# LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1858.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT NO. 8 NORTH DUKE STREET, BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS. TERMS.

Subscription.—Two Bollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription discontinued until all acrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

APPERTISEMENTS.—Alvertisements. not exceeding on-square, (12 lines,) will be inserted three times for and dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in propartion.

Jos. PRINTING—Such as Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlets Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with securacy and a the shortest notice.

#### From the German.

THE ROSEBUSH. A child sleeps under a rosebush fair, The buds swell out in the soft May air; Sweetly it rests, and on dream-wing flies To play with the angels in Paradise, And the years glide by.

A maiden stands by the rosebush fair. The dewy blossoms perfume the air; She presses her hand to her throbbing breast, With love's first wonderful rapture blest, And the years glide by.

A mother kneels by the rosebush fair, Soft sigh the leaves in the evening air; Surrounding thoughts of the past arise And tears of anguish bedim her eyes, And the years glide by.

Naked and lone stands the rosebush fair, Whirled are the leaves in the autumn air; Withered and dead they fell to the ground, And silently cover a new made mound And the years glide by.

### NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

Famine was rioting in the streets of Paris. All industry was at an end. The poor, unemployed, were perishing. The rich were gathering the wrecks of their estates and flying from France. was no law but such as was proclaimed by the thunders of Napolcon's batteries. The National Guards he immediately re-organized, and soon efficient order was established. Napoleon was incessantly occupied in visiting all parts of the city. and words of kindness and sympathy with suffering, he combined with the strong and inexorable arm of military rule. More than one hundred families, says the and nenetrated the cellars of want and woe. and, with a moistened eye, gazed upon the scene of fearful wretchednes with which Paris was filled. He caused wood and bread to be distributed to the poor, and, totally regardless of ease or self-indulgence, did everything in his power to alle-

viate suffering.

One day when alighting from his carriage to dine at Madame Permon's, he was addressed by a woman, who held a dead infant in her arms. Grief and hunger had dried up the fountain of life in her bosom, five children, and drown myself with Napoleon questioned her very minutely, and ascertained her place of resher immediate wants, he entered the house liant entertainment. He was, however, so deeply impressed with the scene of wretchhe could not obliterate it from his mind, Immediately after dinner he took measures to ascertain the truth of the statements which the poor woman had made to him. and finding all her assertions verified, he protection. He obtained employment for the girls in needlework among his friends, and the family ever expressed the most of character by which Napoleon entwined around him the hearts of the French peo-

There was, at this time in Paris, a lady, who was rendered quite prominent in society, by her social attractions, her personal loveliness and her elevated rank. She was a widow, twenty-eight years of age. Her husband, the Viscount Beauharnais, had recently perished on the scaffold, an illustrious victim of revolutionary fury .-Josephine Tascher Beauharnais, who subsequently became the world-renowned bride of Napoleon, was born on the Island elations of christianity. of Martinique in the West Indies. When almost a child she was married to the Viscount Beauharnais, who had visited the Island on business, and was captivated by the loveliness of the young creole. Upon entering Paris she was immediately intro-Marie Antoinette. The revolutionary storm soon burst upon her dwelling in afflictive reverses of friendliness, bereavement, imprisonment and penury. The she was left a widow, with two children. of her fortune she had saved an ample competence, and was surrounded by influential and admiring friends.

Napoleon, in obedience to the orders of of another outbreak, of lawless violence. had proceeded to the disarming of the populace of Paris. In the performance of was taken. A few days afterward, Eugene, a very intelligent child, twelve years of age, obtained access to Napoleon, and, with most engaging artlessness and depth delicacy of her maternal love, and the per- the happiness or misery of life.

advantageous. Napoleon would greatly lections of her. increase his influence by an alliance with

date a woman. this favor, said to me, 'think they then, enough,' Napoleon replied, "and I ask for for the liberties of his country, had driven that I have need of their protection to armothing more. I will be answerable for them back into the sea. brive at power ? Egregious mistake. They the result." will be be but too happy, one day, should I

condescend to grant them mine.' Is it not a proof of excess of vanity? A Italy. He passed through Marseilles, that removed, by seeing "the peculiar institution" perishing by his personal exercions. He himself climbed to the garrets of penury, and penetrated the college from the might pay a short visit to his mother, whose love he ever cherished with the himself climbed to the garrets of penury, hut sometimes this way were love. Dutchess of Abrantes, were saved from general of brigade protects the heads of he might pay a short visit to his mother, just as it really is, instead of what it is misme to such a degree, that I almost believe camps where the dejected troops of France will not undertake?"

