The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

VOL. LX. LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1859. NO 18.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.

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

TERMS.

UBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

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

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MILDLY JUDGE YE OF EACH OTHER.

Mildly judge ye of each other,
Be to condemnation slow;
The very best may have their failings,
Something good the worst can show.
The brilliant sun has spots of darkness
On his radiant front they say;
And the clock that never goeth
Speaks correctly twice a day.

Do not mock your neighbor's weakness,
When his random whims you see,
For perhaps he something like it
Every day beholds in thee.
Folly leavens all our natures;
Soundest metal hath its flaws;
And the rigid stoic scorner
Is no wiser for his saws.

Every mortal hath its hobby;
It may foolish seem to you,
But, remember! bright or simple,
You have got your hobby too.
Let a fellow feeling warm you,
When you criticise your friend;
Honor virtue in his actions,
In yourself his vices mend.

Think not those whom mortals honor
Are the best the earth affords;
For no tongue of praise doth blazon
Forth the deeds which God rewards.
There are fish behind in ocean,
Good as ever from it came,
And there are men unknown as noble
As the laurel'd heirs of fame.

Mildly judge then of each other,
Be to condemnation slow;
For the wisest have their failings,
Something good the worst can show.
The sun himself hath spots of darkness
On his radiant brow they say;
And the clock that never goeth
Speaks correctly twice a day.

For the Intelligencer.

MAY.

BY AMO.

Welcome bright May, in beauty drest!
A stranger, mild and blushing, thou;—
Hearts, with sadness long oppressed,
Are filled with light and gladness now!

Earth brings a carpet, bright and green,
An off'ring for thine airy tread;
And flowers, to kiss thy cheek, are seen
Spring from every mossy bed!

Fragant the air with scent of flowers,
In zephyrs soft thy presence woos;
And birds with deep, melodious powers
Warble, all day, the joyful news!

The streamlet, as it glides along,
A silvery welcome sings to thee,—
Telling its joy, in gushing song,
From ice-linked fetters to be free.

We revel in thy brightsome smile
As in some being's, whom we love;
Yet, trust it hides no lurking guile,
As those of maidens sometimes prove.

But, should'st thou feel disposed to play
Coquette, sweet May, why very soon
We'll turn, from thy warm smile, away,
And greet thy sister, lovely June!

HICKORY GROVE, May, 1859.

From the Home Journal.

Courting in New England.

FROM MR. EZEKIEL BENTON TO MR. ABRAHAM FITCH.

Smithville, N. H., March 22, 1859.

