The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

VOL. LVII. LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1856. NO. 43.

LINES.

BY FANNY FORRESTER.

I gazed down life's dim labyrinth
A wildering maze to see,
Crossed o'er by many a tangled clue,
And wild as wild could be;
And as I gazed in doubt and dread,
An angel came to me.

I knew him for a heavenly guide,
I knew him even then,
Though meekly as a child he stood
Among the sons of men—
By his deep spirit loveliness,
I knew him even then.

And as I leaned my weary head
Upon his proffered breast,
And scanned the peril haunted wild
From out my place of rest,
I wondered if the shining ones
Of Eden were more blest.

For there was light within my soul,
Light on my peaceful way,
And all around the blue above
The clustering starlight lay;
And easterly I saw upreared
The pearly gates of day.

So, hand in hand we trod the wild,
My angel love and I—
His lifted wing all quivering
With tokens from the sky,
Strange my dull thought could not divine.
'Twas lifted but to fly.

Again down life's dim labyrinth,
I grouped my way alone,
While wildly through the midnight sky,
Black, hurrying clouds, are blown,
And quickly in my tangled path
The sharp, blue thorns are sown.

Yet firm my feet, for well I know
The goal cannot be far,
And over, through the rifted clouds
Shines out one steady star—
For when my guide went up, he left
The pearly gates ajar.

A GOOD DEED IN SEASON.

BY VIRGINIA P. TOWNSEND.

"Get away with you, you dirty old beggar-boy. I'd like to know what right *you* have to look over the fence at our flowers?" The speaker was a little boy, not more than eleven years old, and though people sometimes called it handsome, his face looked very harsh and disagreeable just then.

He stood in a beautiful garden, just in the suburbs of the city; and it was June time, and the tulips were just opening themselves to the sunshine. Oh! it was a great joy to look at them as they bowed gracefully to the light wind their necks of crimson, of yellow, and carnation. The beds flanked either side of the path, that curved around a small arbor, where the young grape-clusters that lay hidden among the large leaves wrote a beautiful prophecy for the autumn.

A white paling ran in front of the garden, and over this the little beggar-boy, so rudely addressed, was leaning. He was very lean, very dirty, very ragged. I am afraid, little children, you would have turned away in disgust from so repulsive a spectacle, and yet God and the angels loved him!

He was looking, with all his soul in his eyes, on the beautiful blossoms, as they swayed to and fro in the summer wind, and his heart softened while he leaned his arm on the fence railing, and forgot everything in that long, absorbed gaze. Ah! it was seldom the beggar-boy saw any thing good or beautiful, and it was sad his dream should have such a rude awakening.

The blood rushed up to his face, and a glance full of evil and defiance flashed into his eyes. But before the boy could retort, a little girl sprang out from the arbor, and looked eagerly from one child to the other. She was very fair, with soft, hazel eyes, over which drooped long, shining lashes. Rich curls hung over her bare, white shoulders, and her lips were the color of the crimson tulip blossoms.

"How could you speak so cross to the boy, Hinton?" she asked, with a tone of sad reproach quivering through the sweetness of her voice. "I'm sure it doesn't do us any harm to have him look at the flowers as long as he wants to."

"Well, Helen," urged the brother, slightly mollified, and slightly ashamed, "I don't like to have beggars gaping over the fence. It looks so low."

"Now, that's all a notion of yours, Hinton. I'm sure, if the flowers can do anybody any good, we ought to be very glad. Little boy"—and the child turned to the beggar-boy, and addressed him as courteously as though he had been a prince—"I'll pick you some of the tulips if you'll wait a moment."

"Helen, I do believe you're the funniest girl that ever lived!" ejaculated the child's brother, as he turned away, and with a low whistle sauntered down the path, feeling very uncomfortable—for her conduct was a stronger reproof to him than any words could have been.

Helen plucked one of each specimen of the tulips, and there were a great variety of these, and gave them to the child. His face brightened as he received them, and thanked her.

Oh! the little girl had dropped a "pearl of great price" into the black, turbid billows of the boy's life, and the after-years should bring it up, beautiful and bright again.

Twelve years had passed. The little blue-eyed girl had grown into a tall graceful woman. One bright June afternoon she walked with her husband through the garden, for she was on a visit to her parents. The place was little changed, and the tulips had opened their lips of crimson and gold to the sunshine just as they had done twelve years before. Suddenly they observed a young man in a workman's blue overalls, leaning over the fence, his eyes wandering eagerly from the beautiful flowers to herself. He had a frank, pleasant countenance, and there was something in his manner that interested the gentleman and lady.

