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For the Intelligencer. THE FAMILY DEAD.

BY THE GLADE BARD. The heart instinctively returns With love, unto the kindred dead, And calls unto the mind again, The images of those who 've fled. The first a sister, lovely, fair, Was summoned to the silent tomb, When earth was gay, and all was bright, And decked in robes of sweetest bloom. A few bright summers only shone Upon her path of life below: When angel bands conveyed her home.

To mansions free of pain and woe. The fond companion of my play; By cold Consumption's chilling hand, In manhood's prime, was called away. Oh. ever dearly cherished shade, Thy image hovers round me now, With all the purity of love

That garnished then thy youthful brow

I see thee still, though years have fied Since thou wert numbered with the dead; And disappointment and despair, Have shrouded all my way with care I see thee still, as in thy youth, Thy noble form and brow of truth, Are mirrored on my memory's glass, In images that cannot pass. My fancy steals away to thee, I hear the bell with solemn tone, That told in mournful cadence deep That thou from earth, alas, had'st gone.

My mind still images the pall, That wrapt thee in eternal sleep ; And in my ear yet rings the voice A little while, and I again Stood by my eldest brother's bed, The hand of death had chilled his form, And the immortal soul had fied! Though cold and pale his pulseless form

Lay there, before my sorrowing eyes; My heart o'erflowed with feelings deep-Of visions of our former joys. The lone, damp grave doth hold his form,

The clods are heaped upon his breast; But his immortal spirit's gone To the bright land of endless rest

A few years sped away, and then, My honored Father left me too; The cherished sire of my youth, And firmest friend that e'er I knew His body sleeps beneath the sod, But still his image lives in me; I still behold his tender smiles,

That blessed my helpless infancy Fond memory e'er will hold in truth, The honored parent of my youth. Farewell my sister, a long farewell. Adieu my brothers in the tomb;

My reverend father fare-thee-well And rest in thy immortal home Farewell, a long farewell, ye dead Oh, may your spirits rest in peace, In that fair land, where angels' songs Of endless glory, never cease; And when my pilgrimage is run,

I trust to meet you on that shore, Where pain and sickness enter not, And death and parting are no more! NEW PROVIDENCE, 1858.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM F. PACKER.

Fellow-Citizens: In appearing before you to onter upon my duties as Governor of the Commonwealth, I consult my own inclinations in conforming to the usage which demands a popular address; and in the first place. I gladly embrace this opportunity to return my profound and grateful thanks to the People of Pennsylvania, for honoring me with the Chief Executive office in their government. Their kindness will never be forgotten, nor will the confidence they have reposed in me ever be intentionally that the object of the charge my public duties with fidelity shall be faithfully observed; and thus justify, as far as possible, the popular decision. Doubtless I may commit errors in a position involving so much of responsibility; but I will hope that none of them will be of a grave character, or productive of vital injury to the public interests. I crave in advance a charitable judgment upon my official conduct—that it shall be construed with kindness and toleration so long as it shall appear to be prompted by sincere and nonest movies— and I here engage, in this public and formal manner, to regard the will of the people, the public good, and the commands of the Constitution, as the guiding lights by which my course is to be directed. With these aims constantly in view, I shall indulge the pleasing hope of doing some good in the high station to which I have been called by the public voice, and te which I have been chiled by the public voice, and of repressing some evils which may threaten the public welfare, or the individual rights of the people. Fellow Citizans of the Senate and House of Representatives: It will be my archit desire to cultivate with you, as Representatives of the people, the st amicable relations, and to unite with you in the adoption of all such measures as the public good may adoption of all such measures as the public good may require. The different branches of the government, although charged with distinct duties, are to be regarded as parts of one harmonious whole; and it is well when all these parts move onward without jar, interference, or collision. Nevertheless, the distinct duties of the Ezecutive, when duly and honestly performed, may occasion differences with the Legislature; but, in such case, it will be expedient to cultivate a spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disposal spirit of compromise and conciliation for the disposal of such differences, or, at least, for mitigating the feelings of alienation to which they tend.

It is one of the duties of the executive from time

It is one of the duties of the executive from time to time, to give to the General Assembly informa-tion of the state of the commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient; and under usage this is done shall judge expendent; and under usage this is done by messages in writing, which are entered among the public records and remain a part of the official history of the State. I do not understand this as a power of dictating to the General Assembly the meas ures they shall adopt, nor even as a power of initiating laws, but as an informing and suggesting power, in no naws, but as an informing and suggesting power, in the respect trenching upon the just and proper jurisdiction of the legislative department of a free State. In short, it was never intended to give a legal control over the proceedings of the representatives of the people in the enactment of laws. It is, therefore, a right of communication with them, which, while prudently and reasonably exercised, can give no just accasion for jealousy, objection, or complaint. The Executive, when exercising this right, is but performing a plain duty, and can apprehend no difficulty in speaking with a respectful freedom even upon questions where an entire transfer of the complete tire agreement of sentiment cannot be expected But, there is another and more delicate power which pertains to the relations between the Legislative and Executive departments. By the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections of the first article of the Constitution, all bills passed by the General Assembly, and most of the orders, resolutions and votes in which they may concur, are submitted to the Executive, and if disapproved by him can only be made valid by a vote of two-thirds of each House. This power of disapproval is support the most important duties of my opinion it is the clear and binding duty of the order, resolution or vote, presented to him which he cannot approve—in other words, that the assent of his judgment and conscience shall be actually given nis judgment and conscience shall be actually given to any measure before he permit it to take effect; unless, indeed, it be passed against his objection by a two-third vote. The words of the Constitution are "if he approve he shall stgn it, but, if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which is the state of the shall return it with his objections to the use in which it shall have originated.' could not convey a power, and prescribe a duty in a more clear and definite form. It is manifestly the intention of the Constitution that the deliberate and conscientious approval of the Governor shall be given to a bill before it becomes a law, in addition to the approval of the two Houses that have previously passed it. Unless the majorities attended intention. passed it; unless the majorities afterwards given to it upon re-consideration in each House, shall be so deon the structure of the strike of the measure. It is true that upon things trivial or indifferent, where no great interests are involved, nor constitu-

