The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements, not exceeding one square, (12 lines,) will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion.

JOB PRINTING—Such as Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

For the Intelligencer.

THE FLYING HORSE.

(A LEGEND OF PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.)

BY THE GLADE BARD.

In days of yore, long since gone by,
When folks believed in mystery,
'Twas said with truth, that ghosts were then,
Actually seen, by living men;
And too, that sounds and phantom lights,
Were often heard and seen at night.
But these were tales of olden times,
And told by men from foreign climes;
So to their truth, I will not vouch,
For lies are often told by such.
But that which I'm about to tell,
There 're few will doubt, but once befell.
'Twas on a pleasant night in June,
And brightly shone the silver moon;
The stars looked down with modest light,
Through the dim curtains of the night:
Tranquil, and calm was all around,
And wrapped in quietness profound,
For nought was heard, but here and there,
A wild beast howling in its lair.
On such a night—amid such scenes,
A man was wandering, as it seems;
And traveling o'er the hills around,
Where once a strangled man was found.
All on a sudden—frightful sight—
Flashed o'er his path, a phantom light,
Attended by a dismal sound,
Which echoed strangely all around.
His limbs they quailed, his blood run cold,
Like Belshazzar's did of old;
With horror wild, he gazed around,
To see from whence had come the sound;
When he beheld; ay, strange to say,
A horse with wings, pass o'er the way;
With fiery hoofs, and blazing mane,
From which emitted fire and flame.
Upon his back a phantom strode,
And without curb or rein he rode,
And held within his fleshless grasp
A horn, with which he blew a blast,
That sounded strangely to his ken,
And echoed wildly, back again:
Then died away with fitful sound,
Through the dim caverns around.
Fear overcame the trembling wight,
His limbs refused to bear his weight;
His senses fled—he knew no more,
The scene of horror all was o'er.
And when he to his senses came,
The scene had tranquilized again.
The phantoms all had ta'en their flight,
To regions hid from mortal sight!
But to this day, tis often said,
That hill's by ghosts inhabited:
That often in the silent night,
There may be seen a spectre light,
Which some do say, with firm belief,
Is the spirit of the strangled Keef!

NEW PROVIDENCE.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

Letter from Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM, June 20, 1857.

"And I will make Jerusalem heaps."

After the first few days of excitement which every visitor to Jerusalem must experience, there succeeds an inexpressible sadness, a melancholy which soon becomes the natural state of mind, and which appears to be impressed upon the countenance of every inhabitant of this city, once "the joy of the whole earth." A walk through its filthy streets is a horror—the "heaps" of garbage left to rot in the sun; the slaughter house in the centre of the city; the tannery, adjacent to, and polluting the holy sepulchre; the skins of animals, yet warm from their bodies, and covered with vermin, exposed at every corner for sale—and, yet worse, if possible, the abominably filthy Jew, the half naked Arab, the horrible peasants whose skin is hardly to be distinguished from the beastly rags which cover them—create a loathing in the mind of the stranger which cannot better be described than in the words of the prophet—"They lie down in their shame, and their confusion covereth them." "I will make this city desolate, and an hissing; every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished and hiss because of all the plagues thereof."

The women, clothed from head to foot in white sheets, with their faces concealed by a black veil, resemble so many ghoules just risen from their subterranean abodes; more especially as they have a great fancy for cemeteries, where they daily congregate to howl. No sound of youth—there are no boys in the streets—no sound of wheels—there are no carriages; the dogs, mangy and wolfish, snarl and snap when you disturb them in their daily work as scavengers, and make the livelong night hideous with their contentions; the very birds do not sing, but cry to each other with a dissonant chirp, or complain with a harsh murmur. From the horrors of the city, if we pass to the environs, we find naught but bare rocks around—stones and dust beneath—the bright sun reflected from every object burns into the brain—no grass, no trees, no green thing—the promenades are cemeteries—the seats are whited sepulchres. Here have been buried whole generations of Jews; here are the bones of the Assyrian, the Egyptian, the Chaldean, the Persian, the Greek, the Syrian, the Roman, the Saracen, the Crusader, the Turk. In fine, Jerusalem is naught but a "heap" of mouldering bones and shattered houses.