"Look here, Edward," she said, "I'll pluck some of the flowers. It always does me good to see people admiring them," and releasing her husband's arm she approached the paling, saying—and the smile round her lips was very much like the old, child one—"Are you fond of flowers, sir? it will give me great pleasure to gather you some."

The young workman looked a moment very earnestly into the fair, sweet face.—"Twelve years ago, this very month," he said in a deep voice, and yet tremulous with feeling, "I stood here, leaning on this railing, a dirty, ragged, little beggar-boy, and you asked me this very question.—Twelve years ago you placed the bright flowers in my hands, and they made a new boy—aye, and they have made a man of me, too. Your face has been a light, ma'am, all along the dark hours of my life, and this day that little beggar-boy can stand on the old place, and say to you, though he's an humble and hard-working man, yet, thank God, he's an honest one."

Tear-drops trembled like morning dew on the shining lashes of the lady, as she turned to her husband, who had listened in absorbed astonishment to the workman's word. "God," she said, "put it into my child-heart to do that little deed of kindness, and see how great is the reward that He has given me."

And the setting sun poured a flood of rich purple light over the group that stood there—over the workman in his blue overalls, over the lady with her golden hair, and over the proud-looking gentleman at her side. Altogether, it was a picture for a painter, but the angels who looked down on it from heaven saw something more than a picture there.

REMARKABLE CASES—CRIMINALS WHO HAVE RETURNED TO LIFE AFTER EXECUTION.

The following singular circumstance is recorded by Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire:

In the year 1650, Anne Green, a servant of Thomas Read, was tried for the murder of her new-born child, and found guilty. She was executed in the court-yard at Oxford, where she hung about half an hour. Being cut down, she was put into a coffin, and brought away to a house to be dissected, where, when they opened the coffin, notwithstanding the rope remained unloosed and straight about her neck, they perceived her breast to rise, whereupon one Mason, a tailor, intending only an act of charity, set his foot upon her, and, as some say, one Orum, a soldier, struck her again with the butt end of his musket.—Notwithstanding all which, when the learned and eminent Sir William Perry, ancestor of the present Marquis of Lansdowne, then Anatomy Professor of the University, Dr. Wallis and Dr. Clark, then President of the Magdalen College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, came to prepare the body for dissection, they perceived some small rattling in her throat: they presently used means for her recovery by opening a vein, laying her in a warm bed, and also using divers remedies respecting her senselessness, insomuch that within fourteen hours she began to speak, and the next day talked and prayed very heartily. During the time of this her recovering, the officers concerned in her execution would needs have had her away again to have completed it on her; but by the mediation of the worthy doctors and some other friends with the then governor of the city, Col. Kelsy, there was a guard put upon her from all further disturbance until they had sued out her pardon from the government. Much doubt indeed arose as to her actual guilt. Crowds of people in the meantime came to see her, and many asserted it must be the providence of God, who would thus assert her innocence.

After some time, Dr. Petty, hearing she discoursed with those about her, and suspecting that the women might suggest unto her to relate something of strange visions and apparitions she had seen during the time she seemed to be dead, (which they had already begun to do, telling that she said she had been in a fine green meadow, having a river running round it, and all things there glittered like silver and gold,) he caused all to depart from the room but the gentlemen of the faculty who were to have been at the dissection, and asked her concerning her sense and apprehensions during the time she was hanged. To which she answered, that she neither remembered how the fetters were knocked off, or how she went out of prison; when she was turned off the ladder,; whether any psalm was sung or not; nor was she sensible of any pains that she could remember. She came to herself as if she awakened out of a deep sleep, not recovering the use of her speech by slow degrees, but in a manner altogether, beginning to speak just where she left off on the gallows.

Being thus at length perfectly recovered, after thanks given to God, and the persons instrumental in bringing her to life, and procuring her an immunity from further punishment, she retired in the country to her friends at Steeple Barton, where she was afterwards married, and lived in good repute amongst her neighbors, having three children, and not dying till 1659.

The following account of the case of a girl who was wrongfully executed in 1766, is given by a celebrated French author, as an instance of the injustice which was often committed by the equivocal mode of trial then used in France.

