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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TERMS.

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THE PATTER OF LITTLE FEET.

Up with the sun at morning,
Away to the garden he hies,
To see if the sleepy blossoms
Have begun to open their eyes;
Running a race with the wind,
With a step light and fleet,
Under my window I hear
The patter of little feet.

Now to the brook he wanders,
In swift, and noiseless flight,
Splashing the sparkling ripples
Like a fairy water sprite.
No sand under fabled river
Has gleams like the golden hair;
No pearly sea-shell is fairer
Than his slender ankles bare;
Nor the rosiest stem of coral
That blushes in ocean's bed,
Is sweet as the flush that follows
Our darling's airy tread.

From a broad window my neighbor
Looks down on our little cot.
And watches the "poor man's blessing,"
I cannot envy his lot.
He has pictures, books and music,
Bright fountains and noble trees,
Flowers and blossoms in roses,
Birds from beyond the seas;
But never does childish laughter
His homeward footsteps greet,
His stately halls ne'er echo
To the tread of innocent feet.

This child is our "speaking picture,"
A birdling that chatters and sings,
Sometimes a sleeping cherub—
(Our other one has wings!)
His heart is a charmed casket,
Full of all that's charmed and sweet,
And no harp strings hold such music
As follow his twinkling feet.

When the glory of sunset opens
The highway by angels trod,
And seems to unbar the city
Whose Builder and Maker is God,
Close to the crystal portal,
I see by the gates of pearl,
The eyes of our other angel—
A twin-born little girl.

And I ask to be taught and directed
To guide his footsteps aright,
So that I be accounted worthy
To walk in the sandals of light;
And hear amid songs of welcome
From messengers trusty and fleet,
On the starry floor of heaven,
The patter of little feet.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

FOSTER'S TARIFF RECORD.

HIS DEVOTION TO THE INTERESTS OF PENNSYLVANIA!

We deem it a duty we owe alike to truth and justice, to place before the people of Pennsylvania, in connected form, the tariff record of the Hon. Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, whilst that gentleman held a seat in the Congress of the United States as a representative from the Westmoreland district. His record on this important subject needs but few words of comment at our hands, inasmuch as it speaks for itself in language so plain, unequivocal and direct that "he who runs may read" and understand.

We venture the assertion, however, that no gentleman who ever occupied a seat in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, certainly no Democrat, can boast of such a record as that furnished by the extracts we have taken from the speech of Mr. Foster in 1846, and his subsequent course, in opposition to the efforts that were made to repeal the duty on iron, so covertly and stealthily, by those who were willing to strike down the interests of Pennsylvania. Mr. Foster has been both consistent and persistent in his advocacy of the iron interests of his native State for a long series of years, showing that the docrines he advoceated on that subject were the result of conviction, and not the mere ebullitions of a fickle fancy, got up for political effect. His bold, manly, clear and convincing argument against the proposition of Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, in 1846, to repeal the duty on railroad iron, is a masterpiece in itself, both in point of close reasoning and logical deduction, whilst it demonstrates the fact that he is deeply imbued with a just sense of the value of the great staples of his native State.

We confidently appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to support Mr. Foster for the office of Governor, without regard to party predilections or prejudices, because he is the man to direct the destinies of this great Commonwealth at a time like the present.—We ask the patient perusal by all classes of community of Mr. Foster's course in Congress on the subject of the tariff policy, which he advocated, and then let them vote for him or against him, as their judgments may dictate.

It must also be borne in mind, that during the last session of Congress, when the tariff bill was under discussion, Gen. Foster, true to his former convictions of duty, was on the ground, at Washington city, laboring with earnestness and zeal for the passage of a tariff bill for the promotion and protection of the cherished interests of his State. He spent week after weak at the Federal Capital, laboring to effect the passage of a tariff bill, thus testifying his devotion to the cause he so ably advocated when in Congress. Such devotion as he has at all times evinced in behalf of the interests of Pennsylvania must necessarily beget in the bosoms of his fellow-citizens a corresponding devotion to him, and that devotion we feel will be signally manifested at the polls on the second Tuesday of October next.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1844, MR. HENRY D. FOSTER, OF PENNSYLVANIA, MADE THE FOLLOWING REMARKS ON THE BILL TO REPEAL THE DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON.—*Vide Congressional Globe, Vol. 14, 2d Session, 28th Congress, pp. 44, 45:*