But at the time of Easter, when thousands congregate in the Holy City, does it not present some signs of life? It is very true that at that time the population of the city is doubled. But the filth of the city is at the same time quadrupled.

The narrow streets are so crowded that it is almost impossible to make way through the motley crowd. The stranger is elbowed and pushed about by representatives from every nation almost under the sun—(and very dirty representatives they are too.) There is the wily Greek, with gaily embroidered jacket and glittering scimeter; the grave Turk, with his inseparable chibouk; the fierce Arab, with brown mantle and as many pistols in his belt as he can carry; the quiet Armenian, with pen and ink case, instead of pistols; the patient Coft; the impatient American; the voluble Frenchman, and the silent Englishman; the Brazilian, the Mexican, the East Indian, the Persian, the Chinese—all mingled together in a kaleidescope of brilliant colors, and all seen with more satisfaction from a quiet window at a considerable distance. All these people, of characters and habits so different, are brought together, to the number of from 12,000 to 15,000, for one soul purpose—that of devotion. The convents and churches are filled to overflowing—for almost every one of these people has a convent and church, or part of a church, where he can worship according to his own rites and ceremonies. But, unfortunately, they very often forget the motive of their coming, and act in a manner quite inconsistent with their professions. Confusion, noise, quarrels and fights are going on from morning until night, and the visitor who may have been detained until the Easter season has passed, has a much better chance of seeing Jerusalem, quietly and thoroughly, than amid all this turbulent and dirty throng.

A person who wishes to make any long stay in Jerusalem finds none of those conveniences which he is accustomed to expect, and which are found in other cities. There are no furnished lodgings, and he is obliged either to hire a house, to furnish it, to procure servants, which are here the very worst in the world, and to go regularly to housekeeping, or to resort to a hotel.—These hotels are private houses changed from their original destination, and are of the most wretched description. Except the houses of the European consuls, which are built expressly for them by their governments, there is not one in the city so good as the house of an American backwoodsman. In the winter they are cold, and the roofs let in the water, so that the builders are really obliged to make the floors slanting, that the water may run off. In summer they are uninhabitable from the heat. Whatever improvement the tenant may make—if he cultivate the garden, or stop the leak, or decorate the house, or even if he clean it—is made an excuse by the Turkish landlord for raising the rent, already most exorbitant, because, he says, the house is worth more! The hotels, of which there are three, are, like the other houses, most wretched—the fare is very poor, and the charge the same as at the Revere or Astor house! Indeed the expense of living is as great here as it is in Paris or New York, without any of the comforts of those cities.

Is their a city so divided against itself as Jerusalem? I should fatigue you and myself, were I to attempt even to enumerate the different forms of religion which are here observed; each community hating the other with all the rancher of religious animosity, and only prevented by the power of the Turk from open hostility. The Turk sits at the door of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, smoking his long pipe, and sipping his black coffee, and looks with equal indifference on the Latin, and the Greek, and the Armenian, and the Coft, and the Chaldean and a dozen others who pass by him on their way to their different altars, while the Jew who imprudently ventures into the open square in front of the church exposes himself to great peril, if not to certain death, from the hands of both Turk and Christian. The Christian cannot enter the Grand Mosque of the Turk. The Greek, the Latin and the Armenian dispute among themselves; and, in the meantime the roof of the church, of the Holy Sepulchre is falling to pieces, and the wind and rain beat upon the Holy Sepulchre itself. With this state of opposition there can of course be no society, no common ground upon which they all meet. The unsocial Turk inhabits his own quarter of the city and hardly ever leaves it except to demand "Backsheesh" for some service which exists only in his imagination. The Jew lives in his own filth in another quarter, or sneaks about the city in a listless manner, until some charity sent to him from abroad gives him strength to quarrel about his share. Whatever of improvement, or of civilization, is to be be seen in Jerusalem, has been effected by the persevering efforts of the Christians, who also have their own quarter of the city; and I can say is somewhat less dirty than the others. A new Pasha has lately arrived, who seems disposed to aid in the work of cleansing the city—but he may turn out, like the others but a *new broom*. He, however, appears less opposed to innovation than his predecessors.