tional principles in question, nor private rights assailed, considerations of expediency may be taken into account by the Executive; but certainly no substantial objection, whether of policy or principle, can be waived by him in view of his oath to support the Constitution. Ten days (Sundays excluded,) are allowed to the Executive to consider a bill, and to approve or veo it, after which it will become a law without his signature, if not previously returned.—The practice of my predecessors has been occasionally to permit bills to become laws by this limitation of time. They have taken effect in the entire absence of Executive action. But I believe this has only occurred where the Executive has found it impossible to form a positive opinion upon the measure—where though not unobjectionable, it was trivial—or, where it was manifest that a veto would not cause it defeat. This Executive practice ought not to be extended, and the practice itself is open to question. For if the provision that bills neither signed nor returned within ten days, shall become laws, was intended as a guard against Executive abuse, in holding them an undue period, and not as a modé by which the Executive might cause them to take effect, without the responsibility of acting upon them, it would seem clear that the practice of holding them over for such purpose cannot be defended.

But the Legislature by its adjournment within ten days after the passage of a bill, may deprive the Executive of due time for considering it, and hence it is provided that in such case it shall become allaw unless sent, back within three days after the next meeting. In modern practice a large number of bills are usually sent to the Governor within a few days of the adjournment of the Legislature, which it is impossible for him to consider duly before the adjournment takes place. In fact many are sent to him in the very closing hours of the session. But it would seem plain that the Executive could reasonably industry this can in all cases be accomplished. Then, such

next meeting, according to the constitutional privision. This will properly dispose of all the bills in his hands at the adjournment, unless indeed it be allowable to hold over bills and permit them to be-

come laws without his action.

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved may be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the ome laws without his action.
The propriety of signing be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the General Assembly, to be returned with the Execu-tive disapproval. The Executive should not be subjected for long periods of time to the sometations of those interested in bills, nor should be be subject to those interested in bills, nor should he be subject to the imputations of indecision, or favoritism almost unavoidable in such cases. Nor is it right that he should have in his hands the means of influence which the helding open of his decision upon bills during a recess would confer. Besides a great wrong may be done to those interested in legislation, by continuing for an undue period in uncertainty as to the fate of bills in which their rights, their property, or their business may be involved. These are evils which an Exceutive may obviate by seltling his policy firmly in the outset of his administration. It would be well also for the Legislature to so shape its action as to avoid the necessity of sending many important bills to the Governor in the closing days or hours of the sossion.

Follow Citizens:—Although it will not be expected that I should at this time discuss in detail the particular questions which will probably come before the government during my term, I desire briefly to give expression to the general views of public policy to which I hold, in their application to practical lissues

to which I hold, in their application to practical issues to which I hold, in their application to practical issues now pending. The currency of the State is in such a disordered condition, that a general and wholesome public opinion demands its reform, and the establishment of effectual barriers against future convulsions. This is a subject which will test the intelligence, the firmness, and the patriotism of the Representatives of the respiral in the Lorichitic deportures. the people in the Legislative department, and may impose grave responsibilities upon the Executive. My views are decidedly hostile to the emission and circu-lation of small notes as a currency; to the increase of Banking capital under present arrangements; and to

of notes heretofore allowed; thorough reports of the condition and business of banks with their frequent publication; additional security, (other than specie) to consist of the bonds of this State or of the United States, for the redemption of circulating notes, including in all cases proper individual liability of stockholders and directors, fitted for convenient and actual enforcement; with a supervisory and controlling power in some proper officer or department of banks in case of their violation or evasion of the law. When a specie currency shall be secured to the people by prohibiting the circulation of bills of a small denomination, it will be highly desirable that the fiscal affairs of the State government shall be wholly separated from those of the banks: in other words, that the money transactions of the government words, that the money transactions of the government both in its collections and disbursments shall be in the legal coin of the country. Whonever a practica-ble, convenient and efficient scheme for the operable, convenient and efficient scheme for the operations of the Treasury upon such a basis can be presented to me by Representatives of the geople, it will
meet with a cheerful approval. There are difficulties in the case, however, far greater than those surmounted by the general government, in the establishment of its independent Treasury system; but
the object being one of the first magnitude, and calculated to exercise a salutary influence upon the
action of the government, and upon the business of
the government to restrain or suspend the action of
the banks and the people, it is well worthy of earmest consideration.

accomplish but a moderate amount of good, however sincere, intelligent and earnest it may be, without the co-operation of other States, and especially those which adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in their which adjoin it. Bank notes are not stopped in their flow by imaginary State lines, nor does it seem possible for a State altogether to prevent foreign notes from circulating within her borders, even by the most stringent enactments. We must, therefore, invoke our sister States to join with us in the repression of small paper, and in such other particulars of reform as require for complete success their do-operation. Meantine to the extent of our power-jet us exert ourselves to furnish our citizens with a sate and stable currency, to prevent future financial convulsions similar to that under which the community has for some time here struggling: and to reconvulsions similar to that under which the community has for some time been struggling; and to relieve the government in its fiscal action from the danger of depreciated and worthless paper, and the embarrassment arising from dependence upon corporations of her own creation.

