## LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1860.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. PUBLISHED EVERY TUISDAY, AT NO. 8 NOBTH DIE STREET, BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, parable in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arreams, ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTICEMENTS.—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 greater length in proportion.

JOB PRINTING—Such as Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlets Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and or

WANTED-A MINISTER We have been without a pastor, We have been without a pastor,
Some eight months or more,
And, though candidates are plenty—
We've had at least a score—
All of them "tip-top" preachers,
Or so their letters ran—
We're just as far as ever
From settling on the man.

The first who came among us By no means was the worst, But then we didn't think of him

But then we didn't think of I
Because he was the first;
It being quite the custom
To sacrifice a few,
Before the church in earnest
Determines what to do. There was a smart young fellow With serious earnest way, Who, but for one great blunder, Had surely won the day.

Who left so good impression, On Monday one or two Went round among the people To see if he would do.

The pious godly portion, Had not a tault to had;
His clear and searching preaching
They thought the very kind;
And all went smooth and pleasant
Until they heard the views
Of some influential sinners
Who rent the highest pews.

On these his pungent dealing Made but a sorry hit;
The cont of gospel teaching
Was quiet too tight a fit.
Of course his fate was settled— Attend, ye parsons all!
And preach to please the sinners
If you would get a call.

Next came a spruce young dandy— He wore his hair too long;
Another's coat too shabby,
And his voice not over strong;
And one New Haven student
Was worse than all of these—
We couldn't head the same

For thinking of his nose Then weary of candidates, We looked the country through, We looked the country urong Mid doctors and professors, To find one that would do; And after much discussion On who should bear the ark. With tolerable agreement We fixed on Dr. Park.

Here, then, we thought it settled,

But were amazed to find
Our flattering invitation
Respectfully declined.
We turned to Dr. Hopkins
To help us in the lurch,
Who strangely thought that college
Had claims above our church.

Next we dispatched committee By twos and threes to urge The labors for a Subbath. Of the Rev. Shallow Splurge

He came—a marked sensation.
So wonderful his style,
Followed the creaking of his boots
As he passed up the aisle. His tone was so affecting, A lady fainted in the hymn

And on that day he gave us, In accents clear and loud. The greatest prayer ever addressed To an enlightened crowd. He preached a double sermon

On such a lovely topic—
"The joys of solitude;"
And full of sweet descriptions Of flowers and pearly-streams, Of faith and true repentance

And smoothed the rugged way; Managed with great advoitness To entertain and please, And leave the sinner's constient

Completely at its ease. Six hundred is the salary We gave in former days;— We thought it very liberal, And found it hard so raise But when we took the paper, For the Rev. Shallow Splu In vain were all the efforts-

We had no chance at all—
We found ten city churches
Had given him a call;
and he, in prayerful waiting, But where they paid the higher It was whispered, he would?

And now good Christian brotlers We ask your carnest prayer.
That God would send a Sherrest
To guide our church affair
With this clear under thatir
With this clear under thatir
A man, to meet our views
Must preach to please the

## Veto Message of the Torkestand Bill.

To the Senate of the United is I return, with my objections, Senate, in which it originated, the entitled "An act to secure homeston to actual settlers on the public domain and for other purposes," presented to me it on the 20th instant.

the privilege of appropriating to himself of twenty-five cents per acre, or one-fifth or personal property—that is the shipt or end end of the present Government price. During arms, or munitions of war which they numerous. In the entry of graduated this period, the land is protected from all the debts of the settler.

This bill also contains a concession to the States of all the public lands within to the public lands in the States and Tertheir respective limits 'which have been ritories within the Louisiana and Riorida subject to sale at private entry, and which purchases. These lands were paid for out ought always to remain equal before the remain unsold after a lapse of thirty years.' hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-one acres, and will, from time to time, transfer to them large bodies of such lands which, from peculiar circumstances, may not be absorbed by

private purchase and settlement make an absolute donation; but the price changing the character of the fund in twenty-five or twenty cents per acre. if he is so small that it can scarcely be called trusted to his care for special objects from a sale. It is nominally twenty-five cents per acre; but, considering this is not to money into land, might give the land away, or devote it to any purpose he thought this bill becomes a law, we may have proper, however foreign from the trust.