Mr. FOSTER, after adverting to the unexpected and hasty manner in which the bill had been brought forward, and remarking that Pennsylvania had been accustomed to consider the tariff question as one to be treated on general principles, proceeded to express his regret, that his colleague [Mr. E. J. Morris] had alluded to the recent canvass in Pennsylvania as he had done. As a member of this House from Pennsylvania, as a native of Pennsylvania, he felt proud of that great State, and he would not allow himself, here or elsewhere, as his colleague had done, to charge the people of Pennsylvania with acting under false or fraudulent motives on the subject of the tariff. If the Whig party had carried the State Mr. F. esteemed that party so highly, that, before the National Legislature, he would not have been found making such a charge. He knew the manner in which the canvass had been conducted; and when the gentleman came to speak of it as it had been carried on in his (Mr. F's.) county, and to declare that the people had acted under such influences, he had mistaken them altogether; they had acted under no delusion. The tariff question was the one which, in the late canvass in Pennsylvania, had deeply agitated the public mind. They had been told by their Whig friends there, and generally throughout the country, that by the election of Mr. Polk the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania were to be trodden down; but he had declared to them that the profession that the Whig party were the only friends to the protection of the iron interests of Pennsylvania was hollow and unsound; that at the last session of Congress, in the Senate of the United States, the first blow at the iron interest had sprung from a member of the Whig party from Maine; and although a distinguished Senator from Georgia had made a pilgrimage to Pennsylvania to tell the people of that State that protection to that great interest could only be looked for from the Whig party, yet when they turned to the Journal of the Senate, they found the vote of that Senator recorded against the tariff of 1842, and his vote recorded in favor of the gentleman from Maine to reduce the duty on railroad iron. Had he been mistaken when he told the people of his State that for a fair, equitable, honorable adjustment of the tariff system they must not rely on the Whig party alone? What did we see now? The first movement at the present session of Congress attacking the great interests of Pennsylvania, did it come from the Democracy of the North, the South, the East or the West? No; but from a prominent Whig member of this House. Now when his colleague undertook to say that 170,000 of the people of Pennsylvania had been deluded, he told him that he did not know that people. The gentleman confined his remarks to the people of his own district, it was very probable that he might have some personal reasons therefor. But the people of Pennsylvania had had all the lights of the people of the whole Union, a four-horse wagon would not hold all the documents thrown into that one district by Whig writers and Whig orators.

But he was sorry, as he had observed, that his colleague had dragged before this assembly any question of this kind, and he knew that neither the gentleman nor any other man who might have attempted it at the last election, had been successful in misleading the people upon the question of the tariff or any other. The question of protection of the iron interest of Pennsylvania, was one deeply felt by Pennsylvania. It might not perhaps be known to this House, that, in Pennsylvania alone, there was one establishment in the western part of the State, where they could manufacture railroad iron to the amount of between 50 to 100 tons per week. Mr. F. also referred to one or two other establishments which were manufacturing to a like extent.

They had been told by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Holmes] that Pennsylvania at one time introduced large quantities of imported railroad iron. For ten years prior to 1841, railroad iron had been admitted free of duty. Then no railroad iron had been manufactured in the Union; then no capital had been invested in this country in its manufacture. But let him tell the gentleman from South Carolina that Pennsylvania when she did import that railroad iron free of duty, paid twelve dollars more per ton than she could now manufacture it for. It had been free of duty for ten years; foreigners then had control of the whole market; domestic competition there was none. Then she had paid sixty dollars per ton for railroad iron; and he pledged himself here that her manufacturers were ready to contract now, where contracts could be made, at forty-eight dollars per ton.

Mr. HOLMES interposed, and asked if he understood the gentleman to say that the T railroad could now be obtained here in any quantity?

Mr. FOSTER replied in the affirmative.