About seventeen years since, a young peasant girl was placed at Paris, in the service of a man, who, smitten with her beauty tried to inveigle her; but she was virtuous and resisted. The prudence of this girl irritated the master, and he determined on revenge. He secretly conveyed into her box many things belonging to him, marked with his name. He then exclaimed that he was robbed, called in a commissair, (a ministerial officer of justice,) and made his deposition. The girl's box was searched, and the things were discovered. The unhappy servant was imprisoned.

She defended herself only with her tears; she had no evidence to prove that she did not put the property in her trunk; and her answer to the interrogatories was that she was innocent. The judges had no suspicion of the depravity of the accuser, whose station was respectable, and they administered the law in all its rigor. The innocent girl was condemned to be hanged.—The dreadful office was ineffectually performed, as it was the first attempt of the son of the chief executioner. A surgeon had purchased the body for dissection, and it was conveyed to his house. On that evening, being about to open her head, he perceived a gentle warmth about the body. The dissecting-knife fell from his hand, and he placed in a bed her whom he was about to dissect.

His efforts to restore her to life were effectual, and at the same time he sent for a clergyman on whose discretion and experience he could depend, in order to consult with him on this strange event as well as to have him for a witness to his conduct. The moment the unfortunate girl opened her eyes she believed herself in the other world, and perceiving the figure of the priest, who had a marked and majestic countenance, she joined her hands and exclaimed, "Eternal Father, you know my innocence, have pity on me!" In this manner she continued to invoke the ecclesiastic, believing, in her simplicity, that she beheld her God. They were long in persuading her that she was not dead—so much had the idea of the punishment and death possessed her imagination.

The girl having returned to life and health, she retired to hide herself in a distant village, fearing to meet the judges or the officers, who, with the dreadful tree, incessantly haunted her imagination. The accuser remained unpunished, because his crime, although manifested by two individual witnesses, was not clear to the eye of the law. The people subsequently became acquainted with the resurrection of this girl, and loaded with reproach the author of her misery.

COLONIZATION OF MEXICO.

This Republic appears now to be under an able and patriotic government, from President Commonfort down to the humblest officer. The old tyrannic laws against all religions but that of the State church, have been abolished, and every man is allowed the freedom to worship according to his own faith. A law was also passed on the 10th of May last, to encourage colonists to settle in the most fertile and pleasant parts of that country, and agents have been appointed by the government in this city, to give immigrants all the necessary information and free passports. A territory has been established between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, where the soil is fertile, and the climate healthy for four colonies. Each colony is to have 11,000 acres of land,—1000 for a village, and 10,000 for cultivation. Each colonist to receive 100 acres, and a building lot. For the first three years, the colonist pays no duty, nor contributions of any kind; and he can introduce, free of duty, all kinds of grain and agricultural implements.

From Vera Cruz, all colonists will also be transported, free of expense, to the colony, and each family will receive a milch cow, on arriving at their destination.

These are very liberal provisions for inviting colonists to settle in that country, and afford evidence of very enlightened views on the part of the present powers in authority. The great mineral wealth and natural resources of Mexico, under a wise, liberal and enterprising government, and a free, intelligent and industrious population, would elevate that republic to a high position. It has hitherto been the sad fate of Mexico to be torn by intestine factions, and the contests of contending chieftains for power and spoils. We hope these contests are gone forever, and that the people will labor in union and harmony to develope the exhaustless resources of this ancient centre of inexhaustable wealth.—The provisions made for colonization, are liberal and politic. A colony of industrious emigrants, always proves a benefit to any country, and those from the United States would introduce improvements of the very kind most required,—such as public schools, an improved agriculture, new inventions, &c.

Three crops of Indian corn are raised around Jalapa in one season; all kinds of grain and fruit are raised. Cattle are abundant and cheap: the forests are filled with valuable timber,—the copal, the india rubber, the rosewood and mahogany trees grow there, as well as the pine and hickory. The cochineal insect, which yields the crimson dye for fine woollen shawls, is found there. Silver, gold, copper, iron, mercury, lead, zinc, sulphur, and coal are abundant, but for want of skilful labor, are mostly lying dormant. We hope Mexico is destined to see better days than it has done heretofore.—*Scientific American.*

MORNING AND NIGHT.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

The following exquisite passages are from Mr. Everett's Address on the uses of Astronomy, delivered in Albany, a short time since, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Dudley Astronomical Observatory:—

