The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

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SPEECH OF SENATOR BIGLER.

AT CLARION, PA., ON THE 8TH INST.

In reply to the Address of the Hon. David Wilmot, delivered at Philadelphia, on the 24th ult.

After giving a brief history of the Democratic party, showing how eminently wise and successful its policy had been in the past, and how it had uniformly, in all exigencies, in war or peace, stood by the true interests of the country, and had advanced its growth and prosperity, and elevated the dignity and prowess of the nation, claiming for that party a higher degree of purity, wisdom and patriotism than were possessed by any similar association of men in modern times; and having also paid a handsome compliment to the character and qualifications of Gen. Packer and his associates on the Democratic ticket, he proceeded as follows:

Judge Wilmot, the Republican candidate, has evinced his entire willingness to make his views known to the people, and seems quite unhappy that the State Committee would not agree that the Democratic candidate should wait a reasonable time with him in personal controversy, and still more displeased that the Committee should have suggested that the discussion of the slavery question is not essential in a gubernatorial contest. Failing to secure the attractions of General Packer to get up large meetings and excitement for him, he has bravely dashed into the field alone. I am in possession of a copy of his first address delivered at Philadelphia on the 24th ultimo, and published in the "Evening Bulletin," to the leading features of which I shall ask your attention before I take my seat. I find no fault with Mr. Wilmot for appearing before the public to make known his views. I think a candidate for any office may properly do so. I see no waste of dignity or propriety in the practice, if pursued in the proper spirit. In doing this no candidate properly appreciating his position will solicit votes; he will simply declare his views on pending questions, foreshadowing as best he can the policy he will maintain if elected, so that the intelligent elector may vote for or against him, as may seem proper. But I have searched in vain for any such foreshadowing in the late speech of Mr. Wilmot. It is devoted exclusively to the subject of slavery, except only a brief reference to his letter on Americanism. State affairs seem to have had no attractions for him. It is an almost incredible fact that in a long speech occupying columns of the "Bulletin," he should not have alluded to any one of the many interests which would come under his charge, where he elected Governor, nor discussed a single question connected with the duties of the office for which he is a candidate, or over which the political authority of the State Government could in any way be exerted. From beginning to end he has talked outside of the true purpose of his appearing before the public, and has failed, therefore, to give the people the means to decide whether he would make a good Governor or not. He has talked about slavery, and questions incidental and collateral; but not a word about State affairs. He should certainly have given us his views on the question of more Banks and paper currency. Many of the people would be glad to know whether he intends to maintain the policy of the present incumbent, his political friend, on these vital questions. What does he think of the policy of giving away the largest share of the Public Works for an inadequate compensation, payable to the next generation; and if elected, will he favor a disposition of the remainder on the same conditions? Why not give the people his views on these State questions, as also on the subject of paying the public debt, maintaining and extending our system of free schools; on the granting of special privileges to facilitate the ends of private gain, and especially on the pending amendments to the Constitution, embracing questions of grave concern for the people. All these subjects, vitally important, and within the range of the legitimate duties of the Executive, seem to have been lost sight of in the smoke and dust of a kind of Quixotic onslaught upon slavery and the slave power.

But another fact, equally singular, is, that although his address abounds with graphic descriptions of the evils of slavery, and coarse imputations upon the motives of its advocates, it does not contain a single practical suggestion as to a remedy for the evils it laments. Mr. W. declares it to be "a question of vital practical importance which lies at the foundation of everything valuable to us as freemen," and yet he has not attempted to show the people of Pennsylvania in what way they can apply the remedy.—Not only this, but I shall prove to you that, according to his own showing, the people of a free State have no Constitutional right to interfere for or against the evils he affects to deplore, whether in a State or Territory. If Mr. Wilmot found it necessary to make his address on national issues entirely foreign to the Executive duties, it is to be regretted that he did not devote a portion of his time to his once favorite topic, the tariff. The old friends of "protection for the sake of protection," whom he expects to rally under his flag, would doubtless be delighted to hear from the man whom they used to designate as the advocate of "British free trade," the "successful betrayer of Pennsylvania's best interests," and as a "vile traitor to the State of his birth." Possibly he could have convinced the manufacturers of iron in Clarion and elsewhere, that they are specially his debtors, and permitting the dead past to bury its dead, they should come to his rescue in this hour of need. Perhaps there were among his auditors at Philadelphia, those who had assisted to give Mr. Dallas to the flames in effigy, for following the Wilmot lead on the Tariff, in 1846, and he could have induced them to repent that great wrong on Mr. Dallas, as also their oft-repeated imputations upon his own motives and conduct. He certainly could have shown those who abused myself and others, last spring, for agreeing to a modification of the tariff when we had no power left to resist it, that they were unreasonable in that complaint, or are now mistaken in his support of the distinguished advocate of "British free trade." But let that pass; we will leave the distinguished advocate of free trade in the embrace of the protectionists, and the protectionists under the leadership of the distinguished free-trader. The new alliance only furnishes another verification of the homely adage, that political necessity makes strange bed-fellows.

