

Lancaster

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

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JOE PLANKING.—Such as Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlets, Blankets, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

From the Delaware Gazette.

SPRING.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Once more, with merry face the laughing world
Trips its gay rounds in the sunshine baskets,
While in the tree tops, swinging with the wind,
The feathered minstrel tunes their pipes to song.

Now the wild woods are blithe with roundleaves,
And every echo multiplies the sound,
Till every hill and shadowy ravine deep,
With glad and ringing notes seem alive.

The nodding wren, bending to the breeze,
Hides its gay head among the fringed grass,
And, blushing, peeps from its rich hiding place,
And drinks the dew drop from the tangled sward.

The blushing rose, with bristled stem,
Exhales its odors to the morning breeze,
And, amidst with many a dew drop, glittering
And smiling.

A paradox of seeming joy and tears,
The merry fields on their garments green,
And tiny grass-blades, delicately shaped,
Close o'er the long forsaken path that oft
My childish steps unconsciously pressed, when I,
With heart as light as air, tripped gaily forth
To launch and sing among the woods and wilds.

How changed an I! 'Tis the nature is the same—
Her fields are green as when my boyish feet
To young and light—fantastically wild
From rock to rock, with many an antic leap,
Enjoyed a school boy's merry frolic.

Her rocks are quite as high and gray as
When I climbed them in my boyish days,
To earn a guerdon or my playmate boy,
And in the triumph cheer my humble name.

The trees are quite as tall—their limbs outspread,
As when I chased the squirrel to her retreat,
And from her silky, moss-enveloped bed,
With wild, exulting shrieks her infants stole.

The hills are just the same—the change in me:
In body, spirit, thought, and even mind,
For these have undergone the change of age—
The alchemy that tests all human thought—
And views things as they are, not as they were.
All things material change. Earth, sea and sky
Are changed, and counter-changing till the whole
Reverberates with the different garb,
And in her aspect new shines her radiant face.

Empires have risen, ruled and passed away,
And scarcely left a trace of what they were;
But for the record old agrarian Time
Would blot out from their lists their very names,
And leave a blank instead of human grandeur.

The marble obelisk—the sculptured stone,
Fossils and bones of the departed dead,
The weather-blasted hills, whose shaggy brows
Have braved the tempest and the wind's ring blast,
Yield inch by inch their ancient citadels,
And crumbling day by day, their level seek.

This is the work of Time—relentless Time,
Whose magic wand converts the auburn locks
Of youth to the gray of riper age;
I have seen a maiden's hair her golden ring,
And when I see in thy beauteous garb,
Fair as some faded rose in Genit's bow,
My thoughts run backward to the boyish days,
When every thing was gay and life,
And through the wild mad life of thoughts I scan
The winding path that led from youth to age.

These are the thoughts, oh! Spring, thy presence brings,
To mirror in our minds the book of life,
And from its magic page we often learn,
A lesson fit to guide the wisest sage.

Address of Acting Governor Stanton to the People of the Territory.
FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Hon. Robert J. Walker, present Governor of the Territory, accepted his appointment from the President upon condition that he should not be required to leave Washington until the first of next month, and circumstances beyond his control render it impossible for him to start before that day; he may, therefore, be expected by the middle of next month, and will then assume the Executive authority of the Territory.

During the absence of the Governor, by the organic law of the Territory, the whole Executive responsibilities of the Executive are devolved upon me, by virtue of my commission as Secretary. On assuming to exercise the functions of this high office, at this critical juncture in the affairs of the Territory, it is not inappropiate that I should briefly indicate the course which I shall pursue.

than the earnest desire and great pleasure of the Governor, or acting Governor of the Territory, to carry out, in good faith, the policy avowed by the President of the United States, in his recent Inaugural Address, in which he declares it to be "the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right to each individual must be preserved," and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of the Territory, free from all foreign influence, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Nothing is wanting but to secure the confidence of the people of all parties in the sincerity of the declared intentions of the Territorial Executive to carry out these principles in good faith, in order to induce the co-operation of all good men in the pending measures for adopting a State Constitution. The principles themselves can not fail to be acceptable to the sober judgment of the people, and I ardently hope, for the sake of the paramount interests involved, that the necessary confidence will not be withheld.

The deplorable events which have marked the history of the Territory up to this time, have doubtless left their natural results of enmity and heart-burnings among the people, as upon the criminal records of the Territorial Courts. Indiscretions have been found against many of those who acted in a military capacity under the authority of the Territorial Government, for acts and excesses alleged to be wholly illegal and unjustifiable. On the other hand, similar prosecutions have been instituted against those who were the Territorial authorities, and who undertook to retaliate for the alleged wrongs committed against them.