* * * * * * *

Mr. FOSTER continued. The establishments in Pennsylvania and in Maryland were already prepared to make large contracts for the furnishing of railroad iron. But had not the gentleman from South Carolina, who yesterday had defended this bill with so much warmth told them that he was willing that the tariff should so be arranged as to yield sufficient revenue for the government, and that all he asked, and many other gentlemen who agreed with him was to bring the tariff to a revenue standard? Was he to understand the gentleman from South Carolina now that he wished railroad iron to come in free of duty? Was that the revenue standard which the gentleman from South Carolina, and those who acted with him, were disposed to make? He was glad that the gentleman from South Carolina had thus early given them information as to the course he intended to pursue as to the question of the tariff. The gentleman went for a revenue standard of duties: would the gentleman tell him how much railroad iron it would be necessary to import under the provisions of this bill, to raise revenue sufficient for government? To morrow the gentleman might tell his friend from New England that "the revenue standard" upon woollen and cotton goods amounted to the same as it did in the gentleman's action on iron; and he might make a similar declaration to gentlemen from New York, and from other States engaged in the manufacture of salt, iron, wool, cotton, and sugar. Although the gentleman professed to be in favor of a "revenue duty," he (Mr. F.) should tell the people of his State, at least, that the gentleman, by his action, was in favor of having foreign iron come in duty free.

All that Pennsylvania asked was a fair, honest settlement of this great question; she wanted it adjusted in some manner to give security to her citizens. She had always maintained the doctrine that the majority were to rule, and that their laws were to be submitted to. From 1833 to 1842—a period during which all her industrial pursuits had been stricken down down by the operation of the compromise act—no arm had been raised there in defiance of the authority of this government; but daily and hourly they saw the whole of these interests going to decay and destruction; and they waited until the appeal made to the patriotism and good sense of the American people prevailed in the passage of the tariff of 1842, under which all her interests were beginning to revive and look up. She now occupied the same position she had occupied before the passage of the compromise act of 1833. The principle of the tariff of 1842, as far as related to the manufacture of iron, of any description, or of every description, was not too high.

He would state it as a reproach to the American character, that, in his own State, foreign railroad iron has been laid down within six inches of the finest beds of iron in the world. Such iron abounded in Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, and New Jersey; and yet foreign railroad iron had hitherto been imported, and laid down on all our railroads. He wanted to see the time arrive when, by the perfection of machinery, by the increased skill, and by the increased capital of Pennsylvania, they would be able to successfully compete with foreigners without any protection at all. He knew that the time would come; but he would tell gentlemen from the South that it never would arrive unless adequate protection was given to our great interests in the beginning. To show the beneficial effects of protection, he would mention that in 1838, '39, and '40, when railroad iron was brought in free of duty, and when it was imported largely in all the States, it rose up 50 and 60 per cent; but now, since the tariff of 1840, it can be bought 12 per cent. cheaper than it was in 1838, '39, and '40. He was really sorry to see his friend from South Carolina [Mr. HOLMES] fall into the arms of a coalition which he believed had already begun between some of the gentlemen of the South and of New England; but let him tell the New England gentlemen, that if they deserted Pennsylvania, and threw themselves into the arms of the gentleman from South Carolina, they must not expect the aid of the former when their own interests are in danger. Pennsylvania voted for and with them in the protection of their cotton and woollen manufactures; and he would ask them who it was that passed the tariff of 1842, by which such ample protection was afforded to the important interests of New England? When—let him ask the gentleman of New England—did Pennsylvania ever falter on the question of protecting domestic industry? Why then, when an attempt was made to strike down at one blow her most important and vital interests, should it be countenanced by those to whom Pennsylvania had always given her support? Why was it, when Pennsylvania was alone singled out from all the other States, and her, interests set up as a mark to be shot at, that he found some of his friends from New England joining in the attack? If they were disposed to desert Pennsylvania now, let them not hereafter say, whatever the action of Pennsylvania may be in regard to a tariff, that she has deserted them. If the majority of that House thought the duty on railroad iron, or any kind of iron, was too high, why, let it be reduced in a general bill; but when they were asked to strike down this important interest, not for the sake of the farmer, or the mechanic, but for the sake of large corporations, then he hoped they would pause and consider whether they would be consulting the interests of the country by adopting the measure. He was glad that thus early in the session a prominent member of the Whig party had brought forward a measure that would show the people how far they were willing to protect their interests, while they would exempt from taxation wealthy incorporated companies, and impose its burdens on the industry of the country. He wanted to know, and Pennsylvania wanted to know, if there was a disposition in that House to strike down her most important interests, while the interests of other portions of the Union were left untouched; and he wanted the vote on this bill to decide that question. As he observed before, he trusted there was no disposition in any part of the House to sanction a measure such as this. Had the introducers of this measure given, or could they give, any reason why railroad iron should come in free of duty, in preference to cotton or woollen goods? Had they given any reason why it should come in free in preference to cotton bagging? He knew that he might listen in vain for any good reason that could be given for the passage of this bill. It might be that this question would come up in a general bill while he was a member of the House, and then he would be ready to meet it on its merits; but if the tariff was to be attacked in this manner in detail, according to what the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HOLMES] avows as his cherished policy, where would it end? To-day the attack was on railroad iron, and next week the assault might be on woollen or cotton goods. Then salt, and next the sugar of Louisiana and lead of Missouri would be attacked in detail. He was not in favor of going behind the bushes and attacking the tariff in detail. If it could not be sustained as a system, why, let it go down; and if that policy which the country had cherished above all others could not be sustained in all its parts, he was for letting it all fall together.