But to the speech, and I will give you its best sentiments first, so that his friends may not complain. It reads as follows:

"I hold that under the Constitution of the United States we have no right to meddle directly with the question of slavery in the States where it already exists; it is a State Institution, and can only be controlled by State laws, and we in Pennsylvania have no more right to legislate for Virginia upon the subject of slavery than Virginia has the right to legislate for Pennsylvania on the subject of our Public Schools. But in the Territories the question is different. The Territories are the common property of the Union, and we have the common right to control them."

Then again, speaking of slavery, he says:

"The question is no mere abstraction, nor is it simply a question of right and wrong, a question of morals; it is a question of vital practical importance, which lies at the foundation of every thing valuable to us as free men."

Touching the Dred Scott decision, he remarks:

"And as I am on this point, I wish to say that I bow to the Dred Scott decision as a matter of law. I raise no arm against the law, and I would never advise any one to do so; but there is no law on earth which can bind my reason or my conscience I can, and will think, and vote for what I believe right."

Now let us consider the doctrines of these quotations for a few minutes. In the first he says we have "no right to meddle with slavery in the *States* where it already exists," but that "the *Territories* are the common property of the Union, and we have the common right to control them." In the second he presents the effects of slavery as "vital practical questions, involving every thing valuable to us as free men." And in the third he informs us that he "bows to the Dred Scott decision as matter of law."

Of course I agree that we have no right to interfere with slavery in the *States*, but, "bowing to the Dred Scott *decision*," how does Mr. Wilmot propose to reach the institution in the Territories? What becomes of "the common right" of the States to control its existence? How can that right be brought to bear? That decision defines the Constitution to mean that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject for the Territories; that a congressional interdiction against its extension is unconstitutional, and Mr. Wilmot agrees that that decision is law. Then what of his common right to control it in the Territories, and of the "vital practical questions" he has presented for our consideration?

Now this is the point to which I wish your special attention. Though acknowledging in his own peculiar phrase the binding effects of the decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. Wilmot is very careful to conceal the influence of that decision upon his position and arguments; he has not told the people frankly that by virtue of the decision he so reluctantly recognizes as binding, slavery in a territory is almost as completely out of the reach of the people or the Government of a free State, as it is in the State of Virginia. He dare not be explicit on this point; for he would thereby illustrate the utter impracticability of his doctrines on the subject. Indeed his whole theory goes to pieces at this point, and he must necessarily conceal as much as possible, the effects of this decision, or the deceptive character of his speeches would become so transparent that he would be obliged to abandon the discussion entirely.

Bowing to the Dred Scott decision as matter of law, it will not do to say only that "Pennsylvania has no more right to legislate for Virginia, on the subject of slavery, than Virginia has to legislate for Pennsylvania on the subject of Public Schools." Mr. Wilmot cannot stop at this point; he must, and does virtually agree by that "bow" that neither Pennsylvania nor Virginia has any right to legislate for Kansas or Nebraska, on either subject, and they have no power to interfere for or against the institutions of the Territories directly or indirectly. The citizens of each may go to Kansas, and when *bona fide* residents, they can give effect to their will.—He or I can do this; but as citizens of this State we cannot influence the question in either Kansas or Virginia. Prior to the Dred Scott decision, the Republican party contended for the power of Congress over the subject in the Territories; but that decision has settled the question against them, and has closed the last channel through which the free States could reach the question. It has swept away the entire stock in trade of the Republican agitators; the Missouri line, the Wilmot Proviso, and every other scheme of Congressional interference. They have no occasion longer to seek even the election of anti-slavery men to Congress, for that body cannot touch the question. Their long cherished business of agitation is therefore gone—gone forever. Wherein, then, is the fitness of Mr. Wilmot's inflammatory addresses about slavery, to the exclusion of every other topic? Having no power over the subject, it cannot be of vital practical importance in Pennsylvania, unless, indeed, Mr. W. in his feverish sensitiveness, has allowed himself, to conclude that some "dough faced Democrat" in obedience to the "slave powers," is about to propose to re-establish the institution in this State. Until this be done the question cannot be so practical as he alleges. But, is it not singular that Mr. Wilmot should seek to agitate the public mind in behalf of measures which have been declared unconstitutional, and to which decision he agrees? What can he accomplish by such effort? Though he could convince a majority of the people that the measures would work practical good to the country, the Constitution, till changed, is an insurmountable barrier to their adoption.—Would it not be wiser to accept the philosophy of the trite saying, that "it is useless to cry over spilt milk?" When the election is over he will need the benefit of some such reflection, for I think his chances are better to become the successor of *Judge Bullock*, than of Gov. Pollock.

