The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

VOL. LXIV | LANCASTER CITY, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863. | NO. 37.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT NO. 8 NORTH DUKE STREET, BY GEO. SANDERSON.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements, not exceeding one square, (12 lines,) will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of greater length in proportion.

JOB PRINTING—Such as Hand Bills, Posters, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., executed with accuracy and on the shortest notice.

"A HYMN."

BY A CONSCRIPT.

We're coming, Ancient Abram, *several* hundred strong,
We hadn't no $300, and so we come along;
We hadn't no rich parents to pony up the tin,
So we went unto the Provo, and there were mustered in.

We hadn't no *strabismus*, nor any greenback piles,
So the doctor rasped us over, and put us in the files;
Then a bold man with a bag'net rose up and led the way,
As they took us to an island in the harbor, call'd Mackay.

Our *os frontis* was all right, our *os sternum* it was strong,
They called us bully fellows, and so we marched along.
We didn't have three hundred just at that serious day,
So we took the line of march to the Island of Mackay.

There was chaps as had the *phthisis* and some had *obstructions*;
And some with *tertian agus* made curious genefluctions;
And some with mounted eye-glasses couldn't see a dray,
So they didn't all go with us to the Island of Mackay.

There was some who had *gastrisis* and some was *varicose*,
And out of those unfortunates there isn't one as goes,
I tries to have *nephites*, but couldn't make it work,
So I goes for a brave soger and doesn't mean to shirk.

There was some with *hyper rophy*, and some with *vavles tricuspid*,
And some who had *myophia*, and some whose lungs had busted;
But they all, so far as I seed, had very best of clothes on,
And they might had other reasons for all this "soger" knows on.

But for all the conscripts taken the largest portion numbered,
Stepped up unto the officer and popped down the three hundred;
And they told us we were bully boys to stand in battle's fray;
So we went with the bold Corporal to the isle in Casco Bay. —*Portland Transcript.*