The people of Pennsylvania by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution on the

The people of Pennsylvania by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of Public Indebtedness, have imposed an imperative obligation upon their servants to practise economy, to limit expenditures, and give their best efforts to the gradual but eventual extinguishment of the existing public debt. After eight years of experience under the sinking fund act of 1849, we find our indebtidness but slightly diminished. The constitutional amendment just adopted demands the establishment of an effective sinking fund for its payment, and I shall consider it one of the leading duties of my administration to see that the amendment is carried out both in its letter and spirit. I cannot regard the preduction of the 3 mill fax on property made at the regular session of the Legislature, otherwise than inopportune; and doubtless existing financial embarrassments will for a time reduce the amount derived from other sources of revenue. Nor will any very large amount of the purchase money of the main line of the public works be realized by the Treasury for a considerable period. It will, therefore, be necessary for the State to husband her resources, and to increase her revenue od. It will, therefore, be necessary for the State to husband her resources, and to increase her revenues as far as possible, without oppression to any interest, in order to meet her current and necessary outlays,

the demands of her creditors, and the positive obli gation of the constitutional amendment There is a great lack of consistency and principle in the laws passed during some years in relation to incorporations. They have been created upon no settled, uniform plan; are excessive in number; and many of them unneces sary to the accomplishment of any legitimate purpose. They have doubtless encouraged speculations, and in various ways contributed the recent financial convulsion. Various andi inconsistent provisions appear in acts establising or extending the powers of bodies of the same class and general character. The tax laws relating to them are in some confusion, and consequently taxes paid by them unequal, while some wholly escape any share of the public burdens. In brief, our system of orations has become so vast, diversified and difficult of comprehension, that no reasonable industry can master the whole subject, and understand precisely where we are and whither we are drifting. A thorough revision of our laws on this subject, and the establishment of general, uniform, regulations for each class of corporate bodies, and the avoidance, as far as possible, of special provisiens for particular corporations, are reforms imperiously demanded by the public interests in which I shall heartily co-operate. I have no hostility to express against corporations for proper objects beyond the power of individual means and skill; nor generally against legislative facilities for the application of labor and cap ital to the creation of wealth, where individual unprompted action will not go. But no one can assert that we have limited ourselves to such a policy, nor that our laws on this subject

have been careful, consistent and just.

But, notwithstanding all topics of regret or criticism in our public career, (and which

LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1858. should bear their proper fruit in amendment and reform,) we may well be proud of this Pennsylvania of ours—of her people, her instit utions and her laws. She has become great, prosperous and powerful; ranking among the first of the States; and her condition at home and character abroad bear testimony to he merits, and promise for her a distinguished future. Besides her agricultural resources, which are great and first in importance, she is capable of producing in untold of quantities those two articles of prime necessity and universal use, Iron and Coal. Even in times of wide spread financial calamity, when speculation and extravagance have done their worst to cripple the operations of capital, and stay the hand of labor in its useful toil, the leading interests of our State may be counted among the first to revive an ito furnish a strong and reliable basis for the resumption of activity in all the channels of em ployment, and in all the operations of trads.— That government would be unwise and blind which would administer the public affairs of this State, otherwise than in aspirit of kindness

From the earliest period of our history, it has been the policy of Pennsylvania to educate all her citizens; and at this time our institutions of learning and educational facilities are equal to those of any country. Our Common School system is justly distinguished as one of the most practical and efficient in the Union. Let us then cherish this traditional policy, coming down to us from the fathers of the Commonwealth, and by every means in our power foster and strengthen the measures now successfully producing the results so ardently desired by the patriotic men who have gone before us. patriotic men who have gone cerole us.
While our domestic affairs and policy naturally will occupy most of the attention of our thoreument and our people, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania bears very interesting relations to the other States of the confederacy,

and protection to these great and capital inter-

s both our duty and our interest to cultivate stream affords water power, the old inhabithe most friendly relations with our sister States, tants of the colony erected at its mouth a and to frown upon all attempts to sow among them feelings of alienation. We should exert our whole influence to keep the covernment of the Union in its true position, as agents of the States and the peop-high powers in trust for their at · common welfare, and deriving all its power written constitution which called it At this time we have strong reason in that Government, as we know t ministration is in safe, able and patriand that it may be trusted to deal ju all sections of the country. Insubordination—an utter disregard

tempt of just and lawful authority—ha tofore produced difficulties in the Territ

Kansas and Utah, and, in the case of the has now precipitated a state of armed hbetween the inhabitants and the General ernment. In the former, the peaceful A can remedy for the redress of political g ances, real or imaginary-the ballot-boxbeen for a long time abjured by a consider portion of the population, and a struggle tween legal authority and unlawful and irreg lar combinations continued down to the prese period. Meantime, contributions of money an aid from the States, have kept up excitemen and turbulence in the Territory, and enabledesigning men there to inflame passions, which otherwise would long since have subsided.— The judgment and opinion of the country can Banking capital under present arrangements; and to the issues of bank paper upon securities inadequate for their redemption. peculiarly the duty of good citizens to obey existing authorities, and even objectionable laws, knowing that the former can be changed, and the latter modified or repealed, within a very brief period. And as to disputed elections, they must be decided by the proper legal authority,