MY DEAR ABE:—Since I last writ, I've been a puttin' a climax on my life, by gittin' married. Now, you needn't hoist your eyebrows and whissel—'cause it's all over. When I look back and kinder think of it coolly, I lay it all to my going into the quire. Ned and Bill Sims, and Joe Preston, and half a dozen of 'em, had been at me more nor a month, wantin' me to come up and help 'em in the base, but I fought shy, tellin' 'em I never could sing in meetin'; but the truth was, I know'd I'd feel plaguy queer up among all them gals, for female 'ciety always did take the starch out of me wondrous; and aunt Barbara, you remember, used to say that I was the awkardest feller among the young women that she ever did see.—Well, they pestered me so about going, that what did I do at last but go. I'd rather had a double tooth out twice over, but then I was ashamed to say 'no' any more. So, on the next Sunday mornin' after I promised 'em, I dressed somethin' smarter than ordinary, and scented my handkerchief with peppermint, and when I got to the church had half a mind to give it up: but juss then Bill Sims come up and clapped me on the back, and sez he, 'Come Zeke, we're going to have a prelude this mornin'. We must turn out strong on that; and so I had nothin' else to do but just to go along up. Somehow or 'nother we went up the gal's side, and when I got to the top of the stairs, there, sure enough, was the hull of 'em, and hearin' my new creaky boot, what did they all do but turn clean around and look straight at me. I tell you, I felt streaked, and my head began to go round as if I'd been a drinkin'. I couldn't 'xactly see which way to go, but I tried somehow to git over where the fellers was; when the fust thing I know'd I miss'd the step, and went sprawling head foremost, and would have been down in the middle aisle, if it hadn't been for the front of the gallery. I got up as quick as I could, but my pantaloons was all dust, my coat was torn up the back, and the gals was a snickering as if they'd bust. This made me kinder desperate; so I sat down and began to look at a music book awful hard, just as if nothin' had happened. But I didn't sing a note that mornin', and never was so glad as when meetin' was over. When the folks began to go out, I hung back a little, so as to get away unbeknown; but the rest of them in the quire seemed to be awaitin' for something, I had to push ahead, when I'll be bound if there was one of them gals there was a dozen that sez, so provokin', 'Why, Mr. Benton, your coat is all torn,' juss as if I didn't know that. I didn't say nothin' back, but hurried out, and slipped round under the shed till the folks was gone. Well, Abe, it was three Sundays after that 'fore I went into the quire agen; for, by that time, I guessed it had all blown over, and Joe and the rest of 'em were at me all the while. That time I tuk partickler pains to be on hand as soon as the church doors were open, and and got in the quire seats fust, so I tuk the gals, you see, one at a time, and not all in a mess like before. Well, I got along fust rate that day, and begun after a few weeks to get used to it, when something new turned up. One Sunday evening I had taken my place at the end of the seat towards the gals; and juss across the little aisle at the end of the gals' seat towards us sat Hetty Burroughs. Now you recollect Hetty—you know you can't skeer up many prettier faces than she's got any way. Well, that day her ribbon fixins set her off astonishen'. We were short of music books, and so, when we was standin' up to sing the fust hymn, Hetty sez to me, sez she, 'Mister Benton, will you look over me?' I kinder started, but tuk hold. Well, when I begun to sing. I found that my voice was a little flusticated, and that made Hetty link straight at me, and then I was flusticated wuss, and then I looked at her, and then she got to shakin', and down went the book clean over the front. 'Kechunk' it went, and made everybody jump. When Hetty saw the book fall, she came nigh fainting, and grabbed my arm—not a purpose, you know, but kinder accidental. Well Abe, it was that what did it. For you see, when meetin' was over, Hetty sez to me, as we was going out, sez she 'Mr. Benton, I was so confused I didn't know what I was about. I beg your pardon for taking hold of your arm.' 'Lor, ma'am,' sez I, 'why I liked it.' And then Hetty blushed, and didn't say nothin'. And then sez I, 'I only wish you'd just take hold of my arm, and let me see you home.' Well, do you believe it, there was Hetty and me a walking home that evening, arm in arm. When I left her, and got to our house, I set down, and it, was for all the world, like a dream. I set up all night rubbing my eyes, and a thinking, and then I'd guess it wasn't me but some other feller. Well, the folks in the house didn't know what to make of me; for I went on mighty curious, and not as I used to. I was considerable 'stracted and couldn't eat nuthin', and I broke a tumbler, a meat dish, and two cups all in one day. As this was being rather expensive, the folks couldn't stand it any better nor me.

Next day, after our walk home, I went to see Hetty, thinkin' I'd have a glorious time; but when I got to the house I set like a mummy, and could't get up steam to say nuthin' nice. You see there was nothing there like a music-book to start us. Well, I see Hetty off and on for a fortnight longer, and all the town got a talkin' how I was sparking Hetty Burroughs, and then I made up my mind that what was to be was to be, and so I calculated on makin' the thing sartin as soon as possible. I seed that Hetty wasn't vexed at my stoppin' in so often; and when a gal ain't vexed at you in such circumstances, you may be sure she's rather taken with you. That's my flosophy—you may want to use it sometimes, Abe. So one evenin' as I was a sittin' by Hetty, and had worked myself up to the sticking pint, sez I, 'Hetty, if a feller should ask you to marry him, what wud you say? Then she laughed, and sez she, 'That would depend on who asked me.'—Then sez I, 'Suppose it was Ned Willis.' Sez she, 'I'd tell *Ned Willis*, but not you.' That kinder staggered me. But I was too cute to loose the opportunity, and so I sez agen, 'Suppose it was *me?*' And then you ought to have seen her pout up her lip, and sez she, 'I don't take no supposes.' Well, now, you see there was nothing for me to do but touch the gun off. So bang it went. Sez I. 'Lor, Hetty; it's me. Won't you say yes?' And then there was such a hullaballoo in my head, I don't know exactly what tuk place, but I thought I heered a yes whisperin' somewhere out of the skirmish.