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NOBLE SPEECH OF

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

We reproduce from the Brooklyn *Eagle* a verbatim report of the address of Governor SEYMOUR, before the Democratic State Convention of New York, at Albany, on the 9th inst. Governor SEYMOUR having been invited to address the Convention, was introduced by a committee, and after the applause of his hearty greeting had subsided, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Three years have passed away since you and I and others, some of whom I see before me now, assembled in this room for the purpose of trying to avert the war which now afflicts our land. We, sir, saw the coming storm; we most respectfully invoked that party which had just achieved a great political triumph to pause and unite with us in efforts to avert calamities which we feared would shake this Government to its very foundation. Our fears were derided, our prayers were mocked, and we were told that we were not true men, because we foresaw what is now taking place—a bloody and devastating civil war. How sad has been the intervening period! How many men have been carried down to bloody graves! How many homes filled with mourning! How much of distress, of misery and agony has been felt throughout this then free, and great, and prosperous land of ours! We meet again tonight, when the war in its progress has brought us to another of its stages, and once more, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Democratic party of this State, I stand up here to-night to appeal most earnestly and respectfully to our Republican friends again to unite with us and save our land from yet greater calamities. But I will not dwell long on the darker side of this picture. Sad as it has been, some great good has grown out of the struggle. We have learned at last to value our Union aright; and those who but three or four short years since heaped upon us words of scorn because we pleaded for it and would save it, and stigmatized us as 'Union-savers,' are to-day glad to come before the people and claim to be the particular and especial friends of this Union. [Cheers.] For this I am grateful, although I think this recognition of the truth of our position might have been made in a more gracious form. But more than that: At the late convention held in Syracuse, I rejoice that it was put forth that that party means to struggle for the Union and the Constitution. But a little time since, men were stigmatized as traitors who would protect constitutional rights. This recognition I accept most gratefully, and none the less thankfully because it goes forth to the world with many harsh and unkind censures of myself. I stand here forgetting all that is said that does wrong to you and to me, with a heart full of gratitude to know that at length from all parties a recognition of the great truth that this Union has a value past computation, and that the Union is to be preserved and the Constitution respected by the common consent of all parties. I am not one of those who, in this hour of the country's distress are without hope. Indeed, I regard the future hopefully and confidently. This sad war has taught us not only the value of the Union, but, before we shall have done with it, it will teach us other great truths and establish our Union on a firmer basis, and establish the rights of the States on such a foundation that hereafter no power can shake them. [Great applause.] I know that some of my friends look somewhat despondently upon the future. I know that the acts of the last Congress caused great alarm in all parts of our land. I know that those acts originated in false and mistaken views of policy, and spring from those who would seek to make our Government stronger by concentrating a larger amount of power in the national Capital. I have never for one moment feared the result. I have felt, ever since the adoption of those measures, that the very means seized upon by the advocates of a strong central Government would overthrow forever the theories they were intended to establish. It will be proved by our experience now, and that which is to come, that those provisions in our national Constitution that restrain the powers of the General Government were not put there solely for the purpose of saving the rights of the States. States have a vitality which will outlive more wrongs and outrages than any party can inflict. [Loud applause.] They may for a moment be overwhelmed and subdued, but they never can be extinguished. They are natural organizations so knit and bound together that when every effort has been made to suppress them they will rise up again in all their original power, and maintain and assert all their constitutional rights. It is true that one of the designs of restraining the power of the general Government was to protect the rights of the States; but these were not the first and great objects for which they were introduced. They were placed in the Constitution for the purpose of saving and preserving the national Government itself, because our fathers saw that if this Government was invested with, or attempted to exercise greater power than they conferred upon it, it would destroy itself. Let us see if this theory is correct. A few months ago the national Legislature adopted a measure with regard to the currency, and another respecting indemnity for offences which officials might commit against the rights and liberties of the American people. They also passed the Conscription act, if I may be allowed to call it such. [Laughter and applause.] At that time, in conversation with political friends, and opponents too—for I have had no secrets since I have entered upon the discharge of my duties; I have had no view in regard to public affairs which I have not willingly expressed freely to all; I have had no correspondence which I have not submitted most cheerfully to the examination of the post office authorities—I then expressed the opinion that when this measure of conscription was put into operation, an act which ignores the power of the States and trenches upon constitutional rights, in my judgment, which is inconsistent with the genius of the American people—I then ventured the opinion which I now express to you, that the ultimate result of that experiment would not be the destruction of the rights of States, not an undue increase of the powers of the general Government, but that when they put it in operation they would find themselves weakened and baffled, simply because they had undertaken to do that which was inconsistent with the nature of our Government. What is the result? One year ago—I think it was within a few days of that time that you and I and others met in this room—the people had voluntarily given half a million of men to the national army; they poured forth their treasure without stint all over our land, in every school, district, and township, our countrymen went forth to swell the national forces. Why? Because they were forcibly compelled? No, but because they were sent by the popular will expressing itself in every minor locality throughout the land. At that moment our Government was armed with a military power unequaled in the history of the world. Forgetting the source of that power, and that with all that military strength their surest reliance must be upon the popular will, they entered upon a line of policy which we deemed inconsistent with public rights and opposed to public sentiment. We took issue with them when we went out before the people, and combated them in the very hour of their strength, when they had the largest military array to be found on the face of the globe, and we beat them. Then in those acts which we deemed inconsistent with the rights of the States and rights of persons, and which they supposed were acts calculated to strengthen their power and diminish the power of localities, they found their own defeat and discomfitnre. They passed the Conscript act. They set aside that system which had heretofore prevailed, of filling our armies by the voluntary enlistment of men from different States and different sections of States, and undertook to say they would fill their armies by coercion. What is the result to-day? This State, that one year ago voluntarily gave 120,000 men to fill the armies of the Union—the State of New York which beyond any other spot in the Union was distinguished for its contributions of men and money—what do we see in that State to-day? Men going cheerfully and voluntarily forth to sustain the flag that floats around us here? No! but that very Government whose request was enough to summon hosts to the field, finds itself compelled to put forth its utmost power to drag a few unwilling men from their homes. Is this strength or is it weakness? Is is success or failure. Let us go a little further. We are told that it was impossible any longer to fill our armies by the system of volunteering, and yet during the very time that that system has been destroyed by the operation of the Conscription law, the State of New York, since the 1st of January last, according to the reports of the paymaster general, has raised more than 12,000 men—more than will ever be taken out of the State by that very Conscription law. I do not say but that a number of men will be carried into the army by the system of substitution, but that is volunteering, and I venture to say that out of the whole draft made upon this great State under the existing law, there will never be six thousand who will go because they were drafted.