ON THE SECOND OF JULY, 1846, DURING THE DISCUSSION OF THE TARIFF BILL, MR. FOSTER OFFERED THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT AMENDMENT.—*Vide Congressional Globe, Vol. 15, 1st Session, 29th Congress, Page 1049:*

"*And be it further enacted*, That if at the end of the first year from the time this act goes into effect, there shall not be realized, under its provisions, an amount of revenue equal to that produced during the fiscal year ending the first of July, 1842, under the act entitled 'An act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes,' that then this act, from and after the expiration of the first year after it goes into effect, be inoperative and void, and the duties on imports shall thereafter be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of said act, approved the 30th day of August, 1842; and the said act, approved 30th August, 1842, shall thereafter be revived and continued in force as fully and effectually as if this act had not passed; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States so to declare by proclamation."

AND AGAIN, ON PAGE 1051 OF THE SAME VOLUME, WE FIND THE FOLLOWING:

Mr. FOSTER moved to strike out the following section:

"On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, fifteen dollars per ton. On bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, eighteen dollars per ton. All iron in slabs, loops, or other form more advanced than pig, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts. On round or square iron, or braziers' rods, of three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, except taggers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, thirty dollars per ton. On iron in pigs, and no old and scrap iron, seven dollars per ton. On steel in bars, plates, or sheets, 15 per cent. ad valorem. On all vessels and other articles cast from iron, and not otherwise provided for, and on all manufactures of iron, or of steel, or of iron and steel, or of which either or both of these articles shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem. On needles of all descriptions, 20 per cent. ad valorem."

And insert the following:

"On iron in bar, bolts, manufactured in whole or in part, by rolling, fifteen dollars per ton; on bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, twenty dollars per ton, provided that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly; on iron in pigs, seven dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per pound; on all other castings of iron not otherwise specified, one cent per pound; on glazed or tin hollow ware and castings, sad irons or smoothing irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing irons, and cast iron butts or hinges, two cents per pound; on iron or steel wire not exceeding No. 14, four cents per pound, and over No. 14, and not exceeding No 25, six and one-half cents per pound, over No. 25, eight cents per pound; silvered or plated ware, 30 per cent. ad valorem; brass or copper wire, 25 per cent. ad valorem; cap or bonnet wire covered with silk, ten cents per pound; when covered with cotton or other material, seven cents per pound; on round or square iron or braziers' rods of three-sixteenths to ten sixteenths of an inch in diameter, inclusive, and iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, except taggers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, iron cables, or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, of whatever diameter, the links being of the form peculiar to chains for cables, two cents per pound; and on all other chains of iron not otherwise specified, the links being either twisted or stright, and when straight of greater length than those used in chains for cables, 30 per cent. ad valorem; on anchors or parts of anchors, manufactured in whole or in part, anvils, blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two cents per pound; on cut or wrought-iron spikes, two cents and one-half per pound, and on wrought-iron nails or axletrees, or parts thereof, mill iron and mill cranks of wrought-iron, or wrought iron for ships, locomotives, and steam engines, or iron chains other than chain cables, and on malleable iron or castings, three cents per pond; on steam, gas, or water tubes or pipes made of band or rolled iron, four cents per pound; on mill saws, cross-cut saws, and pit saws, eighty cents each; on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, four cents per pound; on taggers' iron five per centum ad valorem, provided that all articles partially manufactured not otherwise provided for shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured. And provided also, that no articles manufactured from steel, sheet, rod, hoop, or other kinds of iron, shall pay a less rate of duty than is chargable on the material of which it is composed, in whole or in part, paying the highest rate of duty either by weight or value, and a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem on the the cost of the article added thereto. On all old or scrap iron eight dollars per ton, provided that nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be re-manufactured, and all pieces of iron, except old, of more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod or hoop iron, as the cause may be, and pay a duty accordingly: Provided, also, that all vessels of cast iron, and all castings of iron not rough, or from the mould, but partially manufactured after the casting, or with handles, rings, hooks, or other additions of wrought-iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures of wrought-iron not herein enumerated, if that shall amount to more than the duty on castings. On muskets one dollar and twenty-five cents per stand; rifles two dollars each; on axes, adzes, hatchets, plane irons, socket chisels, vices, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated or polished, steel saddlery, coach and harness furniture of all descriptions, steelyards, and scale beams, and all firearms other than muskets and rifles, and all side arms, 30 per centum ad valorem. On square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, when cut in pieces not exceeding the length suitable therefor, 12 per centum ad valorem. On screws made of iron, called wood screws, ten cents per pound, and on all other screws of iron not specified, 30 per centum ad valorem; on brass screws twenty-five cents per pound; on sheet and roll brass, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem; on brass battery or hammered kettles ten cents per pound; on cast, shear, and German steel, in bars, one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred and twelve pounds; and on all other steel in bars, two dollars per one hundred and twelve pounds; on solid headed pins and all other package pins not exceeding five thousand to the pack of twelve papers, thirty cents per pack; and in the same proportion for a greater or less quantity; on pound pins, fifteen cents per pound; on sewing, tambouring, darning, netting, and knitting, and all other kind of needles, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem; on common tinned, and japanned saddlery of all descriptions, 20 per centum ad valorem; on japanned ware of all kinds, or paper mache and plated and gilt wares of all kinds, and on cutlery of all kinds, and all other manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, lead, copper, pewter, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component part, 30 per centum ad valorem: Provided, that all manufactures of iron and steel, or other metals partly finished, shall pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished."

We have cited the above amendments, offered by Mr. Foster, to show how vigilant he was, and how desirous to save the interests of Pennsylvania when these interests were jeopardized by its enemies; and, although these amendments were defeated by the combination that was then formed against the tariff of 1842, the fault of the defeat of that measure is not chargeable to the account of Mr. F. He placed himself in the front rank of the defenders of the tariff of 1842, because he sincerely believed that the repeal of that law would be detrimental to the best interests of his State.

Such men as Mr. Foster the people delight to honor, and we repeat it, that the yeomanry of the Keystone State will testify their appreciation of such a representative at the polls in October next.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER *JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT*, No. 8 NORTH DUKE STREET, LANCASTER, PA. The Jobbing Department is thoroughly furnished with new and elegant type of every description, and is under the charge of a practical and experienced Job Printer.—The Proprietors are prepared to PRINT CHECKS, NOTES, LEGAL BLANKS, CARDS AND CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS AND HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES AND POSTERS, PAPER BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, BALL TICKETS AND INVITATIONS, PRINTING IN COLORS AND PLAIN PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner not excelled by any establishment in this city.

☞ Orders from a distance, by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. Address GEO. SANDERSON & SON, Intelligencer Office, No. 8 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.