and her unweaned child had died of star- evening found him at the mansion of Jose- moment to consider the cause of the war, vation. Her husband was dead, and five phine, where he met, and dazzled by the and the motives which animated the conchildren were mourning for food at home. commanding genius and his brilliant contending armies. "If I cannot obtain relief," said the fam- versational powers, the most distinguished France, in the exercise of a right which and the most influential men of the metrop- few in America will idence, and giving her some money to meet he saw fit to employ them. His acquain-republic. For centuries uncounted, volupand sat down with the guests at the bril- among those who would be most available trampled the oppressed millions into the owners and it is a week known edness which he had just witnessed, that phine were married, Napoleon being then his throne and the nobles from their wide and all were struck with the absent man- of sincere affection on both sides. It into their own hands. They were inexner, and the sadness of his countenance. cannot be doubted, that next to ambition, perienced and unenlightened in the science took the family immediately under his a mere partnership, which any persons overwhelm them with invading armies, and, profound gratitude to their preserver. It throned God. The parties contemplating of atrocious cruelty. They simply claimed was the unceasing exhibition of such traits marriage simply recorded their intention the right of self-government, and when three friends to sign the record as witnesses. blind and merciless fury. By this simple ceremony Napoleon was The kings of Europe contemplated this

was truly a most lovely woman; refined, soul in Paris, was assailing every throne duced to all the splendors of the court of affable and charming. She was the god- in Europe. There was no alternative, for Marie Antoinette. The revolutionary dess of the toilet. All the fashions origi- these monarchs, but to crush this new merciless fury. She experienced the most appeared elegant She was so kind, so be no monarchists whose sympathies will and the best woman in France. I never fearful conflict which ensued. There can storm had, however, passed over her, and saw her act inelegantly during the whole be no republican who will not pray that time we lived together. She possessed a "God speed the eagles of France." Eugene and Hortense. From the wreck perfect knowledge of the different shades parties believed they were fighting in selfthe best account. For example, she never solicited any favor for Eugene, or thanked the Convention, to prevent the possibility me for any that I conferred upon him. from me the greatest honors. Her grand this duty the sword of M. Beauharnais aim was to assume that all this was my inhabitants, to reinstate, at foreign dicta-Doubtless she entertained the idea that I

would adopt Eugene as my successor. Again, he said of Josephine, "we lived of emotion, implored that the sword of his together like honest citizens in our mutual father might be returned to him. Na- relations, and always retired together till poleon had no heart to refuse such a re- 1805, a period in which political events quest. He sent for the sword, and with obliged me to change my habits, and to add people of all ands to hail the tri-colored kind words of commendation, presented it the labors of the night to those of the day. with his own hand to Eugene. The grate- This regularity is the best guaranty for a ful boy burst into tears, and, unable to good establishment. It insures the respecarticulate a word, pressed the sword to his tability of the wife, the dependence of the bosom, bowed in silence and retired. Na- husband, and maintains intimacy of feelpoleon was much interested in this exhibi- ings and good morals. If this is not the bition of filial love, and his thoughts were case, the smallest circumstances make religious homage. And the troops of the immediately directed to the mother who people forget cach others A son by Josephhad formed the character of such a child. ine would have rendered me happy, Josephine, whose whole soul was absorbed and would have secured the reign of my in love for her children, was so grateful for dynasty. The French would have loved the kindness with which the distinguished him very much, better than they could young general had treated her fatherless love the son of Maria Louisa; and I never Eugene, that she called n her carriage, would have put my foot on that abvss cal and ecclesiastical dominion upon the the next day, to express to him a mother's covered with flowers, which was my ruin. other. thanks. She was dressed in deep mourn- Let no one after this rely upon the wisdom Her peculiarly musical voice was of human combinations. Let no one ventremulous with emotion. The fervor and ture to pronounce, before its close, upon assailing every exposed point, landing feet grace of manner and of language with Josephine had the instinct of the future arming and inspiring the loyalists to civil and is an active manager in a ladies' benevo which she fulfilled her mission, excited the when she became terrified at her own war. Austria had marched an army of admiration of Napoleon. He soon called sterility. She well knew that a marriage nearly two hundred thousand men upon her summer residence is-

templated connection, deeming it mutually and I have preserved the tenderest recol-