My Wife's Economy.

Mrs. Jones is a jewel of a woman. The dear creature lately came home from a shopping excursion, in the most extravagant spirits."

"I have made such a bargain to-day," said she, "I have bought such a beautiful dress for nine dollars only! So I said to myself, even if I get Madame Flourish to make it up, it will be economical!

Now, Madame Flourish was a French *modiste* who lately came from Paris, and has really great taste, but was most extravagant in her charges, and I never heard her name without a shudder. A few months before, she made a brocade for Mrs. Jones, which every body said fitted beautifully. "It looks as if you were born in it," enthusiastically declared a friend, "and had grown with you," but my pleasure in contemplating this master-piece, I must confess, was somewhat diminished when the bill came in, to the tune of ten dollars for making and trimming it. However, "it wasn't so astonishing after all," as my wife reasoned, "that a dress which was worth thirty dollars should cost ten dollars to make it up," and with this reflection I consoled myself. So when I heard the proposal to take this other dress to madame, I argued that, if she charged in the same proportion, her bill would be three dollars, which struck me as not excessive, and accordingly I made no objection to the suggestion, but lighting a cigar, sat thinking of Mary Ann's many virtues, and especially her knack for economy.

In about a fortnight the dress came home. It was a pretty, blue affair with palms set in stripes, and Mrs. Jones really looked like a summer cloud in it, as she floated about the room, displaying it in every aspect, expiating upon its merits.—The sleeves, which were short, were neatly trimmed with a sort of narrow lace and the cape, for it was cut low on the shoulders, and dear Mary Ann always wears capes over such dresses—was embellished with a wider lace of similar pattern, I thought to myself it was the cheapest dress for twelve dollars making and all, that I had ever seen; and as I smoked my cigar, said mentally, "Ah! Jones, what a happy dog you are to have a wife with such a knack for economy!"

Two days after the bill came in. My wife opened it first, and I saw her draw a very long face as she ran her eye over it. However, she rallied immediately, and handed the missive to me. I glanced over it.

"Whew!" said I. "Eight dollars for making a dress that cost only nine! Surely, Mary Ann, there must be some mistake here?"

"Oh, no, my dear," she said briskly.—"My brocade you know, cost ten dollars to make and trim; and this is two dollars cheaper."

"But this dress cost only nine dollars," said I.

"The cost of the dress, my dear," she replied, smiling benevolently at my ignorance, "has very little to do with the cost of making and trimming it."

"The dickens it has'nt!" I began.

"Hush!" said my wife, playfully putting her hand over her mouth, "Smithy, dear, you musn't swear." And taking the bill she commenced going over it, item by item.

"Here," she said, "is the charge for making the dress, that is for fitting and sewing it together, two dollars. Now I'm sure," she continued, appealingly, "that's reasonable; for it takes just as long you know, to fit and sew together a cheap dress as a costly one! it's the time that has to be paid for. Don't you see, dear?"

I was forced to nod assent to the fair logician, though it was with an internal groan.

"Then here's the linings, buttons, and other small items, one dollar, which is low, very low. Consider how these matters count up. Besides, it takes time to go about among the shops, matching the buttons to the dress."

I could not gainsay this either, but I said to myself that there were five dollars still unaccounted for, and that it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to reconcile this sum to any rational being's notion of economy.

"There's five dollars left," resumed Mrs. Jones "which is for the Valenciennes——"

"The what?" I exclaimed.

"The Valenciennes, with which the cape and sleeves are trimmed."

"Oh! that common looking lace!" said I.

"Common looking!" cried Mary Ann, her eyes sparkling. Then she laughed comically. "That shows what you men know about laces. Why, Smithy, dear, it's real Valenciennes, and very cheap, and what's more, I can use it on something else, after the dress is worn out."

"But why put real Valenciennes, as you call it, on so cheap a dress?" I asked in a tone of vexation.

