THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER. BLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT NO. 8 NORTH DUKE STREET, BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS.

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For The Intelligencer.

MY NATIVE STATE. BY HARY L. W. Pennsylvania! native State, The bond of Union once so great, Could I thy happy days recall, A sacrifice for thee I'd fall.

Could Reason's voice, not Hate's vile march, Replace thee in the Federal Arch, Columbia's sons would sing thy praise Throughout the land all future days.

Would but thy Statesmen as of old Work for the right, instead of gold, A Union stronger might be formed, Not battles fought and cities stormed Not sister States their brothers' blood Not hill tops shining with their bones, Not wild winds laden with their groans. Oh! noble State, great land of Penn, Send forth thy wise and righteous mer To plead the rights our fathers won, Led on by Wayne and Washington.

If now did live those Patriot Sires, Who kindled bright, heroic fires On old Pacit's blood-stained field, The clive branch would be their shield Could those who fell at Brandywine, For secred freedom long since thine, Could they arise from 'neath the sod, For Peace would be their prayers to God

Oh! native Keystone State, let not Thy sacred trust be long forgot; Let not thy name with despots stand, But be a blessing to thy land. Raise high the banner of sweet Peace, Bid hostile war and havoc cease; Then may kind God in mercy save Thy children from a sinful grave.

But Reason will resume her sway, And brighter is the coming day;
Brave Woodward soon thy helm will hold
With Lowrie, pure as sterling gold. For The Intelligencer.

GETTYSBURG. I stood upon the battle-field
In silence and alone;
Our men lay wrapped in quiet sleep—
Their bloody work was done.
The day had seen a deadly fight,
A vict'ry bravely won.—
And now the moon looked calmly down,
Calm flowed the brooklet on.

Fair flowers had decked the plain at morn, Gaily the birds had sung—
At noon o'er all ran streams of gore,
The fairest flowers among.
Above, around, hung palls of smoke,
Loud, loud, the cannon's roar—
And many a noble heart thear throbbed,
Now throbs on earth no more.

At noon the dreadful "din of war" Re-echoed o'er the plain, And hill and mountain heard with awe The mouning of the slain. But now the gentle evening dews Fell o'er the placid dead—

Ab, me! how many bitter tears Will soon for them be shed Above, the pale moon floated on Above, the pale moon floated on Through an unclouded sky,
And the cold stars, with trombling ligh Looked on us from on high.
Below, in quiet, dreamless rest,
Where late they fighting stood.
Lay friend and foe in death's embrace,
Red with each other's blood.

And yet for them I could not weep,
No sorrow filled my breast;
I knew their toils and cares were o'er—
At last they were at rest. At last they were at rest.

But, ah! how my heart bled for those
Who, left on earth alone,
Will strive 'mid blinding tears to say,
God's "holy will be done!"

To-night, methought, some loving heart In earnest prayer has kne For one, who, now a clay-cold corse, Lies on the bloody field.

Perchance, e'en now, Hope's visions fair
May bless her in her sleep—
Dream while thou cans't! Another morn
May waken the town. May waken thee to weep!

'Twill matter not to her that Fame Twill matter not to her that Fame May speak him true and brave; Or that unfading laurels bloom Above her soldier's grave.

This cannot give her comfort now, Nor ease her bosom's pain, Nor to her fond and loving heart Give him, the loved, again!

PROPHETIC WARNING!

Speech of Stephen A. Douglas, Delivered in the U.S. Senate on the 25th day of March, 1861.

The following extract is from the last speech Mr. Douglas ever made in the Senate of the United States, and the closing official act of his life. Thus far, his prophetic warnings have proved true. Read and ponder them, fellow-citizens:

We are told that the President is going to enforce the laws in the seceded States. How? By calling out the militia and using the army and navy. Those terms are used as freely and flippantly as if we were a military government where martial law was the only rule of action, and the will of the monarch was the only law on the subject.

