The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

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THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER

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BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS.

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For the Intelligencer.

RETROSPECTION.

BY AMO.

Time's rapid stream has rolled along,
And borne me onward with its tide;
Submerged, fore'er, Hope's brightest song,
With every joy that song supplied.
Fond, but illusive phantom scenes,
They've all, in bitter mockery, fled,
And left for me a mourner's part,
To sorrow, vainly, o'er—the dead!

The Past has taken with its flight
The most of joy that e'er I knew;
Each rapturous hope, each vision bright,
And Childhood's pleasures, fond and true,—
All *now* are faded, as the flowers
That decked, in joy, my pathway then,
Lay crushed when Autumn's chilling form
Revisited each glade and glen!

'Tis well, in retrospect, to view
The shadow of departed years;
Those happy days, when life was new,—
Those blissful hours, when fancy cheers
Our early vision, strong and bright,
With golden day-dreams, full of love,
And hope soars high, on pinions light,
And life and earth an Eden prove!

Time *may* the joys of past alloy,
And to the heart a sadness bring;
Life's bitter moments may intrude,
And every shape of bliss take wing.
Yet, Retrospection's sacred hour
Unto my heart a balm shall prove;
To know it *once*, at least, was blest
With golden smiles of hope and love!

HICKORY GROVE, February, 1859.

PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I return, with my objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," presented to me on the 18th inst.

This bill makes a donation to the several States of twenty thousand acres of the public lands for each senator and representative in the present Congress; and also an additional donation of twenty thousand acres for each additional representative to which any State may be entitled under the census of 1860.

According to a report from the Interior Department, based upon the present number of senators and representatives, the lands given to the States amount to six millions and sixty thousand acres, and their value, at the minimum government price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to seven million five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The object of this gift, as stated by the bill, is "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college [in each State] where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific or classical studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

As there does not appear from the bill to be any beneficiaries in existence to which this endowment can be applied, each State is required "to provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, or the grant to said State shall cease."—In that event the "said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid."

The grant in land itself is confined to such States as have public lands within their limits worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the opinion of the Governor. For the remaining States, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to issue "land scrip to the amount of their distributive shares in acres under the provisions of this act; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." The lands are granted and the scrip is to be issued "in sections or subdivisions of sections not less than one quarter of a section."

According to an estimate from the Interior Department, the number of acres which will probably be accepted by States having public lands within their own limits, will not exceed five hundred and eighty thousand acres, and it may be much less; leaving a balance of five million four hundred and eighty thousand acres to be provided for by scrip.

These grants of land and land scrip to each of the thirty-three States are made upon certain conditions, the principal of which is, that if the fund shall be lost or diminished on account of unfortunate investments, or otherwise, the deficiency shall be replaced and made good by the respective States.

I shall now proceed to state my objections to this bill. I deem it to be both inexpedient and unconstitutional.

1. This bill has been passed at a period when we can with great difficulty raise sufficient revenue to sustain the expenses of the government. Should it become a law, the treasury will be deprived of the whole, or nearly the whole, of our income from the sale of public lands, which, for the next fiscal year, has been estimated at five millions of dollars.

A bare statement of the case will make this evident. The minimum price at which we dispose of our lands is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. At the present moment, however, the price has been reduced to those who purchase the bounty-land warrants of the old soldiers to eighty-five cents per acre; and of these warrants there are still outstanding and unlocated, as appears by a report (12th February, 1859,) from the General Land Office, the amount of eleven millions nine hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and ninety-one acres. This has already greatly reduced the current sales by the government, and diminished the revenue from this source. If, in addition, thirty-three States shall enter the market with their land scrip, the price must be greatly reduced below even eighty-five cents per acre, as much to the prejudice of the old soldiers who have not already parted with their land warrants as to government. It is easy to perceive that with this glut of the market government can sell little or no lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, when the price of bounty-land warrants and scrip shall be reduced to half this sum. This source of revenue will be almost entirely dried up. Under the bill the States may sell their land scrip at any price it may bring. There is no limitation whatever in this respect. Indeed, they must sell for what the scrip will bring, for without this fund they cannot proceed to establish their colleges within the five years to which they are limited.—It is manifest, therefore, that to the extent to which this bill will prevent the sale of the public lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to that amount it will have precisely the same effect upon the treasury as if we should impose a tax or creat a loan to endow these State colleges.

