The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

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LONG SUMMER DAYS.

In summer, when the days were long
We walked together in the wood;
Our heart was light, our step was strong,
Sweet flutterings were there in our blood,
In summer, when the days were long.

We strayed from morn till evening came;
We gathered flowers, and wove us crowns;
We walked amid poppies red as flame,
Or sat upon the yellow downs;
And always wished our life the same.

In summer, when the days were long,
We learned the hedgerow, crossed the brook;
And still her voice flowed forth in song,
Or else she read some graceful book,
In summer, when the days were long.

And then we sat beneath the trees,
With shadows lessening in the noon;
And, in the sunlight and the breeze,
We feasted many a gorgeous June,
While larks were singing o'er the leas.

In summer, when the days were long,
On dainty chicken, snow-white bread,
We feasted, with no grace but song;
We plucked wild strawberries ripe and red,
In summer, when the days were long.

We loved, and yet we knew it not,
For loving seemed like breathing then;
We found a heaven in every spot;
Saw angels, too, in all good men;
And dreamed of God in grove and grot.

In summer, when the days are long,
Alone I wander, muse alone;
I see her not; but that old song,
Under the fragment wind is blown,
In summer, when the days are long.

Alone I wander in the wood—
But one fair spirit hears my sighs;
And half I see, so glad and good,
The honest day-light of her eyes,
That charmed me under earlier skies.

In summer, when the days are long,
I loved her as we loved of old;
My heart is light, my step is strong,
For love brings back those hours of gold,
In summer, when the days are long.

GREAT SPEECH OF GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER.

At Philadelphia, September 17, 1860.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA: A few months ago I did not anticipate, and could not have anticipated, that I should have the pleasure, under these circumstances, of addressing so large a concourse of citizens. I did not then dream that I should be selected as the standard-bearer of the party to which I have all my life belonged—that I should be chosen their candidate for the Governorship of the great State of Pennsylvania. I never desired it. I was always willing to fight in the ranks with you, and the rest of my fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania as a private, and not as a captain. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, seventy-three years ago, on this very spot, by a little band of bold and patriotic men, a great work was performed that has since filled the admiration of the civilized world. A system of government was then adopted by those patriotic men, representing the States of this Union, the equal of which the world has never seen, and you are here to-night to attest your fidelity to that organic law which they framed, and to say whether any ruthless arm shall tear it down, and expose us to all the horrors and the destructive results which might flow from it. Gentlemen, you can maintain inviolate that Constitution which spreads itself all over this great country, and protects all men alike, in only one way, and that is, by inculcating the spirit of those who framed it. Keep that spirit alive. Never let it die out; for if you do, you will find your personal liberty, your security, your rights of property, and everything that you value, without safeguard and without protection.

What is the danger, then, that this state of things will bring about? and from whence does it come? There is now in this country, I am sorry to say, a great political organization, the tendency of whose principles, whatever its members may say, is to sow dissensions between the States, and to destroy our Union. They declare that they are opposed to the extension of slavery into the Territories. To prevent that extension is their avowed purpose; but let me tell you that there is lying beuind and underneath that purpose something deeper and far more destructive—a principle that endangers the existence of the Union itself. They declare that their purpose extends no farther than to protect the Territories of the United States from the spread of slavery, but I tell you that the statement is delusive, and by it many of their own party are deceived

Who is the great head of that party? Mr. Seward, of New York. He is its head, soul, and life. He gives it law; he shapes its destinies. And he has not yet disguised the fact that the purpose of this organization is to go far beyond what they now declare to be their object—to prevent the extension of slavery into the Territories. Mr. Seward, in his Rochester speech, has declared that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between the system of free labor and that of slave labor, and that the United States "must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a free-labor nation or entirely a slaveholding nation." Gentlemen, do you believe that? [Voices —"No, no."

Again, speaking in the Senate in regard to the progress of the anti-slavery sentiment, Mr. Seward said, addressing the men of the South:

"You may, indeed, get a start under or near the tropics, and seem safe for a time, but it will be only a short time. Even there you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. *The interest of the white race demands the ultimate emancipation of all men.* Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide."