"It's that very Valenciennes, that gives the dress such a stylish look," said my wife. "Every body knows it's a cheap material; and its only the trimming that redeems it. All that I require is a Valenciennes collar to match it, and I shall be complete."

I could not speak for amazement. I was dumb, not merely at this strange notice of an economical dress, but at the utter unconsciousness my wife had that there was anything extravagant about it. She availed herself of my silence to expatiate on the beauty of Valenciennes laces in general, and on that which trimmed her dress in particular; and warming with her subject, made it finally to appear that we were under infinite obligations to Madame Flourish for the opportunity of paying this and buying a collar to match her Valenciennes. Mrs. Jones was so earnest and sincere, that I thought it would be a pity to break her charming delusion. I resolved, therefore, to smoke second rate cigars for the next six months, and indulge the dear creature in her wishes; and she looks so lovely, and seems so happy in her new dress and collar, that, to confess the truth, I don't regret what I have done.

Nevertheless, as an abstract proposition, I still hold to the secret opinion, that paying eight dollars for making and trimming a dress that cost only nine doesn't exactly show a knack for economy.

SMITH JONES.

Lager Beer--Its Origin.

Beer being at the present time the principal beverage of our city, it may be well enough to give its origin and history, and we propose to do so in the present article.

The exact period of the introduction of fermented liquor as produced from barley and other farinaceous grains, is not known. Heroditus and Didorous Siculus state that the Egyptians prepared a drink from barley slightly inferior to wines manufactured in Palestine and other Eastern countries, they having no grapes on their own land, a circumstance which is considered somewhat remarkable, as the grape is now cultivated there. Tacitus, Piny and other classical authors also bear testimony to an intoxicating beverage made from malted grain among the ancient German and Gauls, and this was, no doubt, at the same time generally known among the Celtic nations in the north of Europe. It is not certain, however, what grains were used in the manufacture besides barley. In England before the use of beer, which was not manufactured because there was but little, if any cultivation of the soil, and hence no barley or other grain, mead, produced from honey, appears to have been generally drank.

Raw barley does not readily ferment, of itself, a decoction becoming rather sour than vinous; hence the process of malting was resorted to, and the addition of bitters made.

The name for ale in the ancient British language was *cwrw*, and this still is used for the title of the beverage in Wales.—The term *ale* is derived from the Danish *œla*, our English word beer is synonymous with the German *bier*, and is derived from the Saxon *bere*, barley. A variety of that grain is still called *bere* in Scotland. The French *bierre*, and the Italian *biarra*, must claim the same source; and all, it is added, have their origin in the Hebrew word for corn, pronounced *ber*.

The Anglo-Saxons appear to have drank principally mead and beer; rather more, of the latter too, than the former. Ale and ale-houses were known among them as early as A. D. 728, during the reign of Ina the King, this being mentioned in the laws of the time. Wine, which was manufactured in the monasteries, does not appear to have been introduced into England until after the Norman conquest, and then only patronized by the nobles and the clergy. The masses adhered to their beer guzzlings. Finally, wine began to be drank more freely by the *oi polloi*; and the practice was continued up to the time of the Reformation, when many of the ecclesiastical and other gardens were destroyed, and there was a return to beer or ale.

A number of substances were used by our ancestors to neutralize the sweet mawkish taste of liquor fermented from barley, as well as to correct acidity. Honey has always been a popular ingredient. Wort and honey together, Dubrufaut, a famous chemist from France, once recommended. Bitter herbs were formerly infused in the beer, principally however, in that of home-made manufacture, which physicians were prone to recommend as a blood purifier! Other fancy beers used at an early day among our ancestors were *mum* and spiced ale, in which last coriander, carraway and other seed were introduced; also ginger, orange peel, orris root, &c. The brewers of olden time, until legislation forbade them, likewise employed quassa, snuff, wormwood, and even fouler substances, to qualify their concoctions or give them a tone.