This invitation extends to all; and if this bill becomes a law, we may have proper, however foreign from the trust.

The inference is irresistable that this other eastern nations, enjoying its benefits per acre, or one-seventh of the present

unqualified gift.

This state of the facts raises the question whether Congress, under the Constipublic lands either to States or individuals. Bepresentatives, on the 24th of Pappuary, 1859, returning the Agricultural College and the purchase rail. This opinion remains unchanged, have applied the purchase rails agrament then wash, applies as a had been raised by taxation.

constitutional objection, with greater force of consideration, growing out of a specific themselves. beneficial purpose: here, it is an absolute

sustain their position upon the language principle of equity and justice you will be of the fourth article of the Constitution, which declares that 'the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all land. needful rules and regulations respecting 3. This bill will do great injustice to \$1,000,000 will be derived from this education.

applicable to all subjects, foreign and seven and a half millions of acres.

respect to the public lands.

the known general intent of the lawgiver.
Congress is a trustee under the Constitu
It is a common belief within their limits, think I may venture to assert with confi- from the public lands. meaning of these words is clearly stated least, corresponding advantage. by Chief Justice TANEY in delivering the opinion of the Court, (19 Howard, p. 436)

Whilst it is our common glory that the new States have become so prosperous and

one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, and of settling and residing upon
it for five years; and, should his residence
continue until the end of this period, he

it for five years; and, should his residence
continue until the end of this period, he

continue until the end of the territory, in priod of the until the end of the the tritory.

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Continue until the end of this period of the until the end of the thint the end of the thint the end of the until the end of the thint the end of the thint shall then receive a patent on the payment this respect, with the power over movable other half. This cannot be avoided. Sebelonged in common to the State sover

eignties.' The question is still clearer in regard money into land could not confer Congress new power over the dispu of land which they had not possesed over To the actual settler, this bill does not money. If it could, then a trusted by one hundred and sixty acres, at a cost of

regard to the States, it is an absolute and to which the money could have been dever applied to such citizens, it is confined to ted If this were not the case, then, be such as are the heads of families: but the purchase of a new Territory from when applicable to persons of foreign birth tution, has the power to give away the foreign Government, out of the public recently arrived on our shores, there is no Treasury, Congress could enlarge their such restriction. Such persons need not On this question, I expressed a decided own powers, and appropriate the proceeds be the heads of families, provided they opinion in my message to the House of the sales of the land thus purchased, at have filed a declaration of intention to Representatives, on the 21th of February, their own discretion, for other and for become citizens. Perhaps this distinction of the sales of the land thus purchased, at have filed a declaration of intention to different objects from what they could was an inadvertence; but it is, neverthehave applied the purchase money which less a part of the bill.

8. The bill creates an injust distinction

8. The bill creates an injust distinction

possess the power to make donations of tors. This class have all paid for their this discrimination. The advocates of this bill attempt to a comparatively nominal price, upon every have paid above the new settlers for their

the territory or other property belonging the old soldiers who have received land source. to the United States.' They contend that, warrants for their services in fighting the seven cents per acre, under an apprehenthe enumerated powers delegated to Con- with Great Britain, and even revolutionary eighty acres, at the minimum price of gress, and the other from the public lands, times, amounting, in round numbers, to \$1.25 per acre, for \$100.