As I said before, I am full of hope for the future, because I believe that any attempt that may be made by the General Government to pass beyond its legitimate bounds, so far from endangering the rights of the States, simply endanger the power and the dignity of the Government itself, and they will be taught by experience what our fathers attempted to teach them by admonition, that the strength, perpetuity, and glory of the Government must be based upon the hearts of the people, and cannot be upheld by physical force. Believing, then, as I do, that unconstitutional legislation would be found not to strengthen, but to weaken the Government, and that the doctrine of centralization will be found hereafter to be impossible, and the men who favor it will be forced back by experience to the teachings of our fathers, I am confident that our glorious Union and the rights of the States are to be preserved, for I feel confident that our political opponents will find themselves driven back upon this subject, as upon many others, to our ground, by the force of necessity. I believe as I do in my own existence that before two months have passed away their own experience in government, and the utter failure of the theory that to make a Government strong you must vest it with power which it cannot wisely and safely exercise, will be renounced by all parties of men, and out of this sad war we shall have the satisfaction of plucking some great and vital truths that will give a new strength and vigor to our Government, when all classes of men have been taught by the lessons of sad experience that there is but one way to maintain the glory and power of our Government, and that is an adherence to constitutional law; that there is but one way to preserve the Union of these States, which is by upholding the rights of all the States, and giving them those privileges our fathers designed they should have; that there is but one way to secure the durability and perpetuity of the Government, and that is by adhering to the system which makes it beneficial in its operation, which respects the rights of every man, and preserves as sacred the rights of every household. [Great applause.] Let me say one or two words more in regard to the Conscription Act.—Many charges have been made against me, which I have never noticed, but perhaps I owe it to you who have sustained me so far, and have passed by so generously and candidly a thousand mistakes which I may have made in policy and judgment, to give you some statements of facts which have not heretofore been laid before the public. I have never sought to embarrass this Government, opposed to it as I am, traduced by its organs and officials. I have never forgotten that still it was the Government of our country. I appealed to the friends of the National Administration—I appealed to its agents, who reproach me with regard to that subject, to avoid the fatal errors they have committed, to make them see they would not find strength, but weakness, and were destroying the public confidence and the public regard for the national Administration. When that measure was passed, I attempted to save them from the odium which would attach to the execution of a measure intrinsically harsh and burdensome, if any fraud was perpetrated in putting it in operation. I did so in no unfriendly spirit. Who had the deepest interest in having our armies filled by the voluntary action of the citizens?—We who are out of power, or the friends of the Government? Could we render any service for which they should have been so grateful as the very efforts we made to save them from the necessity of a course so much opposed to the public will and sentiments? Yet for all this we were traduced and denounced. When it was discovered the returns sent to the Executive Chamber in July, and only then discovered, that a monstrous irregularity existed in the burdens which this act imposed on the different counties, I deemed it not only a duty to the citizens of this State, but I considered it my duty to the national Government, and for which I should receive its gratitude, to point out the errors which have been committed. I appeal to the public if there were any class of men in our land who had so deep an interest in having the act fairly and justly carried out as the officers of the Government themselves. Was it for their interest to add to the odium of an act necessarily unpopular, by unfairness and inequality?—I appeal to the public if he was not their best friend who attempted to warn them of every wrong, and make suggestions that would commend it to popular favor and support. And therefore I deemed it my duty to send men to Washington who I supposed would be acceptable to the national Administration, and I addressed a communication to that Administration written with a sincere desire to save them and our country and people from what I earnestly believed to be a great wrong.—Yet this act was stigmatized as one of hostility to the general Government, and calculated to embarrass it in the execution of the law. And it has been said that the publication of those letters was calculated to irritate the public feeling and arouse popular resistance. If that is true, why did they publish the letters? [Laughter and applause.] For none of the communications which I have addressed to the Government have been laid before the public by me. Not only the communications which I have addressed to the general Government have been published, but those written to the commanding General of the Northeastern District. There are two communications which have never yet been published. I do not complain of that, because in their form they were not official, although they were not declared to be private and confidential. [Laughter.] In the desire to save this Government from any act that would bring discredit upon it, I addressed a letter to Mr. Lincoln with the most friendly purpose. Before I received an answer I had discovered what I believed to be a great fraud in the enrolment for the draft. I advised him that although I was politically opposed to his Administration, and although I might unconsciously to myself, be influenced by my own partisan views, nevertheless I had that regard for the honor of our country and the character of the Administration, that I felt compelled to write this private letter, in order that these outrages might be fully investigated. The letter was not official; it commenced 'Dear Sir,' instead of 'Sir,' but it was written in a friendly spirit, for all my 'friends' are not in New York. [Laughter and applause.] But more than that. I addressed a letter to the General commanding the Northeastern District, with whom I have been on terms of friendship, and now maintain a correspondence, and suggested to him that I felt this enrollment was unequal, if not fraudulent, and that if I had given way to my resentment I might allow it to be carried out, and if it was it would bring shame and disgrace on its authors, and I valued the character of the Administration too much to be willing to see it do any act that would bring it into discredit in the eyes of the world. I felt the embarrassment of his position, and told him I wished to avoid seeing him in a position where he might be impelled by a sense of military obligation on the one hand, and repelled by his aversion to fraud and wrong on the other. Unfortunately, the letter disturbed his taste as to a word, and not his sense of injustice as to a wrong. Now, with respect to this act, I think any one who will look at the conduct of the Democratic party, and look at my own correspondence, will find that so far from being actuated by a desire to embarrass this Administration, we have a desire to save it from plunging into great, I will not say