It is not the meaning of all this that you must pass the limits of the Constitution of the United States; that you must go into the States where slavery exists and wipe it out, regardless of all the guarantees of that instrument, and of the rights which it secures to the States? Such is beyond doubt the real tendency of these doctrines, although such may not be the sentiments of all the members of the Republican party, because I believe that many honest members of that organization would give no countenance to such doctrines, if they conceived their real result

What have been the fruits of this sectional agitation upon the subject of slavery? As the result of agitation, we have seen an armed invasion of the State of Virginia, and innocent men have been shot down in order that slaves might be made free. The Republican leaders may tell you that they do not intend any such results. Let me tell you that the leaders preaching the doctrines which they do, cannot control the results. The leaders could not control John Brown and his party when they made their assault upon the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, when they invaded the dwellings of Virginians, dragging them at midnight from their homes. [A voice—"Gov. Wise controlled them."]

There is but one way to secure the tranquillity and safety of the States, and that is by maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution. This Union is not to be preserved by armies and navies; it can be preserved only by cultivating that spirit of fraternity under the inspiration of which our Constitution was framed. If that spirit be not cultivated—if you excite sectional prejudices, and alarm citizens of sister States for the safety of their property and their lives—the Union is practically dissolved, the heart of the Union is broken, and nothing but the bonds remain. Gentlemen, in this contest, you, the descendants of those patriotic men who have given to us the freest and the best Government in the world, are to determine whether this great legacy, which you have received from your ancestors as trustees for prosterity, shall be handed down untarnished, as it was bequeathed to you. It is for you now to determine whether this great instrument under which we have lived, and under which every man's rights have been secured, shall now be torn in tatters, and the Union broken up. [Cries of no, no, and applause.] I tell you, gentlemen, that is now the issue which, disguise it as you please, is forced upon us. Now, let me say one word in regard to the slavery question. It may be, perhaps, dry and uninteresting, but I wish to speak of one of the planks in the platform of the Republican party, that in reference to the extension of slavery into the Territories. That party contends that Congress has the power to do, what? Not to legislate generally upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, but that they have the power and right to legislate upon one side of that question—that they ought to say to the Southern States, "although you are joint owners, with us, of these Territories, you shall not go there with your property." The Republicans demand that Congress shall prohibit the institution of slavery in all the Territories of this Union. Where does Congress derive any such authority from? What part of the Constitution gives Congress the power to legislate upon both sides? If they can say slavery shall not go into a certain Territory, they can say it may go there. I say that Congress has no right to interfere with the matter at all. [Cries of "good, good," and long-continued shouts of applause.] There is no such power in Congress, and I will tell you why. The Congress of the United States legislates upon all questions under express grants of power contained in the Constitution. Wherever there is no grant of power Congress does not possess the right to legislate at all. Now, I challenge any man of the Republican party to show me where, in all that instrument, Congress is authorized to say that slavery shall not exist in the Territories. No such authority can be found.

But it is argued that a Government having the right to acquire territory, either by conquest or by purchase, the right to govern that territory is incident to the right to acquire it. I agree that, in ordinary cases, this is the fact, but it is only so where the power acquiring a territory is supreme—where there is no limitation upon its powers—but when the Government of the United States acquires new territory it will not be contended that the Congress of the United States has an unlimited power of legislation over that territory—an unlimited sovereignty. It is by virtue of their sovereignty that they acquire the territory; but, so far as concerns legislation in regard to the territory, they are restrained by the limitations of the Constitution under which the Government has been formed. Now, I maintain that the clause of the Constitution which is claimed as bestowing on Congress the right to legislate for the Territories does not confer this power in regard to slavery. Our opponents urge, as their authority, that clause of the Constitution which declares Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States.

I could, if I had time, exhibit to you the views of some of the ablest minds of our country, all concurring in the opinion that that clause of the Constitution treats the Territories as property, and does not give to Congress jurisdiction to govern the people inhabiting that Territory, and to control their private property. The words of that clause are "that Congress shall have power to dispose of it." Now, it cannot be maintained that they have the power to dispose of the people, as they may of the land. Congress may sell the land, may control it, may give it away, if you please, but they cannot the people or give them away. Upon this subject we have the highest authority in the country maintaining that the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories is not derived from that clause of the Constitution. Our opponents are compelled, then to fall back upon the idea of the sovereignty of the Government that organizes the Territories, and when they are driven there, they have no foundation for the position that Congress has the right to legislate upon this question in the Territories. I say, then, gentlemen, that this is a question not political, but judicial. The tribunals constituted by the Constitution must determine these questions; and I, in common with all law-abiding citizens, am willing to submit to the final arbitrament of the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to interpret that instrument.