> constituted assemblages. thority, instigated and encouraged by unworthy contribute to that object, is the prolific fountain from which the troubles in Kansas have heretofore proceeded. It was natural, perhaps inevitable, that this conduct by a party in the territory should provoke an opposite party to many unjustifiable acts, and to much imprudent and re-act upon each other, and when the laws are defied and individual action let loose, wrong, outrage and violence are necessary results. The last phase of the Kansas question, which

and not by individual citizens, or irregular sel

is upon the constitution framed by a Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the judgment of Congress, to which the power of admitting new States is confided by the constitution of the Union. The representatives of the people and that question under all the responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oath of office; and with full information upon matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgement. Events are constantly occurring in the territory which will afford matter for Congressional de-bate, and may affect the ultimate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvania, the admission of a new State into the Union-into the confedtimes a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory, should have a full and fair opportunity o participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a sheltered the old headquarters until a year its every tone are watched with delight, State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon be a compiled by the should also or two ago, when it was removed, and its and the beams of its countenance are as the place occurring by the should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right to vote upon the should be allowed as unqualified right. be allowed an unqualined right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, can-those who then fail to vote, in either case, canthose who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on with-out their participation. It is to be hoped, that Congress will make such provision for other

Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order, as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention of Government, and the co-operation of all good men. Frail indeed will be any structure reared for the regulation of society, and the promotion of man's true and substan tial happiness, unless it stand upon a foundation more permanent than paper arrangements, or the fleeting impulses of the hour! The re-cognition of a Great Supreme Power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a eople distinguished and prosperous, and give of Government duration and success. Sincerely imploring Divine guidance in the performance of duty, I assume the post assigned me by the people, indulging the hope that at the termination of my service I shall enjoy the approval o my own conscience, and behold Pensylvania ad vanced and secure in her position as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft, and proudly bearing, untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Indepen-

If is unhealthy to fall in love with another man's wife. In Arkansas, this kind of thing usually "terminates in death" the first year.

The oldest memonic curiosity is, that a woman who never knows her own age knows to half an hour that of all her

How much more difficult it is to get a woman out on a wet sunday than a wet week day. Can the shut shops have anything to do with this.

An Irishman lately fought a duel with his most intimate friend because he jocosely asserted that he was born without MY OLD VIOLIN.

BY JOSIAH P. PASSMORE. Old Vio in, thou 'rt well nigh done, Thy strings are broken or unstrung;
Thy bow, which once was sound and new,

Was broke by one who'd nought to do. Old Violin, how oft' on thee, I played to drive dull care from me; Yes, played on thee, as best I could,

While in my eyes the het tears stood ! But still, old friend, thou 'st cheered my heart, When winds were high and nights were dark The music which from thee I drew, Has cheered me up, when friends were few

The music made, was bold and clear. Though not the best, was to me dear; It fired me up, when yet a youth, And taught my heart to reverence truth.

But now that we are growing old,

And never, never, never part,

NEW PROVIDENCE, 1858.

The sounds we make are not so bold, Nor full of life as those we bade. When I was young and thou just made And now, old friend, as age comes on We'll bind ourselves to be as one;

VISIT TO VALLEY FORGE.

Till DRATH strikes with his certain dart !

About sixteen miles up the Schuylkill from Philadelphia, a small stream leaves the rich and beautiful valley of Chester, and winds its way through a deep ravine between two mountains and empties its clear waters into the river. The mounings and policy of the General Government. It tains are filled with iron ore, and as the mill and around them a few houses, and the place was known as the "Valley Forge."

It was after the disastrous results of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in which the Americans lost 2000 soldiers, whom in their already reduced state they its ad- could so poorly spare, that Washington was forced to give up Philadelphia to the enemy, and lead his drooping and discouraged army to this secluded spot, which the sufferings of that little band, while it lay and shivered there during the memorable

winter of '76, has made immortal. We approached the old encampment by a road leading down a narrow defile which forms the bed of the stream, and ascended to the summit where the army lay, by a rugged pathway which is still to be traced among the rocks, and were snown by our guide as we passed the different spots. where the cannon had been planted to guard the entrance. When we reached he summit we found it partially covered ith trees and underwood, yet eighty years d not been able to destroy the efforts

it feeble band had put forth for self-proo ion. There was still to be seen a ditch