This would be to confer upon Congress to the injury or embarrassment of the What necessity exists for it? a vast and irresponsible authority, atterly large body of respectable artizans and at war with the well-known jealousy of laborers. The mechanic who emigrates to advanced with steady and rapid strides to he was astonished to behold the animal Federal power which prevailed at the for- the West, and pursues his calling, must their present condition of power and pros- leap forward like a flash. He dashed mation of the Constitution. The natural labor long before he can purchase a quarintendment would be that, as the Constitution of land; whilst the tiller of progress by the fixed principle of protecttution confined Congress to well-defined the soil who accompanies him obtains a specific powers, the funds placed at their farm at once by the bounty of the Governberral be rich or poor. No agrarian sentiment an elevated platform erected for the use command, whether in land or money, ment. The numerous body of mechanics should be appropriated to the performance in our large cities cannot, even by emiof the duties corresponding with these grating to the West, take advantage of can, in any part of our country, acquire a held him by the throat with so firm a

idea of 'giving away.' The true meaning lands are concerned, we may enumerate of words is always to be ascertained by every State east of the Mississippi, with the subject to which they are applied, and the exception of Wisconsin and a portion

tion for the people of the United States that the older States of the Confederacy to dispose of their public lands, and I do not derive their proportionate benefit dence, that no case can be found in which opinion. It is doubtful whether they a trustee in the position of Congress has could be rendered more beneficial to these been authorized to 'dispose of' property | States under any other system than that by its owner; where it has ever been held which at present exists. Their proceeds that these words authorized such trustee | go into the common Treasury to accomplish to give away the fund intrusted to his the objects of the Government, and in care. No trustee, when called upon to this manner all the States are benefited account for the disposition of the property | in just proportion. But to give this complaced under his management before any mon inheritance away would deprive the judicial tribunal, would venture to present old States of their just proportion of this such a plea in his defence. The true revenue, without holding out any, the

He says, in reference to this clause of populous, there is no good reason why the the Constitution: 'It begins its enumera- old States should offer premiums to their tion of powers by that of disposing, in own citizens to emigrate from them to the

other words, making sale of the lauds, or West. The land of promise presents in raising money from them, which, as we itself sufficient allurements to our young have already said, was the main object of and enterprising citizens, without any he cession, (from the States,) and which adventitious aid. The offer of free farms of the times to establish the known States like Illinois, Tennessee and Kenthis statement of the Chief tucky, to the west of the Mississippi, and feetly well founded. That could not fail to reduce the price of propintended by the framers of erty within their limits. An individual

lands, the experience of the Land Office life, but in vain.

justifies this objection. 7. We ought ever to maintain the most of the public Treasury from money raised laws. Our laws welcome foreigners to our these lands were purchased, is it no clear on which I have acted through life, it is that the power over the lands is equally not, in my opinion, expedient to proclaim limited? The mere conversion of this to all the nations of the earth that whoupon ever shall arrive in this country from a foreign shore and declare his intention to become a citizen, shall receive a farm of will only reside on it and cultivate it.

the prices of the land to existing pre- family. of consideration. I am compelled, for dangers of savage warfare, suffer the pri- for two years from the present date, no the care of his new pensioner.

want of time, in these the last hours of the vations of a frontier life, and, with the matter how long they may have hitherto

But it is contended that the public of prosperous commonwealths. Is it just, of land to actual settlers to twenty-five the hands of robbers, as he had left home lands are placed upon a different footing is it equal, that, after they have accom- cents per acre, with a credit of five years, with a large sum of gold for the purchase from money raised by taxation, and that plished all this by their labor, new and the reduction of its price to existing of beeves, and was not heard from. His the proceeds arising from their sale are settlers should come in among them and pre-emptors to sixty-two and a half cents suspicions were only too sadly confirmed not subject to the limitations of the Con- receive their farms at the price of twenty- per acre, with a credit of two years, will when the magistrate related to him the stitution, but may be appropriated or given five or eighteen cents per acre? Surely so diminish the sale of other public lands conduct of a dog, which he described .away by Congress, at its own discretion, the old settlers, as a class, are entitled to as to render the expectation of future Mr. Meyer, accompanied by the officer and to States, corporations, or individuals, for at least equal benefits with the new. If revenue from that source beyond the ex- several others, repaired to the grave. As any purpose they may deem expedient. you give the new settlers their lands for penses of survey and management illusory. soon as the dog perceived his master's of the second clause of the third section obliged to refund out of the common next fiscal year at \$4,000,000, on the different parts of his dress, Mr. Meyer Treasury the difference which the old presumption that the present land system recognized the body of his brother when