And Barras clearly foresaw that the ener- died in time to prevent her from witnesswould insure distinction. Josephine thus forcible separation from me, she avowed,

either old or dead." "We can place you monarchical Europe crossed that bar

A few days after Napoleon's marriage, he left his bride in Paris, and set out for telligent gentleman from the Northern States What think you of this self confidence? Nice, the head quarters of the army of has had some of his Abolitionist prejudices highly probable! I know not how it is, utmost tenderness, and on the 27th of but sometimes this way wardness gains upon March arrived at the cold and cheerless possible whatever this singular man may were enduring every hardship. They were into the barren and dreary fastnesses of sephine inspired Napoleon was ardent and in opulent cities, or encamped upon sunny impetuous in the highest degree, it inter- and vine-clad hill sides, were living in the fered not in the least with his plans of enjoyment of security and abundance, while towering ambition. During the day he the troops of the distracted and impoverwas vigorously employed in his professional ished republic were literally freezing and duties and persevering study. But each starving. But here let us pause for a

olis. In these social entertainments, imitation of the United States, and incited Josephine testified that Napoleon possessed by their example, renounced the monarchial unlimited powers of fascination, whenever form of government, and established a being nearly put in force, the saw fit to employ them. His acquainty republic for contraints uncounted volume. tance and his influence was thus extended tuous kings and licentious nobles had in the furtherance of his plans. On the dust. But now, these millions had risen there are more churci-members in proportion 6th of March, 1796, Napoleon and Jose- in their majesty, and driving the king from among the closed population than twenty-six years of age. It was a union domains, had taken their own interests Josephine was to Napoleon the dearest ob- of government, and they made many and ject of his admiration and homage. Mar- lamentable mistakes. They were terrified riage had then ceased to be regarded in in view of the powerful combination of all infidel France as a religious rite. It was the monarchs and nobles of Europe, to could form or dissolve at pleasure. The in their paroxysms of fear, when destruction revolutionary tribunals had closed the seemed to be coming like an avalanche churches, banished the clergy and de- upon them, they perpetrated many deeds in the state register of Paris, with two or assailed, fell upon their assailants with

united to Josephine. But neither of the portentous change with inexpressible parties approved of this mercantile aspect alarm. In consternation they witnessed of a transaction so sacred. They were the uprising of the masses in France, and both, in natural disposition, serious, saw one of their brother monarchs dragged thoughtful, and prone to look to the gui- from his palace and beheaded upon the dance of a power higher than that of man. guillotine. The successful establishment Surrounded by infidelity, and by that vice of the French Republic would, very which public infidelity is invariably accom- probably, have driven every King in Europe panied, they both instinctively reverenced from his throne. England was agitated as follows: all that is grand and imposing in the rev- throughout all her countries. From the mud cabins of Ireland, from the dark and When Napoleon was crowned Emperor miry mines, from the thronged streets of he was privately married again by Cardinal the city, and the crowded workshops, all Fesche, in accordance with the forms of over the kingdom there was a clamorous the church which the Emperor had re-es- cry ascending for liberty and equality.tablished. "Josephine," said Napoleon, The spirit of democracy, radiating from its nated with her. Everything she put on power, or to perish before it. There can quisite tact in turning this knowledge to principles triumphant in France, which were undermining their thrones. The French were attacked by bayonets and She never showed any additional complaitheir territories, bombarding their cities, sance or assiduity when he was receiving and endeavoring, by force of arms, to affair, that Eugene was our son, not hers. tion, the rejected Bourbons upon the throne. The allies called upon all loyalists scattered over France, to grasp their coming to their rescue, and to imbrue their quently been at her father's house. country in the blood of a civil war. The French, in trumpet tones, summoned the flag, as the harbinger of their deliverance from the servitude of ages. From every city in Europe, which Napoleon approached