I do not mean to say that the candidates for Governor may not properly allude to the subject of slavery; but Mr. Wilmot insists that measures which have been declared unconstitutional shall be recognized issues in the Gubernatorial contest, and continues to discuss these measures as though they could be made available to the country, and insists that the people should take one side or the other. He says slavery is the only question involved, and has so far declined to speak on State questions at all.

He says that Virginia has the same right to interfere with our public schools, that Pennsylvania has with slavery in Virginia; and that is true, but it did not occur to his mind, at the same time, that it would be a most singular, if not ludicrous spectacle, to witness a candidate for Governor in Virginia resting his claims to popular favor solely on his views about public schools in Pennsylvania, and confining his discussion to that topic alone? Why the people of the Old Dominion would get a straight jacket for any one who might attempt to play such a trick before high Heaven. And what would Pennsylvanians think of such impudent interference? They would most certainly invite the Virginia aspirant to take care of his slaves and leave the public schools to them. Mr. W. would be sure to do this, and yet he talked for hours about Virginia negroes, and said not one word about Pennsylvania Schools; so determined does he seem to rest his claims on questions belonging to other States, and over which we have no control.—Perhaps his friends can explain all this, but I think I can assure them of one thing, if he does not get more votes in States where his address would be appropriate, than in his own, he will be badly beaten.—He will almost be convinced that he has not only been speaking for other States, but running for Governor some where else than at home.

Mr. Wilmot's prompt recognition of the binding effect of the Dred Scott decision has certainly surprised and disappointed some of his fanatical adherents. But they should notice, he dare not raise his voice against the Constitution, when asking to be permitted to take an oath to support it. That he has yielded reluctantly, and with exceeding bad grace, is evident from the low terms in which he impugns the motives of the Court. He says, *it is easy enough for the Executive to find corrupt Judges to carry out corrupt designs.*" This is coarse, exceedingly coarse, scarcely allowable in a common place politician, and utterly inadmissible in a candidate for Governor. Very many who intend to vote for the author of the base allegation, will despise his foul aspersions. Even they will not agree that it is becoming in David Wilmot to warn the country against the corruptions of *James Buchanan and Roger B. Taney*. But in his anger at courts, he has gone out of his way still further to make an onslaught upon the integrity of the Supreme Court of his own State, and broadly alleges that its decisions are often contradictory, and it is common talk among the bar, that a decision must be revived every five years to have binding effect. The Courts should take warning, for failing to be Governor, as this gentleman certainly will, he may still retain the office of *Judicial Censorship*.

Fearing to repudiate the decision of the Supreme Court in express terms, many of Mr. Wilmot's school of politicians are industriously engaged in efforts to destroy the confidence of the public in its integrity. As a means of doing this, they are in the habit of expatiating on the extraordinary circumstance that the Ordinance of 1787 should have been declared unconstitutional at the end of sixty years after its adoption, and the Missouri Compromise so declared after having stood for nearly forty years. They certainly know that the Ordinance of 1787 did not derive its authority from the present Constitution—that it was the work of the Congress of the old Confederation, and was agreed to by the States, and was merely perpetuated under the present Constitution as a measure which the States had agreed to. This item of history they prefer to suppress, so that the action of the Court may seem the more strange. They know, too, that the Missouri Compromise was an arbitrary arrangement between the North and South, forced by an exigency that endangered the peace of the country, and that its constitutional authority, though constantly denied by many wise statesmen, had not been directly tested prior to the late decision.