10. This bill lays the axe at the root of ance of the horse, convinced the magis by a fair interpretation of the words battles of their country. It will greatly our present admirable land system. The trate and the witnesses that the deceased dispose of in this clause, Congress reduce the market value of these warrants. possesses the power to make this gift of Already their value has sunk, for one to us and to our descendants. It is a but also by one or several others who had public lands to the States for purposes of hundred and sixty acre warrants, to sixty- resource to which we can resort in the fled with the horse and plunder. hour of difficulty and danger. It has · It would require clear and strong evi- sion that such a measure as this might been managed heretofore with the greatest removed his brother's corpse to a native dence to induce the belief that the framers become a law. What price would they wisdom, under existing laws. In this village, and interred it in the adjoining of the Constitution, after having limited command when any head of a family may | management the rights of actual settlers | cemetery. The faithful dog followed the the powers of Congress to certain, precise, take possession of a quarter section of have been conciliated with the interests of and specific objects, intended, by employ- land and not pay for it until five years, the Government. The price to all has his new master. ing the words 'dispose of,' to give that and then at the rate of only twenty-five been reduced from \$2 per acre to \$1.25 body unlimited power over the vast public cents per acre? The magnitude of the domain. It would be a strange anomaly, interest to be affected will appear in the settlers have been secured by our preindeed, to have created two funds, the one fact that there are outstanding unsatisfied emption laws. Any man can now acquire vain, the horrible tragedy remained an by taxation, confined to the execution of land warrants reaching back to the last war a title in fee simple to a homestead of enigma.

Should the present system remain, we domestic, which Congress might designate.

4. This bill will prove unequal and shall derive a revenue from the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to That this find should be (disposed of 2 not repair to be considered as a state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to The state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to The state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to The state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to the state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to the state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to the state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to the state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to the state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to the state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to the state of the constant to the public him to repair without delay to Leipzig to the state of the constant to the co domestic, which Congress might designate.

4. This bill will prove unequal and shall derive a revenue from the public from the to pay the debts of the United States, nor nature, it is confined to one class of our the bounty land warrants are satisfied, desired to see him before he died. He to raise and support armies,' nor ' to pro- people. It is a boon exclusively conferred | without oppression to any human being. | immediately hastened thither accompanied vide and maintain a navy, nor to accomplish any one of the other great objects enumerated in the Constitution; but be most numerous and useful class of our remain intact. It may become the best His relative had deceased the previous diverted from them to pay the debts of the fellow-citizens, and eminently deserve all security for public loans hereafter in times evening, bequeathing him a large fortune. States, to educate their people, and to the advantages which our laws have al- of difficulty and danger, as it has been He found the city crowded; it being the carry into effect any other measure of their ready extended to them, yet there should heretofore. Why should we impair or season of the great fair held regularly be no new legislation which would operate | destroy this system at the present moment? | there twice a year.

powers. If not, a Government has been the provisions of this bill without entering competence for himself and family, and in grasp that he would soon have strangled doing this he feels that he eats the bread him had no assistance been rendered. limited, but without any limitation in habits of life have rendered them unfit. of independence. He desires no charity, They immediately chained the dog, and 5. This bill is unjust to the old States either from the Government or from his thinking of course he must be mad, strove spect to the public lands.

5. This bill is unjust to the old States either from the Government or from his thinking of course he must be mad, strove But I cannot so read the words 'dis- of the Union in many respects; and neighbors. This bill, which proposes to to kill him. Mr. Meyer rushed through pose of as to make them embrace the amongst these States, so far as the public give him land at an almost nominal price, the crowd and arrived in time to rescue will go far to demoralize the people, and repress this noble spirit of independence. It may introduce among us those pernicious social theories which have proved so dis-

astrous in other countries.

JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860.

The Dog and the Assassin.

BY MRS. C. A. SOULE. While traveling in 1857, through the

peautiful city of Leipzig, I observed, about half a league from the gate of the town, few rods from the highway, a wheel and the bones of a chained corpse exposed to the gaze of every passer.