Hops were first used in the beginning of the fourteenth century, in the Netherlands, and finally were adopted by English brewers. There was a prejudice existing against them at first, it being reported by them who pretended to know, that they 'dried up the body and produced melancholy.' So strong a hold did this impression take of the public mind, that the household regulations of Henry VIII had a clause forbidding the use of it by English brewers. In 1557 public opinion seems to have changed, for Tusler, in his Treatise on Husbandry, thus sings their praise:

"The hop for his profit I thus do exalt,
It strengthens the drink and favoreth the malt;
And being well brewed long kept it will last,
And drawing abide, if ye draw it not fast,"

In 1600 hops were more generally used. Previously to this time beer must have been quite a different article to what it now is. It had but a small quality of bitter, and was not calculated probably for keeping by being put away in tightly corked bottles, and drank when new. It is stated as late as 1616 in the *Moison rustique* that "the general use is by no means to put hops into ale, making that the difference between it and beere, that the one hath hops and the other none; but the wiser huswives do find an error in that opinion, and say the utter want of hops is the reason why ale lasteth so short a time, but either dieth or soureth, and therefore they will, to euery barrell of the best ale allow a halfe a pound good hops." The use of hops seems to have been long advanced—partly from finding that it prevented the beer from turning acid, and partly from a growing taste for the flavor it imparts.

Of much of the general facts regarding beer and its origin, we propose in a future article to speak of the different kinds of beer, and especially the all-popular Lager, which seems to have taken us by storm.—The subject is one of great interest.—*Daily News.*

CARDS.

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

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM S. AMWEG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his Office from his former place, into South Duke street nearly opposite the Trinity Lutheran Church.
apr 8 tf 12

SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 14 North Duke street, opposite the Court House. may 5 tf 16

DR. S. WELCHENS, SURGEON DENTIST.—Office, Kramph's Buildings, second floor, North East corner of North Queen and Orange streets, Lancaster, Pa. jan 20 tf 1

W. T. McPHAIL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, mar 31 ly 11 STRASBURG, Lancaster Co., Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

Railroad House, European style Hotel and Restaurant, No. 48 Commercial and No. 87 Clay Streets, SAN FRANCISCO. HALEY & THOMPSON, jan 2 tf-50 Proprietors.

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

ALEXANDER HARRIS, Attorney at LAW. Office South Queen St., West side, near Vine St. REFERENCES: Governor James Pollock, Harrisburg. Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, do. Hon Joseph Casey, do. Hon. Andrew Parker, Mifflintown. Hon. James M. Sellers, do. A. K. McClure, Esq., Chambersburg. apr 7 1y 12

PETER D. MYERS, REAL ESTATE AGENT, PHILADELPHIA, will attend to the Renting of Houses, Collecting House and Ground Rents, &c. Agencies entrusted to his care will be thankfully received, and carefully attended to.—Satisfactory reference given. Office N. E. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM streets, Second Floor, No. 10. feb 17 1y 5

SPRING STYLES.--L. BAUM'S CHEAP Wholesale and Retail Bonnet and Millinery Store.—He is now opening his new stock of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Ribbons, Silks of all kinds, Crapes, Modes, Tarleton, Laces, Edging, Rushes, Quillings, Lawns, Straw Bonnets, Straw Gimp and Lace, French and Domestic Flowers, BONNETS OF ALL KINDS, ready trimmed, and frames to suit every taste. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident in being able to exhibit a better selected and cheaper assortment than has ever been in this city before. He therefore invites all to come and take a look for themselves. N. B. DRY GOODS selling off at cost. L. BAUM, mar 17 tf 9 No. 62 N. Queen street.

KONIGMACHER & BAUMAN, TANners and Curriers Store, back of Robt. Moderwell's Commission Warehouse, fronting on the Railroad and North Prince street. Cheap for Cash or approved credit.—Constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds Saddler's and Shoemaker's Leather, of superior quality, including "Rouzer's celebrated Side Leather," also, Leather Bands, well stretched, suitable for all kinds of machinery, of any length and width required, made of a superior quality of Leather, Furnace Bellows, Band and Lacing Leather, Garden Hose, Tanner's Oil, Currier's Tools, Moroccoes, Shoe Findings, &c. All kinds old Leather bought in the rough; highest prices given for Hides and Skins in cash; orders will be promptly attended to. feb 5 1y 6