fatal, errors. I ask you if it was just to stigmatize men who only wished to have justice done, as unfriendly to the Union and the institutions of our land? I appeal to you if you have ever found a man yet—I care not what his political sentiments were—who would say that it was not right and just that the public should not have the names of the enrolled placed before it, that all might see that it was a fair enrolment, or who desired that those rolls should be fairly deposited in the box and drawn out under circumstances that would satisfy the whole community that the execution of the law was fair, equal and just? And yet, when, through a member of my staff, I made the request that those steps should be taken, not only was that request not complied with, but those who made it with a sincere desire to avert wrong, were stigmatized as men who were willing to excite this community to violence, outrage, and bloodshed. My friends, we are not among those who stand up proposing to violate law; we tell those in authority that our purposes are not—in the pursuit of right or the punishment of wrong—to violate law, but to vindicate law. So much for the past and present. Now what for the future? Whatever wrongs we may have received from our political opponents, whatever injustice has been done to us heretofore, how much and unjustly they may have traduced us, I stand here for one, and I believe I express the sentiment of every man within the sound of my voice when I say let the past be forgotten, and all the evils which have been brought upon the country, because you would not heed our warning voice, pass into oblivion. Let violations of constitutional rights and sound policy be left out of view if you will only heed our respectful prayer now, when victory has crowned the efforts of our armies, to prevent calamities in the future. Within the last two months the army has gained signal victories. Heretofore it was felt that any policy calculated to win back the South would appear as the result of defeat and disaster. All men felt that while we had failed to assert our power, endurance and resources, in the eyes of the world, such a policy might lead to complications and difficulties in the future, and all men are ready to wait until the time should come when the Government, consistently with pride, magnanimity, and generosity, might mark out a policy that would unite the people of the North as one man for the future. Now I appeal to you, what should be the policy in the hour of victory? When the Government has had great and signal successes, which vindicate its power in the eyes of the world, I ask you if that policy should not be a generous and magnanimous one? We have reached a point where the future policy of the Government must be marked out. Shall it be that of subjugation? Shall we declare by that force and force alone, great States shall be held within the limits of this confederacy—each State stripped of the character of a State, and forbidden to return again to the Union, except on terms inconsistent with their constitutional rights, inconsistent with the dignity of the States which make up this great and glorious Union? [Loud cheers.] What does that policy imply?—The shedding of blood, the exhausting of treasure, the continuance for an indefinite time of a devastating war, which, when it has reached its highest success, must still go on, and the wealth of the North wasted to hold the South in military subjection. It can lead to but one result. There is no man that does not know and admit that the indefinite continuance of a war, with all its vast expenditures, must ultimately end in national bankruptcy and ruin.—Shall we enter upon a line of policy that promises no end to this struggle, that may sacrifice blood and treasure without limit, dangers of defeat, the liabilities of foreign intervention, rather than sacrifice one passion, one prejudice, or do one act of magnanimity or generosity? That is the one policy; now what is the other. I appeal once again to our Republican friends that, laying aside all party passions and prejudices, they meet with us in the spirit of men who love their country and are prepared to make any and every sacrifice to uphold its cause, that we may superadd to the power of force the power of conciliation. Is there not more hope for stopping this enormous expenditure of treasure and blood which is carrying down young men to early graves, if we show to the world that we are prepared to enter upon a generous and conciliatory line of policy? How can any one object to a policy that would unite the people of the North and awake at the South whatever there is of love of the Union or lingering attachment to its flag, which I believe slumbers and sleeps but is not dead? I ask if magnanimity, patriotism, true statesmanship—if every large and noble feeling does not now impel us to say that it is the duty of the party which has shown itself most powerful in military affairs to be magnanimous and noble, to stand before the world and say: Our brother has not crouched down before us; we have not trampled upon him; we have not gratified our passions and malice and hate. Is that a position as noble as to say in the moment of our triumph: Return to this Union, return to your allegiance, and every right you have as States, as communities, as individuals, shall be preserved to you sacred and inviolate? [Loud cheers.] We are brought to that stage of this war when men must choose between two true lines of policy. Our armies are triumphant in the field, our soldiers have vindicated their courage and patriotism; they have shown themselves ready to sacrifice home and all that men hold dear, and life itself, and the question comes back to us who have not been in the field: Will we make sacrifices of pride and passion, and give power to the armies by declaring that we enter upon a policy that superadds conciliation to force? His Excellency then referred to the letter of the President addressed to the Republican State Convention. He was willing to leave the Emancipation policy where the President had left it. If valid it must stand, and if invalid it will fall, and it must fall, because it is invalid. [Great cheering.] He entirely agreed with the President when he declared the emancipation policy to be one of those things entirely inoperative and absurd, and only a bull against the comet. But he read the letter with regret, because it does not apparently contemplate any end to the war, or propose a policy that will bring it to an end in any time consistent with the safety and interest of the American Government. On the other hand, we are ready to mark out the policy on the subject, and to call upon this Government to declare that its policy shall be conciliatory, and if the South returns it will return with all its rights as they are marked out in the Constitution of the country. Whether the Government was ready to say that or not, the speaker for one was ready, and he believed that a party greater than the Government and more powerful than those in office was ready—he meant the great conservative party—to guarantee to the South its entire rights upon its return to the Union. He had never sought to embarrass the Government, but to uphold its armies, and send succor to those battling there, and he denied himself the ordinary recreations demanded by the infirmities of man, toiled until the hours of midnight, that he might do his duty to that portion of the army from the State of New York. He had issued more than five thousand commissions, and he did not believe the Government could find any just dissatisfaction with his action in that matter. Referring to his action in despatching troops to Pennsylvania, he gave all the credit to the soldiers who responded to the call.