Surely the present is the most unpropitious moment which could have been selected for the passage of this bill.

2. Waiving for the present the question of constitutional power, what effect will this bill have on the relations established between the federal and State governments? The constitution is a grant to Congress of a few enumerated but most important powers relating chiefly to war, peace, foreign and domestic commerce, negotiation, and other subjects which can be best or alone exercised beneficially by the common government. All other powers are reserved to the States and to the people. For the efficient and harmonious working of both it is necessary that their several spheres of action should be kept distinct from each other. This alone can prevent conflict and mutual injury. Should the time ever arrive when the State governments shall look to the federal treasury for the means of supporting themselves and maintaining their systems of education and internal policy, the character of both governments will be greatly deteriorated. The representatives of the States and of the people, feeling a more immediate interest in obtaining money to lighten the burdens of their constituents than for the promotion of the more distant objects intrusted to the federal government, will naturally incline to obtain means from the federal government for State purposes.—If a question shall arise between an appropriation of land or money to carry into effect the objects of the federal government and those of the States, their feelings will be enlisted in favor of the latter. This is human nature; and hence the necessity of keeping the two governments entirely distinct. The preponderance of this home feeling has been manifested by the passage of the present bill. The establishment of these colleges has prevailed over the pressing wants of the common treasury. No nation ever had such an inheritance as we possess in the public lands. These ought to be managed with the utmost care, but at the same time with a liberal spirit towards actual settlers.

In the first year of a war with a powerful naval nation the revenue from customs must in a great degree cease. A resort to loans will then become necessary, and these can always be obtained as our fathers obtained them, on advantageous terms, by pledging the public lands as security. In this view of the subject, it would be wiser to grant money to the States for domestic purposes than to squander away the public lands, and transfer them in large bodies into the hands of speculators.

A successful struggle on the part of the State governments with the general government for the public lands would deprive the latter of the means of performing its high duties, especially at critical and dangerous periods. Besides, it would operate with equal detriment to the best interests of the States. It would remove the most wholesome of all restraints on legislative bodies—that of being obliged to raise money by taxation from their constituents—and would lead to extravagance, if not to corruption. What is obtained easily and without responsibility will be lavishly expended.

3. This bill, should it become a law, will operate greatly to the injury of the new States. The progress of settlements and the increase of an industrious population owing an interest in the soil they cultivate, are the causes which will build them up into great and flourishing Commonwealths. Nothing could be more prejudicial to their interests than for wealthy individuals to acquire large tracts of the public land and hold them for speculative purposes. The low price to which this land scrip will probably be reduced will tempt speculators to buy it in large amounts and locate it on the best lands belonging to the government. The eventual consequence must be that the men who desire to cultivate the soil will be compelled to purchase these very lands at rates much higher than the price at which they could be obtained from the government.

4. It is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether this bill would contribute to the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts—objects, the dignity and value of which cannot be too highly appreciated.

The federal government, which makes the donation, has confessedly no constitutional power to follow it into the States and enforce the application of the fund to the intended objects. As donors, we shall possess no control over our own gift after it shall have passed from our hands. It is true that the State legislatures are required to stipulate that they will faithfully execute the trust in the manner prescribed by the bill. But should they fail to do this, what would be the consequence? The federal government has no power, and ought to have no power, to compel the execution of the trust. It would be in as helpless a condition as if even in this, the time of great need, we were to demand any portion of the many millions of surplus revenue deposited with the States for safe keeping under the act of 1836.

5. This bill will injuriously interfere with existing colleges in the different States, in many of which agriculture is taught as a science, and in all of which it ought to be so taught. These institutions of learning have grown up with the country under the fostering care of the States and the munificence of individuals to meet the advancing demands for education.—They have proved great blessings to the people. Many—indeed, most of them—are poor, and sustain themselves with difficulty. What the effect will be on these institutions of creating an indefinite number of rival colleges, sustained by the endowment of the federal government, it is not difficult to determine.