SLATE ROOFING.--The subscriber, Agent for Humphreys & Co's. Roofing Slate, manufactured at Slate Hill, York county, Pa., returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster city and county, that he is prepared to put on roofs in the best manner, by the very best workmen, on short notice. He invites those wishing roofs put on, to call and examine the quality of the Slate furnished by him. WILLIAM WRIGHT, feb 24 6m 6 South Prince Street, Lancaster.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—In pursuance of the provisions of an ordinance passed by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Lancaster, on the 5th day of August, 1856, proposals for loaning to said city the sum of $20,000, as a permanent loan, in sums of not less than $100, will be received at the Mayor's Office, for which coupon bonds and certificates of City Loan will be issued. Said loan to be appropriated to the payment of damages accruing from opening streets within said city. J. ZIMMERMAN, sept 9 tf 34 Mayor.

THE PEOPLE'S HAT AND CAP Store. SHULTZ & BRO., (successors to David Shultz,) Practical Hatters, No. 20½ North Queen St., opposite Michael's Hotel, Lancaster Pa., Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail dealers in HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. We are always prepared to supply the public with all the different Styles of Hats, of the best qualities and at such prices as to defy competition. CAPS AND STRAW HATS. Our assortment of Caps and Straw Hats is the largest, best and most fashionable in the city. We are also manufacturing the PATENT FLEXIBLE SILK HAT, which for beauty of finish, cannot be surpassed The improvement consists of a combination of principle to render the Silk Hat Band, after a slight wear, as soft and pleasant to the head as a soft Hat. The "Flexible Band" combines the softness of the Felt Hat, with the beauty and dressy appearance of the Silk Hat, and from its yielding nature, readily conforms to the shape of the head, thus avoiding in a very great measure, the trouble and inconvenience of conforming and shaping, as the principle of the conformator is embodied in the improvement. All Hats sold at this establishment are made under our own supervision, and we warrant them to be what they are sold for. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call, as we keep the largest and most complete assortment of all articles in our line in the city of Lancaster. ☞ Country FURS bought, and the highest cash prices paid. JOHN A. SHULTZ, apr 7 tf 12 HENRY A. SHULTZ, Proprietors.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING. ELEGANT NEW STYLES OF *FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.* We are now selling at prices that offer unusual inducements to purchasers. Every article of Clothing purchased at this establishment will be found to be the same as represented. Dress and Frock Coats, Over Coats, Business Coats, Raglan Salma and Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., of the newest Styles, and of every variety, which has been manufactured with great care, from the best English, French and American fabrics, and will be sold at remarkably low prices. DAVID RAY & SON, No. 1108, (formerly 356) Market Street, between 10th and 11th South side, Philadelphia. my 26 tf 19

THE CENTRE SQUARE GROCERY. JOHN W. HUBLEY, having just completed the enlargement and remodeling of his extensive Grocery establishment, on the corner of NORTH QUEEN STREET and CENTRE SQUARE, is now prepared, with greatly increased facilities, to wait upon all, from city or country, who may favor him with a call. In addition to his extensive stock of GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE, he has a full assortment of *CONFECTIONARY, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.*, of every variety the market affords; Also, PICKLES, JELLIES AND SYRUPS, (Strawberry, Lemon and Raspberry.) Every article in his store is fresh and pure, being selected with the greatest care for family use. ☞ Families sending their children for Groceries, can rest assurred that the same attention will be paid to them as to adults. may 12 tf 17

LOOKING GLASSES. G. W. DEWEES, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of Ornamental and Plain Gilt Looking Glasses, Portraits and Picture Frames of every style. A large stock of the above always on hand, which I will sell from 10 to 15 per cent. less than any other establishment in the city. ☞ Paintings and Engravings, &c. Old work regilded, &c. A liberal Discount to the trade. G. W. DEWEES, No. 154 N. 2d St., below Race, West side, Phil'a. old No. 102. my 5 6m 16

Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!—C. H NEEDLES, russ and Brace Establishment, S. W. Corner of Twelfth and Race Streets, Philadelphia. Importer of fine FRENCH TRUSSES, combining extreme lightness, ease and durability with correct construction. Hernial or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected. Cost of Single Truss. $2, $3, $4, $5. Double—$5, $6, $8 and $10. Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss. Also for sale, in great variety, Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal Props and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—male and female. ☞ Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants. july 31 1y 28

CARPETS, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain and Rag. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from one to four yards wide. MATTINGS WHITE AND CHECK. for asle by [apr 21 tf 14] HAGER & BROS.