were; bably built principally of logs, but they have long since decayed, and their forms a present are to be traced only by piles of . .t which had been thrown up to strengthe : them. The most perfect one at present is till about ten feet high, and Insubordination to necessary and rightful au- probably on hundred feet square, with a dividing rue e running diagonally from one men in the organized States, who desired that corner to the other, forming two apartments discord should continue, and were willing to of equal size, with but one narrow entrance. of equal size, with but one narrow entrance. It all remain quite perfect and the walls or banks are covered with trees. The tents of the soidiers were made of poles, which seem to have been twelve or fifteen feet long, built in the form of a pen, with dirt thrown thrown up on the outside to Their remains are keep ont the storm. still to be seen, situated in little groups over the enclosure. While down near the old Forge we were shown an old stone house, about 20 by 30 feet, which served as head quarters, in which Washington lived surrounded by his staff during the

winter. We entered the venerable building with feelings of the deepest emotion, and examined the room which served the illustrious chief as bedroom and audience chamber. It is very plain, and the furniture much as he had left it. A small rough box in a deep window sill, was pointed out as having contained his papers and writing material The house is occupied by a family who take pleasure in showing to visitors the different items of interest. The old cedar shingled roof which protected the "Father of his country " eighty years ago, had still as mortal can be. Its every motion and

be seen in distant clusters over the ground, that bud even into the childhood's blosbut are most numerous in the northeast | som, to say nothing of the fruit of a madivision, where the regiments from the South were quartered, death having rioted spring time is gone, the frost of disease most fearfully among them, they being less able to endure the severities of a Northern | or (what is worse) left it to exist as a de-

winter. It was during their encampment here that the tracks of the soldiers could be traced by their blood, as they gathered

wood to warm their miserable huts. And it is here that Washington is said to have shed tears like a father, while beholding their sufferings, while they gathered round him and plead for bread and clothing, and he had not the means to furnish them. Yet, although everything seemed so discouraging, it was near here that the "Friend" went home surprised, See already the hectic flush upon her and exclaiming, "the Americans will conquer vet! the Americans will conquer the more beautiful. But it points to the and I looked and saw their chief upon his hall. Consumption has already been sent, knees, and he was asking God to help as a messenger of Death himself, to claim them.

It may be great to lead a powerful army on to victory, but surely it was greater to preserve the shattered remnants of a dis- promised by the buds of human hope. couraged band together, when the enemy was trampling over them, when their Congress could do nothing for them, when starving; families at home were weeping for their return, and when there seemed no prospect before them but miserable

Numerous graves have recently been opened, and the bodies of many of the oficers have been removed by their friends to other burying-grounds in their native beautiful than art can form erected over them, for nature has planted hundreds of cedars as a silent tribute to their memory, which have been watered by the pure and generous tears of night, and they are now London?" "No, I don't want to read of

From the Life Illustrated

WANTED, A WIFE. I wish somebody would make me a New

Year's present of a good wife! Here I am, nearly thirty-five years old, and a bachelor yet. I'm sure it's not my fault. I don't at all relish coming home at night to a lonely room, and yawning all the evening over a stupid book, without a soul to speak to. I don't fancy darning my own stockings and sewing on my own shirt buttons. Boarding-house life isn't the greatest luxury in the world, especially when the invalid chairs and broken tables in the establishment are pensioned off in your room, and the Biddy uses your hairbrush, and annoints herself with your

millefleurs! I'd like a rosy wife, and a cheerful home, as well as anybody. I'd like to think, at my daily labors down-town, of a pair of bright eyes, looking up and down the street to see if I'm coming, of a kettle singing at the fire, and a pair of slippers put down to warm by hands that exactly correspond

with the bright eyes. But I don't know where all the good wives have gone! I have read of them and heard atout them, and I know they once existed, but the race is now extinct. I've examined all the young ladies of my acquintance, and not one of them realizes my idea of what a wife should be. I want a gentle, loving companion, to sit at my fire-side, to cheer my existence, console my sorrows, and share my joys-an economical, domestic helpmate, to make a home Ah, if I could only find such a for me.

I don't want a wife who goes rustling about in satins and silks-who plays divinely on the piano, and dont know how to make a shirt-who can embroider on velvet and paint in water colors, and hasn't the least idea of the ingredients necessary to form an apple pie!

I don't want a wife who dances the Lancers with a hole in the toe of her silk stocking. I don't want a wife who is too "nerveous" to see to the affairs of her household, but who is perfectly capable of fashionable dissipations—who goes into strong hysteries because I don't engage a a box at the opera, and shops on Broadway, wasting all my income in "great bargains!" and I don't want a wife who had known as little of the pronounced the vow. Think of a vow from auburn hair, eyes and pouting lips, only sixteen years old.

She stood by the wash-tub when her twenty-fifth birth day arrived. The hair, the lips, the eys were not calculated to were about the house crying—some breaking I do want.

The BRIDE.—She stood deside the altar when stond deside the altar when ske was in love.

There is a stond leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forge to McCall's Ferry, on the road leading from Martic Forg fashionable dissipations—who goes into

things I do want.

hold her fan and handkerchief at parties! bages are tender productions.

Now, Mr. Editor, do you know of any such woman as this? My female acquaintances are all pretty wax-doll creatures, kitchen is, and would faint away if you mention a wash tub or a frying pan in their presence! They are very passable drawing room ornaments, but as to ever becoming thrifty, creditable wives, one might as well marry the revolving ladies in the windows on Broadway!

Won't somebody give me a bit of advice? Am I to die an old bachelor, or am I to marry a huge crinoline, an infinitesimal bonnet, and a pair of yellow kid gloves, with a woman inside of 'em?

RALPH REDBLOSSOM.