Sir. the President cannot use the army or navy for any purpose not authorized by law. What is that? If there be an insurrection in any State against the laws and authorities thereof, the President can use the military to put it down, only when called upon by the State Legislature, if it be in session, or if it cannot be convened, by the Governor. He cannot interfere except when requested. If, on the contrary, the insurrection be against the laws of the United States, instead of a State, the President can use the military as a posse comitatus in aid of the Marshal in such cases as are so extreme that judicial authority and powers of the Marshal cannot put down the obstruction. The military cannot be used in any case whatever, except in aid of civil process to assist the Marshal to execute the writ. I shall not quote the law on the subject, but if the gentlemen will refer to the acts of 1795 and 1803, they will find that by the act of 1795 the militia only could be called out to aid in the enforcement of the laws when resisted to such an extent that the Marshal could not overcome the obstruction. By the act of 1803, the President is authorized to use the army and navy to aid in enforcing the laws in all cases where it was before lawful to use the militia. Hence the military power, no matter whether naval or regulars, volunteers or militia, can be used only in aid of the civil au-

Now, sir, how are you going to create a case in one of those seceded States where the President was authorized to call out the military? You must procure a writ from the Judge, describing the crime; you must place it in the hands of the Marshal, and must meet such obstructions as render it impossible for him to execute it; and then, and not till then can you call upon the military. Where is your Judge in the secoded States? Where is vour Marshal ?

collect the revenue, but beyond that he did for their rights, every crowned head ex-

not intend to go. You are told therefore claimed, ' have we a government?' and apin the inaugural, that he is going to appoint pealed to the army to vindicate their auno Judge, no Marshal, no civil officers in thority and enforce the law. the militia, for any such purpose.

hence I will save her, if I can, from being and force obedience without reference to plunged into civil war of indefinite dura- the justice or injustice of the complaints? tion, that will require a quarter of a mil- Sir, whenever ten millions of people prolion of men and exhorbitant taxation, claim to you, with one unanimous voice, levied on one-half the American people to that they apprehend their firesides and subdue the other half. Remember this family altars are in danger, it becomes a extraordinary amount of revenue; these wise government to listen to their appeal, extraordinary numbers of men, are to be and remove the apprehension. History called in eighteen States to fight fifteen; does not record an example where any hufor it is useless to disguise the fact, that man government has been strong enough whenever you make the question one of to crush ten millions of people into subpeace or war the slaveholding States will jugation when they believed their rights be a unit, and will be fifteen against eigh- and liberties were imperiled, without first teen. Are we prepared for civil war with converting the government itself into a all its horrors and calamities? .

I repeat that it is time that a line of of freedom. lines of policy:

1st. The restoration and preservation fraternity to the whole country.

Or, 2d. A peaceful dissolution of Union, by recognizing the independence of such States as refuse to remain in the Union without such constitutional amendments, and the establishment of a liberal system granted their just demands, the war of the of commercial and social intercourse with revolution would have been averted, and them by treaties of commerce and amity. | the blood that was spilled would have been Or, 3d. War, with a view of subjuga- saved.

tion and military occupation of those States which have seceded from the Union. I repeat, that in my opinion, you must and constitutional government throughout with safety-dissolution is inevitable. the world. In my opinion, the first proposition is the best, and the last the worst.

an equitable partition of the territory be tween the two sections, with a self-executing clause prohibiting it on one side and protecting it on the other. It may be act of patriotism.

done in various ways. I prefer such an amicable settlement to peaceful disunion; and I prefer it a thousand times to civil war. If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory triot in the land; confidence will be reto Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and other border States, the same plan of den every heart; bonfires will blaze on pacification which will satisfy them will every hilltop, and in the valleys; and the create a Union party in the Cotton States church bells will proclaim the glad tidings which will soon embrace a large majority in every city, town and village in Ameriof the people in those States, and bring ca, and the applause of a grateful people them back of their own free will and accord, and in so doing, thus restore, strengthen and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat whatever guarantees, will satisfy Maryland and the border kindred, family and friends, of father States, (the States now in the Union,) will against son, mother against daughter, brocreate a Union Party in the seceded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can re-

way. You can do it in NO OTHER. WAR IS DISUNION; WAR IS FINAL, ETERNAL SEPARATION. will bless him with their prayers, and honor Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union: hile every disunionist, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession, or of WAR, as the surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction IMPOSSIBLE. I have too much respect for his intellect to believe, for one moment, that there is a man for war who is not a disunionist, per se.