The following is the history of that criminal, as I learned it from the lips of the Judge who conducted the trial, and condemned him to be broken alive:

A German butcher being benighted in the midst of a forest, lost his way, and while endeavoring to gain the road was attacked by highwaymen. He was on horseback and accompanied by a large dog .-One of the robbers seized the horse by the bridle, while the two others dragged the first thing provided for in the would probably have a powerful effect in the butcher from his saddle and felled 'c.' It is unnecessary to refer to the encouraging emigration, especially from him. The dog immediately leaped upon one of them and strangled him; but the other wounded the animal so severely that he rushed into the woods uttering the most fearful howls. The butcher, who by this ion that these lands should be in States thus situated would not pay its time had disengaged himself from the grasp This bill gives to every citizen of the United States, who is the head of a family, and to every person of a foreign birth residing in the country, who has declared his intentions to become a citizen, though he may not be the head of a family, and the country of the United States. In the country of the United States, and obtain a farm almost without price.

This bill gives to every citizen of the United States thus situated would not pay its fair value for land when, by crossing the fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public lands, and obtain a farm almost without money and without price.

But it, Congress is manifest from the calculate fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public lands, and obtain a farm almost without money and without price.

Congress is manifest from the classes fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public lands, and obtain a farm almost without money and without price.

Congress is manifest from the classes fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public lands, and obtain a farm almost without money and without price.

Congress is manifest from the country with the could go upon the public fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public fair value for land when, by crossing the fair value for land when, by crossing the Mississippi, he could go upon the public fair value for land when, by crossing the fair value fo And the same power of making needful lands, when they can purchase them for and a few other articles of value. He

find three dead bodies and a large dog who seemed to be guarding them. They examined them and endeavored to restore

One of them dressed the wounds of the dog, gave him some food and sought some perfect equality between the native and water for him, while the other hastened to possible to hold the animal, who seemed naturalized citizens. They are equal, and the nearest village to inform the magistrate of the discovery. The officer accompanied by several attendants, was soon on not satisfied with his replies and ordered This provision embraces a present donation to the States of twelve million two power to appropriate the money with which spected. Whilst these are the sentiments of the three bodies; they drew up a verbal process and interred them.

The dog had dragged himself, in the new friend to dress his wounds, as if his watch published months previously,

He looked on quietly as they dug the grave, and allowed them to bury the bodies; ut as soon as the turf was replaced, he stretched himself upon it, howled mournfully, and resisted all efforts of the bymonths, the murderer was condemned to
standers to induce him to move. He
be broken alive, and his corpse to remain standers to induce him to move. He snapped at all who came near him, except chained upon the wheel as an example to the woodman who had tended him. He others. On the night preceding his exebore his caresses, but no sooner did the man attempt to take his paws to remove him from the grave than he gnashed his teeth, and would have wounded him severely if he had not quickly fled. Every and declared that he always believed that one admired the fidelity of the dog, and the cursed dog died of his wounds. Had when the woodman offered to carry him it not been for him, he repeated neveral food and drink every day, that he might times; I should not have been I not perial, the magistrate proposed taking. Nothing else could have discover

With difficulty ne was induced to The first settlers of a new country are a emptors to sixty-two and a half cents per accept the money, but he finally did, and gratuity to the States without the pretext most meritorious class. They brave the acre, and gives them a credit on this sum from that moment burdened himself with

The details of this horrible event were session to quote largely from this message. hand of toil, bring the wilderness into enjoyed the land, future pre-emptors will published in the principal journals of the I presume the general proposition will cultivation. The 'old settlers,' as they be compelled to pay double this price per country. J. Meyer, a brother of the be admitted, that Congress does not are everywhere called, are public benefac- acre. There is no reason or justice in butcher, reading sometime afterwards the advertisement of the magistrate, hastened noney already in the Treasury, raised by lands the Government price, or \$1,25 per 9. The effect of this bill on the public instantly to his presence, saying he had taxes on the people, either to States or acre. They have constructed roads, es- revenue must be apparent to all. Should fears which he believed now only too well tablished schools, and laid the foundation it become a law, the reduction of the price founded, that his brother had fallen into The Secretary of the Interior estimated brother, he howled, lapped his hands and the revenue from the public lands for the evinced other demonstrations of joy. By would remain unchanged. Should this they disinterred it. The absence of the bill become a law, he does not believe that gold and the watch, the wounds of the butcher and his dog, those of the two other bodies, together with the disappear-