Now, gentlemen, if I have not detained you too long. [Voices: "Go ahead"]—I will advert to a question in which the people of Philadelphia, as a manufacturing and commercial people, feel great interest—a question on which they have the right to know the opinions of the candidates presented for their suffrages. In this very city, not more than ten days ago, the captain-general of the Republican party made an assault upon me, declaring that I am a free-trade man; that the record of my life, public and private, exhibited the fact; that I am and always have been in favor of free trade, and against protection to American industry. I refer to the speech made by Col. A. K. McClure, chairman of the Republican State Committee of this Commonwealth. Now, Mr. McClure is doubtless a gentleman of veracity, and this mis-statement I can attribute to nothing but profound ignorance of my history. Mr. McClure charges that, from the earliest period of my political life, I have been opposed to the doctrine of protection. He charges that I have voted for free-trade Governors, free-trade Judges, and free-trade Presidents.

Gentlemen, I had the honor of being in Congress in 1844. At that time I had a tariff satisfactory to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. It was a highly protective tariff; it was just the sort of tariff demanded by the industrial interests of Pennsylvania. In 1844, whilst I was in Congress, a bill was introduced to repeal or modify the tariff of 1842. When this great question of protection to American industry thus came up in Congress, there sat beside me, in that body, no less a man than Hannibal Hamlin, who is now the Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States. Whilst I recorded my vote for the protective policy, Hannibal Hamlin recorded his vote against it! [Laughter and applause.]

Col McClure charges me with voting for free-trade Governors; and, on that subject let me mention a single circumstance. At the period to which I have just alluded, one of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States was David Wilmot, who, a few years since, was the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilmot was the only member of Congress from Pennsylvania that voted against the protective policy! Yet that gentleman, when running for Governor of Pennsylvania, was voted for by Col. McClure and Col. Curtin, and all these zealous advocates of protection! [Laughter and applause.] They voted for a free-trade Governor, and now they ask you to vote against me because, as they allege, I am for free trade!

Let me state another fact on this subject. At the period I mention (1844) that bill for the repeal of the tariff of 1842 did not pass. In 1846, the proposition was renewed, and then it was that the law was passed striking down almost entirely the protective policy, because it substituted *ad valorem* duties for specific duties! Let me tell you that the great question involved in this matter of the tariff is between specific duties and *ad valorem* duties. The moment you abandon the principle of specific duties, there is no protection. In 1846, when the bill came up repealing the tariff of 1842, and adopting a universal *ad valorem* principle, Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Wilmot were still members of Congress. That bill was passed; and both those gentlemen voted for it, while I voted against it! [Laughter and applause.] Yet, I wonder whether Col. McClure and his friends will not support Mr. Hamlin for Vice President of the United States. I wonder, also, whether they will not vote for Mr. Lincoln, whose opinion on this question neither they nor anybody else know anything about.

There is no record of his public life that affords any knowledge of his views upon this question. [Applause.] Mr. Lincoln is held up as the friend of the protective policy, yet you cannot find a vote he ever gave, or a speech he ever made, wherein he favored the doctrine of protection at all. My record on this subject is that which was made years ago, when I no more dreamed of being a candidate for Governor than I dreamed of being made a cardinal. [Laughter.] You cannot find a word or a vote of mine, during the whole period of my service in Congress, in which I did not advocate, with all the zeal and ability I possessed, the doctrine of protection to American industry against foreign competition. [Applause.] Yet Mr. Hamlin is a better tariff man than I am! [A voice, "Over the left."]

Let us examine the position of Mr. Hamlin a little further. In 1855, a proposition was made in the Senate of the United States to remit for three years the payment of duties upon railroad iron in bond at the custom house. Our Senators, Messrs Bigler and Brodhead, fought that bill day by day and inch by inch. Mr. Brodhead boldly and fearlessly charged upon Southern men and New England manufacturers a combination between them to strike down the iron interests of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamlin, then a United States Senator, arose and inquired of Mr. Brodhead what he meant by that declaration, "for" said he, "I am a great deal of a free-trade man myself, and I intend to vote for this bill." And he did vote for it!