Buds .- "I am afraid," said a friend of ours interested in fruit growing, "that the open weather, which has prevailed of late. will cause the buds to start too soon for safety, and that there will be another faillure of the fruit. How illustrative of the experiences of

human life! Many are the buds of hope that are destroyed by the frosts of adversity, ere the blossoms are fully blown, so that the fruit never comes. See that young mother, with her first

born. It is the bud of parental bliss to her. In her dreams of the future, and of the fruit of its grateful love, she is happy rays from angel's eyes to her soul.

Would we could insure the unfolding o turer life. But we cannot! Ere the may have nipped and blasted it utterly crepid sufferer through long years of ago

See that bud of girlish beauty. What promises it gives of fruition, rich and rare, in womanhood. What exultant expectation on the part of the doting parentswhat admiration on the part of scores of admirers. They impatiently await her escape from the restraints of the schoolroom, and removal of the barriers to her acquaintance and favor. Alas! they may wait in vain! That hour may never come. young cheek! It makes her appear all yet, for I heard a whisper in the woods, sepulchral vault rather than the bridal another victim. The fruit of her maturity will never come!

Verily, uncertain are all the fruitions

MF A man who can have his corns mashed without grumbling, is undoubtedly possessed of a tolerably good disposition. One man being once at a political meeting said, in a pleasant manner to a big burly fellow who was standing upon his toe, "My dear sir, are you not a miller?" "No sir; why do you ask?" "Why, sir, the fact is, I thought you was a miller, and States. But the poor and obscure soldiers who still remain, have monuments more beautiful than art, can form erected over without taking toll." _____

"My dear," said a wife to her husband, "did you ever read of the plague in forming living wreaths of evergreens it; it is enough to have a plague in my

Winter Ploughing.

There are many periods during winter, when, from the mildness of the weather, ploughing may be done Therefore, if you have any stiff, clay land, that you desrie to put in crops next spring, you should seize all such favorable seasons to get it broke

By exposure to frosts when broken up. such lands, if ploughed in the right state become greatly improved, and lose much of their tenacity of character, are more easily cultivated, less expensive to till, besides being rendered better adapted to the production of crops. But this amelioration in texture can only be expected, when the soil, at the time of its being ploughed is neither too wet nor too dry. All, especially strong loams and clays, should be ploughed in the medium state between wet and dry, or when they are comparatively mellow, slightly moist, and least cohesive.

When clay soils are perfectly dry, they are so hard and rebellious, as to be unconquerable by the plough; and when decidedly wet, they are so sticky and plastic, as to be workable by ploughing only into masses of plaster, with innumerable receptacles for water, utterly incapable of subsequent pulverization, and certain to settle into hard clods, on which no farm crop can

The furrows should be made to lap at an angle of about 45 deg, so as to expose the greatest surface to the action of the frost. Thus, if you plough 6 inches deep, the furrow should be 9 inches wide : if the depth of the furrow be 8 inches, then the furrow should be 12 inches wide. In the spring when the ground is dry enough to bear the team, without danger of being injured by poaching, it should be rolled and then harrowed with a heavy two or three-horse harrow, until the soil be as thoroughly pulverized, as from its nature it is susceptible. We go in for thorough tilth: for as perfect sub-division of the particles of soil as posible, and for deep ploughing, having no fears about a few inches of "poison-till."

ing things, and one urging the necessity of I want a neat, stirring little wife, whose the immediate supply of food. She stopnicely fitting dress is made by her own ped in despair and sat down, and tears hands-who can make a loaf of bread, trickled down her once plump and ruddy roast a turkey, or cook a beefsteak—who cheek. Alas! Nancy, early marriages are regards a hole in her husband's coat as a not the dodge. Better enjoy youth at home The want of uniformity in the legal provisions under which existing banks operate, is objectionable. In the revision and amendment of our banking system and ten, the public interests in my opinion demand ten, the public interests in my opinion of the speciebasis upon which issues are made; the suppression of the suppression are so frequent, and the right of suppression of the suppression of reflection on her housewifely character, and and hold lovers at a proper distance until comes. Early marriages and early cab-

> A SAMPSON IN SHACKESS .- The Monwith white, richly ringed hands and pale in the Green county jail, by the name of in the Green county jail, by the name of sam. Whitham, who has been amusing himself and astonishing the jailor, with his feats of strength. Unaided by a single instrument, he broke a set of the strongest patent handkuffs, rent the shackers of his feet, tore off several locks from the door of his cell, broke a large irong door which served as an additional fastening, and passing out into the hall of the jail, exercised himself in the satisfactory mysteries of a pigeon-wing! A night or two since he concluded to give another entertainment, which consisted of breaking two of the iron bars of the grates of his cell door, but his performance being unseasonably checked by the entrance of his keeper, he retired from the scene in evident confusion.
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> CARDS.
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> CARDS.
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> CARDS.
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> Pr. JOHN M'CALLA, DENTIST, -Office of Missing the confusion.
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> CARDS.
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> Pr. JOHN M'CALLA, DENTIST, -Office of Missing street, Lucaster, Pa. apr 18 tf 13
>
> REMOVAL.-WILLIAM S. AMWEG, Attorney at Law, has removed his office from his office and the stronger of the stronger is subjected by the iron bars of the grates of his large of the subjective will also sell on reasonable terms a small farm, containing 45 Acres of good Land, situate in Chilisquaque township, Northumberland county, 4 miles from Danville. This tract contains about 5 Acres of Timber, and the bilance is well saided for raising grain and hay, and has all been limed within the last two years. The improvements are a good argo do fire Subject and they are subject to the farm there is also on it a good APPLE ORCHARD, and other Fruit Trees. This property is within the last year of the Subject and the public schools.
>
> Any person in Lancaster county desirous of purchasing, will be made active the public schools.
>
> Any person in Lancaster county desirous of pur faces, who don't know exactly where the Sam. Whitham, who has been amusing