> Having obtained permission, Mr. Mever body, but by degrees became attached to

> Every effort was made by the most diligent search and the offer of immense rewards to discover the assassins. But in

Two years had passed away, and all hopes of solving the mystery vanished, when Mr. Meyer received a letter urging

While walking one morning on the pub-The people of the United States have lie square, attended as usual by his dog, out of the property of the Government, his faithful freend, calling eagerly in the meantime upon the bystanders to arrest the man, for he believed his dog recog-

nized in him the murderer of his brother.

Before he had time to explain himself the young man, profiting by the tumult, escaped. For some moments they thought Meyers himself mad, and he had great difficulty in persuading those who had difficulty in persuading those who had bound the dog, that the faithful creature was not in the least dangerous, and begged earnestly of them to release him that he might pursue the assassin. He spoke in so convincing a manner that his hearers finally felt persuaded of the truth of his assertions, and restored the dog to his freedom, who joyonely bounded to his freedom who joyonely bounded to his difficulty in persuading those who had bound the dog, that the faithful creature was not in the least dangerous, and begged freedom, who joyously bounded to his master, leaped about him for a few times

and hastened away. He divided the crowd and was soon upon the enemy's track. The police, which on these occasions are very active and prompt, were immediately informed of this extraordinary event, and a number were soon in pursuit. The dog became in a few moments the object of public curiosity, and every one drew back to give him room. Business was suspended, and crowds collected in groups conversing of

crowds collected in groups conversing of nothing but the dog and the murder which had been committed two years before.

After half an hour's expectation, a general rush indicated that the search was over.—The man had stretched himself upon the ground under the heavy folds of a double tent, and believed himself hidden. But in spite of his fancied security, the avenger had attacked him, and leaping upon him he bit him, tore his garments, and would have killed him upon the spot had not assistance rushed to his rescue.

He was immediately arrested, and led with Mr. Meyer and the dog, then carefully bound, before the judge who hardly knew what to think of so extraordinary an affair. Meyer related all that happened two years before, and insisted upon the imprisonment of the man, declaring that he was the murderer of his brother. for the

he was the murderer of his brother, for the dog could not be deceived.

During all this time it was almost imdetermined to attack the prisoner. Upon interrogating the latter, the Judge was him to be searched. There was found upon him a large sum of gold, jewels, and five watches, four gold, while the fifth was an old silver one, but of little consequence. course of the night, when all was quiet, As soon as Meyer saw the last, he declared to the corpse of his master, where he was it to be the same his brother wore the found the next morning. He allowed his day he left home, and the description of foresceing that he must consent to live corroborated his assertions. The robbe that he might one day avenge the murderer; never dared expose itf for fear that it he ate and drank, but would not leave the would lead to his detection, as he was well aware that it had been described very minutely in all the principal journals in Germany. In short, after the most minute and

convincing legal proceedings of eight ope onut that discovered

He expired on the wheel, and his was the corpse which I beheld before entering the city of Leipzig.

## CARDS.

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

PEMOVAL. --SIMON P. EBY, Attorney
at Law, has removed his Office from North Duke
street to No. 3, in Widmyer's Row, South Duke street
Lancaster, Pa.

ANDREW J. STEINMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office formerly occupied by the late Col. Reah-Frazer,
opposite Cooper's Hotel, West King street.

BY 14

tf 12

EDWARD M'GOVERN,

A T T O E N E Y A T L A W,
No. 3 South Queen street, in Reed, McGrann, Kelly &
Co.'s Banking Building, Lancastor, Pa.