In conclusion, he again expressed his hopefulness of the future. He never believed that the rights of States would be destroyed; they had seen what bayonets might do to displace ballots at other quarters, but the principles of civil liberty and constitutional law, and the wisdom of the fathers, will outlive all the folly of their successors. One good result of the war was that we had learned the value of the Union. Lessons had been taught necessarily to fit us for enjoying the institutions of our country. Under those institutions they had grown in eighty years from an insignificant nationality to be one of the greatest powers in the world.—This much they had known, but it was half the truth. All knew that under our local system of local self-government we had reached this result, but there were men who believed that we would have been still greater and more prosperous under a Government having more power centered at the national Capital. But this war will prove not only that we become a great people under the doctrine of State rights and local self-government, but that we cannot become a great, happy, or prosperous people if we enlarge the powers of the Government, exercised in a region favorable neither to morality nor patriotism.

By a policy of conciliation we shall invite and unite the people of the South to return by every consideration of patriotism and interest; but to a dissolution of the Union never would consent, but labor for its restoration so that every star that glitters on the blue field of the national banner should be held as sacred, and he who would strike but one of those from its place is as great a traitor as he who would rend that banner asunder.

Governor Seymour resumed his seat amid the wildest enthusiasm.

SICKNESS NOT CAUSELESS.—There never can be disease without a cause; and almost always the cause is in the person who is ill; he has either done something which he ought not to have done, or he has omitted something which he should attended to.

Another important item is, that sickness does not, as a general thing, come on suddenly; as seldom does it thus come, as a house becomes enveloped in flames, on the instant of the fire first breaking out. There is generally a spark, a tiny flame, a trifling blaze. It is so with disease, and promptitude is always an important element of safety and deliverance. A little child wakes up in the night with a disturbing cough, but which, after a while, passes off, and the parent feels relieved; the second night, the cough is more decided; the third, it is croup, and in a few hours more, the darling is dead!