Hence, I do not mean, if I can prevent that the enemies of the Union-men lotting to destroy it, shall drag this country into war under the PRETEXT of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws and collecting revenue, when their object is disunion and WAR. THE MEANS OF ACCOMPLISHING A CHERISH-

ED PURPOSE. The disunionists, therefore, are divided into two classes—the one open, the other secret secessionists. The one is in favor of peaceful secession and recognition of independence; the other is in favor of war as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and making the separation final and eternal. I am a UNION MAN, and hence AGAINST WAR; but if the Union must be temporarily broken by a revolution, and the establishment of a de facto government by some of the States, let no act be done that will prevent restoration and preservation. Peace is the only policy that can lead to that result.

But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out whether we have a government. 'Have we a government?' is the question, and we are told that we must test that question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question, ' have we a government?' has been propounded by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the necks of the people since the world began.

When the Barons demanded Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, 'have we a government?' and called for his army to put down the discontented Barons. When Charles the attempted to collect the ships' money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard of the rights of the people, and was resisted, he exclaimed, 'have forest echoes the notes of the wild bird, we a government!' We cannot treat with and the inhabitants of men are made glad rebels, but put down the traitors; we must by the song of the feathered minstrel. show that 'we have a government.' When But, above all, the human voice, that com-James I. was driven from the throne of bines the highest charms of sweet sounds England for trampling on the liberties of with the inspiration of thought, is given the people, he called for his army and exclaimed, 'let us show that we have a gov-ernment!' When George III. called on For its participation in joy, how unspeakhis army to put down rebellion in America, able !

You have no civil authorities there, and Lord North cried lustily, 'no compromise the President in his inaugural tells you he with traitors; let us demonstrate that we does not intend to appoint any. He said have a government.' When, in 1848, the he intended to use the power confided in people rose up against their tyrants all him to hold and possess the forts and to over Europe, and demanded guarantees

the seceded States that can execute the Sir, the history of the world does not law, and hence we are told that he does fail to condemn the folly, weakness and not intend to use the army, the navy, or wickedness of the government which drew its sword upon its own people, when they It is your purpose to rush this country demanded guarantees for their rights,blindly into war at a cost of \$300,000,000 | This cry that we must have a government, per annum; to levy \$200,000,000 direct is merely following the example of the betaxes upon the people, and then call upon sotted Bourbons who never learned any them to pay it because you have involved thing by misfortune, never forgave an inus in civil war? Sir, I expect to stand by jury, never forgot an affront. Must we my country under all circumstances, and demonstrate that we have a government,

despotism and destroying the last vestige

policy is adopted and the country knew it. Let us take warning from the examples In my opinion, we must choose, and that promptly, between one of these three refused to listen to the complaints of her people, and attempted to put down their murmurs by the BAYONET, they have paid of the Union, by such amendments to the the penalty. Of all those who listened to Constitution as will insure domestic tran- the people in '48, and granted charters of quility, safety and equality of all the liberty, and took an oath to support them, States, and thus restore peace, unity and only one has been faithful and he has been rewarded for his fidelity. The King of Sardinia granted a Constitution, and took an oath to support it, and to-day he is King of Italy. If George the III had listened to the murmurs of our fathers, and

If we consider the question calmly, and make such amendments as will convince the people of the Southern States that they adopt and pursue one of these lines of are secure in their persons, in their properpolicy. The sooner you choose between ty, and in their family relations, within the them and proclaim your choice to the Union, we can restore and preserve it. If country, the better for you, the better for we cannot satisfy the people of the border us, the better for every friend of liberty States that they may remain in the Union

Then the simple question comes back, tion is the best, and the last the worst.

I am in favor of such amendments to the of this country? What man in all Ameri-Constitution as will take that question out | ca, with a heart in his bosom, who knows of Congress and restore peace to the coun- the fact connected with Fort Sumter, can try. They may be done by non-interven- hesitate in saying that duty, honor, patrition—by popular sovereignty as it is called otism, humanity, requires that Anderson or by the Crittenden amendment, making and his gallant band should be instantly ithdrawn? Sir, I am not afraid to say so. I would scorn to take party advantage or manufacture partizan capital out of an

PEACE is the only policy that can save the country. Let peace be proclaimed as the policy, and you will find that a thrill of joy will animate the heart of every pastored; business be revived; joy will gladwill greet you everywhere. Proclaim the policy of war, and there will be gloom and sadness and despair pictured upon the face of every patriot in the land. A war of ther against brother, to subjugate one-half of this country into obedience to the other. If you do mean peace, let this be adopted, store and preserve the Government in that and give the President an opportunity through the Secretary of War, to speak the word peace, and thirty millions of people

him with their shouts of joy. DAMASCUS .- Damascus is the oldest city in the world; Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates ; Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham-a centre of trade and travelan island of verdure in a desert-'a predestinal capital,' with martial and sacred associations extending through more than thirty centuries. It was ' near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light from heaven above the brightness of the sun; the 'street which is called Strait,' in which it was said 'he prayeth,' still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there are still the sheik, the ass, and the water wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and of the

Mediterranean still ocupy these 'with the multitude of their wares. The city which Mohamet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, because 'it is given to man to have but one Paradise, and, for his part, he was resolved not to have his in this world,' is, to this day, what Julian called it,' the eye of the East, as it was in the time of Isaiah, 'the head of

From Damascus came the damson, our Portugal, called 'Damasco; daamsk, our beautiful fabric of cotton and silk, with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth bright ground; the Damask rose, introduced into England at the time of Henry land. VIII.; the Damascus blade, so famous the elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the spread the whole land. artists into Persia; and that beautiful art of inlaying wood and steel with silver and on every side; the men of the South regold, a kind of mosaic, engraving and belled from the Government of Abraham

with which boxes, and bureaus, and swords, are ornamented. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters: the 'rivers of Damascus,' the rivers of gold, still murmur and sparkle in a wilderness of 'Syrian gardens.'

God has made the whole earth vo cal with sweet sounds. The untraveled

Woolly-Headed Chronicles. THE REIGN OF ABRAHAM THE FIRST AND

MILLENIUM.

1. It came to pass in the eighty and fourth year of the Republic, that James the Just, having ruled with equity all the reigned in his stead.

2. Now Abraham was a child of promise and a man after the Woolly-headed Draand features, dignified and lofty in thought and intellect, and pure in heart, inasmuch draped. The combination of sombre pluas he received from his worshippers the pet name of "Honest Old Abe."

3. Moreover, he was a statesman of great sagacity and rare ability, having had much experience in the matter of state, in the capacity of rail-splitter, flat-boatman. and retailer of spirits. Yes, he also had the gifts of courage, military strategy and invisibility largely developed.

4. And behold it came to pass that on his journey from the far West to the seat of Empire, even to the city of Washington, he did make divers and sundry speeches the sound of his voice along the whole Northern circle of his path; but it came to pass that as the warm sun shone upon his head that his valor suddenly disap- of the Kremlin ring out their solemn peals, peared, and for the benefit of his health he felt constrained to make a night passage from the city called Harrisburg. 5. For Abraham was severely frighten-

upon his person, and did tremble like an 6. But behold, O ye inhabitants of the continents, ye dwellers upon the islands the great peril which the imagination of his followers raised up, and entered the

the ample folds of a Scotch plaid. 7. Rejoice and be exceeding glad, O ye liveth and dwelleth in the White House; yea, he reigneth on the left bank of the stranger from a far-distant clime, speaking Potomac. Let the floods clap their hands, and let the Bullheads and Suckers be joyful together, for wisdom holdeth court in scene, that death levels all distinctions of the Capitol; she looketh upon the waters with a benign countenance, and provided us nearer together.

for the wants of the Tadpoles. 8. Now when Abraham ascended the throne, on the fourth day of the third month, he summoned together all the different shreds of genius, virtue, strategy and patriotism in the land, combined them in a single skein, and kept it in use in the

the land whether they were to be treated as equals in the family of States, or whether the doctrines of the Woollyheaded Dragon were to be the law of the Nation.

10. And the noise and confusion was great; and the chief minister of the King spoke to the people and bade them be quiet for two years, and then the King might perhaps call a Convention in which their rievances might be heard; but the people of the South refused to be comforted.

11. Then a powerful east wind came up in the land, which brought to the Capital from the plains, valleys and mountain fastnesses, a great cloud of locusts, or green insects with carpet bags, until all the streets, avenues and houses were full of them, and they swarmed in the surrounding country for the space of a league. 12. And they came and told Abraham what was in the wind, and showed him a

specimen, which when he had seen, the hing troubled him greatly. 13. His countenance changed, and his ook and manner became like unto that of a sick buzzard. His drink ceased to nour-

ish him, and his jokes were dry and husky. 14. When eventide had come "the Government" slept, and as he slumbered the green insects came up before him, and he was seized with a horrid nightmare. 15. His whole frame was convulsed as

with a pocket earthquake, his teeth chattered like a displeased snapping turtle's, his corporeal system was cold, and the hair of his flesh stood on end. 16. Then he dreamed that "the Consti- all observers an object of sincerest pity. tution was not equal to the exigencies of the case," that the dogmas of the quiet

past were not sufficient for the stormy present, "that the situation was piled high with difficulties, and that, therefore, the government must rise with the occasion.

17. Which being interpreted into common sense meaneth, that where there are more who wish to plunder the people and eat out their substance, than can be legalized by the ancient landmarks, the landmarks must be obliterated, that thieves may

18. Wherefore, conscience being an inward monitor, and a 'Monitor' being ironclad, and intended to be impenetrable, so Honest Old Abe,' alias the Government, ing and began to laugh-that's all.' is justified in taking an oath to " preserve, protect and defend the Constitution,

while he tramples it beneath his feet. 19. So when he awoke in the morning, blue plumb, and the delicious apricot of and had washed himself and imbibed, he felt better, and going forth into the highways, and among the hedges, he made a "Loyal League" with the green insects, and scattered them throughout the whole

20. But the noise of the people at the world over for its keen edge and wonderful | South grew louder while Abraham was rewarding the green insects; yea, it over-

21. The tramp of armed men was heard sculpture united, called Damaskeening- and his insects, and their cannon did compel the possession of certain of the fortresses of the nation.

22. And Abraham called upon the people to restore the supremacy of the law," and they did rally under that assurance, and no man knew the end; but t subsequently appeared that this was the nauguration of the Abolition Millenium that Abraham had promised unto Phillips, and Beecher, and Greeley, the high priests of the Woolly-headed Dragon.

It may be christian-like for preachers and leading oburch members to call their neighbors "copperheads," "traitors," "but-ternuts," "secesh," &c., and to wish they were hung, banished, or otherwise punished but if so, we confess to having been seriously mistaken in our views of what constituted a

A Russian Funeral.

The burial of the dead is a picturesque THE OPENING OF THE WOOLLY-HEADED and interesting ceremony in Moscow. A body of priests, dressed in black robes and wearing long beards, take the lead in the runeral cortege, bearing in their hands shrines and burning tapers. The hearse follows, drawn by four horses. Black plumes wave from the heads of the horses, and flowing black drapery covers their bodies and legs. Even their heads are body of priests, dressed in black robes and days of his appointed time, retired to the shades of Wheatland, and Abraham plumes wave from the heads of the horses, draped in black, nothing being perceptible gon's own heart, beautiful both in form but their eyes. The coffin lies exposed on the top of the hearse, and is also similarly

ful appearance.

Priests stand on steps attached to the hearse, holding images of the Saviour over the coffin; others follow in the rear, comthe coffin; others follow in the rear, comforting the friends and relatives of the deceased. A wild, monotonous chant is sung from time to time by the chief mourners, as the procession moves toward the burial ground. The people cease their occupations in the expectations which the following the process of the decease their occupations and the best and most capture for the people cease their occupations. as the procession moves toward the burnar ground. The people cease their occupations in the streets through which the funeral passes, uncovering their heads and bowing down before the images borne by the down before the images borne by the of great power; and the hills trembled at priests, utter prayers for the repose of the dead. The rich and poor of both sexes

ed lest the people should lay violent hands | cession of priests with their burning tathat dot the waters of the great deep, and and rapt attention of the multitude; the "the rest of mankind," Abraham escaped deep, grand death-knell of the bells; the glitter of domes and cupolas on every side; the green-roofed sea of houses; the windpalace of the Rulers, in all the dignity of ing streets, and the costumes of the peohis elegant proportions-and clothed in ple-form a spectacle wonderfully wild, strange and mournful. In everything that comes within the sweep of the eye, there followers of the Dragon, for Abraham is a mixed aspect of Tartaric barbarism and European civilization. Yet even the

race-that our common mortality brings AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER.—Some two miles up the river from St. Johnsbury, Vt. in a primitive sort of a village called 'The Centre,' here, not long since, the rustic youth of the vicinity congregated for a 'dance;' and dance they did,' said our informant, 'with an unction unknown to your city belies and beaux.' One interesting in a single skein, and kept it in use in the White House to repair his breaches.

9. And it came to pass that a part of the people whom Abraham the First had been called to govern regarded him not with pleasure, and demanded of him that for a short rest. A door ajar near the receiving direct from the world.

1. Treceiving direct from the basiless and Mantels at old prices. In the world.

1. French Lace Pointes and Mantels at old prices. In the world.

2. Treceiving direct from the basiless and Mantels at old prices. In the world.

3. Treceiving direct from the basiless and Mantels at old prices. In the world.

4. French Lace Pointes and Mantels at old prices. In the world.

4. French Lace Pointes and Mantels at old prices. In the world.

5. Eadles' Silk and Cotton Sun Umbrellase, Bun Shades and Párasol Goods of every description for Men and Boys' wear.

6. Goods of every description for Men and Boys' wear.

6. WENTZ BROTHERS' Bese live Store may 19 tf 19.

8. No. 5 East King street. dancing hall revealed, invitingly, a glimpse of a comfortable bed, of which he took posession with the prospect of an undisturbed 'sncoze.' It so happened, howbeit. that this was the ladies' withdrawing room. No sooner had he closed his eyes, than a pair of blooming damsels came in from the hall and began adjusting their disordered ringlets, the dim light of the tallow candle not disclosing the tenant of the bed. The

girls' tongues, like most of their 'sack,' ran on in this wise; - What a nice dance we are having! Have you heard anybody say anything about me, Jane?' 'La, yes, Sally! Jim Brown says he never saw you look so handsome as you do to-night. Have you heard anybody say anything about me?' 'About you, why, sartin. I heard Joe Flint tell Sam Jones that you was the prettiest dressed girl in the room.' Whereupon the dear things chuckled, 'fixed' a little more, and made off towards the ball room. They had hardly reached the door, when our half conscious friend raised himself upon his elbow, and quite intelligibly,

ary bory say anything about me, girls!'
They fled with an explosive scream. WORRYING AND LAUGHING .- A clerical friend, at a celebrated watering place, met a lady who seemed to be hovering on the brink of the grave. Her cheeks were hollow and wan, her manner listless, her step languid, and her brow wore the severe contraction indicative both of mental and physical suffering, so that she was to

though slowly, inquired, 'Ha' you heard

Some years after he encountered same lady, but so bright, and fresh, and and youthful, so full of healthful buoyancy, and so joyous in expression, that he questioned himself if he had not deceived himself in regard to her identity.