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BANKING HOUSE OF REED, HENDERSON & CO.—On the 26th of MARCH, instant, the undersigned, under the firm of REED, HENDERSON & CO., will commence the Banking Business, in its usual branches at the office hitherto occupied by John K. Reed & Co., at the corner of East King and Duke streets, between the Court House and Sprecher's Hotel, Lancaster, Pa: They will pay interest on deposits at the following rates. 5½ per cent. for 6 months and longer. 5 " " 30 days and longer. They will buy and sell Stocks and Real Estate 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. JOHN K. REED, AMOS S. HENDERSON, ISAAC E. HIESTER. mar 20 tf 10

DR. G. R. BOND'S FRENCH PREVENTIVES.—This article enables those whose health or circumstances do not permit an increase of family to regulate or limit the number of their offspring without injuring the constitution. It is the only safe and sure preventive against *Pregnancy* and *Disease*. The above article can be sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, two for $1, and $5 per dozen. DR. G. W. BOND'S SPANISH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—These Pills are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for the immediate removal of Obstructions, Irregularities, &c.—*They should not be used during Pregnancy.* Price $2 per box. Each box contains 72 pills. Sent by mail. The Doctor can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. *Scientific treatment, a quick cure and moderate charge guaranteed.* GEORGE R. BOND, M. D. Office, corner of Grand and Orchard streets, over the Shoe Store. Entrance, No. 65 Orchard street, New York. Established in 1832. may 15 1y 18

KONIGMACHER & BAUMAN, TANners and Curriers Store, Block of Robt. Moderwell's Commission Warehouse, Fronting on the Railroad and North Prince street. Cheap for Cash or approved credit.—Constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds Saddler's and Shoemaker's Leather, of superior quality, including "Rouzer's celebrated Sole Leather," also, Leather Bands, well stretched, suitable for all kinds of machinery, of any length and width required, made of a superior quality of Leather, Furnace Bellows, Band and Lacing Leather, Garden Hose, Tanner's Oil, Currier's Tools, Morroccos, Shoe Findings, &c. All kinds old Leather bought in the rough; highest prices given for Hides and Skins in cash; orders will be promptly attended to. feb 5 1y 6

FARMERS AND CITIZENS OF LANcaster county, generally, we desire to impress upon you the fact, that Mr. Breneman, who was in Centre Square for over 30 years, is not there now—he has removed to WEST KING STREET, OPPOSITE COOPER'S HOTEL. We all know how desirable it is to have good BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be fully worth the amount paid for them—such articles can be had at BRENEMAN'S. If Boots and Shoes are wanted that will not let the water in, and with which you can walk in wet grass and not get wet feet, they can *only* be had at BRENEMAN'S. Those of our friends in the country who have been accustomed to be measured for Mr. BRENEMAN'S peculiar styles, so easy on the foot, can only get them at his NEW STAND. Do not let yourselves be deceived with the idea that BRENEMAN is still in Centre Square. *He is not*—but opposite Cooper's Hotel, West King street, where he hopes to have everybody in want of Boots and Shoes call on him. june 26 tf 24

WHEAT, WHEAT—FOREIGN AND AMERICAN SEED WHEAT.—I have received, at my Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, a large quantity of Red and White Seed Wheat, all of the best growth, such as the old, genuine Red Mediterranean, White Chaff, imported from the Islands of the Mediterranean Sea. Also, the same kinds grown in America. Three different kinds White Wheat imported from California—Also, a superior quality of White Rye, something new in this county. Also, a full stock of Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, four sizes. Coleman's Farm Chopping Mills, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Manure Forks. New and fresh Timothy Seed, &c., &c. All the Agricultural papers in the country recommend the change of grain, probably every three years. It is supposed to pay the Farmers largely over the first cost of getting it. Farmers are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of new Seeds and Implements, as I will offer them at the very lowest cash prices. ☞ NEW TIMOTHY SEED WANTED. ADAM R. BARR, Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, next door to Laues' Dry Goods Store, E. King st. [july 24 tf 28