Under this bill, it is provided that scientific and classical studies shall not be excluded from them. Indeed, it would be almost impossible to sustain them without such a provision; for no father would incur the expense of sending a son to one of these institutions for the sole purpose of making him a scientific farmer or mechanic. The bill itself negatives this idea, and declares that their object is "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." This certainly ought to be the case. In this view of the subject, it would be far better, if such an appropriation of land must be made to institutions of learning in the several States, to apply it directly to the establishment of professorships of agriculture and the mechanic arts in existing colleges without the intervention of the State legislatures. It would be difficult to foresee how these legislatures will manage this fund. Each representative in Congress, for whose district the proportion of twenty thousand acres has been granted, will probably insist that the proceeds shall be expended within its limits. There will undoubtedly be a struggle between different localities in each State concerning the division of the gift, which may end in disappointing the hopes of the true friends of agriculture. For this state of things we are without remedy. Not so in regard to State colleges. We might grant land to these corporations to establish agricultural and mechanical professorships; and, should they fail to comply with the conditions on which they accepted the grant, we might enforce specific performance of these before the ordinary courts of justice.

6. But does Congress possess the power, under the constitution, to make a donation of public lands to the different States of the Union to provide colleges for the purpose of educating their own people?

I presume the general proposition is undeniable that Congress does not possess the power to appropriate money in the treasury raised by taxes on the people of the United States for the purpose of educating the people of the respective States. It will not be pretended that any such power is to be found among the specific powers granted to Congress, nor that it "is necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any one of these powers. Should Congress exercise such a power this would be to break down the barriers which have been so carefully constructed in the constitution to separate federal from State authority. We should then not only "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises" for federal purposes, but for every State purpose which Congress might deem expedient or useful. This would be an actual consolidation of the federal and State governments, so far as the great taxing and money power is concerned, and constitute a sort of partnership between the two in the treasury of the United States equally ruinous to both.

But it is contended that the public lands are placed upon a different footing from money raised by taxation, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are not subject to the limitations of the constitution, but may be appropriated or given away by Congress, at its own discretion, to States, corporations, or individuals, for any purpose they may deem expedient.

The advocates of this bill attempt to sustain their position upon the language of the second clause of the third section of the fourth article of the constitution, which declares that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States." They contend that, by a fair interpretation of the words "dispose of" in this clause, Congress possesses the power to make this gift of public lands to the State for purposes of education.

It would require clear and strong evidence to induce the belief that the framers of the constitution, after having limited the powers of Congress to certain, precise, and specific objects, intended, by employing the words "dispose of," to give that body unlimited power over the vast public domain. It would be a strange anomaly, indeed, to have created two funds, the one by taxation confined to the execution of the enumerated powers delegated to Congress, and the other from the public lands, applicable to all subjects, foreign and domestic, which Congress might designate. That this fund should be "disposed of," not to pay the debts of the United States, nor "to raise and support armies," nor "to provide and maintain a navy," nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the constitution; but be diverted from them to pay the debts of the States, to educate their people, and to carry into effect any other measure of their domestic policy. This would be to confer upon Congress a vast and irresponsible authority, utterly at war with the well-known jealousy of federal power which prevailed at the formation of the constitution. The natural intendment would be that, as the constitution confined Congress to well-defined specific powers, the funds placed at their command, whether in land or money, should be appropriated to the performance of the duties corresponding with these powers. If not, a government has been created with all its other powers carefully limited, but without any limitation in respect to the public lands.