Had that child been kept warm in bed the whole of the day after the first coughing was noticed, had been fed lightly, and got abundant warm sleep, it would have had no cough the second night, and the day after would have been well.

An incalculable amount of human suffering, and many lives would be saved every year, if two things were done uniformly. First, when any uncomfortable feeling is noticed, begin at once, trace the cause of it and avoid that cause ever after.—Second, use means at once to remove the symptom: and among these, the best are those which are most universally available and applicable, as rest, warmth, abstinence, a clean person, and a pure air. When animals are ill, they follow nature's instinct, and lie down to rest. Many a valuable life has been lost by the unwise efforts of the patient to 'keep up,' when the most fitting place was a warm bed and a quiet apartment.

Some persons attempt to 'harden their constitutions,' by exposing themselves to the causes which induced their sufferings, as if they could by so doing, get accustomed to the exposure, and ever thereafter endure it with good impunity. A good constitution, like a good garment, lasts the longer by its being taken care of. If a finger has been burned by putting it in the fire and is cured never so well, it will be burned again as often as it is put in the fire: such a result is inevitable. There is no such thing as hardening one's self against the cause of disease. What gives a man a cold to-day, will give him a cold to-morrow, and the next day, and the next. What lies in the stomach like a heavy weight to-day, will do the same to-morrow; in a less degree, but a greater; and as we get older, or get more under the influence of disease, lesser causes have greater ill effects; so that the older we get, the greater need is there for increased efforts to avoid hardships and exposures, and to be more prompt in rectifying any symptoms, by rest, warmth, and abstinence.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

☞ It seems that crinoline, now and then, makes some amends for the disasters it has caused. One instance occurred at one of the Paris theatres, last week, where upon the stage, a trap-door was left open, through which a favorite actress would have been precipitated had not the abundant size of her crinoline filled up the vacancy and suspended her fair frame between the world above and the realms below until succor came.

BEANS—A lady who had boasted highly at a dinner party, of the good manners of her little darling, addressed him thus:

'Charlie, my dear, won't you have some beans?'

'No,' was the ill-mannered reply of the petulent cherub.

'No!' exclaimed the astonished mother, 'no what?'

'No beans,' said the child.

☞ Ladies are seldom troubled with the dumb ague, but are very subject to the kind that makes the jaws clatter.

SEEING AN AVALANCHE PASS.—Mr. Francis Galton, a well-known English traveller and member of the 'Alpine Club,' has this summer made a singular experience. He discoverd a spot on the Jungfrau range, where he might stand in safety and watch the avalanches sweeping past him, within thirty feet of his person. In one half day he saw three descents.—The avalanches slid two thousand feet, then leaped two great bounds of a thousand feet more, to the channel, close to which he was standing; and then burst out at the foot of the channel 'like a storm of shrapnell.' Mr. Galton describes the general appearance of the avalanche, when seen at so short a distance, as that of 'an orderly mob filling the street and hastening, not hurrying, to the same object.' Something on the same impression is made upon one who looks attentively at the great sheet of water which rolls slowly down on the Canadian side of the falls, at Niagara. The motion is majestically deliberate, and though swift, not hurried. The noise of the avalanche in motion Mr. Galton likens to 'the sound of a rapid tide rushing up many channels.' The avalanche is described as consisting of a mass of ice balls, usually from a foot to a yard in diameter, which produce 'the fearful rattle of the ice-cascade.'

MRS. PARTINGTON ON COSMETICS.—'That's a new article for beautifying the complexion,' said Mrs. Bibb, holding up a small bottle for Mrs. Partington to look at. She looked up from toeing out a woolen sock for Ike, and took the bottle in her hand.—'Is it, indeed?' said she; well, they may get up ever so many rostrums for beautifying the complexion, but, depend upon it, the less people have to do with bottles for it, the better. My neighbor, Mrs. Blotch, has been using a bottle for a good many years for her complexion, and her nose looks like a rupture of Mount Vociferous, with the burning lather running all over the contageous territory.'