The history of the renowned Proviso is re-written in this speech, and Mr. W. has manifested special delight in exhibiting what he considers the inconsistencies of the Democratic party on this subject, and more especially those of Gen. Cass, Hon. Richard Brodhead and myself. He alleges in substance, that if the General had voted before he reflected, he would have gone for the Proviso, and that Mr. Brodhead had said he would vote for it if offered to the proper bill, and that I had been very careful to record my name in the affirmative, when a similar sentiment passed in the State Legislature. The course of Gen. Cass and Mr. Brodhead needs no explanation or defence at my hands. Their sentiments are too well known to the country to be successfully misrepresented. And, indeed, admitting all that Mr. W. alleges, I do not see that he makes out any man's destruction. The wisest men in the nation have often been wrong in their first impressions as to the expediency of suddenly proposed measures; and to be mistaken on a constitutional question, is no uncommon thing among able lawyers. As to the Pennsylvania resolution, it certainly did not receive that consideration to which it was entitled. I do not believe it was under consideration in the Senate, exceeding one half hour before it passed finally. For myself I knew but little about it until it came from the House of Representatives, the day it passed the Senate, and had only thought of it as an abstract sentiment against the acquisition of territory, with the view to the extension of slavery and as affecting the question of peace with Mexico. As a proposition involving the rights of the States, and the powers of Congress, I had, at that time, given it no thought. Reflection upon these things soon after, and long before I knew that Mr. Wilmot intended to press the principle as admissible when applied to Territory which had been long previously acquired by the common blood and treasure of all the States, without any such original condition, convinced my mind that its practical operation would do injustice to the slave-holding States, and I discarded its doctrines entirely. Four years after the advent of the proviso, when the Democratic nominee for Governor, I certainly was not charged with a want of sympathy for the South. The reverse was the constant allegation of my political enemies.—The execution of the fugitive slave law and the doctrine of non-intervention were topics in that contest, and I advocated the affirmative of both on all occasions. Mr. Wilmot himself publicly dissented from my views on these points, at a meeting in his own town, where we stood face to face. But it is of little moment whether I have been consistent or not. I trust I may always be more ambitious to be right, and never vain enough to pretend to great wisdom or foresight. If I did not mistake the meaning of the proviso, when first proposed, I certainly misunderstood its author, for I thought him a Democrat, and he has turned out to be anything else. But has Mr. Wilmot relieved his position by what he has said on this point? If it even be true that certain Democrats inclined to favor the proviso before they had discovered the wrong, he was not thereby warranted in sustaining it when the injustice of its practical workings had become apparent by discussion, especially since it has been shown to be unconstitutional.

But this candidate and his party are great on consistency. They are in the habit of arraigning Mr. Buchanan, Judge Douglas, and other Democratic Statesmen, on the charge of inconsistency, because at one time they sustained the policy of settling the slave controversy by a geographical division, and have since embraced the policy of referring the question to the people of the territories, to be settled as they may deem best. There is very little sense and less patriotism in such criticisms. The whole history of the subject shows that the controversy, at the different periods when the excitement attained to a dangerous height, was treated as a subject of compromise, implying at once the concession of principle and peculiar views. Statesmen and patriots felt required to yield much in the way of opinion, to secure the peace of the country. Mr. Buchanan favored the Missouri line so long as the policy of settling the question by territorial division was maintained; and Mr. Douglas, in 1848, proposed to extend the parallel of that line to the Pacific Ocean as a final adjustment of the dangerous feud. But the very men who now, and since 1854, have not ceased to bewail the abandonment of this policy, were united in their opposition to its extension and perpetuity on that occasion. They repudiated it, scouted and reviled it. Another mode of settlement became absolutely necessary to save the country from civil war, and that of non-intervention, as now found in the Kansas law, was wisely adopted in 1850; and is maintained by the statesmen I have named. What inconsistency is there in such action? And what is to be said for the sincerity of those who continued to denounce the Missouri line up to the time of its repeal—that party who in Connecticut burnt James Lanman in effigy for voting for it, and Isaac Toucey near the same spot, for voting to repeal it, and who labored to reject the principle in 1848? They are not in a condition to talk about consistency. Having so conspired against this mode of adjustment, and secured its overthrow, they now have Mr. Wilmot engaged in a clumsy imitation of Mark Antony, with the dead body of Cæsar, by carrying the lifeless remains of this unconstitutional measure from place to place over the State, giving utterance to his deep grief in pathetic appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, to draw down their vengeance on the destroyers of this once favorite scheme.