Let me give you another instance illustrating the insincerity of that party on this question of the tariff. Under the tariff of 1846, although our manufacturers languished still they lived. The laborers received employment though their wages were not as remunerative as they ought to have been, because the profits of the manufacturers were greatly diminished. But in 1847 a bill was passed which still further reduced the duties of the tariff of 1846. How was that bill passed? Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, was then Speaker of the House, a Republican of the very blackest dye. [Laughter and applause.] On the organization of the House, he appointed a Republican Committee of Ways and Means. That committee reported the bill of 1847—a bill more destructive to our industrial interests than any that ever passed the Congress of the United States—a bill that affords no protection at all to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. How was that bill passed? There were fifty-six Republican votes cast in its favor, and it passed the House of Representatives. Going to the Senate, it was amended and was sent back to the House. The amendments were not concurred in, and the bill was sent to a committee of conference, whom Mr. Speaker Banks appointed on the part of House. Did he appoint a single man who was in favor of the protective policy? No, not one. The members of that committee were Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, Mr. De Witt, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Letcher, of Virginia—all of them Republicans, and the whole three known to be in favor of the passage of that bill. Into such hands it was sent. That committee, jointly with the Senate committee, reported that bill, and it was passed. It is now the law of the land, and while it remains the law, let me say, your manufacturing interests never will revive. They cannot revive.—More than that, William H. Seward, the captain of the Republican party, was a member of that committee of conference, and signed the report.

Now, gentlemen, I wish you to understand my views upon this question. I said before that, there can be no tariff beneficial to our industrial interests, which does not proceed upon the principle of specific duties. The meaning of that is this: If a ton of foreign iron is imported, it pays us so many dollars and so many cents, according to the specific principle, but according to the *ad valorem* principle, it pays so much per cent. upon the value of the article abroad, according to the foreign invoice. Under this specific principle the American manufacturer has exactly what he wants—steadiness in the market, steadiness in the duty—which he does not have under the *ad valorem* principle. You will observe that the act of 1857 proceeds entirely upon the *ad valorem* principle. The duty is levied upon the price of the foreign article abroad. When that price is high, the duty rises just at the moment when the American manufacturer does not need the increased duty, but when the price of the foreign article falls in the foreign market the duty goes down, just at the time when the American manufacturer needs a higher duty on the imported article; therefore, I say that there is no protection without specific duties.

Let me now say a few words in regard to this slavery agitation, which so distracts the country. This agitation, gentlemen, must be stopped or the Union must be dissolved. They make an outcry about slavery in the Territories Why gentlemen, there is no territory now belonging to the United States where slavery can exist. Talk as you may, there are laws higher than acts of Congress, higher than the Constitution, that control and regulate this question. Wherever free labor can go with advantage, slave labor must retreat before it. But the Northern man cannot go into the rice swamps and cotton fields and sugar plantations of the Southern States; the white man cannot work there and live; consequently the cultivators of the soil must avail themselves of negro labor. It is a question for them whether they will have free or slave labor. Why, then, should there not be an end of agitation on this subject? Slavery will never exist in any territory now belonging to the United States. For this reason, if for no other, this agitation should cease. The purpose in creating this excitement is merely to require political power, to obtain the "loaves and fishes" of the Government. [Applause.]

Let this agitation cease. Let no violent hands be placed upon that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States; for if that be not sacredly maintained, there is no security for any one within the Union. Do not allow yourselves to think about a dissolution; do not engage your contemplation in picturing the consequences of such dissolution, terribly disastrous as they must be. Stand by the Constitution and the Union as your only secure reliance. For 73 years we have enjoyed the blessings of this Union; yet we are now called upon to yield to a party whose principles would tear the Constitution to tatters, and expose the country to the dangers of a servile civil war. It rests with you to prevent the consummation of that party's disastrous purposes. As a more personal question, it matters very little whether Colonel Curtin or myself shall be elected Governor. But, there are great principles involved in this election, and the result may tell with vast power upon the destinies of the country. In view of these great principles, it is for you to decide whether Colonel Curtin or myself shall be the Governor. [Voices, "You're the man for us," and applause.]

