address

BAKER & HOPKINS,
aug 12 tf 30

Gap. Lancaster Cumbit.

BAKER & HOPKINS, Gap, Lancaster County.

TUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROP. RRITY. On Thursday, September 18th, 1856, at the Public House of L. K. SELTZER, in the Borough of Mount Joy, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale two valuable Plantations, situate in Rapho twp., Lancaster County,

ject in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government, —leaving it to the people of such territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State to decide for themselues the question of the allowance or prohibition of ilomestic slavery."—(See Congressional Globe, May 10, 1850, page 945.)

Cartainly no man of ordinary foresight

Corn house, Wagon-Shed, Wash house ice house is connected, Wash house ice house is connected by the condition and others. This farm is also timestone Land and in a high state of cultivation, laid off in fifteen acre fields with good fences. The improvements are a neat and good sized two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Frame State to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of ilomestic on the corner of Mount Joy and Jacob streets in the borough of Mount Joy.

Also, part of Lot No. 43, in the borough of Mount Joy, fronting on Donegal street, on which is erected a one and a half story Frame Dwelling House.

stronger of the striped coarse of the stripe

OSEPH A. NEEDLES, MANUFACTU-RER OF WIRE, SILK AND HAIR-CLOTH SIEVES, Coarse, medium and fine in mesh; large, middle size and small in diameter. METALLIO-CLOTHS OR WOVEN WIRE, of the best qualities, various sizes of mesh, from Nos. 1 to 80 inclusive, and from one to six feet in width. They are numbered so many spaces to a lineal inch, and cut to suit. They are numbered so many spaces to a meal inch, and cut to suit.

The subscriber also keeps constantly on hand, SCREENS, for Coal, Sand, Ore, Lime, Grain, Gravel, Sumac, Sugar, Salt, Bone, Coffee, Spice, Drugs, Dyo-Stuffs, &c. Together with an assortment of BRIGHT AND ANNEALED IRON WARE.

All of the above sold wholesale or retail, by

J. A. NEEDLES, june 3 1y 20

54 N. Front st., Philadelphia.

WENTZ'S CHEAP STORE, IS acknowledged by every one to be the right place to buy all our Dry Goods.

Ladies should remember this, and secure some of the many bargains at WENTZ'S CHEAP STORE.

The true secret of the almost constant rush at Wentz's Store, is the particular care taken to supply every body with Dry Goods of every Description, at the lowest possible prices. owest possible prices.
Then, if any one should ask you, "for the right place to purchase Dry Goods"—a true and honest answer must be ween the contract of the property of the contract of the

and Mutton Tallow in equal parts. This Ointment is a positive cure for all diseases of the skin.

Pain cannot exist where Olive Tar or Olive Ointment s applied.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR does not contain any mineral. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR does not contain any mineral substances, nor any polsonous drug; the principal ingredients are Pitch Pine Tur, and oil of the Spanish Olive. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is manufactured by a process recently patented by Mr. J. R. Stafford, Practical Chemist, by which process all the Acid and Acrid properties contained in the substances forming this Compound are separated without the use of Chemicals.
Sold by H. A. Rockafield, No. 2 E. Orange st., only Agent in Lancaster.—Also, Wholesale and Retail, by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, 16 State street, New York, and Druggists generally.

IMPROVED SELF-ADJUSTING HAY
ELEVATORS OR HOISTING FORKS.—300 Self
adjusting Hay Elevators with anti-friction blocks,
ropes, &c.
200 Independent Tooth, Hay and Grain Rakes.
300 Plows-various sizes and patterns.
500 Cultivators or Hoe Harrows—various patterns.
200 Harrows—various sizes and patterns.
100 Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters.
100 Reading's Fatent Fower Corn Sheller and Cleaner.
300 Landreth's Excelsior Hand Corn Sheller, Nos. 1, 2,
3 and 4.
The above are all manufactured at our Steam Works Bristol, Pa, the workmanship and material of unsurpassed quality.

on, 125, the working and examination of the extensive stock of Agricultural implements, Tools, &c., offered for sale by

D. LANDRETH & 80N,
Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 21 and 22 South
6th street, Philadelphia.

may 20 3m 18

OAL.—The undersigned are now receiving their supply of supply of LYKENS VAILEY COAL, BALTIMORE COMPANY COAL, PINE GROVE COAL, SHAMOKIN COAL, BROAD TOP COAL,

BROAD TOP COAL,
BROAD TOP COAL,
Garefully selected, and which they will deliver in good or
der to any part of the city at low prices.
Lime burners and Blacksmiths Coal always on hand.
GRO. CALDER & CO., Apply to
Office Kast Orange street, 2nd door from North Quee
at the yard at Greaff's Landing, on the Conestoga.
aug 19

funded.

Dayuerrean and Ambrotype Chemicals,
A large variety and the only supply of such chemicals a
such as the country of the country of the country of the country of the country, and as low as they can be purchased i

ware in the city, and as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia.

Dentist's Materials.

Such articles as are used by the Dental Profession alway on hand, and can be furnished to dentists in the country at the shortest notice, by letter or order.