On Kansas affairs Mr. Wilmot becomes quite belligerant, and hurls vindictive aspersions upon the National Administration. He talks as though he did not know that the odious test laws enacted by the first legislature had been repealed by the last; that his party friends in Kansas are daily availing themselves of these bogus laws; that Mr. Robinson, the Topeka Governor, had petitioned Mr. Stanton, when acting Governor, to confer the appointment of Commissioner to acknowledge deeds on his friend, by virtue of the territorial laws. He seems determined to give the version of affairs that will best suit his purpose. Having presented a startling picture of the wrongs and outrages which, according to his story, have been wantonly inflicted upon the free State party of that unhappy Territory, he makes the following sweeping declaration:

"I affirm that the Administration knows all about these outrages, and yet they uphold them. They sustain the Missourian usurpation, and they dare power who created them and upholds them."

This is terrific indeed, coming from a candidate for Governor; but Mr. Wilmot's language is tame and feeble compared with the sparkling rhetoric of Col. Keitt of South Carolina, on the other side of the question. The Colonel, in his letter dated at White Sulphur Springs, imputes to the Administration altogether different action and purpose. He alleges that its first act was to appoint a Governor to "debauch Kansas from allegiance to the South and deliver her into the hands of Free Soil fanatics," and that "to say that the cause of the South was lost in Kansas prior to the appointment of Walker, is to palliate fraud by falsehood." Here is a wide difference between big doctors. But the Southerner seems to have the best of the contest. Indeed the best attempts of Wilmot and his school of orators, to show the subserviency of the Administration to the slave power fall far below the most ordinary efforts of Col. Keitt, the Charleston Mercury, and the New Orleans Delta, to demonstrate its free soil tendencies and its treachery to the South. With such fires in front and rear who will say that Col. Keitt may not reasonably imagine the fantastics to be hereafter played by "shivering Cabinets" and "convulsive Administrations"

Then again, Mr. Wilmot and his party seem to be in great tribulation lest the slave power should deprive some of the citizens of Kansas of the opportunity of rolling their votes against the institution at the ballot box, lest some be deprived of that high and sacred prerogative, the right of suffrage. They descant eloquently on the sacredness of this right, and hurl destructive anthemas upon the heads of all who shall attempt to restrict or usurp this prerogative of American freemen. The people and the whole people must be heard in this matter, they very well, and they cannot go any further on this point than will the Democracy; but does not this sickly concern for the rights of the people come with exceeding bad grace from Mr. Wilmot and his party, who in the convention that nominated Col. Fremont, had it down as a principle, that not only a portion, but all the citizens of Kansas should be deprived of the right of saying whether they should have Slavery or not? They claimed that right for Congress, and virtually held that though nine-tenths of the people might desire slavery, the interdiction of Congress should be conclusive. It was no half way business with them. It is part of their faith to deprive all the people of the sacred opportunity which they falsely allege the Democracy are attempting to take from some. They execrate the interference of Missouri in the settlement of the slavery question in Kansas, and yet accordingly as their own doctrines not only Missouri but Massachusetts, and all the North and South are invited to interfere in the same way by their representatives in Congress.—The practical effect of their doctrine being that the power to decide the question for Kansas is to be found every where else in the United States except in that and the other territories—that the people of the States *who do not go to Kansas shall* control the question on the subject, but those who *do, shall not!* How absurd, then, their affected distress, lest by design or accident some citizen of Kansas may be deprived of the opportunity of giving effect to his will on the subject. Why even now, Mr. Wilmot and his party will not say that the will of the people of Kansas is to be the law, but that Kansas as a State, unless the decisions be against slavery. They will agree to take her into the Union when she obeys their dictation, and not till then. It was in this connection, in the contest of last fall, that we ridiculed their pretensions to exclusive friendship for freedom in Kansas, while holding that the people should *not be free* to select their own institutions. We claimed that the Democracy were more the friends of "Free Kansas," because they wished to have her people perfectly free to select all her domestic institutions. They holding that Kansas should not come into the Union unless she adopted their views, and the Democracy maintaining that she should come in no matter how she might decide on slavery. The question in the Presidential issue was not whether she should be free or slave, but simply whether her own *home few* citizens should be permitted to decide for themselves. That question was affirmed by the people at the polls, and Mr. Buchanan and his advisers, in my judgment are bound honestly and faithfully to carry out that decision in good faith, regardless of denunciation from the North and South, and so performing their whole duty to the country.