If you think that the election of Mr. Curtin and Mr. Lincoln will tend most to harmonize the discordant elements now aroused throughout the land, it is your duty to vote for those gentlemen. If you believe that the principles of Mr. Lincoln and Colonel Curtin will best secure the tranquility of this great people, will best soothe the civil commotion now prevailing, then in God's name, gentlemen, elect them. It is for you to decide this question. You are responsible to all posterity for the result. If, in your hands, this beautiful fabric of civil government be torn asunder, you will have a fearful account to render of the trust committed to your hands. In no other way can you discharge your duty than by frowning down this sectional agitation. Proclaim to the Southern man that whatever right has been guaranteed to him by the Constitution, he shall have. [Applause.] Tell the Northern man that he can stand upon the same platform—the broad Constitutional platform of the country. [Cheers.] I will go with that party (I care not what you may call it) that will give to all men their Constitutional rights. I confess a great attachment for the name of the old Democratic party, but should that party go astray upon this question, I am not with them, and I shall then seek some other organization that will stand upon the Constitution of my country. I do not care what it may be called. By this sectional agitation you alarm the Southern man for the safety of his property and his life. This agitation tends to excite civil war—the worst kind of servile war, and insurrections. The master and his family whenever they lie down at night are in constant apprehension that their throats may be cut before the dawn of the morning. This state of things must not continue. You cannot get Southern men to stay in this Union with all these agitating questions constantly hanging over their heads, rendering their property and their lives insecure. I tell you they will not do it, and they ought not to do it.—[Applause. Col. Page, sitting beside the speaker, "that is right."] They have a right to say to their Northern brethren. "Hands off—give us our Constitutional rights—we will ask no more." If they do ask more they will not get it. We must ask of them what we are entitled to, and we must have it. [Applause.]

On this subject, the men who framed the Constitution have given us warning. The greatest man the world has ever seen, in the last words which he addressed to his countrymen in any official form—General Washington, in his farewell address—warned the people against agitating sectional questions and creating sectional strife; for upon that rock, as he believed, this Government was in the greatest danger of disruption. Yet all these warnings are disregarded by that great Republican organization which is now spreading like wild-fire over the land. Gen. Jackson also gave similar admonitions in addressing his fellow countrymen, and yet, in spite of these warnings, we find men exciting State against State, and brother against brother, until the feeling of sectional bitterness has become so intense that a Northern man can scarcely travel safely in the Southern States, and a Southern man, in some instances, travel in the North—for in particular localities, if a Southern man is seen, he is suspected to be in search of a negro, and they mob him.—[Laughter.] I say, then, that this sectional agitation must be frowned down by the American people or they will have no Government at all.

Gentlemen may talk of keeping States in the Union by force. In regard to that, let me say that if this Union had been formed by force—if it had been established by the warlike exertions of the army and the navy, then we might expect to maintain its integrity by the same means, but you must preserve it as you made it. It must be preserved by a feeling of common affection between these several parties. When this feeling has departed, the Union is practically gone.

It I have not detained you too long, let me say a few words more in regard to the tariff; and I only advert to this matter because Col. McClure has directed the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to it. At the last session of Congress a bill passed the House of Representatives, which has been called the Morrill tariff bill. It went to the Senate, and, in the words of Col. McClure, was "killed dead." He states that I went there begging the Senate to pass it because it would operate politically in my favor in Pennsylvania. Now, gentlemen, I would no more have gone to the Senate of the United States with an appeal of that kind than I would cut off this right arm. [Applause.] I would not degrade myself by making such an appeal to members of that august body. I did go there and talk with those Senators. I told them that the great manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania demanded at the hands of the Government this measure of protection; that, besides, the necessities of the Government called for this increase of revenue. I told them how the act of 1857 was passed, that by the aid of $187,000 contributed by New England manufacturers, it was lobbied through Congress. I asked them to yield to Pennsylvania this protection, which she had the right to ask, and save the Government from the necessity of making loans, and issuing treasury notes to meet its necessary expenses. But Colonel McClure says that I did nothing there. The fact is this: the bill was brought to the Senate within a few days of the close of the session, and it was recommended by the committee of conference that it be postponed until next December That recommendation was adopted; but a few days afterwards a motion was made for reconsideration, and was passed, so that the bill now stands ready for the action of the Senate.