Anyhow, after that, Hetty and me was engaged, and six months after we were married. The day we was married we went off in the afternoon cars for Boston. When we got to Brattleboro', Hetty asked me to get her a glass of lemonade. Well, while I was in for the lemonade, off started the cars, and when I got out, with the lemonade in my hand, there they was, a hundred yards ahead start. Lor! didn't I holler! 'My wife! My wife!' I yelled like a Injun, and run like a Injun too.—Away went the cars, and I follor'd, screamin', and blowin', and holding the lemonade all the time. Then I threw away the glass; then I let my overcoat go; then my hat blew off; and then I fell down, blowed out, by the side of the track. The first that roused me up was Hetty's voice: 'Zekel, O my Zekel! are you dead?' You see, Hetty, seein' the cars was startin' and I wasn't back with the lemonade, got out herself on the other side, and let the cars go without her, and so I had been a chasin' the cars, and Hetty had been a chasin me. But, no matter, we're all happy agen, and I remain yours,

EZEKIEL BENTON.

Bishop Doane on the Fair Sex.

In his excellent address to the graduating class of St. Mary's Hall, at Burlington, a few months since, Bishop Doane, now deceased, after a characteristically poetic exordium, and a brief allusion to the commencement of their worldly career, spoke as follows:

'The times are out of joint.' Corruption stalks in our high places. Licentiousness has well-nigh lost its shame.—Infidelity is bold and brazen-faced. The wave of barbarism is rolling back upon us. For these things your sex is greatly answerable. Women are not true to themselves. They wink at vice. They make a compromise with worldliness. They tolerate irreligion. And they are the victims of their own unfaithfulness. The stronger sex look up in best things to the weaker. They have all had mothers. They have all had sisters. They own them in the sex to which they owe them. And if women were but true to God, true to their position, true to themselves, they would have strength from Him to hold the world in check. No woman ever fell but by her own consent. As at the first, woman is the tempter. There is no man that has not passed into a brute, to do as tigers do, that can resist the matchless majesty of a resolved woman. And stronger than all law, stronger than anything but God, when it is strong in His strength, would be the power of woman to put down rudeness, and lay the bridle upon license. But the age is self-indulgent; and self-indulgence grows by what it feeds on.

Women are occupied by fashion.—Women are slaves to dress. Women are willing to be flattered. Women are careless of their companionship. Women are unscrupulous in their amusements.—Young women set up for themselves. They look upon their parents as old-fashioned. They are impatient of domestic restraints. They are averse to domestic occupations. They vote their homes a bore. They congregate away from its control. They indulge in unseasonable hours to meet the other sex more than half way. They make themselves debtors for their escorts to places of resort. They permit the approaches of familiarity. They tempt the hidden devil of their nature. They forget their Bibles. They neglect their Prayer Books. They are women of fashion. They are women of the world. What else they are is rather shaped by opportunity than by themselves. In this way, home is stripped of its sanctity. In this way, the female atmosphere loses its freshness and its fragrance. The woman is no longer what she was made to be—'a help meet' for the man. And man ceases to be what God designed him for—her partner, her prop, and her protector.

From the Reading Gazette.