It is my deliberate opinion, that in order to promote peace and harmony, and to secure the future repose of the people, there ought to be a general amnesty in reference to all these acts on both sides, which grew out of the political contest, and which were not corruptly and feloniously committed for personal gain and to gratify individual malignity. These measures, if adopted at all, ought to be generous, without any consideration of the origin of the difficulty, or without question as to the party which may be responsible for the wrong. It will involve no concession or advantage to either party, but will merely be an act of clemency, designed to obliterate as far as possible, from the hearts of the people, all memory of the disastrous and lamentable contest which has heretofore desolated the unhappy Territory. If I shall have the effect, though it may pardon some instances of gross wrong and outrage, it will tend to calm the excited passions of the people, and to prevent similar occurrences in the future. It will be a measure of conciliation and peace, and will leave the people free from apprehension in the future, so they can securely devote themselves to those important labors which are destined to make this Territory a great, prosperous and happy State.

FRID. P. STANTON,
Secretary and Acting Governor.
LECOMPTON, April 17.

Trusting an Indian Chief;
OR, CONFIDENCE RETURNED—A FACT.
One of the first settlers in Western New York was Judge W., who established himself at Whites town, about four miles from Utica. He brought his family with him, among whom was a widow daughter with an only child, a fine boy of about our years old. You will recollect that the country around was an unbroken forest, and this was the domain of the savage tribes.

Judge W. saw the necessity of keeping on good terms with the Indians, for as he was nearly alone, he was completely at their mercy. Accordingly, he took every opportunity to assure them of his kindly feelings and to secure their good will in return. Several of the chiefs came to see him, and all appeared pacific. But there was one thing that troubled him; an aged chief of the Seneca tribe, and one of great influence, who resided at a distance of six miles, had not yet been to see him; he could get to him by any means ascertain the feelings and views of the Sachem, in respect to his settlement in that region. At last he sent him a message, and the answer was, that the chief would visit him on the morrow.

True to his appointment, the Sachem came. Judge W. received him with marks of respect, and introduced his wife, his daughter, and the little boy. The interview that followed, was deeply interesting. Upon its results, the Judge conceived his security might depend, and he was, therefore, exceedingly anxious to make a favorable impression upon the distinguished chief. He expressed to him his desire to settle in the country, to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians; to be useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization.

The chief heard him out, and then said, "Brother, you ask much and you promise much; what pledge can you give of your faith?" "The honor of a man that never knew deception," was the reply.

"The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is but wind when spoken to the Indian," said the Sachem.

"I have put my life in your hands," said the judge; "is not this an evidence of my good intentions? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and I will not be that thus repaid."

"So much is well," replied the chief; "the Indian will repay confidence; if you trust him, he will trust you. But I must have a pledge. Let the boy go with me to my wigwam; I will bring him back in three days with my answer."

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not have felt a deeper pang than went to her heart as the Indian made this proposal. She sprang from her seat, and rushing to the boy who stood at the side of the Sachem, looking into his face with pleased wonder and admiration, she enfolded him in her arms, and pressing him close to her breast, was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous form came over the Sachem's brow, but he did not speak.

But not so with Judge W. He knew that the success of the enterprise, the very lives of the family depended on the decision of the moment. "Stay, stay, my daugh-

ter!" said he. "Bring back the boy, I beseech you. I would not risk a hair of his head. He is not more dear to you than me. But, my child, he must go with the chief. God will watch over him. He will be as safe in the Sachem's wigwam as beneath our roof and in your arms.

I shall not attempt to describe the agony of the mother for the three ensuing days. She was agitated by contending hopes and fears. In the night she awoke from her sleep, seeming to hear the screams of her child calling upon its mother for help! But the time wore away—and the third day came. How slowly did the hours pass! The morning waned away; noon arrived, and the afternoon was far advanced, yet the Sachem came not. There was gloom over the whole household. The mother was pale and silent, as if despair was settling coldly around her heart.

Judge W. walked to and fro, going every few minutes to the door, and looking through the opening in the forest towards the Sachem's abode.

At last, as the rays of the setting sun were thrown upon the tops of the forest around, the eagle feathers of the chieftain were seen dancing above the bushes in the distance. He advanced rapidly and the little boy was at his side. He was gaily attired as a young chief—his feet being dressed in moccasins, a fine Beaver skin was over his shoulders, and eagle's feathers were stuck in his hair. He was in excellent spirits, and so proud was he of his honors, that he seemed two inches taller than before. He was soon in his mother's arms; and in that one brief moment she seemed to pass from death to life. It was a happy meeting—too happy for me to describe.

"The white man has conquered," said the Sachem; "hereafter let us be friends. You have trusted the Indian; he will repay you with confidence and friendship."

He was as good as his word, and Judge W. lived there many years, laying the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous community.