But Mr. McClure says that Col. Curtin was there urging the passage of this bill. It was certainly a very strange place to which to send Mr. Curtin.—The bill had already passed the House, where his friends had the majority, so that he was not needed there; and he could hardly be of much service in the Senate, where the majority were Democrats. If they would not listen to me, do you think it very likely they would listen to him? [Laughter.] Now, I would like Col. Curtin to tell me what Senator he ever talked with on this question. I will give him $10 for every one to whom he spoke on this subject. [Laughter and applause.] Now, what is the platform of that party upon the tariff? Take up the twelfth article of their platform, and say whether or not they claim to be the friends of the protection policy? Do they or do they not advocate the imposition of specific duties? Do they advocate a home or a foreign valuation? Do they advocate an increase or a reduction of duties? They recommend "such a system of national exchange as will remunerate the laborer," and all that sort of thing?—Now, what does that mean? For the life of me, I cannot tell. In Pennsylvania they tell you, it means a tariff for protection; but in New York, one of their leaders, a man who stands at the head of their electoral ticket, (I refer to Wm. C. Bryant, of the New York *Post*), tells you that it does not mean protection. They would come here now and show such a plank. They are false to you, they are false to the question, they are false to the manufacturing interests of the country when they come here and tell you that there is a word in that platform favoring the protection of American labor. Was there any gentleman in the delegation from Pennsylvania who, in that Convention, offered a single resolution in favor of the tariff? None. The tariff was forgotten. The great question of the negro absorbed everything else.

There were men in that Convention who knew how to frame a protective plank which could not be misunderstood; but no such declaration of principle has been made.

There was a distinguished Pennsylvanian who was a candidate in that Convention for President.—He was a man of life-long devotion to the protective policy. I mean General Simon Cameron. He was recommended as a Presidential candidate by the Republican party of this State. He was about the only man, prominently before that Convention, undoubtedly in favor of protecting American industry, by impost duties. I am proud to say that, during a long public life, I have known him to be the most bold and fearless advocate of that policy that I ever saw, either in or out of Congress, and he deserved better at the hands of that party than to be overslaughed in favor of a man who whose tariff principles were not known at all. Cameron, who was known to be in favor of a protective tariff, was overslaughed by his own delegation, because the "nigger" was ahead of the tariff.

Yet, this party now claim to be the peculiar friends of protection. If you can believe such stories you may.

At this point a person in the audience handed up a slip of paper, which Gen. Foster read, and then remarked: Some gentleman asks me what is my opinion of the Bell and Everett party. Well, gentlemen, I understand that they are as they claim to be, the friends of the Constitution and the Union, and, as I told you, I am in favor of any man, or any set of men, who adopt those principles, [applause;] but the very moment the Bell and Everett men yield that ground, I am against them; the very moment the Democratic party yield that ground, I am against them; but I am against the Republican party all the time. [Laughter and applause.]

After thanking the audience for their attention, the speaker retired amidst enthusiastic applause, which continued for some time.

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GLENN'S ONE PRICE HAT AND CAP STORE. *(Corner of the Five Story Block.)* N. WEST CORNER OF EIGHTH AND RACE STREETS, PHILADA. The public are respectfully invited to bear in mind that at this Store may be found an assortment of Fashionable and Handsome MOLESKIN DRESS HATS, SOFT HATS, HIGH, LOW AND MEDIUM DEPTH CROWN, *CLOTH AND PLAIDED CAPS. Plush and Plush Trimmed Hats and Caps for Men and Boys, Fancy Hats and Caps for Children at Fair Prices.* ☞ NO TWO PRICES FOR REGULAR GOODS. ☜ jan 17 1y 1

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 R. 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, mar 20 tf 10 ISAAC E. HIESTER.

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 to renew 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 B. BARR, Agricultural, Implement and Seed Warehouse, next door to Lanes' 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 STAR *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.) *GUANO.* PERUVIAN.—Received direct from the Government Stores. Warranted genuine. ICHABOE.—This is the old-fashioned FEATHERY GUANO, imported direct. PACIFIC 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 Southern 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 office, 510 BROADWAY, (oppposite St Nicholas Hotel) N. Y., 349 FULTON ST., (opposite City Hall) BROOKLYN. June 5 6m 21 JOHNS & CROSLEY.

A 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.* Sallowness, 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, 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 its obligations. 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-Ply, 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 ¾ 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

READY MADE CLOTHING!! A large and complete assortment of SEASONABLE CLOTHING, FOR MEN AND BOYS, Made in superior style of best fabrics. Also CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, JEANS, &c., For sale at lowest prices by aug 21 tf 32 HAGER & BROTHERS.

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; or, the Cleveleys; by "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 DUTTON & STORKS, mar 15 tf 18 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, 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