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE. The subscriber having removed his store to the new building nearly opposite his old stand, and directly opposite the Cross Keys Hotel, has now on hand a well selected stock of articles belonging to the Drug business, consisting in part of Oils, Acids, Spices, Seeds, Alcohol, Powdered Articles, Sarsaparillas, &c., &c., to which the attention of country merchants, physicians and consumers in general is invited. THOMAS ELLMAKER. feb 9 tf 4 West King street, Lan.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' IMPROVED SAND AND *SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME*, The old established article, in constant use by thousands of Farmers and Planters for a number of years past. PRICE $45 PER 2000 POUNDS. (2¼ CTS. PER POUND.) *PERUVIAN GUANO.* PERUVIAN.—Received direct from the Government Stores. Warranted genuine. ICHABOE.—This is the old-fashioned FEATHERY GUANO, imported direct. PACIFIC OCEAN GUANO.—A small quantity of this well known article, in nice order, dry and very strong. "*ALLEN & NEEDLES' NEW FERTILIZER.*" The low price and superior quality of this fertilizer is fast bringing it into general use. PRICE $30 PER 2000 POUNDS. (1½ CENTS PER POUND.) BONE DUST.—Button makers *fine Bone Dust* and GROUND BONES. LAND PLASTER.—Warranted pure. In barrels. A liberal deduction made to DEALERS on all the above articles. N. B.—We have a large number of Diplomas for Premiums awarded by the various Agricultural Societies, which you are requested to call and examine. ALLEN & NEEDLES, 42 South Wharves and 41 South Water street, (First Store above Chestnut,) Philadelphia. [july 10 3m 26

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING. *Is the Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use. It is Fire and Water Proof.* It can be applied to *New* and *Old Roofs of all kinds* and to old shingle roofs *without removing the shingles.* THE COST IS ONLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD THAT OF TIN, AND IS TWICE AS DURABLE. GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT for preserving and repairing TIN and METAL ROOFS of every description. From its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, *and will not crack in cold nor run in warm weather.* These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the South ern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of *all* we claim in their favor. They are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at a trifling expense. "*NO HEAT IS REQUIRED.*" These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping to all parts of the country, with full printed directions for application. Full descriptive circulars will be forwarded on application by mail or in person, at our principal offices, 510 BROADWAY, (oppposite St Nicholas Hotel) N. Y., 349 FULTON ST., (opposite City Hall) BROOKLYN. June 5 6m 21] JOHNS & CROSLEY.

CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple *Vegetable Balm*, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, *Tan, Freckles*, Salt-rheum, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—*soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.* Those desiring the recipe, with full instructions, directions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage,) JAS. T. MARSHALL, Practical Chemist, june 26 3m 21] No. 32 City Buildings, New York.

REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our new Banking House, in EAST KING ST., where the Banking Business in all its varied branches will receive our best attention. Interest on deposits will be allowed as heretofore. Drafts on New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore constantly for sale. Stock, Bonds, and other securities bought and sold in Philadelphia and New York—and information given as to their relative value and prospects. Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold, and premium allowed on old American coin. Persons entrusting any business to us, whether money on deposit, or for purchase or sale of Bonds or Stocks, may depend upon prompt and faithful performance of all contracts. The members of the firm are individually liable for all contracts. JOHN GYGER, & CO. ROBT. CLARKSON, Cashier. mar 2 tf 7

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Thirteenth year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It is the first paper of the kind published in the United States, and is distinctive in its character. It has lately passed into the hands of Geo. W. Matsell & Co., by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Mr. Matsell was formerly Chief of Police of New York City, and he will no doubt render it one of the most interesting papers in the country. Its editorials are forcibly written, and of a character that should command for the paper universal support. ☞ Subscriptions, $2 per annum; $1 for Six Months, to be remitted by Subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and state where they reside plainly,) to GEO. W. MATSELL & CO., Editors and Proprietors of the National Police Gazette, oct 27 tf 41 New York City.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. P. HOUGH, Jr., invites the attention of buyers to his extensive stock of CARPETS, of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, and of the most celebrated makes. For beauty of designs and durability of colors, cannot be excelled—If you see them you will be sure to buy. Beautiful Tapestry, English Brussels, 75 cents to $1.00 &c. Three-Plys, Ingrain Carpets, suitable for sitting, dining rooms and chambers, 25, 37½—all wool 50, 62, 75, &c. Also, large stock of Floor Oil Cloths, from 2 to 8 yards wide. WINDOW SHADES, forms an important branch in our business. I keep on hand styles of every description. Druggetings, Coco-Mattings, Stair Rods, Rugs, Mats, Rag Carpets, &c. N. B. Discount made to Country Storekeepers. PHINEAS HOUGH, Jr., No. 508 North SECOND Street, (First Carpet Store above Noble.)—BRANCH STORE, No. 802 SPRING GARDEN Street, above Eighth, PHILADELPHIA. aug 14 4m 31