Brigham Young on Dress.
In a sermon by Brigham Young, published in the Deseret News of February 1, that worthy talked in the following strain:

We have been experimenting. Five companies, I think, have come across the plains with hand-carts, and they have come a great deal cheaper, and better than other companies. I believe that if a company was to try it once with ox teams and one with hand carts, every one of them would decide in favor of the hand carts, unless they could ride more, and be more comfortable than people generally are with ox teams. I count the hand cart operation a successful one, and there is a lesson in it which people have overlooked. What is that? Go to work and earn it, then wear it! Let me ask the sisters and brethren here what better of you to-day than as though you had started with a bundle under your arm! You started with an abundance, but have you any over, or wagons, or trunks of valuable clothing or money! "No." What have you got?

A sister says, "I have the underclothes I wore on the plains, and a dress, and a handkerchief which I pinned over my head in the absence of my sunbonnet, which were worn out, and I am here." Are you here? "Yes." Do you feel bad? "Oh! no, I feel pretty well." Now reflect, what else do we want of you, and what else do you want of yourselves? "Why," says one, "I want a dress and a pair of shoes."

Well, go to work and earn them, and put them on and wear them. "I want a bonnet which had long been on foot for raising him to it. William followed. By step by step the progress of the scheme, without apparently any part in it, without discountenancing it; giving its authors no encouragement, but affording them all the protection in his power. His ambition had also the characteristic of being associated with the triumph of a great and just cause—the cause of religious liberty and of the European balance of power. No man ever made a great political design more thoroughly the idea and exclusive object of life than William did. He was ardently devoted to the work which he was accomplishing, and he considered his own aggrandisement as merely a means to that end. In his designs upon the crown of England, he was not actuated by the love of violence or disorder; his mind was too lofty and too well regulated to be ignorant of the incurable viciousness of such success, and to submit to its yoke. But when the career was opened to him by England herself, he gave no more heed to the scruples of the private individual; he was anxious that his cause should triumph, and that he should receive the honor of the triumph.

"A glorious mixture of ability and of faith, of ambition and devotedness. Washington had no ambition; his country had need of him; he became great to save her, from duty rather than from choice, and sometimes even with a painful effort. His experiences of public life were bitter, and he preferred the independence of private life, and the repose of the mind to the exercise of power. But he unhesitatingly accepted the task imposed upon him by his country, and, in performing it, he allowed no concessions to be made, either towards his country or himself, for the purpose of lightening its burden. Born to govern, though he took no pleasure in it, he told the American people what he thought was the truth, and maintained in governing them, what he thought was wise, with a simple but immovable firmness, and a sacrifice of popularity, which was all the more meritorious because it was not compensated by the joys of dominion. The servant of a nascent republic, he obtained his democratic spirit, he obtained his confidence and secured its triumph by sustaining its interests against its inclinations, and by practicing the most modest and reserved and independent policy; seeking to belong only to the leader of an aristocratic senate placed at the head of an ancient state. His success was remarkable, and did equal honor to Washington and to his country.

For the Intelligencer.
DITHYRAMBIC.
BY THE GLADE BARD.

Oh, string once more thy harp, fair maid,
And tans its silent chords again—
That long have slept, unheard, unsung,
And in oblivion dark have lain:
And make our hills and valleys ring,
Once more with strains harmonious;
And sweetly will the woodlands blend,
Or all our plains and mountains free.
Bright eyes will grow more brighter than
Sweet cheeks will grow more sweeter too;
And many hearts will join the strain,
In gushing songs of love, to you,
Gladly will dance light feet to you,
And buoyant forms will whirl with glee;
And many hearts will swell with love,
And admiration, more for these
Than string and notes, thy woodland harp,
Its melody notes we long to hear,
And let the strains melodious—
Delight again the heart and ear.
NEW PROVIDENCE, 1857.

Cromwell, William III., and Washington.
During his exile in England in 1848, the ex-Premier of France beguiled his weariness, by composing a Treatise on the success attending the English and American Revolutions.

It was intended to explain the reason why the Anglo-Saxon had triumphed in his rebellious experiments, while the Gaul and Celt had failed. The work has been published in London, and well received. It is somewhat disfigured by the ex-minister's well known racial predilections. We quote the following passage which cannot fail to be interesting to the American reader. With all his philosophy Cromwell has been able to overcome his innate love for "divine right," that superstitious rock upon which so many fine intellects have struck.