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

T. McPHAIL,
ATTOINEY AT LAW,
mar 31 ly 11 STRASHURG, Lancaster Co., Pa.
NEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY
AT LAW, has removed his Office to North Duke street,
to the room recently occupied by Hon. 1. E. Hiester.
Lancaster, apr 1

A LDUS J. NEFF, Attorney at Law.-Office with B. A. Shæffer, Esq., south-west corner of
may 15, '65 Iy 17

REMOVAL.--WILLIAM B. FORDNEY,
Attorney at Law, has removed his office. Attorney at Law, has removed his office from North Queen street to the building in the south-east corner of Centre Square, formerly known as Hubbey's fintel. Lancaster, april 10

WILLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON DENTIST.—Office in North Queen street, 3d door from Grange, and directly over Sprenger & Westhauffer's Book Store.

Lancaster, may 27, 1856. 1y 16

TESSE LANDIS, Attorney at Law.--Ofthe one door east of Lechler's Hotel, East King street,
Lancaster, Pa.

Ali kinds of Scrivening—such as writing Wills,
Bedds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with
correctness and despatch.

may 15, '55 tf-17

correctness and despatch. may 15, '56 tr-17

| R. J. T. BAKER, Homocopathic Phy-Sician, successor to Dr. McAllister.
Office 19 E. Orange st., nearly opposite the First Ger-nan Reformed Church.
Lancaster, April 17 (tf-13) TAMES BLACK, Attorney at Law .-- Of-

JAMES BLACK, Attorney at Law.--Of-fice in East King street, two doors east of Lechier's Hotel, Lancaster, Pa.

37 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.

A LEXANDER HARRIS, Attorney at LAW. Office South Queen St., West side, near Vine St. REFERNOES:
GOVERNOES:
Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, do.
Hon. Joseph Cassey,
Hon. Andrew Parker, Mifflintown.
Hon. James M. Sellers, do.
A. K. McClure, Esq., Chambersburg.

apr 7 1y 12

PETER D. MYERS,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,

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.

SCHAEFFERANDSON,

Solution of Saloute, Corner of East King and Centre Square, Lancaster, keep constantly on hand a large assortment of SADDLERLY for sale, whole-sale and retail, consisting of Patent Steel Spring Saddles, Shafter and every other style, single and double CARRIAGE HARNESS, Steel Spring, Sole Leather TRUNKS, Carriage WHIPS, Volvet, Brussel CARPET BAGS, and Ladies SATCHELLS and Summer HORSE COVERS. We would call the attention of Farmers and Storekeepers to our assortment of superior Leather WHIPS, and also to our variety of FLY NETS from different manufacturers. and also to our variety.

Returers.

N. B.—At the State Agricultural Fair held in Lancaster, October 1852, PREMIUMS were awarded to them for Saddless and Trunks, and the Harness compared favorably with others.

[aug 11 tf 30]

E. S. & SON.

DEAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—On TUES—
DAY, the 26th of JANUARY, 1858. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, the following described real estate, in Drumore township, on the road leading from the Buck Tavern to McCall's Ferry, adjoining lands of William Burns, Rachel Swayne and others being the property of the heirs of Grizelle Morrison dec'd, and containing 6 ACRES AND 133 PERCHES,

strict measure, on which is erected a two-story stone DWELLING HOUSE, Frame Barn, and other out-buildings; also, a young Orchard, a well with a pump in the yard, and other improve ments. The land is all cleared, under good fence and in an excellent state of cultivation.

Possession will be given on the lat ef April next. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by JOHN M'SPARRAN, jan 5 3t 51

Guardian of the Heirs.

JOHN MSPARRAN,

Guardian of the Heirs.

T PRIVATE SALE, A VALUABLE

A MILL AND FARM.—The subscribers will sell at
private sale, their MERCHANT AND GRIST MILL AND

FARM of 320 Acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation,
situate in Drumore township, Lancaster county, on the
road leading from Chestnut Level to McCall's Ferry, one
mile from the former place, and 5 from the latter, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ miles
from Peach Bottom and 18 miles south of Lancaster city,
diolning lands of James Long, Thomas Moors, Isaac
Shoemaker and others. The improvements consist of a
three story Frame Merchant and Grist Mill, with two Water Wheels, 20 feet head and fall, three run of Stories, and
very other necessary machinery for carrying on Merchant
and Grist work; a double geared Saw Mill; a
Two story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, 22 by 32
feet, Frame Barn, 50 by 51 feet, with water running in
the yard, Wagon House, 13 by 25 feet, a Grain House 17
by 30 feet, Spring House over an excellent spring of water
near the door, also two APPLE ORCHARDS of choles
truit. The farm is well divided, and stock can get to water from nearly every field.