But I cannot so read the words "dispose of" as to make them embrace the idea of "giving away." The true meaning of words is always to be ascertained by the subject to which they are applied, and the known general intent of the lawgiver.—Congress is a trustee under the constitution for the people of the United States to "dispose of" their public lands, and I think I may venture to assert with confidence, that no case can be found in which a trustee in the position of Congress has been authorized to "*dispose of*" property by its owner, where it has ever been held that these words authorized such trustee to give away the fund entrusted to his care. No trustee, when called upon to account for the disposition of the property placed under his management before any judicial tribunal, would venture to present such a plea in his defence. The true meaning of these words is clearly stated by Chief Justice Taney in delivering the opinion of the court, (19 Howard, p. 436.) He says, in reference to this clause of the constitution, "It begins its enumeration of powers by that of disposing; in other words, making sale of the lands, or raising money from them, which, as we have already said, was the main object of the cession, (from the States,) and which is the first thing provided for in the article." It is unnecessary to refer to the history of the times to establish the known fact that this statement of the Chief Justice is perfectly well founded. That it never was intended by the framers of the constitution that these lands should be given away by Congress is manifest from the concluding portion of the same clause. By it, Congress has power not only "to dispose of" the territory, but of the "other property of the United States." In the language of the chief Justice, (p. 437:) "And the same power of making needful rules respecting the territory is in precisely the same language applied to the other property of the United States, associating the power over the territory, in this respect, with the power over moveable or personal property—that is, the ships, arms, or munitions of war which then belonged in common to the State sovereignties."

The question is still clearer in regard to the public lands in the States and Territories within the Louisiana and Florida purchases. These lands were paid for out of the public treasury from money raised by taxation. Now, if Congress had no power to appropriate the money with which these lands were purchased, is it not clear that the power over the lands is equally limited? The mere conversion of this money into land could not confer upon Congress new power over the disposition of land which they had not possessed over money. If it could, then a trustee, by changing the character of the fund entrusted to his care for special objects from money into land, might give the land away or devote it to any purpose he thought proper, however foreign from the trust.—The inference is irresistible that this land partakes of the very same character with the money paid for it, and can be devoted to no objects different from those to which the money could have been devoted. If this were not the case, then, by the purchase of a new territory from a foreign government out of the public treasury, Congress could enlarge their own powers and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the land thus purchased, at their own discretion, to other and far different objects from what they could have applied the purchase money which had been raised by taxation.

It has been asserted truly that Congress, in numerous instances, have granted lands for purposes of education. These grants have been chiefly, if not exclusively, made to the new States, as they successively, entered the Union, and consisted at the first of one section, and afterwards of two sections of the public lands in each township for the use of schools, as well as of additional sections for a State university. Such grants are not, in my opinion, a violation of the constitution. The United States is a great landed proprietor, and from the very nature of this relation it is both the right and the duty of Congress, as their trustee, to manage these lands as any other prudent proprietor would manage them for his own best advantage. Now, no consideration could be presented of a stronger character to induce the American people to brave the difficulties and hardships of frontier life, and to settle upon these lands and purchase them at a fair price, than to give to them and to their children an assurance of the means of education. If any prudent individual had held these lands he could not have adopted a wiser course to bring them into market and enhance their value than to give a portion of them for the purposes of education. As a mere speculation, he would pursue this course. No person will contend that donations of land to all the States of the Union for the erection of colleges within the limits of each can be embraced by this principle. It cannot be pretended that an Agricultural College in New York or Virginia would aid the settlement or facilitate the sale of public lands in Minnesota or California. This cannot posibly be embraced within the authority which a prudent proprietor of land would exercise over his own possessions. I purposely avoid any attempt to define what portions of land may be granted, and for what purposes, to improve the value and promote the settlement and sale of the remainder without violating the constitution. In this case I adopt the rule that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 24, 1859.

DARING FEAT AT NIAGARA.—The Chicago *Press* has an account of a Yankee adventurer, named Andrew Greenleaf, crossing Niagara river between Goat Island and the Falls on stilts, on the 12th ult., for a bet of $1000, made with a Southerner. Greenleaf (or Morulli, as he calls himself, for he passes for an Italian, and is a "showman,") had with him a pair of stilts about twelve feet long, made of wrought iron, flat, sharp edged and pointed—shaped in fact almost precisely like a double edged dagger. These were firmly lashed to his legs, and he walked towards the terrible river with a confident smile. The morning was clear and cold, but he was attired very lightly, in a dress not unlike that usually worn by professional gymnasts. At ten minutes past seven, he stepped into the water, which in another moment was boiling, gurgling, and rushing beneath his feet. The boldest of the lookers-on held his breath in suspense, as the daring man receded from the shore. He alone seemed unmoved, and passed on, slowly and carefully, avoiding the larger rocks which were made apparent by the eddying current. His steps at first were very short and carefully made, but afterwards became bolder and longer. The stilts of course were so placed that the current struck only against their sharp edge, and produced but little effect; but the danger from sunken rocks, and the conviction that a single false step would send him to death, produced a feeling which was horribly painful. Once or twice he seemed to lose his balance, and a sickening shudder ran through each one of the beholders. Recovering himself he still kept on—still receded, until to our straining eyes he could scarcely be distinguished from the foaming waters.