Mr. Wilmot talks very positively about what is going on in the territory of Kansas he knows; but I spent some weeks there this summer and found it difficult to obtain accurate information. That wrongs have been committed on both sides is clear; but the idea of Mr. W., that his peculiar order have been uniformly right on all the issues of that country against the institutions of another to subserve the ends of party? Mr. Wilmot must not conclude that his sickly recognition of the rights of the States and his ungracious bow to the decision of the Supreme Court, will protect him in the use of such offensive language as the foregoing. The use of such foul aspersion can in no way improve the morals or politics of the country, its institutions or its customs; can do no good to North or South, to white or black race. It is not my habit to deal harshly with the character or actions of public men, but I should do injustice to my feelings were I not to say that much of Mr. Wilmot's address, whether considered as a declaration of principles or as a specimen of logic or literature falls far below what his friends had reason to expect. It can rank but little above common-place anti slavery rant, as wanting in method and useful suggestion as in the ordinary graces of even partizan discussion. Is it possible that the Republican party cannot maintain their principles without resorting to such dangerous incendiarisms? Uncharitable crimination of the South seems to be their only source of partizan capital. Assuming respect for the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States, they are sure to discourse in such a way as to lead the fanatical abolitionist to believe that in some way or other, at no distant day, through their agency, the institution is to be uprooted every where. It was by such means in the last Presidential election that they gained over to Fremont, Garrison, Parker, Beecher, and all that school of fanatics. Unable to devise a practicable scheme to improve the condition of the black man they persist in the work of agitation as their most fruitful means of political power. They know that they could do but little to improve the condition of the black man, the whole subject was under their unrestrained control.—Suppose all legal difficulties to be removed, and the subject placed within their reach, by emancipation on the part of the South, conditioned that the negroes be properly cared for; what then? To what country could they remove the slaves so that they might escape the dreaded "licks," and be where none would *"horsewhip the women and sell their babies?"* How could they be clothed and fed, and how elevated in the scale of moral being? Would they be brought North to compete with our present laboring population? I am sure the free States would never agree to that. But suppose they should, would that insure an improvement in the physical and mental condition of the slave? With what new political and social dignities would the black men be clothed, so that they might live easier and happier, and attain to a higher degree of civilization and Christianity? Who will stand up for equality for them in the North? Let us have these questions answered, and have a practical scheme for the elevation of the negro, or less of the agitation. The continuance of these criminations between the North and South may readily disturb the peace of thirty millions of white people, but in no way can it relieve whatever of hardship there may be in the condition of the three or four millions of slaves now in our country. Nor is it just or patriotic to allege national sin against our country, because of the condition of the Africans, when the authors of such aspersions cannot point to the spot on earth or name the period in history, in which the condition of the curly haired negro was better than at present, in the United States—when and where he enjoyed greater physical comforts, or attained a higher degree of mental cultivation, or embraced better ideas of Christianity. His own country is "one of slaves and masters," and the ancestors of those we have were slaves of the lowest class when taken from their own country. To restore those now in the United States to that original condition, were such a thing possible, would be an outrage upon humanity and civilization. If, then, the condition of the black man has been really improved by even his lowest estate among us, wherein consists the national sin that so constantly besets the consciences of these political doctors?

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sep 1 3m 35

☞ Agents wanted

MOUNT JOY ACADEMY.—The Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the first Tuesday of November. For circulars containing full particulars, address the Principal,

E. L. MOORE.

aug 25 2m 32

NEW FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.—The subscriber has received his new FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the latest styles, which he is selling very low at wholesale or retail, so as to suit all customers. His stock consists of Silks, Satins, Modes, Velvets, Crapes, Lawns, Tarlton, Capinets; Silk, Satin and Velvet Ribbons; Lawns, Edgings, Blonds, Quillings, Plushes, Straw Goods of all kinds; Gimp, Straw Cord, French Blond, French and Domestic Flowers of the latest styles; a large assortment of Feathers, ready-made BONNETS, trimmed in the latest Paris style; Frames, Chemille, Bonnet and Ribbon Wires, and a great many articles unnecessary to mention—in fact, everything that is needed in that line of business. He invites his friends and customers to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is satisfied that he can exhibit a larger and cheaper stock of goods than ever before brought to this city. Call and examine for yourselves.