My troops upon the French territory, and

for the restoration of the monarchy. It

was a conflict between the spirit of repub-

upon her. The acquaintance soon ripened is only real when there is an offspring : the banks of the Rhine, to attack France into an unusually strong and ardent affec- and in proportion as fortune smiled her upon the north. She had called in requianxiety increased. I was the object of her sition all her Italian possessions, and, in Josephine was two years older than deepest attachment. If I went into my alliance with the British navy, and the Napoleon. But her form and features had carriage at midnight, for a long journey, armies of the king of Sardinia, and the resisted the encroachments of time, and there, to my suprise, I found her, seated fanatic legions of Naples and Sicily, had her cheerfulness and vivacity invested her before me, and awaiting my arrival. If I gathered eighty thousand men upon the with all the charms of early youth. Barras, attempted to dissuade her from accompany- Alpine frontier. This host was under the now one of the five Directors who had ing me, she had so many good and affect command of experienced generals, and been established in power by the guns of tionate reasons to urge, that it was always Napoleon, was a very ardent friend of Jonecessary to yield. In a word, she always munitions of war. These were the invad-He warmly advocated the con- proved to me a happy and affectionate wife, | ing foes whom Napoleon was to encounter in the fields of blood. It was purely a war of self-defence on the part of the "Political motives induced me to divorce | French people. They were contending one occupying so high a position in society, Josephine, whom I most tenderly loved. against the bullets and bayonets of the and surrounded by friends so influential. She, poor woman, fortunately for herself, armies of monarchical Europe, assailing And Barras clearly foresaw that the enerdied in time to prevent her from witnessgetic young general possessed genius which ing the last of my misfortunes. After her that they also were engaged in a war of self-defence—that they were struggling speaks in a letter to a friend, of her feel- in most feeling terms, her ardent desire to against principles, which threatened to ings in view of the proposed marriage: share with me my exile, and extolled, with undermine their thrones. Strange as the "I am urged to marry again. My many tears, both myself and my conduct declaration to some may appear, it is exshare with me my exile, and extolled, with undermine their thrones. Strange as the friends counsel the measure; my aunt to her. The English have represented me tremely difficult for a candid and impartial almost lays her injunctions to the same as a monster of cruelty. Is this the result man severely to censure either side. It is effect, and my children entreat compliance, of the conduct of a merciless, unfeeling not strange, contemplating frail human You have met General Bonaparte at my tyrant? A man is known by his treatment, nature as it is, that the monarchs of house. He it is who would supply a of his wife, of his family, and of those Europe, born to a kingly inheritance, father's place to the orphans of Alexander under him." Beauharnais, and a husband to his widow. Just before his marriage, Napoleon their thrones, and to secure their kingdoms I admire the General's courage, the extent received the appointment, to him most from the invasion of republican principles. of his information, for, on all subjects he gratifying, of Commander-in-chief of the It is not strange that republicanized talks equally well, and the quickness of army of Italy. His predecessor had been France, having burst the chains of an his judgment, which enables him to seize displaced in consequence of excessive intolerable despotism, should have rethe thoughts of others before they are intemperance. Napoleon was but twenty- soly, to brave all the horrors of the most expressed. But I confess that I shrink six years old when placed in this respon- desperate war, rather than surrender the from the despotism he seems desirous of ble post. "You are rather young," said right of choosing its own form of governexercising over all who approach him. His one of the Directors, "to assume responsi- ment. The United States were protected searching glance has something singular bilities so weighty, and to take the by a similar onset, on the part of allied and inexplicable, which imposes even upon command over veteran generals." "In Europe, only by the wide barrier of the our directors; judge if it may not intimi- one year," Napoleon replied, "I shall be ocean. And had the combined armie to "Barras gives the assurance that if I in the company of men alone," said Carnot, and invaded our shores, to compel marry the General, he will secure his ap- "for the troops are destitute of everything, replace George III. upon his American pointment to the command of the army of and we can furnish you with no money to throne, we should have blest the Napoleon Italy. Yesterday, Bonaparte speaking of provide supplies. "Give me only men emerging from our midst, who, contending