Much, however, as we are indebted to our observatories for elevating our conception of the heavenly bodies, they present even to the unaided sight scenes of glory which words are too feeble to describe. I had occasion, a few days since, to take the early train from Providence to Boston; and for this purpose rose at two o'clock in the morning. Everything around was wrapt in darkness and hushed in silence, broken only by what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of the train. It was a mild, serene, midsummer's night,—the sky was without a cloud, the winds were whist. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with a spectral lustre but little affected by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was the herald of the day: —the Pleiades just above the horizon shed their sweet influence in the East; Lyra sparkled near Zenith; Andromeda veiled her newly discovered glories from the naked eye in the South; the steady pointers far beneath the Pole, looked meekly up from the depths of the North to their Sovereign.

Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften;—the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister-beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the West remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous transfiguration went on.—Hands of Angels hidden from mortal eyes shifted the scenery of the heavens; the glories of night dissolved into the glories of dawn. The blue sky was now turned more softly gray; the great watch-stars shut up their holy eyes; the East began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the inflowing tides of the morning light, which came pouring down from above in one great ocean of radiance; till at length, as we reached the Blue Hills, a flash of purple fire blazed out from above the horizon, and turned the dewy tear-drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds, the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown wide open, and the lord of day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began his course.

I do not wonder at the superstition of the ancient magians, who in the morning of the world went up to the hill-tops of Central Asia, and ignorant of the true God, adored the most glorious work of his hand. But I am filled with amazement, when I am told that in this enlightened age, and in the hearts of the Christian world, there are persons who can witness this daily manifestation of the power and wisdom of the Creator, and yet say in their hearts, "There is no God."

* * * * * *

There is much by day to engage the attention of the Observatory; the sun, his apparent motions, his dimensions, the spots on his disc, (to us the faint indications of movements of unimagined grandeur in this luminous atmosphere,) a solar eclipse, a transit of the inferior planets, the mysteries of a spectrum; all phenomena of vast importance and interest. But night is the Astronomer's accepted time; he goes to his delightful labor when the busy world goes to its rest. A dark pall spreads over the resorts of active life; terrestial objects, hill and valley, rock and stream, and the abodes of men disappear; but the curtain is drawn up which concealed the heavenly hosts. There they shine and there they shine, and there they move, as they moved and shone to the eyes of Newton and Galileo, of Kepler and Copernicus, of Ptolemy and Hipparchus; yes, as they moved and shone when the morning Stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy. All has changed on earth; But the glorious heavens remain unchanged. The plow passes over the site of mighty cities,—the homes of powerful nations are desolate,—the languages they spoke are forgotten; but the stars that shone for them are shining for us;—the same eclipses run their steady cycle;—the same equinoxes call out the flowers of spring and send the husbandman to the harvest; the sun pauses at either tropic as he did when his course began; and sun and moon, and planet and satellite, and star and constellation and galaxy, still bear witness to the power, the wisdom and love which placed them in the heavens, and upholds them there.

FATTENING SWINE.

If you have no hog-pens among the appointments of your farm, have some immediately put up, so that when it shall be time to put your hogs up to fatten, the pens may be ready for their reception.—The pens should have a feeding and sleeping apartment, with a yard attached to each. In each pen there should be a rubbing post. The surface of each yard should be formed into a basin-like form, over which a bushel of plaster should be spread, and then covered several inches in depth with woods mould, marsh mud, river or creek mud, the earth from head-lands, or ditch or road scrapings, weeds, &c., all of which materials during the fattening season, will be converted into good manure; for there are no better manufacturers of manure than hogs. Without entering into any detail of the constituent elements of hog manure, we should say, that it is considered, in the view of chemists, superior to that of cow, and this estimate is borne out in practice by the closest observers. When theory and practice both arrive at the same conclusion, we may be sure that this opinion is very nearly founded on truth.

In filling the yard of a hog pen with the substances named, every few inches of the matter as it is being placed in and spread on the yard, should be dusted over with plaster, or with pulverized charcoal, to prevent the escape of the ammonia. Occasionally stable and cow yard manure should be thrown over the surface, and be treated to sprinklings of plaster or pulverized charcoal. To encourage the hogs to root, every few days grains of corn should be distributed over the yards—in consuming and searching for the corn, the hogs root up and intimately mix the substance together, and thereby assure an equality in the value of the compound—a matter of great consideration in such bodies. If you provide your hogs with the rough material named, each hog during the fattening season will make two loads of good compost manure. To show the value of the urine of the fattening hog, we will remark, that it is as rich in the elements of vegetable productions, as is that of human urine, and in every pint of the latter there are the elements of a pint of wheat. If this be true, and we believe that it is, we should ask, is it not worth while for agriculturists to put themselves to the trouble of saving so fruitful a fertilizer as hog manure, solid as well as liquid?