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DR. W. H. WITMOR, OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years: a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Medical Surgeon of the U. S. Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls. The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicines prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines.—Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles; which is to know and ascertain what disease is, its cause and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituent of every solid and fluid of the human body—the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicines, and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition! DYSPEPSIA, that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. RHEUMATISM, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy, or falling sickness, all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill, can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted. I do say all diseases, (yes, CONSCMPTION) can be cured. CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE. I will remain in my office on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages; will make visits to any distance if required; may be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa. W. H. WITMOR, M. D. my 19 1y 18

Dyeing and Scouring—Philip Hudson, Fancy Dyer, No 95 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, three doors above Cherry Street, respectfully informs the citizens of Lancaster county and elsewhere, that all kinds of Silks, Crapes, Merinoes, &c., are dyed in the most fashionable and permanent colors. Ladies' cashmere and crape shawls, cloaks, &c., cleansed and pressed equal to new; Silk dresses watered in superior style. Gentlemen's apparel scoured and dyed in superior style; in short, Dyeing in all its various branches done at short notice, and on the lowest terms. Also, Carpets Cleansed. A call is earnestly solicited, as it is very convenient for those who should want anything in the above line. Phila. mar 17 1y-9

THE ECLECTIC COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, CINCINNATI, O. The Winter Session of 1857-8 will commence on Monday the 12th day of October, and continue sixteen weeks. A full and thorough course of Lectures will be given, occupying six or seven hours daily, with good opportunities for attention to practical Anatomy, and with ample Clinical facilities at the Commercial Hospital. The preliminary course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 28th September, and continue daily until the commencement of the regular Lectures. The arrangement of the chairs will be as follows:—
T. E. St. JOHN, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.*
C. D. LEWIS, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.*
A. J. HOWE, M. D., *Professor of Surgery.*
C. H. CLEAVELAND, M. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
WM. SHERWOOD, M. D., *Professor of Medical Practice and Pathology.*
J. R. BUCHANAN, M. D., *Emeritus Professor of Cerebral Physiology and Institutes of Medicine.*
JOHN KING, M. D., *Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & Children.*
The terms for the Sessions will be the same as heretofore, viz:—Matriculation, $5.00. Tuition $20,00. Demonstrator's Ticket, $5,00. (Every Student is required to engage in dissection one session before Graduation.) Graduation, $25.00. Ticket to Commercial Hospital (optional,) $5,00. The Lecture Rooms are newly finished, neat, and comfortable, and in a central locality (in College Hall, Walnut Street,) where students will find it convenient to call on their arrival. Tickets for the session may be obtained of the *Dean of the Faculty*, at his Office, No. 113 Smith St., or of Prof. C. H. CLEAVELAND, *Secretary of the Faculty*, No 139 Seventh St., near Elm. JOHN KING, M. D., *Dean.* June 30 1y 24

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, A monthly Magazine of 48 pages, conducted by the Faculty of the Eclectic College of Medicine, is published at One Dollar a Year, payable in advance. Communications for subscription, or for specimen numbers should be directed to Dr. C. H. CLEAVELAND, Publisher, june 30 1y 24] 138 Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAVANNA SEGARS.--5000 Imported Havanna Segars of the most approved brands. Just received and for sale at DR. JOHN WAYLAN'S Drug Store, apr 7 tf 12 No. 60 North Queen Street.

RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of the government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively*;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties*;" from section seven, of the same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city of Philadelphia nor any*," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no*;" and strike out "*section four, same article*," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTIN 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year there