THEO. W. HERR, SURVEYOR, CON-VEYANCER AND SCRIVENER. OFFICE-No. 22 North Duke street, opposite the Court House, Lancaster, Pa.

REMOVAL.--H. B. SWARR, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to No. 13 North Duke atreet, nearly opposite his former location, and a few doors north of the Court House. WILBERFORCE NEVIN,
ATTORNEY ATLAW,
Office No. 21 North Queen street, nearly opposite Michael',
Hotel, Lancaster, Pa. [oct 25 1y\* 41]

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

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office with N. Lightner & J. K. Alexander, Esqs., Duke
St., nearly opposite Court House. [feb 7 6m\* 4] REDERICK S. PYFER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—No. 11 North Duke Street, (wist side.) Lan
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.

T. HALL FOREMAN,
OFFICE WITH T. E. FRANKLIN, ESQ., NO. 26 EAST KING ST.
LANCASTER, PA.
1y 44

W. T. McPHAIL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Mar 31 ly 11 No. 11 N. Duke St., LANCASTER, PA. A LDUS J. NEFF, Attorney at Law.Office with B. A. Shæffer, Esq., south-west corner of
Centre Square, Lancaster.
may 15, '55 ly 17

A BRAM SHANK,
A TTORNEY AT LAW,
OPPICE WITH D. G. ESHLEMAN, ESQ., NO. 36 NORTH DUEL ST.,
LANCASTER, PA.

1y\*10 JESSE LANDIS, Attorney at Law.--Of-fice one door east of Lechler's Hotel, East King street,

Lancaster, Pa.

123. All kinds of Scrivening—such as writing Wills, Deeds, Murtgages, Accounts, &c., will be attended to with correctness and despatch.

TAMES 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.

m 15. tf-17

JOHN F. BRINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Has removed Springer of this residence, No. 249 South 6th

" FERRE BRINTON,
"THADDEUS STEVENS.

D UIL DING SLATE...The subscriber has just received a large lot of PEAOH BOTTOM and YORK COUNTY BUILDING SLATE, which he will put on by the square or sell by the ton, on the most reasonable terms. He has also constantly on hand an extra light Peach Bottom Building Slate, intended for slating on top of shingles. Please call and examine my PEAOH BOTTOM SLATE, which are the best in the market, and cannot be had at any other yard, as I have made arrangements with R. F. Jones for the Lancaster Market.

Lumber Yard, Columbia.

This is to certify that we do not sell our best quality Peach Bottom Guaged Slate to any other person in Lancaster city than the above named.

Manufacturers of Peach Bottom Roofing Slate.

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As Also, a large assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS.—
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DERSON & CO.—On the 26th of MARCH, instant,
the underlayed under the firm of REED HENDERSON,

DANKING HOUSE OF REED, HENDERSON & CO.—On the 20th of MARCH, instant, the undersigned, under the firm of REED, HENDERSON & CO., will commence the Ranking Business, in its usual branches as the office hitherto occupied by John K. Reed & Co., at the corner of East King and Duke streets, be tween the Court House and Sprecher's Hotel, Lancaster, Parthey will pay interest on depodits at the following rates. 5 % 30 days and fonger.

They will buy and sell Stocks and Real Retate on commission, negotiate Loans for others, purchase and sell Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Drafts, &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned will be individually liable to the extent of their means, for all deposits and other obligations of Reed, Henderson & Co.

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Persons entrusting any business to us, whether money on deposit, or for purchase or sale of Bonds or Stocks, may be produced upon prompt and faithful performance of all contracts. Tracts.
The members of the firm are individually liable for all the obligations.
JOHN GYGER, & CO
ROBT. CLARESON, Cashier.

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NOTICE.--The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wells & Patterson,
has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; all persons
indebted thereunto, are requested to come forward and
settle, and those having claims against said firm, will present them for settlement. We also return thanks to our
customers for their liberal patronage.

WELLS & PATTERSON.
Business will be continued by E. B. Patterson, who will
be thankful for the continuance of the patronage beretofore
bestowed.

N. H. WELLS.
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