ANGLO-SAXON.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in last week's *Gazette* a query as to the origin of the word *Anglo-Saxon*, which I shall answer in as brief a manner as possible.

After holding possession of Britain nearly five hundred years from the time Cæsar landed on its shores, the Romans, pressed by enemies from without, and torn by intestine divisions, found themselves obliged to retire from the island. The Britons, thus left to enjoy their liberty, found themselves unfitted by their long subjugation to the Romans to defend themselves against the Picts and the Scots, who poured in upon them from the northern part of the island. Being thus hard pressed, Vortigern, the most powerful of the British Kings, in A. D. 449, invited Hengist and Horsa, with their followers to fight his battles.

"Then sad relief, from the bleak coast that hears
The German Ocean roar, deep booming, strong,
And yellow-haired, the blue-eyed Saxon came."

Saxon, a term derived from a short, crooked sword, called *Seax*, carried under their loose garments by the warriors of the nation, was a general term given to the adventurers led by those chieftains, though they belonged to three tribes, namely the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes. These belonged to the Gothic race, which composed the second great stream issuing from Asia, and spreading itself over the northern and western part of Europe. The branch to which they belonged was the Teutonic or Germanic, which occupied the part of Europe now occupied by the Germans, and by the southern part of the Danish nation.

The Saxons were a fierce race of pirates, (and *not fishermen*, as the gentleman from Bethel seems to style them) reckless of life, who traversed the German Ocean in osier boats, covered with skins sewed together, in pursuit of plunder, and not of fame. Their persons were of the largest size, their eyes blue, their complexion fair, and their hair almost uniformly of a light color. Though the love of gain was their ruling passion, still they sometimes showed a high regard for honor, and a pride of mind that could not endure disgrace.—Twenty-nine Saxons strangled themselves, to avoid being brought into a theatre for a gladiatorial show. Their arms were long lances, short, crooked swords or knives, called *Saxes*, with small shields, suspended by chains, and long iron sledge-hammers. They were a race of idolaters, who sacrificed to their favorite idols the captives they took in battle, and the cowardly of their own army. The abstract name of the Deity was God. But there were other principal deities of the Northmen. *Odin*, whom they called the All-Father; *Freya*, his wife; and their son *Thor*. Of these, the Anglo-Saxons, like the Danes, paid the highest honor to *Odin*; the Norwegians and Icelanders to *Thor*; and the Swedes to *Freya*. Alphabetical characters were used by the Gothic nations on the Baltic before they received Christianity, and the origin of them is ascribed to Odin. As the profession of arms was generally aspired to by the youth of the Teutonic race, their education from the first had a bearing upon their success in that profession.

Aristotle says that the "Germans used to take their new-born children and dive with them into rivers, as well to make a trial of their strength as to accustom them to hardness; and that they laid their children among their armor in camp, it being sport to the infants to see the glittering of the armor. They taught their little boys to manage the pike, having small javelins made for the purpose." Thus qualified to fight the battles of the Britons against their enemies, the Picts and Scots, they came, few in number, at first, as mercenaries into the army of Vortigern, until, their numbers increasing, they turned their arms against the very nation they came to protect. Afterwards Ella and Cerdic came with the Saxons proper, then Ida with the Angles. To these, for many years, the Britons offered a brave but a vain resistance, under three Kings; under Elrian, Owen, and Prince Arthur, with his knights of the round table, celebrated by the British bards.