The middle of the river was attained at last, hours seemed to have fled, but it was barely seventeen minutes since he left the shore. As he approached the deepest and most dangerous part of his route, the suspense became more fearfully intense. No word was spoken, except that one man offered another five dollars for a moment's use of his lorgnette, which offer passed unheeded. Just as Morulli reached the swiftest and deepest portion of the current, he seemed to totter—sink—he threw up his arms! I closed my eyes. Opening them a moment after, I saw that he was still standing. A few moments more, and he had reached the Canadian bank——he was safe, and fell exhausted into the arms of two men who were waiting to receive him.

At this hour (3 P. M.) he was nearly recovered, and though still in bed, receives the congratulations of dozens of visitors who come pouring in. He left the American shore 960 feet above the fall, and came out about, 1,000 feet above the Canadian. The money has already been handed over to him, and all will agree that it was fairly won. His generous opponent is able to afford his loss, and speaks in praise of Morulli more enthusiastically than any.

THE LAST ROMANCE.—Quite a romance in real life, says the Detroit *Advertiser*, was brought to a happy termination in that city on the 7th inst. Seventeen years ago, a New York lass, lovely and sweet sixteen, became enamored of a medical student, and the pair exchanged vows of love and eternal fidelity. Two years later the unfledged Esculapius left for Europe to complete his education, the aforesaid vows being previously tenderly renewed. After a brief and gay sojourn at Paris, the loving student domiciled himself in one of the most renowned colleges of Madrid, and applied himself to sober study. His letters to the fair damsel he loved were frequent, but no fond remembrances came in reply.

His epistles were intercepted and never reached the fair one, while her words of love, intended for his delectation, met with the same misfortune. The poor student, thwarted in his love, threw up his studies, and for two long years coursed through Europe, seeking to whelm his disappointment in the gaieties and pleasures of the different capitals. In the meantime the young lady who was equally unhappy, removed to Detroit with her mother. At the end of his two years' pilgrimage, the student returned to America, but the idol of his heart had left the scene of her betrothal, and, almost broken-hearted, he turned his steps to Cuba; but the spirit of unrest pursued him, and Texas and Mexico beheld him still a rover, seeking to drown memory by excitement.

A few months since, by one of those singular occurrences which sometimes flash across the pathway of life, he heard that the lady was in Michigan, and quickly wended his way thither. After a few weeks of diligent search, the anxious lover found his dulcinea at Ypsilanti, and the meeting which ensued—the twain having been separated fifteen years—is described as "affecting in the extreme." The tribulations of the now mature lovers were over, and on the 9th inst. they proceeded to Detroit, and were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Who says this is a prosaic age?

CARDS.

W. T. McPHAIL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STRASBURG, Lancaster Co., Pa. mar 31 1y 11

NEWTON LIGHTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has his Office in North Duke street, nearly opposite the Court House. Lancaster, apr 1 tf 11

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM B. FORDNEY, 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 Hubley's Hotel. Lancaster, apr 1 10

WILLIAM WHITESIDE, SURGEON DENTIST.—Office in North Queen street, directly over Long's Drug Store. Lancaster, may 27, 1856. 1y 16

ALDUS J. NEFF, Attorney at Law.—Office with B. A. Shæffer, Esq., south-west corner of Centre Square, Lancaster. may 16, '55 1y 17

EDWARD M'GOVERN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 5 NORTH DUKE STREET—NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, LANCASTER, PA. apr 6 tf 12

