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TERMS.

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REMEMBERED EYES.

The stars on the earth are showering
Their wealth of amber light,
In the mystical beauty of summer
Sleeps the calm and regnant night.
I lie in the midnight's passionate gleam
'Neath the vault of the August skies,
And my heart is lapt in a tender dream
Of the light of remembered eyes.

Sweet eyes, their light enshrining Bright under a brow so fair— Snow pure, and over it twining A wonder of waving hair;
And a face all fair, from the rare brown curl
To the smile of the delicate mouth,
Sweet with the beauty of rose and pearl,
And warm with the soul of the South.

And I bow to the proud suggestion
Of the grand and regal air,
As if a diadem's lustre
Still slept on the clustering hair;
For in the dark eyes' tender fire
Dwells a shadow of still command,
Caught from eyes of a stern, sad sire,
A ruler in the land.

Perplexed, I pause in my dreaming,

Perplexed, I pause in my dreaming,
To number the loss and gain,
And wonder if Love repays me
For love's delicious pain;
And I pray to the stars that the joy be mine
To kindle her cheeks' soft flush,
And I ask of the stars if her eyes ever shine,
Love-dim, in the evening's hush. Peace, thou resisting spirit! Strive not so so wildly above!

Do the flowers that gaze up to heaven Ever covet the pale moon's love? Enough for me to lie in the gleam
Of the passionate midnight skies,
To tenderly muse in a hopeless dref
Of the light of remembered eyes.

## JOHN SMITH.

An arrant coquette was Caroline Faulkner, with the bluest, merriest eyes, the reddest, poutingest lips; the prettiest, bewitching ways that ever made sad havor with unguarded hearts; and those proved to have been many, in the town of Readingville-all the way from the squire's son and the young student minister, down to the young man who helped her father kindly upon him, for he was gay and handon his farm. All the way down-that is, if hearts are measured by the social standing of their possessors.

It was a convincing proof of the wisdom of the victims, at least, the care met him he would look as if he did not see they took, when their hearts were irrevocably in the little coquette's power, to fence round the place where there had been a high, impenetrable wall of resolves and avoidances and coldness. It is doubtful if they answered any good purpose, however, except to keep out the and the young ladies laughed and thought truant things, in case they had the power them charming, while the young squire

As for the young lady herself, it is uncertain whether she possessed any such | merriest of all, and sometimes she didn't. ublesome appendage of her own. Perhaps that was the reason she wanted so in this respect. It was the opinion of the many of other people's. Most certainly, young people generally, including of late, if she had a heart, it had never yet caused her any trouble, or would she not have in her heart, if she had any, liked the might charge it to an interest, to say the been more considerate of others?

Therefore Caroline Faulkner, in the enjoy herself tolerably well, sporting with thinking these dangerous playthings made for her especial breaking and tormenting, and Carry would have only a moderate fascinations.

And when the Squire's proud son, remain idle?) how the elf's eyes sparkled before the time for starting, the squire white neck and threw back her auburn him, 'just to see,' she said, 'if Mr. John

That evening, at singing school, she smiled so sweetly on the young squire, and looked so approachable, that he was almost beside himself with hope and joy; and when he walked home with her, which she graciously permitted him to do, he was foolish enough to ask her to marry him .--And then how innocently surprised change; and he had never invited her to naughty Carry looked as she said: I am very sorry, Mr. Hubert, I thought

you understood me when I told you I could be no more than a friend to you." Mr. Hubert Clayton-that was his name -turned rather quickly on his heel and

went away. Carry went tripping along the pinkbordered path to the house, stopped on the wood-vine covered piazza, and looked at the sky.

The door opened behind her, and a young man appeared. He said, very

'Hurry in, Miss Faulkner, I am going to lock the door.' 'I don't care about hurrying, thank

you. It is a splendid evening. I am looking at the stars. See how bright they

Perhaps Miss Caroline was not unwilling to say 'no' again that evening; for she looked up very smilingly in the young man's face, though he was only her father's man, and one could see, even by the moonlight, that he was dressed very plainly; and rejoiced, besides, in the romantic ame of John Smith.

He must have been very cold or stupid or something, for he answered dryly: 'I cannot wait for you to look at the moon; I am too sleepy. You can lock the door when you get ready to come in,' and walked up stairs.