> represented to be. He writes from Montgommery, Alabama, as follows:

The attention and courtesy with which a stranger is received at the South is proverbial take into his head to attempt. And with his imagination, who can calculate what he driven them from the fertile plains of Italy mation. In traveling a distance of one thou sand miles I cannot recall an uncivil answer Though the passion with which Jo- the Alps. The Austrian armies, quartered and my inquisitiveness has prompted many questions to rich and poor, white and black. Fire writer I dis his traveled extensively decough in the Xorth, and in many of the Western Sares and has come to there relu-sere that we of the North are far belief the Sare in a Lean learn, and I have taken

 $\boldsymbol{s}$  on spains to escent undates in relation to the subject, the slaves are very much better treated than they are represented to be at the North. They to k happier, are better fed, and have even in an in ney, than most of their also have their characters, with pasters of their whites I have one and conversed with many e add, and I have reas at to bedeve them sin relligent and well read stated to me that he have absended from his master, but that no consideration could tempt him to forego the easy lot be then enjoyed for the hardship of a

WHITE SLAVERY .- The German journeymen tailors of Cincinnati held a large meeting a tew evenings ago, and resolved to demand an increase of wages of from 25 to 50 per cent. The Cincinnati Commercial says:

About thirty-five hundred journeymen tailors are employed by wholesate manufacturers in this city, and their average wages are about fifty five cents per diem. Some do not receive over thirty five cents per diem, while are all required to work ten hours a day .and who employ from three to half a dozen girls to assist them, make fair wages per diem by working from sixteen to eighteen hours out of the twenty four. The prices paid are about

For ordinary cassimere and doeskin pants, which are sold at from \$2 to \$5 per pair, the manufacturer pays the journeymen 15a40 cts. per pair for making. It requires a day to make a pair. For an ordinary cloth coat, usually sold by the manufacturer at from \$10 to \$15, the journeyman is paid 35a621 cents for making. It requires a full day to make it. For a good quited coat \$1.25 is paid for making. A year ago the price was \$2,50 .-It requires fully three days' fast stitching to make such. For making an ordinary cloth silk, satin, velvet, or other vest, the tailor is humane—she was the most graceful lady, not beat high with the allied kings in the and the best woman in France. I never fearful conflict which ensued. There can made, within a week, for 15 cents a pair. paid 15a50 cents, and it is a day's work -

Texas, dated May 18, gives an awful account of my character, and evinced the most ex- defince. The kings were attacked by of a tragedy which recently occurred in that vicinity. Two entire families, consisting of ten persons, were all murdered in cold blood for money, with the exception of three chil dren, the oldest a little girl eight years old, batteries-by combined armies invading and one an infant, who was found sucking its mother's breast twenty hours after she had been murdered. They were murdered by four compel a proud nation of thirty millions of men from Lampassas county, who professed to be out on a surveying expedition. They knew that those families had money, and they went disguised as Indians, thinking that by murdering the whole tamilies, none but Indians would be suspected. The little girl, howarms, to rally beneath the banner of friends ever, recognized one of them, who had fre

At Rochester, N. Y., on Monday last, a Frenchman, named Vincent de Planty, deliberately shot his wife with a gun, killing ber instancy. Planty is forty six years of age, and a conjurt by trade. His wife was of French and German parentage, and they had with his conquering armies, the loyalists : youngest three months. He states that he and solid enough—but either side prenever quarreled with his wife, "except that they had such disputes as poor folks in exfled, while the republicans welcomed him with an adulation amounting almost to treme necessity generally have."

allies were welcomed in every city of WM. B. ASTOR. - The Albany (N. Y.) Argus France which they entered, with tears of says that those who have any kind of facilities gratitude from the eyes of those who longed for forming an idea about the wealth of Wm B. Astor, estimate that it amounts to \$40,000-000 or \$50,000,000. It is mostly in real estate. He lives plainly but still is not niggardly. He licanism on the one side, and of monarchihas five children, three sons and two daughters. The two daughters married rich, as also did the cliest son. The youngest son is mentally England with her invincible fleet, was weak. Astor himself is now in Paris. He and hovering around the coasts of the republic, his son divide their time in living between assailing every exposed point, landing this country and Europe. Mrs. Win. B. Astor is a benevolent lady, is a practical Christian, leat institution in New York, and the chief support of another in Dutchess county, where

For the Intelligencer. CHATTERTON.