REMOVAL.—DR. J. T. BAKER, HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN, has removed his office to Lime street, between Orange and East King streets, west side. Reference—Professor W. A. Gardner, Philadelphia. Calls from the country will be promptly attended to. apr 6 tf 12

DR. JOHN M'CALLA, DENTIST.—Office No. 4 East King street, Lancaster, Pa. apr 18 tf 13

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

JESSE LANDIS, Attorney at Law.—Office one door east of Lechler's Hotel, East King street, Lancaster, Pa. ☞ All kinds of Scrivening—such as writing Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch. may 15, '55 tf-17

SIMON P. EBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE:—No 38 North Duke street, LANCASTER, PENNA. may 11 1y 17

FREDERICK S. PYFER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE.—No. 11 NORTH DUKE STREET, WEST SIDE, LANCASTER, Pa. apr 20 tf 14

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM S. AMWEG, Attorney at Law, has removed his office from his former place into South Duke street, nearly opposite the Trinity Lutheran Church. apr 8 tf 12

JOHN F. BRINTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Has removed his office to his residence, No. 249 South 6th Street, above Spruce. Refers by permission to Hon. H. G. LONG, " A. L. HAYES, " FERRER BRINTON, " THADDEUS STEVENS. nov 24 1y* 45

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

JAMES BLACK, Attorney at Law.—Office in East King street, two doors east of Lechler's Hotel, Lancaster, Pa. ☞ All business connected with his profession, and all kinds of writing, such as preparing Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Settling Accounts, &c., promptly attended to. may 15. tf-17

CAROLINA YELLOW PINE FLOORING BOARDS. 50,000 Feet Carolina Yellow Pine Dressed Flooring Boards.
30,000 Feet Do. Undressed.
50,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES, No. 1 and 2.
50,000 BANGOR PLASTERING LATHS,
Just received and for sale at Graeff's Landing, on the Conestoga. Apply to GEO CALDER & Co., Office East Orange st., near N. Queen st., Lancaster. a30 tf

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS, TAKE NOTICE! J. F. COMBS, CURRIER AND LEATHER DEALER, 1130 *Market street, below 12th, Philadelphia*, has the most extensive assortment of SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER of all descriptions: Red and Oak Sole Skirting, Slaughter, French and City Calf Skins, Kips, Wax-Upper, Morocco, Linings, Lacings, Leather Apron Skins, Shoe Tools, Lasts, Findings, &c., and every article requisite for Boot and Shoemaking. Wholesale and Retail, at the *lowest prices*, to which he invites the attention of the trade. oct 19 6m 40

MELODEONS! MELODEONS!! HUGHES & MORRISS, MANUFACTURERS, *No. 728 Market street, below 8th, Philadelphia.* Also, sole Agents in Philadelphia for CARHART'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS. The Instruments are the Patentee's own make, and combine all valuable improvements, among which is the *Graduating Treble Swell.* All varieties constantly on hand. ☞ Polite attention given at all times to visitors, whether they may wish to purchase or only examine our stock. HUGHES & MORRISS. sep 14 1y 35

LANCASTER LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, November 18, 1857. NOTICE.—The Directors of the Lancaster Locomotive Works, having made an Assignment, to the undersigned, of all its effects for the benefit of its creditors, they, therefore, request all persons indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement to either of the undersigned. M. O. KLINE, JAMES BLACK, Assignees. nov 24 tf 45

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!! The subscriber, having taken the well-known establishment of J. Frey, in East King street, directly opposite Sprecher's Hotel, has just received from the city a large, well selected, and general assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, such as COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS, SALT, FIGS, RAISINS, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at as low prices as they can be obtained in Lancaster. He will also keep constantly on hand BUTTER, EGGS, POTATOES, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, TONGUES, and indeed almost everything in the Provision line, all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. apr 13 tf 13 A. Z. RINGWALT.

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER. TATTERSAL'S HORSE POWDER, HEAVE POWDER, ROSIN, FENNUGREEK, SULPHUR, GEUBIAN, CREAM TARTAR, COPPERAS, &c., For sale at THOMAS ELLMAKER'S Drug & Chemical Store, West King street, Lanc'r. feb 9 tf 4

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