Too sleepy to gaze at the moon with a beautiful girl for company! No wonder Carry was indignant, She did not stay out much longer, star-gazing, but came in directly, and turned the key rather energetically; and two or three times the word 'bear' escaped her lips. To whom, or what did she refer? Perhaps her mind wandered to menageries in general, and something or somebody had suggested was the burden of her song until she fell asleep.

Mr. John Smith had been Mr. Faulkner's 'help' but a short time. His coming there was accidental.

Some weeks since a very plainly dressed young man had called at the door to request a glass of water. While little blooming girl, who had always been forget some fresh and cool water, and the man ward in claiming his attention. was waiting in the hall, Mr. Faulkner came in quite troubled, and told his wife and daughter that the hired man he had engaged had disappointed him, and he thing was wrong.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. do just now. Haying time, too, he did not all the evening, when I am not too tired to criminal, as he stood before her with moved know of any other person he could employ. dance !' she replied blushing. The stranger's eye twinkled as he heard: and, turning to the farmer, modestly offered his services, adding that he was not very strong yet, having only lately recovered

from a fever; but should be very glad to amused. eyes wandered admiringly to the farmer's to light? daughter while he spoke. His offer was eagerly accepted by the

farmer; though, but for his need, he would der figure and delicate hands. 'Why, father,' whispered the more care-

ful wife, 'he may be a thief, or a State prison convict.'

'Nonsense, wife! Just trust me for the acceptance of an invitation to be regarded

decidedly.

her little brother.

Faulkner had some scruples, at first, about and his partner) to make the sets combreaking old customs, and establishing a plete.

precedent which might be productive of No. trouble with other help, hereafter; but than he whispered to his partner, and they she was overruled by Carry and her father. It is uncertain if Mr. Smith duly appreciated the honor of this exception in his favor, possibly not expecting any other course of proceeding. Most certainly, he seemed perfectly at home where he was placed.

Genial, witty, good natured, he was soon a great favorite with the family. He and Carry became good friends, but, in spite of the fascinations of the latter, he had not, thus far, exhibited, in the least, serious Miss Carry began to feel injured at his apparent insensibility.

At the little merry meetings in the neighborhood, it seemed a matter of no interest to him whom she coqueted with, so long as there were other pretty girls present. And in spite of his menial situation, the prettiest and the best looked very some, and soon a party was not thought complete unless he was present.

The squire's son turned a very shoulder to him, however; and when he anybody, though he had been introduced any number of times.

But it was all the same to Mr. Smith, and he made himself vastly agreeable; told stories and proposed all sorts of new games they had never so much as heard of; frowned, and muttered 'impudent!'

As for Carry, sometimes she laughed the Mr. Smith also, that Caroline Faulkner, any other gentleman, and would eventu- or willing to own. quiet town of Readingville, managed to ally listen favorably to his suit; for he was rich and good looking, and many of never faltering. He quailed beneath that men's hearts as a child with its toys, the richest girls in the country would have jumped at the chance of marrying himand rejoicing in every new victim to her portion. He seemed in better favor than

ever previously. Of late a coldness had existed between resentful at her teasing and caprices, Carry and Mr. Smith, perhaps arising from incautiously declared that he would rather the fact that he had one day invited her marry any girl within twenty miles, were to accompany him to a pic-nic. Her heart she ever so poor and ignorant, than Carry | was in a flutter of pleasure as she assented; Faulkner, and it was repeated to her, (for for it was the first time he had ever given who ever knew words of that kind to an invitation to accompany him. Just with glee, and what silvery laughter issued drove around in a new buggy for her. An from her sweet mouth as she arched her unfortunate caprice seized her to go with

> Smith would mind.' Mr. Smith didn't mind, or didn't seem to, and said it was quite as well. He was glad she pleased herself, and appeared quite as usual at the pic-nic; at which the inconstant girl was sadly disappointedfor she had hoped he would mind a good deal. But, somehow, after this she felt a go anywhere since-though once, when she was half dying to go, and the squire, offended at something, kept provokingly aloof, Mr. Smith had the coolness and impudence to go off alone, and leave her moping at home. Could she ever forgive

im-the strange, incomprehensible man? One morning, quite early, the young squire went, as if accidentally, to the place where the worthy old farmer was at work; he praised his farm and crops, and then carelessly said:

'Mr. Smith is quite a valuable help; is he not? By the way, where did you pick

him up ?' The good farmer, in the honesty of his heart, related the whole circumstance, not omitting his wife's fears and hesitation, and exulted in the proof of his own sharp-sightedness, adding:

'I can tell a rogue as far as I can see him. Smith has been with me now over two months, and he seems as dear to me as my own son. I have to be somewhat careful of him, for you see he is rather delicate, and I shouldn't think had been used to much hard work.'

'You say he came from up above? The State Prison is in that direction, is it not?' asked the squire in a peculiar tone.

But it was all to no purpose. The farmer was too honest himself to understand more than people actually said, so he answered cheerily:

'Certainly; is is only about twenty miles from here. You ought to know that yourself, squire.'

O ho! I have you now, my fine, bold fellow!' he said to himself.

At a social party, two evenings after, to which Caroline and Mr. Smith had been invited some days previously, the latter did not go till quite late. It appeared to bears in particular. Be that as it may, it him on his entrance, that his greetings were received coldly and constrainedly, but he concluded it was all imagination. When he sought a partner for the set they were forming, singularly enough, the young ladies wers all engaged. This had not happened to his experience before, and

he was naturally somewhat perplexed.

'Engaged, also.' 'The next, then ?' he asked laughingly, but looking keenly at her, perceiving some-

did not know what in the world he could 'I am very sorry; but I am engaged

'You are fortunate, madame;' and,

bowing coldly, he left her. The next lady it was the same, and the next one, also. He began to be greatly

do what he was able for his board. His 'Which of my evil deeds has now come Just then Caroline whispered, as she

passed him: 'Better ask Lu Emmons, Mr. Smith, have looked a little doubtfully at his slen- for this dance. Consider me your partner for the next, if you please.'

She spoke rapidly, and somewhat excit-

reading of countenance. He is as honest as an honor, actually inviting herself to a fellow as ever breathed,' said the farmer, dance with him! She looked pale, with a bright red spot on either cheek, while And so the stranger stayed. It was her eyes flashed like diamonds. He somewhat remarkable that an exception to thanked her, and proceeded in search of all preceding rules was made in his favor; Miss Emmons-a modest, gentle girl, who and that he sat daily at the same table was disengaged, as her friend had stated. with Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, Carry, and In his delay in finding a partner, they were among the last to take their places. There It must be confessed, however, that Mrs. was one couple needed (opposite the squire

No sooner did the squire observe them, moved away to a seat. The couples at the side followed them, and Mr. Smith and his partner were left alone. The sweet girl beside him looked ready to faint.

'What does this mean?' said Mr. Smith his eyes flashing lightning, and his tones full of ire.

Excusing himself to Miss Emmons, he strode with hasty step towards the place where Mr. Clayton was toying with his partner's fan. Before he could reach him small hand was laid gently on his arm. symptoms of any affection of the heart. He paused. It was Caroline. She looked up beseechingly into his face, her lips

quivering:
'Oh, Mr. Smith! don't have any scenes here, pray don't. Let it pass for to-night please. It's only a mistake, which I will explain when I get home. The set is filled low, and waiting for you. Come!' Again Mr. Smith looked at her with sur-

orise. What mystery was here? Whatever it was, he thanked fortune for it. since by it he learned that this young girl's nature, frivolous and careless as it seemed had depth of thought and earnestness. Mr. Smith danced nearly all the evening

with nearly every maiden present. He was thoroughly roused, and took a perverse pleasure in compelling the fair ones to lance with him. His irony was so keen, and yet so delicate, the simple country maidens could not parry it. Besides, their consciences troubled them, knowing how the pistol, love. What a brave little eager they had always heretofore been to receive his attentions.

When the company were preparing to She was governed by all sorts of caprices in order to escort her home. She declined haughtily, assigning no reason. 'This conduct is strange, unaccountable,

Miss Faulkner. Some malicious persons young squire as well, if not better, than least, which you would not be very proud She gazed at him steadily a moment.

> calm glance. She moved away, joining her friend, Miss Emmons, and her brother. We suppose you know, through your daughter, that John Smith is a suspected man, suspected of being an escaped con-

> vict from the State prison; and also, of setting fire to the house that was burned down a week ago.' ' Caroline is too sensible to tell me any

> such nonsense,' said the farmer bluntly. 'Very singular; for my son informed her of the reports the first thing,' returned Squire Clayton.

And pray where did your son pick up such lies ? 'Never mind. It is a long story, and

true, without doubt. We will take your deposition without any more delay. Take the devil, rather!' thundered the armer, his pent up wrath exploding.

He was an obstinate and irascible man from his usual good nature. In vain they talked, one after the other, and then altogether, to make him listen to reason; for Mr. Faulkner was a popular and somewhat prominent man in the town, and his opinion had weight.

It was of no use. They were all a pack of fools he said, 'to listen to such stuffgood fellow as ever breathed.

Mr. Faulkner conferred with his wife innocence. So was his wife. So Caroline. presented to John, by his affectionate caped convict? Ha! ha! ha! What mad mother, and the delicate book-mark whose | prank have you been playing, John? daily progress over the holy leaves the young girl noted, would alone have been sufficient to prove his innocence to her, had she been disposed to doubt it. Credulous Carry!

All three agreed it was unnecessary at present to inform him of the rumors rife. eyes of Caroline and her mother, the nervous and abrupt manner of Mr. Faulkner at tea-time; but if he did, he made no re-

Itewas a rainy, pitch-dark night. He retired to rest early.

It was between eleven and twelve clock, when he was awakened by a light tap at his door. He did not answer. Another tap. 'Who is it ?'

'I, Caroline,' answered an agitated voice. Rise and dress quickly. Don't light the least son of his Excellency, the Governor of noise, and come out here to me. I have this Commonwealth, shouldn't be commitsomething to tell you.'

Wondering, he did as required; and on posite his room. She shut the door softly happy and smiling Caroline. and put down the shaded lamp from her usually so full of light and mischief, were heavy and red with weeping, her face fearfully pale, while she trembled violently. 'O, Mr. Smith!' she whispered, in a

all around the house to prevent your escape, and to-morrow morning some officers from the prison are coming to take vou. I heard it all from my window. O, Mr. Smith! do you know what dreadful things they suspect you of? They say that uttered under similar circumstances. you are an escaped convict from the State prison, and an incendiary besides!' and

she cried bitterly. He did not look like a very hardened notoriety.

Does Caroline believe these dreadful things? he asked in a low voice.

Oh no, no! I know it cannot be so, she answered, fervently and quickly. 'I have awoke you so that you can escape tonight. See! here is a suit of father'sit will serve for a disguise. O, Mr. Smith! hurry quick-do, it may be too late. While you are gone I will keep watch. The north side of the house is the least guarded. Here is a pistol-you may need it to defend yourself, and-and" she hesitated and paused a moment. 'Forgive me, but one does not always chance to be provided for a long journey, and I thought perhaps it might be useful.' And she timidly placed

a well filled purse in his hand. She had spoken rapidly and impetuously. 'You are a brave, thoughtful girl! And you feel all this anxiety, for unworthy me, Caroline?' And he took the two little trembling hands within his own, and drew her to the sofa 'You are pale, you tremble, and on my account. Did I understand you and on my account. Did I understand you and fellow countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recogcharges against me ?' 'Oh, no! nor father or mother. But

oh! hurry, Mr. Smith! If it should be too late! Oh, it would kill me!' There was a tender tremulous motion round the young man's lips.

'Why should you care, Caroline? Hubert Clayton instigated it; he is a dear friend of yours.' 'Oh, I hate him! she cried passionately.

'I thought you liked him, Caroline. there any one dearer to you? She hid her face in her hand, when the clatter of a horse's hoofs was heard under the window, and she started up in the

wildest alarm. 'Oh, go! go! if you can! But it is too late! Oh, what, what shall I do?' One moment, Caroline. If I go away now, when my innocence is proved, as it soon will be, may I come again and claim can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, this dear hand as mine? Will Caroline, whom I have long loved, give herself to me? For, that she would make a true, courageous, loving little wife, the events of this night have proved. Consider well,

'l love only you. I will be your's when you come. Only go.' 'Not till I have first soothed my frightened dove. Be calm, darling; I shall not leave you. Do you not see it would be ery hazard. impossible to escape now, unseen; while It could scarcely have been anticipathe very fact of attempting it would imply ted at that time, that we should so soon be guilt. Besides I have documents with me called upon for the practical application which will easily prove my innocence of these truths in connection with their which will easily prove my innocence. What—trembling yet? Why, you forgot military power. heroine this is. Little temptress, too, to place such a wicked little article as this in other loyal States have responded to the my hand, which if its contents had hap- call of the President, and the entire unandepart, Mr. Clayton sought Miss Faulkner, pened to lodge in some poor unfortunate's imity with which our people demand that brains, would have brought me up on a rather more serious charge than this. Caroline, dearest, sweetest, wisest, best, that pale face and those heavy eyes go to The slaughter of Northern troops in the my heart. Will you not trust me, when I say that I am not in the least danger-a short detention at the utmostand go to your room and try to sleep? will keep watch outside your door, and if

to you. Will you not trust me? You know some day-perhaps nearer than you now imagine-I am to have the whole charge of you. Good night, my Caroline, my precious one.'
The next morning, Farmer Faulkner rubbed his eyes as if doubting his vision, when about half a dozen men, accompanied by two officers, entered. They claimed, in behalf of the Commonwealth, one John

Smith as their prisoner. He presented

himself, and stood calm and collected,

high sheriff and the warden of the prison. They came directly. The former spoke: 'Good morning, gentlemen; I under- no longer closed against the peaceable passtand you have an escaped convict-a hardened criminal in detention. Your zeal merits praise. Ah, John! you here? Glad to see you. Father and mother well. eh?' he said, in the familiar tone of friendwhen excited, which fact was not suspected ship, and shaking Mr. Smith's hand heartily. But I must to business first, then I shall take you home with me. By

the way, where is the fellow? Bring him hither. 'I await your commands,' said Mr. Smith, with a demure smile.

The sheriff stood thunderstruck, then burst into a hearty laugh. 'You don't mean to say that I have got out of a comfortable bed and come all this and daughter after they had gone. He distance to convict the son of an old friend was firm in his belief of the young man's whom I have known from his cradle? was That's rich! I wonder what the Governor The little bible on his table would say, to hear that his son is an es-When you left us a few months ago, I thought you were going immediately to open an office in the city.'

During that speech, the accusers looked at each other in dismay; and at the conclusion, one after another crept away in dire confusion. A chaise was seen dash-Mr. Smith might have noticed the red | ing furiously down the hill. It contained the old and young squire. The family were left alone, with the

exception of the high sheriff. The good farmer looked triumphant and excited, as he brought down his heavy fist upon the table, exclaiming: 'I told them so, the rascals!'

The sheriff shook the honest farmer's hands heartily. . 'By the way, you young scapegrace, you haven't explained. What have you been about, to raise such a commotion?

ting mad exploits.' Only doing, sir, what Jacob did for opening the door, found Caroline, who Rachel—serving for my bride.' returned motioned him to the little sitting room op- the young man, leading forward the now

Whew! Well, really, John, you might trembling hand. As she turned toward have improved your time worse. I aphim, he saw that the bewildering eyes, prove of a young man's losing his heart, provided he will lose it to one who will take good care of it. This young lady will take faithful care, or else I am no judge of countenances,' looking keenly voice choked with sobs. 'There are men into the modest, ingenuous face of Caroline. 'You have my best wishes, John, and this young lady, also, for your future wedded happiness.

And these wishes have been more successfully realized than many have been,

When a woman arrays herself a la Bloomer, it may be said that she pants for

## GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, April 30, 1861. To the Senate and House of Representativ

the Commonmealth of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN:—The present unparalleled exigency in the affairs of our country, has induced me to call you together at this time. With an actual and armed rebellion in some of the States of the Union, momentous questions have been thrust upon us which call for your deliberation, and that you should devise means by legislation for the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, the honor and dignity of our State, the protection of our citizens, and the early establishment of peace and order throughout the land.

On the day of my induction into the Executive office, I took occasion to utter with a proper economy, and am most happy lion in some of the States of the Union, Executive office, I took occasion to utter the following sentiments:

"No one who knows the history of Pennsylvania, and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brethren of other States. We regard them as friends nize, in their broadest extent, all our con stitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generousy and fraternally in their letter and spirit. with unswerving fidelity.
"Ours is a National Government. It has

within the sphere of its action all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these are the right and duty of self-preservation. It is based upon a compact to which all the people of the United States are par-It is the result of mutual concessions, which were made for the purpose of securing reciprocal benefits. It acts directly on the people, and they owe it a personal allegiance. No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania nor assent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. If the Government is to exist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed: and it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the my darling. Hubert Clayton is rich. You land in every State. It is the first duty must have already suspected my poverty.' of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and give them an honest, faithful and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the national Union at ev

support and defence by the strong arm of

The unexampled promptness and enthuthe integrity of the Government shall be preserved, illustrate the duty of the several State and National Governments with a distinctness that cannot be disregarded. love, city of Baltimore, for the pretended offence marching, at the call of the Federal Government, peaceably, over soil admit-tedly in the Union, and with the ultimate object of defending our common Capi-tal against an armed and rebellious invathere is the least alarm, I promise to speak sion, together with the obstruction of our Pennsylvania troops when despatched on the same patriotic mission, impose new duties and responsibilities upon our State administration. At last advices the General Government had military possession of the oute to Washington through Annapolis; but the transit of troops had been greatly endangered and delayed, and the safety of Washington itself imminently threatened. Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise, there can be permitted no hostile soil, no obstructed thoroughfare, between the States that undoubtwhile they awaited the appearance of the edly are loyal and their national seat of government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be sage of our people armed and in the service of the Federal Government. But we must interrupted enjoyment of a passage to the Capital by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government. This must be attained, peaceably if possible, but

by force of arms if not accorded.

The time is past for temporizing or forbearing with this rebellion; the most causeless in history. The North has not invaded, nor has she sought to invade a single guarantied right of the South. On contrary all political parties and all administrations have fully recognized the binding force of every provision of the great compact between the States, and regardless of our views of State policy, our people have respected them. To predicate a rebellion, therefore, upon any alleged wrong inflicted or sought to be upon the South is to offer falsehood as an apology for treason. So will the civilized world and history judge this mad effort to overthrow the most beneficent structure of human government ever devised by man.

The leaders of the rebellion in the Cotton States, which has resulted in the establishment of a provisional organization assuming to discharge all the functions of forhearance of the General Government: they have accepted a fraternal indulgence as an evidence of weakness, and have in sanely looked to a united South, and a divided North to give success to the wild ambition that has led to the seizure of our national arsenals and arms, the investment and bombardment of our forts, the plundering of our mints, has invited piracy upon our commerce, and now aims at the possession of the National Capital. The insurrection must be met by force of arms; and to re-establish the government upon an enduring basis by asserting its entire supremacy, to re-possess the forts and other government property so unlawfully seized and held; to ensure personal freedom and safety to the people and commerce of the Union in every section, the people of the loyal States demand, as with one voice, and will contend for, as with one heart; and a quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer the call to arms, if need be, to wrest us from a reign of anarchy and plunder, and secure themselves and their children, for ages to come, the perpetuity of this gov-ernment and its beneficent institutions. Entertaining these views and anticipating

that more troops would be required than the number originally called for, I continued to receive companies until we had raised twenty-three regiments in Pennsylvania, all of which have been mustered into the service of the United States. In this anticipation I was not mistaken. On Saturday last, an additional requisition was made upon me for twentyfive regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry; and there have been already more companies tendered than will make up the entire complement.

Before the regiments could be clothed three of them were ordered by the National Government to proceed from this point to Philadelphia. I cannot too highly commend at a moment's warning, and without any pre-paration, obeyed the order. Three of the

direction of, and accompanied by officers of the United States Army, were transported to Cockeysville, near Baltimore, at which point they remained for two days, and until by di-rections of the General Government they were ordered back and went into camp at York, where there are now five regiments. Three regiments mustered into service are now encamped at Chambersburg, under orders from the General Government; and five regiments

are now in camp in this place, and seven have been organized and mustered into service at

with a proper economy, and am most happy to say that before the close of the present week all our people now under arms will be abundantly supplied with good and appro-priate uniforms, blankets and other clothing. Four hundred and sixty of our volunteers, the first to reach Washington from any of the States, are now at that city; these are now provided for by the General Government; but I design to send them clothing at the earliest possible opportunity. I am glad to be able to state that these men, in their progress to the National Capital, received no bodily injury, although they were subjected to insult in the city of Baltimore, such as should not have been offered to any law-abiding citizen, much less to loyal men, who, at the call of the President, had promptly left their own

State in the performance of the highest duty and in the service of their country.

A large body of unarmed men, who were not at the time organized as a portion of the militis of this Commonwealth, under the command of officers without commissions, attempted under the call of the National Gov ernment, as I understand, to reach Washington, and were assaulted by armed men in the city of Baltimore; many of their number were seriously wounded, and four were killed.-The larger part of this body returned directly to Philadelphia; but many of them were forcibly detained in Baltimore : some of them were thrust into prison, and others have not yet reached their homes.

I have the honor to say that the officers

and men behaved with the utmost gallantry. This body is now organized into a regiment and the officers are commissioned; they have been accepted into the service, and will go to Washington by any route indicated by the Federal Government

I have established a camp at Pittsburg, at which the troops from Western Pennsylva-nia will be mustered into service, and organized and disciplined by skillful and experi

I communicate to you with great satisfaction, the fact that the banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money that may be necessary for the com on defence and general welfare of the State and the nation in this emergency; and the temporary loan of five hundred thousand dol-lars authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of the 17th April, 1861, was prompt by taken at par. The money is not yet exhausted; as it has been impossible to have the accounts properly audited and settled with the accounting and paying officers of the government as required by law, an account of this expenditure cannot now be furnished. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have established a system of settlement and payment, of which I entirely approve, that provides amply for the protection of the State, and to which all parties having claims

will be obliged to conform.

A much larger sum will be required than has been distinctly appropriated; but I could not receive nor make engagements fo money without authority of law, and I have called you together, not only to provide for a complete re-organization of the militia of the State, but also, that you may give me authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow such sums of money as you may, in your discretion, deem necessary for

these extraordinary requirements. It is impossible to predict the lengths to which "the madness that rules the hour" in the rebellious States shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate. We know that many of our people have already left the State in the service of the General Government, and that many more must follow. We have a long line of border on States serious ly disaffected, which should be protected .to furnish ready support to those who have

gone out, and to protect our borders, we should have a well regulated military force I, therefore, recommend the immediate or anization, disciplining and arming of a least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States; as we have already ample warning of the necessity of being pre pared for any sudden exigency that may arise. I cannot too much impress this upor

you. I cannot refrain from alluding to the generous manner in which the people of all parts of the State have, from their private means, provided for the families of those of our citizens who are now under arms. In many and Courts and municipal corporations have recommended the appropriations of moneys from their public funds, for the same commendable purpose. I would recommend the passage of an Act legalizing and authorizing

such appropriations and expenditures.

It may be expected that, in the present de cangement of trade and commerce, and the dinary and productive channels, the selling value of property generally will be deprecia ted, and a large portion of our citizens de-prived of the ordinary means of meeting en-gagements. Although much forbearance may be expected from a generous and magnani-mous people, yet I feel it my duty to recom-mend the passage of a judicious law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

You meet together at this special session, surrounded by circumstances involving the most solemn responsibilities; the recollections of the glories of the past, the reflections of the gloomy present, and the uncertainty of the future, all alike call upon you to disage, comprehensive wisdom and firm resolu-tion. Never in the history of our peace-loving Commonwealth have the hearts of our people been so stirred in their depths as at the present moment. And, I feel that I need hardly say to you, that in the performance of your duties on this occasion, and in provid-ing the ways and means for the maintenance of our country's glory and our integrity as a nation, you should be inspired by feelings of self-sacrifice, kindred to those which animat the brave men who have devoted their lives to the perils of the battle-field, in defence of

Gentlemen, I place the honor of the State in your hands. And I pray that the Almighty God, who protected our fathers in their efforts to establish this our great con-stitutional liberty—who has controlled the growth of civilization and christianity in our nidst. may not now forsake us: that He ma watch over your counsels, and may, in His providence, lead those who have left the path of duty, and are acting in open rebellion to the government, back again to perfect loyal-ty, and restore peace, harmony, and fraterni-

A boarding-house keeper advertises to furnish 'gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms; also one or two gentlemen anth mines

T According to the Talmud, one party of the Rabbins allowed divorces when a woman had only been so unforthe patriotism and devotion of the men who, tunate as to suffer her husband's soup to be burnt. What a burning shame!

SPRING.

How beautiful is Spring!
Its shadows bright, its clear, untroubled streams Which dance and glitter in the sun's soft ray,
Unfettered as they glide;
Sweet murmurs rise softly from their deeps,
And steal up to heaven,
An anthem glad to Him
Whose hand did set them free,
And sent them shining, singing on their way:
How beautiful is Spring!

How beautiful is Spring!
The south wind comes, and floating over Karth
With gentlest breath he woos her to awake
And don her festal robe;
His balmiest sighs and tenderest whisperings
Upon her slumb'ring brow
He presseth kisses soft, Till she doth start and waken into life:

How beautiful is Spring! How beautiful is Spring!

How beautiful is Spring!

With girdle bright, she circleth the broad earth,
Her valleys fair, her meadows blithe and fresh,
Where infant lambkins play;

O'er ocean's billowy depths she spanneth,
With glowing beauteous sone,
Till brightly mirrored there,
And clasping the proud hills—
Their snow-clad brows in tribute fond they bare:
How beautiful is Spring!

How beautiful is Spring!

Across yon calm and azure-smiling Heaven
The fleecy clouds to sweep their pinions bright,
Above earth's laughing bowers;
Behold, their misty, silv'ry wings they furl—
And stay their mystic flight;
They gase on all beneath,
Till feeling's tide doth rush,
And they do weep on earth bright tears of joy:
How beautiful is Spring!

How beautiful is Spring:

How beautiful is Spring!

To the far-stretching breezy woodlands wild,
The warbling songsters wheel in airy dance,
To rear their mossy homes;
Their melodies of lovo they sweetly trill
Unto the list'ning groves,
Who wave their tresses bright,
And gladsome welcome give
Unto the joyous wanderers returned:
How beautiful is Spring!

How beautiful is Spring!
The bright-lipped flowers are murmuring low;
With blushing pride the queenly rose confesse
To all her vassals gay;
The lily pale doth bow and whisper it
Unto the violets meek,
Which they do sweetly breathe
To the caressing winds,

To the caressing winds,
And earth's myriad voices softly echo,
How beautiful is Spring! PROFESSION AND PRACTICE. -Two kinds witnesses are often encountered in courts of justice-the un-willing witness, and the too-willing witness. Here is one

category. The prosecuting attorney thus addresses him: 'Mr. Parks, state, if you please, whether the defendant, to your knowledge, has ever

wholdoesn't seem to come under either

followed any profession.' 'He has been a professor ever since I have known him. 'Ah! a professor of what?'

'A professor of religion.' You don't understand me, Mr. Parks. What does he do? ' Well, generally what he pleases.' 'Tell the jury, Mr. Parks, what the

defendant follows.

self against a lamp-post.'

follows the crowd, when they go to drink.' 'Mr. Parks, this kind of prevarication will not do here. Now, state, sir, how the defendant supports himself.' 'I saw him last night sup

Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant

' May it please your honor, this witness shows an evident disposition to trifle with this honorable court. 'Mr. Parks,' said the Court, 'state if you know anything about it, what the defendant's occupation is. The Court, let

me say, has no idea that you mean to be disingenuous.' "Occupation, did you say sir?" ' Occupation,' answered the judge.

'Yes,' echoed the counsel. 'What was his occupation? 'If I am not mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town. 'That's all, Mr. Parks. I understand you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion?'

Does his practice correspond with his profession ? 'I never heard of any correspondence, or letters of any kind. 'You said something about his propen-

· He is.

any man l ever saw.' One more question, Mr. Parks; you have known this defendant a long time. What are his habits-loose or otherwise? 'The one he has got on now, I think, is rather tight under the arms: it is certainly too short-waisted for the fashion.'

sity for drinking. Does he drink hard?

No, sir, I think he drinks as easy as

'You can take your seat, Mr. Parks. The following remarks by Hannah Moore so forcibly express our views on the subject, that we give them in lieu of anything further from ourself:

When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint and play, sing and dance-it is a being who can comfort and counsel him one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate one who can assist him in his affairs. lighten his sorrows,purify his joys,strengthen his principles and educate his children. She is the woman who is fit for a mother and a mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in drawing rooms. and attract the admiration of the company; but she is entirely unfit for a helpmate to a man, or to train up a child in the way

it should go.' THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
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