"Three great men, Cromwell, William III., and Washington remain in history as the leaders and the representatives of these critical occurrences which decided the fate of two great nations. For extent and energy of natural talents, Cromwell is, perhaps, the most remarkable of the three. His mind was marvellously prompt, firm, supple, inventive and perspicacious; he possessed a vigor of character which no obstacle could discourage, and no conflict could tire. He pursued his plans with an ardor as inexhaustible as his patience, travelling sometimes by the longest and most circuitous roads, sometimes by the shortest, and most precipitous path. He established equally in gaining and ruling men in personal and familiar intercourse; and he was equally skilled in organizing; and conducting an army or a party. He had the instinct of popularity and the gift of authority, and was able, with the same business, to let loose or to quell factions. But born in the midst of a revolution, and carried by successive convulsions on to supreme power, his genius was by nature, and always remained, essentially revolutionary: he had learned to understand the necessity of order and government, but he was unable either to respect or practise moral and permanent laws. In consequence of the defectiveness of his nature, or the viciousness of his situation, he wanted regularity and serenity in the exercise of power; and immediate recourse to extreme measures, like a man continually assailed by moral dangers, and perpetuated or aggravated, by the violence of his remedies, the violent evils that he wished to cure. The foundation of a government is a task that requires proceedings of a more regular character, and more in conformity to the eternal laws of moral order. Cromwell was able to subdue the revolution that he had made, but he could not succeed in establishing it.

"Less powerful, perhaps, than Cromwell, by natural gifts, William III., and Washington succeeded in the enterprise in which they acted; they fixed the destiny and established the progress of their country. This may be accounted for by the fact that, even in the midst of a revolution, they never accepted nor practised a revolutionary policy; they never were placed in the fatal situation of having at first an anarchical violence as a stepping-stone, and then despotic violence as a necessity of their power. They found themselves placed, or else placed themselves, at the very outset, in the regular way, and under the permanent conditions of government.

"William was an ambitious prince; it is puerile to believe that, until the appeal was made to him in 1688, he had remained free from all desire of ascending the throne of England, and ignorant of the schemes which had long been on foot for raising him to it. William followed. By step by step the progress of the scheme, without apparently any part in it, without discountenancing it; giving its authors no encouragement, but affording them all the protection in his power. His ambition had also the characteristic of being associated with the triumph of a great and just cause—the cause of religious liberty and of the European balance of power. No man ever made a great political design more thoroughly the idea and exclusive object of life than William did. He was ardently devoted to the work which he was accomplishing, and he considered his own aggrandisement as merely a means to that end. In his designs upon the crown of England, he was not actuated by the love of violence or disorder; his mind was too lofty and too well regulated to be ignorant of the incurable viciousness of such success, and to submit to its yoke. But when the career was opened to him by England herself, he gave no more heed to the scruples of the private individual; he was anxious that his cause should triumph, and that he should receive the honor of the triumph.

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POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—The Postmaster General has just issued a new table of instructions to postmasters, in which he fixes the rate of single letters of half an ounce or under to Great Britain at 24 cents; do. to any part of Germany by closed mail 30 cents; do. to most parts of Germany by the Bremen line direct, 15 cents; do. for quarter ounce letters to Germany, via France, 30 cents; do. to any part of France or Algeria, 15 cents. Preparation optional in all cases. The rate for letters to Canada and the other British North American provinces is ten cents; preparation optional.—Union.

CARDS.

Dr. John McCalla, Dentist.—Office, No. 4 East Third Street, Lancaster, Pa.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM S. ANSEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Has removed his office from the former place to No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

DR. S. WELCHES, SURGEON DENTIST. Office, Krampf's Buildings, second floor, North East corner of North Queen and Orange streets, Lancaster, Pa.

W. T. McPhail, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

NEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Has removed his office to North Duke street, the room recently occupied by Hon. J. E. Hester.

REMOVAL.—ISAAC E. HESTER, Attorney at Law. Has removed to an office in North Duke street, nearly opposite the Court House.

Adolph J. Neff, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 4 East Third Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Jesse Landis, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 4 East Third Street, Lancaster, Pa.

WILLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON DENTIST. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM B. FORDYCE, Attorney at Law. Has removed to an office in North Duke street, nearly opposite the Court House.

Dr. T. Baker, Homeopathic Physician. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

Railroad House, European Style Hotel. No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

James Black, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 4 East Third Street, Lancaster, Pa.

ALEXANDER HARRIS, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

PETER D. MYERS, REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

SAMUEL M. MCGOUGH, M.L.S. WRIGHT and HERMILY STON, MANUFACTURERS. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

FILES AND BASKETS, RE-OUT AND MADE UP. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

H. A. Rockwell & Co., Next to Krampf's Buildings. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

SPRING STYLES.—L. BAUM'S FINEST. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—E. B. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

L. A. Rockwell & Co., Next to Krampf's Buildings. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

PHILADELPHIA FOR WHO VISIT. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

LADIES' Bonnet, Ribbon and Millinery Store. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

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SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House.

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