The above property will be sid altogether, or divided in
three different parts, as may best suit purchasers.
Persons wishing to view the property will be shown it by
the subscribers living thereon.

B. J. PENROSE.

sep1

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR

NALE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JANUARY, 1858, the undersigned, Administrators of John N.

Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, dec'd, will sell by public vendue, at the public house of William T. Youart, (Exchange Hotel) in East King street, in the City of Lancastor, in execution, on motion of Wim. B. Fordney, Eeq., of
an alias order of the Orphaus' Court of Lancaster co., the
following Real Estatis, late of said deceased, to wit:

PURPARY NO. 8. The two one-story HOUSES
and LOT OF GROUND on the west side side of
South Queen street, between Cherry and Hazel
streets, in said city, containing in front on South
Queen street af-resaid 126 feet and 5 inches, and in depth
westward 249 feet to Beaver street, bounded on the north
by property of Hannah Holt.

The terms of sale will be one-half cash on the first day
of April next, when possession and tittle deeds will be given,
and the other half on the first day of April, 1859, with lawinterest from the first day of April, 1859, with lawinterest from the first day of April, 1859, with lawinterest from the first day of April, 1859, with lawpremises.

Person wishing to view the premises before the day of
Person wishing to view the premises before the day of

payments among premises.

Persons wishing to view the premises before the day of sale, will please call on either of the undersigned, at their store in East King street, in the City of Lancaster.

Sale to commence at 6 o'clock in the evening of said day.

JAMES B. LANE,

G. TAYLOR LANE,

jan 5 4t 51

Administrators.

The subscriber will also sell, at private sale a House AND Loff in the village of Mount Nebo. There are 3 acres and 136 perches of land in the lot, and the improvements are a twe-story FRAME HOUSE, a Frame STARLE, and other out-buildings. There is an excellent spring of water on the lot, and the land is well feared and in a good state of cultivation.

Terms made easy. Apply to JØSEPH ENGLES.

aug 25 tf32

bered land, principally Oak and Hickory. There is a large quantity of oak suitable for Ship Timber, and any amount of railroad wood on the farm. The improvements are two good DWELLING HOUSES, and one large Bank Barn, handsomely situated; the Chilisquaque. Creek running through the center of the farm, on which there is a fall of 5 feet 6 inches, suitable for A SAMPSON IN SHACKESS.—Inc. Much there is a fall of 6 feet of inches, squared from the Green county jail, by the name of Sam. Whitham, who has been amusing with which there is a fall of 6 feet of inches, squared fruit, and a large portion of Mesdow Land, the soil of which is of a loany nature, one part of the farm land has been limed, and limestone within one-fourth

Chillsquaque twp., Jan. 20.

Chillsquaque twp., Jan. 20.

Chillsquaque twp., Jan. 20.

TALUABLE FRANKLIN COUNTY
FARMS FOR SALE.—The subscriber, living in Chambersburg, will sell his TWO FARMS in Guilford township, Franklin county, situate on the public road leading to Greencastle, about one and a half miles from Chambersburg. These farms are in the highest state of cuitivation and well improved, with running water through one of them and the other has a splendid spring. They are sold for want of time to attend to them. The one contains 125 acres and the other loss a splendid spring. They are sold for want of time to attend to them. The one contains 125 acres and the other loss. Terms made known by the subscriber. These farms contain a good portion of timber. The attention of Lancaster Connty Farmers is twitted to these farms, which are well worthy their attention.

ONE OF THE BEST STORE STANDS
ONE OF THE ST

HOVER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE .-- The HOVER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE...-The testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Brinckle having previously been published, the following is now added:—From Prof. McCLOSKEY, formerly Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Professor of Surgery in the American college of Medicine, &c.

Mr. Joseph E. Hover:—A trial of your LIQUID HAIR DYE will convince the most skeptical, that it is a tafe, degrat and efficacious preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutaneous eruptions on the head, and I have no besitation in commending it to those requiring such an application.

tation in commending it to those requiring such an application.
Yery respectfully, J. F. X. MCCLOSKEY, M. D.,
475 Race St., above 18th.
HOVER'S WRITING INKS, including HOVER'S WRITING FLUID, and HOVER'S INDELIBLE INKS, atiliministin their high character, which has always distinguished them. and the extensive demand first created, has continued uninterrupted until the present.
Orders addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE St. above FOURTH, (old No. 144,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by
dac 15 if 48 JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.

STOVES TIN AND COPPER WARE. The undersigned respectfully announces to his old friends and patrons, and to the public that he continues to keep on hand a large assortment of Cooking Parlor, Office and other STOVES, of the latest and most approved patterns. He also continues to carry on extensively the manufacture of

manner.

Housekeepers and persons going to housekeeping supplied with all articles desired at the very lowest prices—
Persons wishing articles in his line are invited to call at his old stand, East King Street, a few doors from Centre Square.

CHRISTIAN KIRFFER.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS...

From and after MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854, the Christians and Chesnut Level Stage Line, will leave Christians Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P. M., via Coopers, wills, Green Tree, Parson's Store, Quarry ville, Spring Grove, Machanics' Grove, to Chesnut Level; returning, will leave the Level at 5 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and return the same conte to Christians.

Mondays, wounted.

The above arrangement will afford persons an opportunity of traveling in either of two daily lines of cars to and from the cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster.