## with eriffee, woile this fair

Eize Cancaster Intelligencer The Abelition press of the country opened their batteries upon the laster bie bis endification of Gen. Lexuon

THAT COURTEY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LARGE COMMANDS THE GREATING ENVARID ? BUCHAKAN

BUSCAPTION TEBMS

Jos Paustino—Such as Hand Bills, Postars, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and on the shortest notice.

A BRIEF HISTORY, IN THREE PARTS-WITH A SEQUEL.

PART I.-LOVE. A glance—a thought—a blow—
It stings him to the core,
A question—will it lay him low!
Or will time heal it o'er?

He kindles at the name-He sits and thinks apart;
Time blows and blows it to a flame Burning within his heart. He loves it though it burns, And nurses it with care; He feels the blissful pain by turns With hope, and with despair.

PART II .- COURTSHIP Sonnets and serenades,
Sighs, glances, tears and vows,
Gifts, tokens, souvenirs, parades,
And courtesies and bows. A purpose and a prayer—
The stars are in the sky—
He wonders how e'en Hope should dare
To let him aim so high!

Still Hope allures and flatters, And Doubt just makes him bold; And so, with passion all in tatters, The trembling tale is told. Apologies and blushes, Soft looks, averted eyes, Each heart into the other rushes, Each yields, and wins a prize.

PART III.-MARRIAGE. A gathering of fond friends,
Brief, solemn words, and prayer,—
A trembling to the fingers' ends,
As hand in hand, they swear.

Sweet cake, sweet wine, sweet kisses, And so the deed is done; Now for life's waves and blisses, The wedded two are one.

And down the shining stream,
They launched their bnoyant skiff.
Bless'd, if they may but trust Hope's dream,
But ah! Truth echoes—" If!"

THE SHOULL-" IF!" If health be firm—if friends he true—
If self be well controlled—
If tastes he pure—if wants he few,
And not too often told— If reason always rules the heart-

If passion own its sway—
If love—for aye—to life imparts
The zest it does to-day—

If Providence, with parent care, Mete out the varying lot— Wh le meek contentment bows to share— The palace or the cot,— And, oh! if Faith, sublime and clear, The spirit upwards guide—
Then bless'd indeed, and bless'd fore'er,
The bridegroom and the bride.

OUR COUNTRY.

The following fine poem, from the Atlantic Monthly, must have a wide circulation throughout the ountry. It is a splendid burst of patriotic feeling : On primal rocks she wrote her name;
Her towers were reared on holy graves;

Swift-winged with prayer o'er ocean waves The Forest bowed his solem crest,
And open flung his sylvan doors;
Meek Rivers led the appointed Guest
To clasp the wide-embracing shores;

Till, fold by fold, the broidered land To swell her virgin vestments grew To swell her virgin vestments grew, While sages, strong in heart and hand, Her virtue's fiery girdle drew.

O Exile of the wrath of Kings! O Pilgrim Ark of Liberty!

The refuge of divinest things,

Their record must abide in thee! First in the glories of thy front
Let the crown-jewel, Truth, be found:
Thy right hand fling, with generous wont,
Love's happy chain to farthest bound!

Let Justice, with the faultless scales, Hold fast the worship of thy sons; Thy Commerce spread her shining sails Where no dark tide of rapine runs!

So link thy ways to those of God, So follow firm the heavenly laws, That stars may greet thee, warrior-brown And storm-sped Angels hall thy cause

O Land, the measure of our prayers, Hope of the world in grief and wrong. Be thine the tribute of the years, The gift of Faith, the crown of Song!

From the London Packet.

A REAL EXPERIENCE. I wholly disbelieve in spirit-rapping table-turning, and all supernatural eccentricities of that nature. I refuse credence to the best authenticated ghost story, (mind you ghost story pur et simple) I can sleep in the gloomiest haunted

room in the gloomiest haunted house, with "out the slightest fear of a nocturnal visit from the other world. But, although I scoff at white ladies.

bleeding nuns, et hoc genus omne, there is a species of supernatural occurrence in which I am, I confess, an unwilling and hesitating believer. The circumstances I am about to relate

are of this nature, and were told me by an intimate friend of mine, as having lately occurred to a relation of his own. I give the the story as he gave it to me,

namely, in the words as nearly as possible of the principal actor in it.

Two years ago, toward the end of the London season, weary of the noise and bustle that for the last three months had been ceaselessly going on around me, I turning hastily round hurried on toward determined upon seeking a few days" rest the town.

A few minutes walking brought me into and quiet in the country. The next evening saw me comfortably installed in a pretty farm-house about two miles from the cathedral town of X-....... The little cottage in which I had taken up my quarters belonged to an old servent of my father's,

when wishing for quiet and fresh air.

ountry life, I went up to my bedroom the town, about half-past ten, with the intention of taking refuge from the ennui which was in any way, and feeling tired and hungry, growing on me, in a good long night's I dedided on breakfasting at the hetel sleep. Finding, however, the heat an ingot up, put on my dressing-gown, and spite of the mysterious voice.

lighting a cigar, sat down at the open The cheerful and noisy bustle of the margarden in front of the cottage. Before me turn which my fancies had taken, several low, flat meadows stretched down as After I had breakfasted I lit my rigar to the river, which separated us from the strolled into the bar, where I talked for ten

was fast asleep.

I must have slept about three hours, when I awoke with a sudden start and with a shivering goose-skin feeling all over me. Landying that this was coused by the morning air from the open window, I was getting out of bed to close it, when

I heard the same wome proceeding from the very window itself. George, be quick! You are wanted in

shade of the curtain for some minutes, of his counsel's really excellent defence, watching for the speaker to show himself, the jury, unhesitatingly, found him and then langhing at my own nerrousness, 'guilty.' closed the window and returned to bed.

The gray morning light was nowigradually overspreading the heavens, and daylight is antagonistic to all those fears which, under cover of the darkness, will steal at times over the boldest. In spite cited manner, emphatically denied his guilt of this, I could not shake off the uncomfortable feeling produced by that voice. Vainly I tried to close my eyes, Eyes remained obstinately open ; ears sensitively

alive to the smallest sound. Some half-hour had clapsed; when again felt the same chill stealing over me. With the perspiration standing on my forehead, I started up in bed, and listened with all my might. An instant of dead silence, and the mysterious voice followed: George, be quick! You must go into

the town. The voice was in the room to nay, more, by my very bedside. The miserable fear that came over me I cannot attempt to describe. I felt that the words were addressed to me, and that by no human

Hearing nothing more, I slowly got out of bed, and by every means in my power convinced myself that I was wide awake, and not dreaming. Looking at myself in the glass on the dressing table, I was at first shocked, and then, in spite of myself, somewhat amused, by the pallid hue and scared expression of my countenance. I grinned a ghastly grin at myself, whistled a bit of a polka, and got into bed

I had a horrible sort of notion that some one was looking at me, and that it would

least uneasy. and I determined to get up, and calm my tions entirely valueless, he exclaimed, with nerves in the fresh morning air.

possible to one corner of the room, where nabody could get behind me. The grass in front of my window was glistening with the heavy morning dew, on which no foot could press without leaving a visible trace: I searched the whole garden thoroughly, but no sign could I see of any person

having been there. Pondering over the events of the night, which, in spite of broad daylight and com, mon-sense, persisted in assuming a somewhat supernatural aspect, I wandered across the meadows toward the river, by a footpath which led to the ferry. As I drew near to the boatman's cottage I saw him standing at his door, looking up the path by which I was approaching. As soon as he saw me, he turned and walked down

to his boat, where he waited my arrival, You are early on foot, my friend, this morning, said I, as I joined him. Early, sir, answered he, in a somewhat grumbling tone; I yes, it is early, sir, and

I have been waiting here for you this two hours or more. Waiting for me, my friend-how so? Yes, sir, I have; for they seemed so very auxious that you should not be kent waiting; they have been down from the that you would want to cross the ferry very

early this morning.' I answered the man not a word, and getthat somebody was endeavoring to play a the beating of my own coward heart. determined upon proceeding no farther. As I turned to retrace my steps, suddenly the same shivering sensation passed over me I can only describe it as cold a damp blast of air meeting me in the face, and then stealing round and behind me, envel-

oping me in its icy folds. I distinctly heard the words George, George, uttered in my very ear, in a somewhat plaintive and entreating tone.

I shuddered with a craven fear, and

the market-place. It was evidently market-day, for in spite of the early hour there was already a considerable bustle going on, Shops were being opened, and the country people were exposing their butter poultry, and eggs, for sale, and for about two hours and had long been a favorite resort of mine I wandered amongst the busy and constant-The evening of the second day after my ly increasing crowd, listening to every scrap arrival was unusually close and sultry even of convergation that reached my ear, and for the time of year. Weary with the vainly endeavoring to connect them with heat, and somewhat sated with the two the strange summons that had roused me days' experience I had enjoyed of a quiet from my bed, and led me notens volens to

superable obstacle to closing my eyes, I then taking myself back to the cottage, in

lighting a cigar, sat down at the open The cheerful and noisy bustle of the mar-window, and dreamily gazed out on the ket had indeed partly dissipated the morbid

town. In the distance the massive towers, minutes with the landlord without electdatof the cathedral appeared in strong and ing anything of creater monion than that it bright relief against the sky. The whole was his (the landlord's) epinion that things

LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1861. upon business, I turned from the window, and getting into bed, in a few minutes

ed with a seat. The prisoner at the bar, who was accused to a disordered imagination and the fortuiof robbing and murdering a poor country tous recognition of a prisoner condemned girl, was a man of low, slight stature, with to die. a coarse brutal cast of features, rendered inister expression.

As his small bright eyes wandered furtively round the court they met mine, and for an instant rested upon me. I shrank he town.

Involuntarily from bis gaze, as I would told it to me. It is second-hand, I contess,
These words produced an indescribable from that of some loathsome reptile, and but hitherto I have never been from that of some loathsome reptile, effect upon me. T trembled from head to kept my eyes steadily averted from him till enough to hear a story with anglit of superfloot, and, with a curious creeping about the end of the trial, which had been nearly the roots of the hair, stood and listened concluded the previous evening. The eviconcluded the previous evening. The evi-Hearing nothing more, I walked to the dence, as summed up by the judge, was window, and looked out. As before, principally circumstantial, though appardence, as summed up by the judge, was was to be seen. I stood in the ently overwhelming in its nature. In spite

> The judge, before passing sentence asked the prisoner, as usual, if he had anything further to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

The unfortunate man, in an eager, ex--declared that he was an honest, hardworking, traveling glazier-that he was at Bristol, many miles from the scene of the murder on the day of its commission-and that he knew no more about it than a babe unborn. When asked why he had not brought forward this line of defence during the trial, he declared that he had wished it but that the gentleman who had conducted

his defence had refused to do so. His counsel, in a few words of explana tion, stated that, although he had every reason to believe the story told by the prisoner, he had been forced to confine his endeavors in his behalf to breaking down the circumstantial evidence for the prosecution-that most minute and searching inquiries had been made at Bristol, but that from the short time the prisoner had passed in that town, (some three or four ours,) and from the lengthened period which had elapsed since the murder, he had been unable to find witnesses who could satisfactorily have proved an alibi, and had therefore been forced to rely upon the weakness of the evidence produced by the prosecution. Sentence of death was passed upon the prisoner, who was removed from the bar loudly and persistently declaring his innocence.

I left the court painfully impressed with the conviction that he was innocent. never do to let them see that I was the The passionate earnestness with which he had pleaded his own cause, the fearless, I soon found out, however, that bed, haughty expression that crossed his illunder the circumstances, was a mistake, omened features, when, finding his asseran imprecation, 'Well, then, do your worst, I dressed hurriedly, with many a look but 1 am innocent. I never saw the poor over my shoulder, keeping as much as girl in my life, much less murdered her fessional part of it, to feel that there was some doubt about the case, and that cirshould rarely be permitted to carry a verdict of 'guilty.' I am sure that the fervent though unsupported assertions made by the prisoner, affected the jury far more money. Mary's offering was therefore a than the florid defence made for him by valuable one intrinsically; but much more his counsel.

The painful scene that I had just witmorning out of my head, and I walked home with my thoughts fully occupied with the trial.

The earnest protestations of the unfortunate man rang in my ears, and his face, distorted with anxiety and passion, rose ever before me.
I passed the afternoon writing answers

to several business letters, which had found me out in my retreat, and soon after dinner retired to my room, weary with want of know that two hundred pence were equal that paper: sleep the previous night, and with the ex- to thirty dollars of our money, we can I heard of citement of the day.

It had been my habit for many years to

make every night short notes of the events of the day, and this evening, as usual, I sat down to write my journal. I had hardly farm twice this blessed night, telling me opened the book when, to my horror, the deadly chill that I had experienced in the

morning again crept round me. I listened eagerly for the voice that had ing into his boat, quickly put across the hitherto followed, but this time in vain; not a sound could I hear but the ticking of my town, I endeavored to persuade myself | watch upon the table, and, I fear I must add,

silly hoax upon me. At last, stopping at I got up and walked about, endeavoring a gate through which I had to pass, I to shake off my fears. The cold shadow, I got up and walked about, endeavoring however, followed me about, impeding, as it seemed, my very respiration. I hesitated the servant upon some pretext, but, checking myself, I turned to the table, and resolutely sitting down, again opened my

journal. As I turned over the leaves of the book, the word Bristol caught my eye. One glance at the page, and in an instant the following ciscumstances flashed across my

memory I had been in Bristol on that very daythe day on which this dreadful murder had

been committed! On my way to a friend's house, I had missed, at Bristol, the train I had expected to catch; and having a couple of hours to spare, wandered into the town, and, entering the first hotel I came to, called for having some hours to wait was aggravated by the noise a workman was making in eplacing a pane of glass in one of the offee-room windows. I spoke to him once of no avail, walked to the window, and, with the assistance of the waiter, forced the

man to discontinue his work. had impressed me so painfully in the morning.

I have little more to add. I immediately bright relief against the sky. The whole was his (the landlord's) opinion that things having dead, was bathed in a flood wore bad wore; that Squire Phoribury before the judge. On communicating with of light from the clear summer moon.

I was gradually getting bleety and beginning to think of turning in, when the standard of the prize at the inact of the

introduced into the court, and accommodat- to divest these circumstances of their, to me, mysterious nature, by ascribing them

Nothing will ever efface from my mind peculiarly striking by their strangely the conviction that Providence in this case chose to work out its ends by extraordinary

and supernatural means,

Here ended his story. I give it to you without addition of embellishment, as he objection.

## Coins of the New Testament.

BY JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN. Director of the U.S. Mint. Philadelphia 'And when he had agreed with the laborers for a penny a day, he sent them into his vineyard. Matt. xx. 22.

A penny a day seems a small compens tion for a laborer; but the coin in question was not the penny of the present day, but was a denarius, a silver coin, the intrinsic value of which was fifteen cents. This gives one a better idea of the value the good Samaritan was more liberal and had been sheared more than two weeks, w generous than the usual reading of the thought they ought to be brought home to gave the poor man that fell among thieves two silver coins of the value of thirty cents. We have reason to believe that silver was at that period ten times as valuable as it is at present; in other words, thirty cents now. It thus appears that the Samaritan, pay the boarding of his guest for some three hundred lost during the storm. time, perhaps for several weeks, because this interesting event happened in the hill country of Judea, between Jerusalem and get a mouthful of food for twelve succes-Jericho, where the charges at the inn were sive hours, than to allow them to be exposprobably quite moderate. Thus a liberal ed for only two hours to a storm of cold probably quite moderate. Thus a liberal provision was made for the intervening time which would elapse before the benevolent man would return from Jerusalem. And in case he should be delayed in his return, he said to the inn-keeper, 'Take care of this man, and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again I will repay thee.' This generous and neighborly conduct of the good Samaritan our Lord commends, with the injunction, 'Go thou and do likewise.'-v. 37.

The cintment with which Mary arounted our Saviour, is said to have been very costly,' John xii. 3, and 'very precious, Mark xiv. 3. Some had indignation within themselves, and murmured against her. because her ointment might have been sold caused the whole court, at least the unpro- for more than three hundred pence, and the money given to the poor-Mark xiv. 4. 5. The propriety of saying that it was very cumstantial evidence, however strong, costly and very precious, appears very clearly when we ascertain that the price at which it was said it might have been sold was equal to forty-five dollars of our own asked, 'How old are you?' so as she wrought a good work, which is spoken of throughout the whole world as nessed entirely put the events of the a memorial of her love and devotion to the Saviour .- v. 9.

Again, when the five thousand persons were miraculously fed, we are told that the disciples asked, shall we go and buy two hundred penny worth of bread, and give them to eat?' Mark vi. 37. The present value of a penny is about two cents. It would seem to be very unreasonable to talk editors of the New York Observer, who is of feeding such a multitude with four hun- now rusticating in the country 'down dred cents worth of bread. But when we readily understand how, with that sum, had a curious conscience on the subject .bread enough might have been purchased It was Mr. Jones, who lives down in the not only to enable 'every one of them to hollow. His neighbor Johnson, whose hay take a little'-John vi. 7; but if the was all in, saw that a large quantity of proportionate value is considered, the mo- Jones' crop was down, and it looked very ney would have bought a loaf of bread for much like rain, he went over on Sunday, each one of the great multitude that were toward noon, to advise him to get it in, assembled. The great Master of the feast, and to offer the whole force of his men to however, preferred to feed them by his creative power, and thus the five barley no body was at home but Jones' wife; and she said that 'her husband thought no aculously increased; and they did all eat good ever came of working on Sunday, and and were filled, and they took up twelve so he and the boys had gone to the Sound baskets of the fragments. —Mark vi. 42, a fishing.

It is difficult to determine with accuracy the relative value of money in different for a moment at the door, longing to call up periods of the world. The pieces of the same denomination, goined at different times, greatly varied in weight and in fineness, or in the proportion of pure silver to the alloy of base metal used in the coinage. The denarius of Tiberius weighed about sixty grains, and contained about 90 per cent, of silver, and ten per cent, of alloy, and was worth, as we have seen, about fifteen cents; but as the Roman Empire declined the denarius was diminished in weight and fineness, until at length it fell to about the value of six cents. It was perhaps on the model of this reduced denarids that the English penny was estab-lished. The pound sterling, as originally constituted in England, and up to about A. D. 1300, was composed of a troy pound some luncheon. The annoyance I felt at weight of silver. As there are 5,760 grains in a troy pound, and as a penny is the hundred and fortieth part of a pound sterling, it will be seen that the penny of our English ancestors weighed twenty-four or twice, and, finding my remonstrances grains; from which comes the term ' pennyweight.' At the present mint value of silver, namely 121 cents per ounce—twenty-four grains, or one pennyweight, is worth In an instant I recalled the features of six cents; but as one pound troy of silver the workman. It was the very man I had is now in England coined into three pounds seen in the felons' dock that morning. There and six shillings sterling, the weight of the penny would be only about seven as it peered through the broken pane, had grains. This being too small for a coin. fixed itself indelibly in my memory, and the copper penny has been substituted for now identified itself, beyond the possibility the silver penny. The Roman term is still of doubt, with the sinister countenance that preserved in the English account of pounds, shillings and pence—thus, £ s. d. From these considerations it would appear that the translation of the word denarius into

fiesh of their domestic animals, and how much they suffer during the sold storms of rain in the summer, or at any other season of the year. Warm showers never injured the summer of the year. Warm showers never injured the summer of the year. TREMS, SIX DOLLARS REE YEAR IN ADVANCE. flesh of their domestic animals, and how animals; indeed, they appear to have a good relish for such a sprinkling as they frequently get, providing it is not as cold as ice. Most animals will endure prettysevere cold, as long as they can keep dry: but as soon as their bodies have been wet.

and are kept wet, evaporation commences. And as evaporation is a cooling process, the heat of their bodies as carried away very rapidly; and the sudden transition from heat to cold chills them in a very short time, and injures them more than a severe storm in winter.

Animals will endure a very sudden change from cold to heat, with impunity: but sudden changes from heat to cold are often attended with very serious consequences. We are apt to think because it is summer, or not freezing weather, that a storm of rain will not hurt our animals. But could they communicate to us their feelings during a storm of cold rain, there would not be so much negligence about protecting them, especially during the

cold and stormy days and nights of autumn. I well remember that about twenty years ago there was a severe rain storm in of labor at that time. And it shows that the month of June; and although our sheep text would indicate. Luke x. 35. He and feeble in consequence of the rain that it was necessary to go after them with a

wagon. About the 1st of July, 1861, there was another very cold storm of rain, which would buy as much as three dollars would swept away hundreds of sheep in the town where I resided. One farmer lost about besides the other valuable things, wine and coll, which he bestowed upon the injured had been sheared several days before the man, gave the 'host' money enough to storm came on. I have heard of more than It is infinitely better for animals to keep them in a stable or shed, where they cannot

> When I was accustomed to keep sheep, I was always careful to let them have the benefit of a shed, if they needed it, not only in winter, but during summer; and it was very unusual that our horses and neat cattle were left for one hour in the field during a cold storm. Cold storms not only make cattle look bad, but they do really injure them, by rendering them stiff

catarrh and glanders. Young calves and colts often suffer extremely from exposure to cold storms, even summer; and to shelter them, will be time and money well appropriated. 'A merciful man regardeth the life of his beast.'-Country Gentleman.

and dull : and they often contract a severe

Was not that rather sharp in old Dr. Emmons, when a certain well-known pantheistic physician; intending to make way for a thrust at his theology, abruptly Sixty, sir and how old are you?' was the quick reply. As old as the creation, sir,' responded the other, quite promptly. 'Then you are of the same age with Adam and Eve?'-Certainly, sir; I was in the garden when they were.' 'Indeed!' returned the Dr. I have always heard that there was a third person who get into the garden with them, but I never knew before that it was 1861.

you.' The discussion was closed. A CURIOUS CONSCIENCE. - One of the East," relates the following in his letter to

'I heard of a man the other day who

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GILHAM'S MANUAL. BAXTER'S VOLUNTHER'S MANUAL—English and Ge

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER of brilliantly, homewise to my surprise I being held, and that an interesting murber at what house, he had been employed.

Protecting Animals from Rain

der case was going on. My curiosity was I myself had forgotten the fact of my having specially being part of all the news of the discontinuous contributions. The MS and upon business, I turned into the court house, and in gover been in that town.

The MS animals from Rain

der case was going on. My curiosity was I myself had forgotten the fact of my having specially being part of my land or the court house, and in gover been in that town.

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The MS

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