'Is it possible,' said he, 'that I see before me Mrs. B., who presented such a doleful appearance at the Springs several vears ago ?'

The very same.' And pray tell me madame, the secret of your cure. What means did you use to attain such vigor of mind and body, to cheerfulness and rejuvenation? 'A very simple remedy,' returned she with a beaming face. 'I stopped worry-

Convincing Proof. - Joe Rowe, who is an incredulous dog was listening to a wonderful story told by old Brown in which his daughter Mary bore a conspicuous part. Joe looked wise and doubtful.

'If you don't believe it, you may go to the house and ask Mary, and take it from her own lins.' Joe took him at his word; the old man followed on to see the result, and found Joe kissing Mary very bad.

What on earth are you about? 'Oh, taking that awful tough story from her own lips-but I am satisfied now. And so was Mary.

Gough, the temperance lecturer, once in a while tells a good joke at his own expense, and the following is not the worst. While touring through England, he was introduced to a village audience thus :-- 'Ladies and gentlemen, I 'ave the 'onor to introduce to you the distinguished lecturer, Mr. John B. Gough, who will haddress hus hon the subject hof temperance. You know that temperance his thought to be a rather dry subject, but to-night, as we listen to hour friend, the horator from hover the hocean, we may ope to ave the miracle hof Samson repeated, hand to be refreshed with water from the jaw-bone hof a hase!'

PICES, &c.—Cinnamon, Cloves, Sala— S RATUS, BARING SODA, ORRAM TARTAR, NUT MBGS, &c., For sale at THOMAS ELIMAKER'S Drug & Chamical Store West King street, Landr.

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ble terms, and in a manner are sale was a ment in the city.

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IS THE PLACE TO PURCHASE
SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL STATIONERY COMPRISING ALL THE VARIOUS READING AND SPELLING BOOKS, ARITHMETICS AND ALGEBRAS,

dead. The rich and poor of both sexes stand upon the sidewalk and offer up their humble petitions. The deep-tongued bells of the Kremlin ring out their solemn peals, and the wild and mournful chant of the priest mingles with the grand knell of death that sweeps through the air.

All is profoundly impressive. The procession of priests with their burning tapers; the drapery of black on the horses; the coffin with its dead; the weeping mourners; the sepulchral chant; the sudence coessation of all the business of life, and rapt attention of the multitude; the

PINE WATCHES: RICH JEWELRY SILVER WARE! SILVER WARE!! PIE, CAKE AND BUTTER KNIVES.

PIE, CAKE AND BUTTER KNIVES.

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E. GREENEWALD. Lancaster, June 16, 1863.

To COAL DEALERS.—Scaled Proposals
will be received by the undersigned, Chairman of
the Committee of Sapples of the Lancaster City School
Board, until Tuesday, September 1st
For the furnishing and delivering of a quantity not exceeding 180 Tone of Coal of good quality. free from state
dust, or other impurities. Use third or one-fourth, (as the
Committee may determine) to be soft or easily igniting,
not exceeding 180 Tone to be delivered by the first week
in October, at the different School Houses in such quantities to each as may be required.

The remainder, or such portion of it as may be necessary
to be furnished when directed at any time previous to the
first of June next.

Proposals will state the kind of Coal, the Price whether
nett or gross weight, and also when payment is desired.

WILLIAM WHITESIDE,
ang 25 2t 33]
West King street, Lancaster.

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The undersigned, having made arrangements with Mi
R. JONES, for all his best quality of PEACH BOTTOM
SLATE, for this market; and a similar arrangement with
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York county, he has just received a large lot of these
superier qualitities of Building Slate, which will be put
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GEO. D. SPRECHER,
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