Surgical Instruments of the finest make and finish.

Injection tubes, syringes of all sizes, or glass and metal; glass urinals, male and fenale; glass spittoons for invalida; glass urinals, male and fenale; glass spittoons for invalida; glass urinals, male and fenale; glass spittoons for invalida; glass urinals, male and fenale; glass spittoons for invalida; glass urinals, male and fenale; glass spittoons for invalida; glass urinals, male and fenale; glass spittoons for invalida; glass urinals, male and fenale; glass spittoons for invalida; glass urinals, male and fenale; glass spittoons for invalida; glass urinals, male and fenale; glass spittoons for invalida; glass urinals, male and size, graduating glasses, homeopathic and others the spread of the city of the spittons of the city of this deliberation of the spittons of the city of this deliberation of the spittons of the city of this deliberation of the spittons of the city of this deliberation of the spittons of the spi

ety of now and Fushionable Goods for Pants and Vests, which will be made up to order, on the most reasonable terms.

The Subscriber hopes by strict attention to business, and by endsavoring to please customers, to receive a continuance of public patronage.

United States Clothing Store sign of the Striped Cost, No. 42 North Queen streetjeast side, Lancaster.

apr 25

The News From The Lancaster.

The CLOTHING BAZAAR, No. 58 North Queen St. Lancaster, opposite Weidler's Hotel. DUNNELLY & SMALING, Proprietors.—This popular and well known establishment is daily receiving orders from all parts of the city and county for Clothing, which the proprietors make up in the most approved and fashionable style—being in quality, neatness and durality, superior to any others now offered in the city of Iancaster.

We are now opening our SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which have been selected with the greatest care from gome of the most fashionable style—being statest care from gome of the most fashionable substanded to with promptness and despatch; and as we employ none but the best workmen we can warrant every article to give satisfaction.

Our stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, consists of the largest and most varied assortment to be found in the city, not only comprising all the different kinds of goods, but also the latest styles of color, so that all may be accommedated who favor us with their patronage.

age. Come early friends, and be assured, The cheapest Clothing you've secured, While the news is spreading 'round us far, The resort is to the Clothing Bazaar. apr 29

while the news to sealing you're a secured,
Then, if my one should ask you, "for the right place to
purchase Dry Goods"—a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods"—a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods"—a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods"—a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods"—a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods"—a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchase Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchased Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchased Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchased Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchased Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchased Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchased Dry Goods —a true and honest answer must be
purchased Dry Goods —a true and honest answer before

JURY GIRAD — Place and Lord —a true before the purchased of the other propurchased Dry Goods —a true and Apron.

AND CURING ALL DISEARS OF THE

AND CURING ALL DISEARS OF THE

DIRECTRICAS — The honest and the purchased of the other propurchased Dry Goods —a true and true propurchased —a true propurchased —a true and true propurchased —a true prop

enclosed with a new board fence, as also a large garden with pailing.

There is an Apple and Pear OROHARD, besides a great abundance of Peaches, Plums and Cherries.

A man with a moderate capital can buy this Farm, and any one making application in the course of four weeks will meet with a rare bargain, as owing to the state of my health I would prefer soiling before seeding.

All letters addressed to me at Winchester, Frederick co., Virginia, will meet with prompt attention.

By C. MALOY. WATCHES, CLOCKS & SPECTACLES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & SPECTACLES.

ZAHM & JACKSON,

At their old established Clock, Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 16 North Queen street, Lancaster, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue to keep a large and well selected assortment of Goods in their line.

They are constantly receiving additions to their stock, from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and faster themselves that they possess facilities which enable them to offer inducements not often met with out of larger cities. Their stock consists in pair of Gold and Silver Chromoeter, Duplex, Lever, Lepine, English and Quartier converted and plain cases; Clocks (8 day & 30 hour.) watches, Hunting Cased and open face with richly carred and plain cases; Clocks (8 day & 30 hour.) are supplied and their and platted—both nessighted and others, emblacing every variety, and sold by the dozen or single pair at city prices.

Jewelry, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, (with or without cases), Ledies and dents Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Guard Chains, Locksts, &c.

Our stock of Silver and Platted Ware is the largest in this city, and consists of Table, Tas, Dessert, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Butter, Fish and Bruit Knives, Napalin Rings, Mugs, Soup Ladles; Castors, Fruit Baskets, Thimbles, &c., &c.

Ebony and Rosewood Fluttures, Polkas, Plain and Dou-

Ebony and Ross wood Flutinas, Polkas, Plain and Double Rayed, with Single and Double Bass.

Silver, Shell, Buffalo, Hörn and Gum Combs, Plain and Carved.

Hair, Cloth, Infant, Flesh, Tooth, Comband Nail Brush es, Outlery, Razors, Pen-Knives, & A complete assortments of Port Monales, Pockat Books, Parases and Money Beltz.

Parases and Money Beltz.

Lealers and others supplied with the above; or any other specific in their line, on the most accommodating terms. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Spectacles neatly repetred and warranted. ACCORDEONS.