To escape from the exterminating sword of their enemies, the natives, as soon as they saw that resistance was fruitless, fled to the hills and forests. Multitudes found a secure asylum among the mountains which cover the west part of the island.—Others, under the conduct of their priests and chieftains, abandoned, it is supposed, their native country altogether, and, crossing the ocean, seized the desolate lands on the western extremity of the Armorica, subdued the neighboring cities, and gave the tract the appellation of the parent country. It is still known by the name of *Bretagne*. But the work of devastation was at last checked by views of personal interest. The Britons were at last spared, because their labor was found necessary to the cultivation of the soil. Without distinction of rank, or sex, or profession, they were divided, together with the land, among the conquerors. Being thus diffused among the *Anglo-Saxons*, they introduced the Celtic element into the body of the English language. The Jutes, in A. D. 449, came from Jutland, in Denmark, and occupied small possessions in Kent and the Isle of Wight. The Saxons came from a wide-spread territory south of Denmark. The South Saxons established themselves in Sussex, A. D. 491; the West Saxons, in Hampshire, 519; the East Saxons, in Essex, 527. The Angles came from Anglen, in Sleswick, in the south part of Denmark, and established themselves in East Anglia, in Norfolk, in 527; in Bernicia in Northumberland, in Deira in Yorkshire, 559.

There were one Jute, three Saxon, and four Angle, in all eight Kingdoms, though they went by the name of the Saxon Heptarchy. The Angles very naturally denominated that part of the country they inhabited *Angleland*, or the land of the Angles, which was afterward contracted to England. It is a remarkable fact, that the English of the present day are called by the Britons in Wales, and by the Highlanders in Scotland, in Cambrian and Gaelic, not Angles or English, but Saxons. After the entire subjugation of the Britons, the West Saxons grew in influence and territory until A. D. 827, when Egbert, King of Wessex, defeated and made tributary all the other Saxon Kings. The most distinguished of the West Saxon Kings was Alfred, who, to remarkable prowess in war, united a taste for letters. He not only drew learned men from other parts of Europe into England, but by his own literary efforts, especially in translating Bede's History, and Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy, and Orosius's History of the World, he gave so much prominence to the West Saxon language as to constitute it the cultivated language of the Anglo-Saxons.

Thus we can understand how it is that the Anglo-Saxon enters so largely into the English; that it is less an element than it is the mother-tongue, upon which a few words have been engrafted from other languages. INCOG.

QUICK WORK.—An exchange relates the story of a judge who was recently called upon by a very respectable man, Mr. E., to unite him in marriage to a Miss ———. He performed the ceremony in a most capital manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties interested. During the evening, while all was going on in a merry style, the bridegroom drank the health of the Judge and pledged him that his first born son should be his name sake. This, the Judge told him he should consider highly complimentary, and thanked him much for it. The sequel proved that before the day dawned again the bride was delivered of a fine healthy boy, weighing some ten or twelve pounds. Of course, it was not many hours before the members of the bar got wind of the matter, and the Judge was driven almost to madness by their congratulations in so soon having a name-sake. The Judge's Court being in session, Mr. E. immediately applied for a divorce, which he, in his mercy, granted instanter.

CARDS.

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

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, april 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. Shaeffer, Esq., south-west corner of Centre Square, Lancaster. may15, '55 1y 17

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

ABRAM SHANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH D. G. ESHLEMAN, Esq., No. 36 NORTH DUKE ST.,
LANCASTER, PA.
mar 22 1y* 10

EDWARD M'GOVERN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 3 South Queen street, in Reed, McGrann, Kelly & Co.'s Banking Building, Lancaster, Pa.
apr 6 tf 12

REMOVAL.—DR. J. T. BAKER, HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN, has removed his office to No. 69 East King street, next door above King's Grocery. 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

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

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, " FERRIS 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, Stating Accounts, &c., promptly attended to.
may 15. tf-17

SCRIVENING & CONVEYANCING,
The undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has taken the office lately occupied by John A. Hiestand, Esq., where he will be pleased to transact all business connected with the above profession that may be placed in his hands.
Office No. 26 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.
C. E. HAYES,
feb 15 1y 5 City Regulator.

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GEUBIAN,
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COPPERAS, &c.,
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Drug & Chemical Store, West King street, Lanc'r.
feb 9 tf 4

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Editors and Proprietors, New York.
mar 29 1y 11

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THOMAS ELLMAKER.
feb 9 tf 4 West King street, Lanc'r.

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The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, dress, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
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