N. B. DRY GOODS—A good assortment on hand, which he sells at cost.

L. BAUM,

sep 8 tf34 No. 62 N. Queen st.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!

Great Inducements to Lovers of Good Fruit.

The undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of extending a

NURSERY,

in the vicinity of Strasburg, and in order to supply the Fall and Spring Trade, have made arrangements with David Miller, jr., of the Cumberland Nurseries, by which we will be able to fill all orders for

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH,

CHERRY, GAGE, APRICOT,

AND OTHER FRUIT TREES.

NATIVE GRAPES,

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY,

GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT PLANTS,

of every variety, *warranted true to name*, and of superior quality. By careful and strict attention to business, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.—Address,

Strasburg P. O, Lancaster county, Pa.

A. K. WARFEL, CYRUS N. HERR.

REFERENCES:

Hon. John Zimmerman, Lancaster city, Pa.
Chn. H. Lefevre, " "
Hugh S. Gara, " "
Anthony Lechler, WARFEL & HERR,
Hon. John Strohm, Providence, Lancaster county, Pa.
Samuel Keneagy, M. D., Strasburg " "
Jacob Groff, M. D., " "
Jacob Frantz, Paradise, " "

sep 7 3m*34

REMOVAL.—Earthen and Stone Ware.—HENRY GAST & SON have removed their Warerooms to S. Queen street, directly opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall, where they Keep on hand a large assortment of EARTHEN AND STONE WARE, of various patterns, and are prepared to furnish Terra Cotta work, Garnishing, Mouldings, and other kinds of Ornamental Work. The manufactory is still continued at the old stand in South Queen street. apr 21 tf 14

BRIDGENS' & THON'S NEW CITY and COUNTY MAP.—The subscribers are preparing to publish a new and complete

MAP OF LANCASTER CITY AND COUNTY,

to be entirely made up of actual surveys to be taken upon the ground, and to be drawn to a much larger scale than any heretofore issued. The enlarged scale of the work will admit of the great advantage of clearly designating every public and private improvement, and attaching the name thereto; also, of ascertaining with more precision, any required distance throughout the county. Every public Road and Stream, Mill, Mill Race and Mill Dam, Store, Hotel, Post Office, Place of Worship, School House, Smith Shop, &c., &c., will be accurately shown thereon. The Dwellings also, with the names of owners attached, will be inserted in the proper position. An enlarged City Plan, and Plans of the Boroughs and principal Villages, will be inserted in the margin. A Table, showing the correct distance from each place of importance to that of every other in the county, will be upon the Map; also, a Statistical Table, and views of the principal County Buildings.

Without a resurvey of the whole county, an accurate map of it cannot be published; we have already made surveys of a number of the Townships, and many of the inhabitants of the county are aware of the time and pains we have taken to perfect them. We will be equally assiduous in our endeavors to make this a reliable and valuable work, and hope to merit a share of public patronage.

The size of our Map will be at least five feet by four, and it will cost $5 per copy. H. F. BRIDGENS, Phil'a.

aug 18 6m*31 CHAS. THON, Lanc'r Tw'p.

REED, McGRANN, KELLY & CO., BANKERS,

GRANITE BUILDING, NORTH QUEEN ST., LANC'R,

Will receive money on Deposit and pay interest thereon as follows:

5 per cent. for any length of time.
5½ " for one year.

Collections made in all parts of the United States.

Money sent to England, Ireland, Germany, France, &c.

Passage certificates for sale from Liverpool to New York, or Lancaster.

Land warrants and uncurrent money bought and sold.

Spanish and Mexican dollars, old U. S. gold and silver coins bought at a premium.

Special attention will be paid by G. K. Reed to the Negotiation of Commercial paper, Stocks, Loans, and all marketable securities in New York or Philadelphia.

Our friends may rely upon promptness, and our personal attention to their interests in the transaction of any business which may be intrusted to us, and we hold ourselves individually liable for all money intrusted to our care.

GEO. K. REED,
RICHARD McGRANN, Sr.,
PATRICK KELLY,
A. McCONOMY.

June 23 1y 23

DYEING AND SCOURING.

PHILIP HUDSON, FANCY DYER,

No. 95 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., 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

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 nature 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, CONSUMPTION) 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

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" combined with the stiffness of the Silk 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 will be 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,
HENRY A. SHULTZ,
Proprietors.

apr 7 tf12

THE CENTRE SQUARE GROCERY.

JOHN W. HUBLEY, having just