BY VIOLA.

The waves that beat our shore The flag that waves o'er head, Shall echo evermore A phantom army's tread :

The glittering lance is seen, The laurel-crested brow, Sweet strains of music float Upon the night breeze now And from the buried past

There comes a phantom host, Like wave that breaks upon Some island's rocky coast; And ever on they come, With Banner high in air.

The young and good are seen, The beautiful and fair. Yet one bright form we view,

With solemn step and slow, He sweeps the Poet's Lyre As slowly on they go; Such heavenly strains arise That beauty turns to hear. And Life starts up again

From off his ebon bier. They fade from out our view We strive to see them still The lovely nymphs of yore, And hear the war-cry shrill Was it a dream or not? Or vision painted well?

And toll of midnight bell. But who was that bright form? And who hath swept the Lyre? 'Twas Chatterton's loved muse. 'Twas his poetic fire; That spirit lone and sad,

The answering night replies

Which grief had sought to bow That image true and brave, IRVING HALL, PARADISE.

## OUR COMMON SCHOOLS. SKETCHES FROM MY NOTE BOOK.

NO. III .- LOCATION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

The explanatory remarks by which the former tabular statement was prefaced are equally applicable to the table below .--The same difficulties met us in the gradation of sites, and the same arbitrary method of determining the doubt was pursued; hence it is not necessary to repeat those remarks in detail in the present paper. It will suffice to say that three classes —1st, Good; 2d, Middling;

1.	2.	3.	DISTRICTS.	1.	2.	3.
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	1	1	Clay,	3	3	$\frac{0}{2}$
	1		Lancaster twp.,	2	1	0
	0	0	Columbia,	7	4	1
	1			6	2	0
	0	01	Hempfield W	7		1
6	1	0	Hempfield E.,	11		0
4	4	5	Pequea,	2	1	3
3	3	1	Conestoga,	5	1	2
7	1	1	Manor,	11		2
5	2	4	Mt. Joy bor.,	1	3	1
	2		Manheim,			0
				1.	0	0
	8			5	0	0
1	3	4	Ephrata,		0	0
4		0		6	1	0
2		0	Strasburg bor.,	2	1	0
		0	Strasburg twp ,	5		2
				9		0
			Lescock,	7		1
			Washington br.	1		1
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By the above statement it will be seen

that we have set down 266 of our school houses as well situated. This number was surprisingly large to me, and I fear the judgment which has summed this total is too lenient. In many cases an estimate had to be made in partial ignorance. The requisites to a number one were principally these; a dry situation, not in the creek nor in a marsh, not too much exposed to wind and winter's storms--not too full of rocks-nor steep cliffs and precipitous crags-not in the middle of the road-nor yet in the centre of the forest; these with a few other mild tests, constituted our standard for a No. 1. One other thing ought to have been essential which was omitted. We refer to the quantity of land set apart for the building and play ground. In no case, should there be less than half an acre; yet not more than 130 out of the 266 locations noted as good, contain more than a quarter of an acre, and some of the remainder not more than one-eighth. It may not seem strange that in a country where land is so good, play-grounds should be so small—but it certainly is very unwise. The public road is unsafe and unpleasant for children. Small, cramped up grounds do not afford sufficient range to young blood, and hence they trespass on the neighboring fields. Besides they should have a campus or play-ground of which they might be proud, and which would be almost equally important to them with the house itself. In years gone by, the location of the school house claimed but little attention.