TREATMENT OF HOGS WHEN TAKEN UP.—All hogs when first taken up for fattening, should receive three or four doses of flour of sulphur, and as many of copperas, in doses of a tablespoonful, at intervals of two days apart. These should be given them in messes of bran or meal. Such doses serve to cool the blood, strengthen the digestive organs, and remove those worms which sometimes attack the kidneys.

AS TO THEIR FOOD.—Their food for the first two or three weeks should be pumpkins, apples, roots and other vegetables, which would be the better of being cooked and mixed with bran, or meal of some kind; the latter being increased from day to day, gradually, so that when the hogs come to have corn or meal altogether, the change may not be injuriously felt by them.

Whether corn or corn meal be fed out to the hogs, a great saving will be effected by having either cooked, and it is immaterial whether it be boiled or steamed. A saving may be effected by cooking of from 15 to 20 per cent.—by grinding into meal and cooking, of 30 per cent.

MATERIALS FOR THE HOG PEN YARD.—A trough should be kept in the yard, at all times supplied with charcoal, wood ashes, rotten wood and coarse salt; these substances keep the tone of the hog's stomachs in order, encourage their appetites, promote digestion, and keep the animals in health.

TIME OF FEEDING.—It is all important that the hogs be regularly fed, at stated hours, three times a day, say morning early, at noon, and just before sundown.

OF THEIR SLEEPING APARTMENTS.—These should be supplied with fresh leaves or straw twice a week, so that by their comfortable bedding they may be induced to devote a considerable portion of their time to sleeping—sleep being a great promoter of fat.

TIME OF TAKING UP HOGS TO FATTEN.—The precise time to take up hogs to fatten, cannot be well stated; the time must depend upon the supply of mast in the woods; while that supply is sufficient to keep hogs in a growing state—while they increase in size and fat, they can safely be permitted to remain in the woods; the time for removal to the pens, then, is when the hogs, by their appearance, begin to show an insufficient supply of food.—*American Farmer.*

CARDS.

J. MARTIN. STRASBURG. J. KINKEAD.

DENTISTRY.—MARTIN & KINKEAD, having associated together in the practice of DENTISTRY, will endeavor to render entire satisfaction in all operations entrusted to their care. Being prepared for the Manufacture of TEETH, we will be enabled to suit all cases, with Block, Single Gum or Plate Teeth, either on Gold, Silver or Gutta Percha.

☞ Office—Main Street, 3 doors East of Echternacht's Hotel, Strasburg, Lancaster county.

N. B.—I take this method of tendering thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope by the present arrangement to be enabled at all times to attend to those requiring our services. J. MARTIN.

July 22 1y 27

D. G. Swartz,
LAND AGENT FOR THE STATE OF IOWA.
Real Estate bought and sold on commission; Land Warrants located; Taxes paid; Money invested on Land security at high rates. ☞ 5,000 Acres of choice Land for sale.
☞ Office in North Duke st., four doors above Walnut, Lancaster, Pa. sep 11 1y-34

Jesse Landis,—Attorney at Law. Office one door east of Lechler's Hotel, E. King St., Lancaster Pa.
☞ All kinds of Scrivening—such as writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. may 15, '55 tf-17

Dr. J. T. Baker, Homepathic Physician, successor to Dr. M'Allister.
Office in E. Orange St., nearly opposite the First German Reformed Church.
Lancaster, April 17 (tf-13)

Aldus J. Neff, Attorney at Law.—Office with B. A. Sheffer, Esq., south-west corner of Centre Square, next door to Wager's Wine Store, Lancaster, Pa. may 15, 1855 1y-17

MEDICAL.—DR. Jas. J. Strawn, late of Philadelphia, and a Graduate of the University of Penn'a., of 1846, has located himself and opened an Office in the Village of Paradise, Lancaster county, where he can at all times be consulted, except when professionally engaged. may 13 3m* 17

James Black.—Attorney at Law. Office in E. King street, two doors east of Lechler's Hotel, Lancaster, Pa.
☞ All business connected with his profession, and all kinds of writing, such as preparing Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Stating Accounts, &c., promptly attended to. may 15. tf-17

Removal.—WILLIAM B. FORDNEY, Attorney at Law has removed his office from N. Queen st. to the building in the South East corner of Centre Square, formerly known as Hubley's Hotel.
Lancaster, april 10

Removal.—ISAAC E. HIESTER—Attorney at Law, has removed to an Office in North Duke street, nearly opposite the new Court House, Lancaster, Pa. apl 6m-12

WILLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON DENTIST.—Office in North Queen street, 3d door from Orange, and directly over Sprenger & Westhaeffer's Book Store.
Lancaster, may 27, 1856. 1y 16

NEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his Office to North Duke street, to the room recently occupied by Hon. I. E. Hiester.
Lancaster, apr 1 tf 11

JUNIUS B. KAUFMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to his residence, in Duke street, first door south of the Farmers' Bank near the Court House. ap 1 1y 11

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM S. AMWEG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his Office from his former place, into North Duke street opposite the new Court House. apr 8 tf 12

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

Samuel H. Reynolds, Attorney at Law, Real Estate Agent and Conveyancer, Office South Queen street, formerly occupied by Wm. Mathiot, dec'd., Lancaster, Pa.
REFERS TO
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston, Pittsburg.
" William Bigler, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, "
" Alex. Jordan, Sunbury.
Peter McCall, Esq. Phila.
Joshua W. Comly, Esq., Danville
Hon James T. Hale, Bellfonte.
Henry Brockerhoff, "

JESSE STEWART DEPUY & SONS—MASONIC HALL, (Chesnut street below 8th.) PHILADELPHIA—Have opened a large and splendid stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE PLY, INGRAIN and VENITIAN CARPETING.
Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, DRUGGETS, STAIR RODS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, &c., &c., which they are selling very low for *cash*, wholesale and retail.
sep 16 3m 35

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Diplomas have been awarded to the Subscribers for the above article, by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.
New Jersey, do; Bucks County, do; Schuylkill County do; Berks County, do; New Castle County, Del., do.
The quality and high character of our preparation is well known; it is considered the best and most reliable Manure for CORN, OATS, WHEAT, POTATOES and GRASS. Not only producing large crops, but permanently improving the soil.
PRICE $45 per 2000 lbs. (2½ cents per lb.)
Owing to the high price of articles used in manufacturing the above, we have been compelled to advance our price to $45.
CAUTION.—Observe that every barrel of our article has our name and that of Potts & Klett stamped on the head. Pamphlets describing its qualities and mode of using can be had at our store, or by Mail, when desired. A liberal deduction made to dealers.
Agents Wanted.
We have for sale the celebrated Pacific Ocean Guano, similar to that sold by us last season, and which gave such great satisfaction.
Cancerine, or Fish Manure.—A full supply of this new and valuable article, to which we call the attention of Farmers.
No. 1 Government Peruvian Guano constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest rates.
ALLEN & NEEDLES.
No. 23 S. Wharves and 36 S. Water street.
First store above Chesnut st., Phila.
GEO. CALDER, Agent.
July 29 3m 23 Lancaster.

DENSLOW & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Wholesale dealers in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LEAF TOBACCO, Manufactured Tobacco, and Foreign and Domestic SEGARS, 21 South Front st., Philadelphia. Importers of fine HAVANA SEGARS of the choicest growths of the VUELTA-ABAJO.
A large assortment of which are kept constantly on hand, and for sale at a small advance on cost of importation.
☞ Consignments respectfully solicited, on which liberal advances will be made when desired.
N. B.—Special attention given to orders for purchase on commission, of TOBACCO, as also every description of Merchandise, for account of parties living at a distance from this market.
☞ Sole Agent for F. A. Goetze's Celebrated German Smoking Tobacco, comprising thirty different varieties.
apr 8 1y 12

C. W. VANHORN & CO.—Truss and Surgical Bandage Manufacturers, have removed from No. 32 North 9th street, to No. 104 North 9th street, below Race, Philadelphia. French and all other description of Trusses, warranted to give satisfaction in the treatment of the most difficult cases of Rupture. Single Trusses, from $1 to $5, Double, $2 to $8. Elastic Lace Utero Abdominal Supporters, for falling of the Womb, highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.
Elastic Shoulder Braces,
or Chest Expanders. It improves the figure, expands the Chest, and prevent Pulmonary Affection. Those with weak, narrow Chests, round-shouldered, and subject to pains in the breast, will find great benefit in wearing them. For Children they are invaluable—the gentleman's Brace answers the purpose also of Suspanders.
Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose, Veins, Dropsical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by Physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club Foot, Weak Ankles in Children, Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.
C. W. VANHORN & CO.
[illegible] 25 1y 49

FARMERS OF THIS NEIGHBORHOOD, GROWERS OF WHEAT AND RYE, USE LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, if you want heavy Crops, or LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER.—These valuable Manures have been used for the past six years successfully for the Grain and Tobacco Crop of Virginia Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware Maryland and the Islands Bermuda and Barbadoes. A Barrel (250) is sufficient for an acre of land. The above fertilizers are composed of reliable chemical elements, which largely increase the crop and improve the soil, *doubling the value of the land.*
Price of the Phosphate of Lime, is $40 00 per ton, Nitrgened 50 00, the American Fertilizer $25 00 per ton, or $3 50 per barrel, $1 25 per keg; also every variety of GUANO, Pure Land Plaster, Pot Ash, Nitrate of Soda, Bone Dust, Powdered Charcoal, &c., &c
GEO. A. LEINAU, Proprietor,
No. 19 South Front Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Goods delivered free of charge.
☞ To wholesale dealers a liberal discount. Pamphlets in the English and German Languages gratis. Orders at a distance, cash accompanying or draft promptly attended to by G. A. LEINAU, Proprietor.
Philadelphia, Pa.
N. B. Diplomas have been awarded from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; New York Crystal Palace Association and New Jersey State Agricultural Society.
aug 19 3m 31

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The only silver Medal yet awarded by any Agricultural Societies, was given to this Superior Article, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a Fertilizer of the best quality for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Grass and Potatoes, raising heavy Crops, and greatly improving the soil. The subscriber respectfully informs Farmers and Dealers that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.
AGENTS WANTED.—A liberal discount allowed.
Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster; Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates.
JNO. L. POMEROY.
9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market st., Phila.
☞ Farmers can load on two private Alleys, and avoid the crowded Wharf. aug 19 3m 30

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber, wishing to engage in other business, and having already been called from the post which he now fills, offers the Printing Office, in this county, known as the "STRASBURG BEE," for sale. Further particulars concerning the office can be had by calling on the undersigned.
S. B. MARKLEY.
oct 14 39

REMOVED FOR A SHORE TIME.—Dysart's Jewelry Store to South West corner Square, next door to Pinkerton's Saddlery Store, where they would be happy to see their friends as heretofore.
S. A. DYSART & BRO.
☞ A good Bulk Window for Sale. July 29 tf 28

CLOTHING & NEW GOODS, AT WILLIAM HENSLER'S CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 31½ North Queen street, 4th door South of Orange street, West side.—Just received a splendid lot of new goods, such as Black and Fancy Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, for spring and summer, of the finest quality and most beautiful pattern, not to be excelled in any house in this city.—Satin and Fancy Silk Vest Patterns of magnificent styles, and a great variety of other vestings, and in short a full and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, all of which will be made to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice. Prices unusually low. Also, a fine lot of ready made CLOTHING, consisting of Black and Fancy Drees, Sack, Frock, and Box Coats, Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, Satinet and Summer Pants of every description. A fine assortment of Vests, Silk, Valentia, and Fancy Vests of various patterns, Shirts, Shirt Collars, Undershirts, Pocket Handkerchiefs, and in fact, everything in that line of business. All goods purchased at this establishment warranted to be as represented. In consequence of the pressure of the times, the prices at this house have been reduced to such a standard as will enable all to purchase such articles as they need in this line of business.
Come one come all, and give us a call, and you'll find it to your advantage to purchase. But come at any rate, whether you purchase or not, you will always be welcome, at WILLIAM HENSLER'S
may 6 tf 16 No. 31½ North Queen st., Lanc'r.

JOHN A. ERBEN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, SIGN OF THE STRIPED COAT, No. 42, North Queen Street, East Side, near Orange Steet, Lancaster, Pa.
The Proprietor of this great manufactory of Clothing, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that his establishment now contains the largest, most varied and cheapest assortment of
Fall and Winter Clothing
ever offered in Lancaster.
His stock is all of his own manufacture, and embraces the latest styles of Clothing adapted to the season, and warranted to prove the same as represented at the time of purchase.
The demand for Clothing at this popular establishment is still daily increasing, and it is only by having a full and general assortment of Cutters and a great number of workmen that we are enabled to keep our Ware Rooms always well supplied with every article of dress, either for men's or boy's wear.
Among our extensive assortment may be found the following:

Overcoats and Sangups from	$3,00	to	$15,00
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats,	6,50	to	15,00
Fine do. do. Dress do.	7,00	to	15,50
Blue Cloth Dress and Frock Coats,	5,50	to	10,00
Fancy Cassimere Coats,	3,50	to	6,00
Business Coats,	3,00	to	5,50
Satinet Frock and Sack Coats,	3,25	to	5,00
Satinett Monkey Jackets,	2,00	to	3,25
Black French Doeskin Pants,	3,00	to	6,00
Double Milled Cassimere Pants,	2,75	to	4,00
Fine Black Cloth Pants,	3,00	to	5,50
Fancy Cassimere Pants,	2,75	to	4,50
Satinett Pants,	1,75	to	3,00
Black Satin Vests,	2,00	to	4,00
Merino, Velvet and Plush Vests,	1,25	to	2,00
Cassimere and Satinett Vests,	1,00	to	2,50

Also, a full assortment of Woollen and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, White and Figured Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery and Umbrellas.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Just completed, another very large assortment of Boys' Clothing, suitable for the Fall and Winter, consisting of Boys' Overcoats, Frock, Sack and Monkey Coats, Pants and Vests of all sizes, and at extremely low prices.
Also, just received, a large assortment of Black and Fancy Colored Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Black French Doeskin Cassimers, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, &c., which will be made up to order at short notice, in the latest fashion and on the most reasonable terms.
The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, and endeavoring to please customers, to receive a continuance of public patronage. JOHN A. ERBEN.
United States Clothing Store, Sign of the Striped Coat, No 42 North Queen St., east side, near Orange street, Lancaster, Pa. oct 21 tf 40

MORE NEWS FROM THE LANCASTER CLOTHING BAZAAR, No. 58 North Queen st., Lancaster, opposite Weidler's Hotel. DONNELLY & 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 cloth now offered in the city of Lancaster.
We are now opening our SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which have been selected with the greatest care from some of the most fashionable houses in Philadelphia, and would mostly respectfully invite the attention of our friends, the former patrons of Mr. GORMLEY, and the public generally, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, that they may feel confident that all orders received at our establishments will be attended 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 accommodated who favor us with their patronage.
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 tf 15

CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, IN NORTH QUEEN STREET, East side, 4 doors South of Orange.—The subscriber has just opened an extensive assortment of CLOTHING of all kinds, suitable for Gentlemen's Fall and Winter wear—such as Frock and Dress COATS, new style Business Coats, of Black, Blue, Brown, Olive and Green Cloths, and Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Also, Double and Single Breasted VESTS, in great variety, of Plain and Fancy Silks, Satins, Cassimeres, Grenadines, Marseilles, &c. Fine Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimeres, and all other kinds of fashionable PANTS.
Also, BOYS' CLOTHING, consisting of Frock, Sack and Fancy Coats, Pants and Vests of all sizes and qualities.
Also, a general assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, BOSOMS, CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSIERY and UMBRELLAS.
As I shall sell cheap for CASH, and give my personal attention to the business, I hope to merit and receive a reasonable share of public patronage.
Lancaster oct 7 6m 38 M. ROMAN.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!—The subscriber directs the attention of the citizens of the city of Lancaster and county, to the fact that he is determined to sell off his stock of SUMMER GOODS at greatly reduced prices. It consists of Lawns, Berages, Challys, Grenadines, Silk Tissues, Silk Dresses, Lawn, Berages and Silk Robes of all kinds, and of the latest styles; Crape Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., &c. All these Goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices, so as to make room for the Fall and Winter Goods.
He keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of every description of DRY GOODS, such as Calicoes, Ginghams, Delaines, Alpacoes, Percales, Muslins, Jaconets, Plain, dotted and Mull Swiss, Bishops, &c., Patent Lawns, Black Silk and Mohair Lustre, Debeige, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Undersleeves, Lace and Embroideries of all kinds; Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinett, Kentucky Jeans, Linen and Cotton Pant Stuffs, Vestings, &c.