THE PEOPLES' HAT AND CAP STORE. *SHULTZ & BRO.*, NO. 20 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA., Practical Hatters, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, of every description. We have now in store a splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS of all the newest Spring Styles. SILK HATS in all shapes and qualities. A first-rate New Style of Silk Hats for $3.00. A full assortment of CASSIMERE HATS, SPRING STYLE CAPS in endless variety. A splendid assortment of SEAMLESS CAPS—THE NEWEST OUT. ZOUAVE, CONTINENTAL, And all the other styles of SOFT HATS now worn, from the finest to the cheapest qualities. We keep a large assortment of STRAW HATS of all styles for Men, Youths and Children's wear. We return our thanks to a liberal public, and trust by strict attention to business and fair dealing to all, to merit a continuance of their patronage. Hats and Caps to suit all, and at prices to suit the times. Goods sold to Dealers at a small advance for cash. SHIPPING FURS bought and the highest price paid in cash. JOHN A. SHULTZ, HENRY A. SHULTZ. apr 17 tf 14

THE LUCK OF LADYSMEDE.—Paper cover, 50 cts. First issued in America, "Littell's Living Age." THE MILL ON THE FLOSS. A splendid and most intensely interesting work, by the author of Adam Bede.—$1.00. THE MARBLE FAUN. Hawthorne's new work, 2 vols., $1.50. SAY AND SEAL; by the author of "Wide, Wide World," and equal to it in spirit and interest; 2 vols., $2.00. COUNTERPARTS; by the author of "Charles Auchester;" cloth 8vo., 75 cents. THE ADVENTURES OF AMYAS LEIGH; by Charles Kingsley, author of "Hypatia." "Alton Locke," &c., &c. SPECIAL NOTICE—We have on hand a large variety of books in every branch of literature, lately bought at the Philadelphia Trade Sales, which from this time forth we are going to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices, and we invite all to call and examine our fine assortment and be convinced of the fact that nowhere can books be bought cheaper than at DUNCAN & STONER'S mav 15 tf 181 Centre Square Book Store

TO FARMERS.—Having been appointed by Messrs. Allen & Needles agents in Lancaster for the sale of their celebrated SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, we would call the attention of farmers to this Fertilizer, it being superior to all others; and from the testimony of those who have used it for some years past, we feel authorized in saying it is *the best* application for Corn, Oats, Wheat, Grass and other crops which require a vigorous and permanent stimulant, that has ever been offered to the public. Apply to GEO. CALDER & CO., East Orange street, 2d door from North Queen st., and at Graeff's Landing on the Conestoga.

COAL AT LOWEST CASH PRICES. The undersigned having receiving their stock of PINE GROVE, BALTIMORE COMPANY, LYKENS' VALLEY, SHAMOKIN AND TRENTON COALS, Will deliver the same to purchasers, carefully screened, at the very lowest prices, for cash. ☞ Always on hand, Limeburners' and Blacksmith Coal. GEO. CALDER & CO., Office, East Orange, near North Queen street. Yard, at Graeff's Landing, on the Conestoga. aug 13tf 33

ELIAS BARR & CO., 31 East King street, Are Sole Agents in Lancaster and York counties for the following *VALUABLE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS:* THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, the Ninth Volume of which is expected early in April, excels the promises of its editors in every respect. We are grateful to our friends for their very liberal encouragement, and are proud to know that not one of our numerous subscribers regrets having given his name for this valuable work. Each volume costs less than *four cents* per day. THE LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON—Randall. Senator Seward, in his late great speech in the United States Senate, introduced an extract from Jefferson's writings in support of his position on the slavery question.—Every person who desires to know what Jefferson did say and write, and *all* he said and wrote in reference to this subject, should purchase a copy of this authentic and authorized Life of the Sage of Monticello. Complete in three volumes. Cloth, $2.50; Library, $3; half Calf, $4 per volume. MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—Quincy. Every man, who cherishes a respect for the mem