If a man wanted to build a dwelling house or a barn, friends must be consulted, time is allowed for reflection—the ground surveyed and resurveyed-until at length the momentous question is fixed and settled. But when a school-house, the child's home and nursery of mind and body, was

to be erected, it required no such care. A piece of stony commons-a triangle by the road-side, or an unused spot where four roads meet, was just the thing. When none of these chanced to offer, a marsh, or an old grave-yard, or steep rocky bluff, was sought out and the matter economically fixed. We have a goodly number of these relics still standing, and to the shame of Directors they are used as tenements for children. A description or two may not be out of place. During my last visitation, I drove one morning in search of a school-house, through a pretty good shower. On nearing the place I began to look out for a place to tie my horse. The six children—the eldest seventeen years, the centre of the road was filled with stone sented a miserable spectacle of potter's clay and tuft grass. After some hesitation, I forced my horse in the mire and secured him to a post. I was afterwards told that about a quarter of a mile further on I might have found solid footing. My next object was to get in the house, which I accomplished by wading and climbing, to the no small detriment of clean boots.

Once in the house and I supposed all safe—but to my astonishment a great part of the floor was drenched; on inquiry I found it quite usual on rainy days to detail one part of the school to bail out the water whilst the other part attend to recitation. We understood this site was donated to the District, and the Directors built on it because it cost nothing! The days of such

narrow-sighted policy, we trust, are over

Another much like the above may be found in one of our best districts, built right on the bank of a marshy creek, a road bridged with large stones in front, and beyond it a swamp, fed by a spring just above. The least rise in the creek and the floor of the house is covered with water, from an inch to a foot deep. In cases of a sudden storm the scholars adjourn from their seats to the desk, and if this won't do they seek refuge on the paved highway. I might tell of others built on hills so steep, and surrounded by ravines so deep, that the only way of access is over rude bridges and up slippery paths. Some stand in the midst of tombstones: to deface which may afford daily amusement to wicked boys.

Much as we may love a lonely ramble among the tombs of the departed, and however healthful the lessons there taught us, we cannot believe that the tombs of our ancestors is the fittest place for the plays of our childhood.

May we not ask of the Directors and Parents of this county, that more attention be paid to this subject in the future than the past? May we not hope that, hereafter, every house will have, at least, a half acre for play-ground, and, if possible, more?—

MALLIARD & MARSHALL,

WHOLENALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1621 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHILA, 1621 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHILA, 1621 MINISTER, PHI May we not ask of the Directors and No danger of too much. If the centre of ADIES, CALL AT NO. 131 NORTH your sub-district happens to be in a marsh, do not be afraid to step aside a few hundred yards to secure a better site. Do not hesitate about buying a good situation, even if a bad one is offered to you gratis. You would not thank a man who would give you the fever. If you cannot get a proper place, better wait a year longer.-Rather than build a house in a stone quarry or in an old lime kiln, submit to inconveniences in other directions. The day is coming when, instead of wishing the school house miles away, every one will want it on his farm, and near his own door. The days of school rapine, robbery of orchards, and destruction wantonly of property by the "big boys," is rapidly passing awayalready it is frequently mentioned on sale bills, as a fact that will probably enhance the value of the real estate, that a school house stands somewhere near by. Were I a landholder, waited on by a committee of Directors in reference to the purchase of a school site, my only condition would

be, that they must buy an acre and not the various locations have been rated in less, and keep it well fenced and well fitted for a child's recreation. I would rather give an acre than sell an eighth .-In the one case, I know I should have but little trouble; in the other, I should think it strange if I was not annoyed. But enough has been written to read at one sitting, and perhaps it will answer for

more; and we will close our rambling remarks for the present.

JNO. S. CRUMBAUGH,

CARDS. REMOVAL .--WILLIAM S. AMWEG, Aftorney at less, has removed inseeffice from his foliop piece (10). South bulks stream to array opposite the Trinity Lutheran Church AMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Attorney at W T. McPHAIL.

Aff PUNEY AT LAW.

mar 31 ly 11

Strassing Lanca-ter Co., Pa.

County Superintendent.

R. JOHN M'CALLA, DENTIST -- Office

AT LAW, has his Office in North Duke street nearly posite the Court House, Laucaster, apr 1 1111 LDUS J. NEFF, Attorney at Law.-Office with B. A. Shadler, Esq., south-west corner of
htre Square, Lancaster. may 15, 55 1y 17

P A T T O R N E Y A T L A W . OFFICE, "NO. 11 NO THE BUKE STREET, WEST SIDE, LAI CASTOR, Fa apr 20 of 14

EMOVAL.--WILLIAM B. FORDNEY,
Attorney at Lew, has removed his office from North
queen street to the building in the south east corter of
learner Squares, formerly known as Hubbey's Hotel.
Lancaster, april 10

DWARD M'GOVERN.
A T TO R N E Y A T LAW.
N : 5 NORTH DURE STREET—NEAR THE COURT HOUSE
LANCASTER, PA.

Hesse Landis, Attorney at Law.--Of-flee new-for cast of Lechler's Hotel, East King street, ancaster, Pn. 23, All Sinds of Serivening-such as writing Wills,

WILLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON DENTIST.—Office in North Queen street, 3d door from Orange, and directly over Sprenger & Westhaeffer's

ACLES BLACK, Attorney at Law.--Of-dice in East King street, two doors east of Lechler's Hotel, Lancaster, Pa 49-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.

JOHN F. BRINTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PHILADELPHIA, PA
Has removed his office to his residence, No. 249 S ath

EMOVAL.--DR. J. T. BAKER, HOMGPATHIC PHYSICIAN, has removed his office to
lime treet, between Orange and East King streets, west
side.
Reference--Professor W. A. Gardner, Philadelphia.

Calls from the conutry will be promptly attended to PETER D. MYERS,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,

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will attend to the Renting of Houses. Collecting House
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will be thankfully received, and carefully attended to—
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C.)., at the OLD STAND IN WATER ST., will manufacture to order CASE-HARDEN ED and COMMON AXLES of all steel. DRILL MACHINES, BILD BULTS, and Smith and Machine Jobbing in general.

sep 29 1137 WILLIAM DILLER,
GEO. S. DILLER. RUG AND CHEMICAL STORE The subscriber having removed his store to the new building nearly opposite his old stand, and directly opposi-the Cross Keys Hotel, has now on hand a well selected stock of articles belonging to the Dung business consisting in pert of Oils, A ida, Spices, Seot. Alcohol, Powderes Articles, Sarsaparillas, &e., &c., to which the attention of

ountry merchants, physicians and consumers in general THOMAS ELLMAKER.

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The subscriber has just opened an Eating House and Restaurant in the basement of Reese's Hotel, North Queen street, near the Railroad, where everything will be done up in first-rate style, so as to please the most fastidious.—His arrangements are such as to command the freshest and beat Oysters, &c., &c., the market affords, and he flatters himself in being able to cater to the tastes of all who may patronize his establishment. His charges will be moderate.

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Dissolution of co-partnesship. D The subscribers, under the firm of Thompson & Sutton, in the Coach Making business, dissolved by mutual consent on the 3d of February last: All persons having settlements with, or indebted to, the firm, will all albert G. Sutton, who will attend to that business.

FRANKLIN THOMPSON.

New Helland, Arth. 1882 LEBERT G. SUTTON.

ALBERT G. SUTTON.

New Holland, April 5, 1858.

N. B. The Coach Making Business, in all its various branches, will be carried on at the old stand in New Holland, by the subscriber, who will be thankful for a share of public paironage.

ALBERT G. SUTTON.

apr 6

3m\* 12

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AND SCROLL SAWING MILL.
Fifteenth street, between Market and Chesnut streets,
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Also, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Window Frames for sale low—all of which are of the best materials and, work-manship.
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sale low—all of which are of t manship. may 11 1v 18] PENNSYLVANIA PATENT AGENCY.

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sep 22 U 38

Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Thirteenth year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It is the first paper of the kind published in the United States, and is distinctive in its character. It has lately passed into the hands of Geo. W. Matsell & Co., by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Mr. Matsell was formerly Chief of Police of New York City, and he will no doubt render it one of the most interesting papers in the country. Its editorials are forcibly written, and of a character that should command for the paper universal support. port.

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PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID.
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Office Wentz's Store, East King & Country Squire, tf 16