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 8 NORTH DUKE STREET, LANCASTER, PA. The Jobbing Department is thoroughly furnished with new and elegant type of every description, and is under the charge of a practical and experienced Job Printer.—The Proprietors are prepared to PRINT CHECKS, NOTES, LEGAL BLANKS, CARDS AND CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS AND HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES AND POSTERS, PAPER BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, BALL TICKETS AND INVITATIONS, PRINTING IN COLORS AND PLAIN PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner not excelled by any establishment in the city. ☞ Orders from a distance, by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Address GEO. SANDERSON & SON, Intelligencer Office, No. 8 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.

SHEAFFER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE No. 32 NORTH QUEEN STREET IS THE PLACE TO PURCHASE SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL STATIONERY. COMPRISING ALL THE VARIOUS READING AND SPELLING BOOKS, ARITHMETICS AND ALGEBRAS, GRAMMARS AND ETYMOLOGIES, DICTIONARIES AND HISTORIES, PHILOSOPHIES, &c., &c. COPY AND COMPOSITION BOOKS, LETTER, CAP AND NOTE PAPER, BLANK-BOOKS, SLATES, LEAD AND SLATE PENCILS, PENS AND HOLDERS, INK, INKSTANDS, RULERS, and the best and most complete assortment of SCHOOL STATIONERY IN THE CITY. ☞ Liberal discounts made to Teachers and Merchants at JOHN SHEAFFER'S Cheap Cash Book Store, 32 North Queen street, Lancaster. oct 14 tf 40

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON. SAMUEL J. WILLIAMS takes pleasure in notifying his numerous friends and customers, that he has removed his Saloon from Cooper's Hotel to the basement under Peter M'Conomy's Shoe Store, in West King street, near the Market House, and has fitted it up in new and elegant style for the accommodation of customers. HAIR DRESSING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOONING done in the most scientific and fashionable style, and his *tonsorial* operations are performed with the greatest ease and comfort to all concerned. He will also color the hair and whiskers, and guarantee the colors to be applied without injury to either. Give the Professor a call, and he flatters himself that he will be able to render general satisfaction. ☞ Don't make a mistake and get into the wrong shop. Recollect, it is immediately under M'Conomy's Shoe Store. apr 15 tf 14] S. J. WILLIAMS.

FINE WATCHES! RICH JEWELRY *SILVER WARE! SILVER WARE!!* PIE, CAKE AND BUTTER KNIVES, SUGAR, CREAM AND OYSTER SPOONS, SOUP AND OYSTER LADLES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c. LATEST STYLES AND BEST WORKMANSHIP. SILVER-PLATED WARE! SILVER-PLATED WARE! BASKETS, CASTORS, PITCHERS, MUGS, BOWLS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c., JUST FROM THE FACTORIES. WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES! WARRANTED TIME-KEEPERS. CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!! GILT, COLUMN AND PLAIN FRONTS. JEWELRY! JEWELRY!! JEWELRY!! LATEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITY. HARRY C. RHOADS, 22½ WEST KING STREET, Between Cooper's Hotel and J. G. Getz's Dry Goods Store dec 17 tf 49

ATTRACTIONS FROM THE N. YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AUCTIONS. WENTZ BROTHERS Offer the greatest attractions in the way of DRESS GOODS, LADIES' CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. Dress Goods in every variety. SPRING CLOAKS. SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS. Shawl Room as usual contains every new variety and price. HOOP SKIRTS. The largest, best and cheapest assortment always to be found in our Large Hoop Rooms, which we are constantly receiving direct from the Largest Hoop Skirt Manufactory in the world. French Lace Pointes and Mantels at old prices. Linens, Muslins, Calicos, Sheetings, &c., &c., at the lowest possible prices. Ladies' Silk and Cotton Sun Umbrellas, Sun Shades and Parasols. Goods of every description for Men and Boys' wear. WENTZ BROTHERS' Bee Hive Store, may 19 tf 19] No. 5 East King street.

GREENEWALD'S *WEST INDIA BITTERS* CURES ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA. These are elegant Bitters, pleasant and palatable, used in debilitated states of the digestive organs, and of the system generally. They give a good appetite, and will cure the following diseases: Depression of Spirits, and constant imagining of the various diseases to which our nature is heir to, Liver Diseases, Heart Burn, Pain in the Back and Side, Disgust for Food, Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Dimness of Vision, Pains through the System, Piles, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Swimming in the Head, Fever and dull Pain in Head, Yellowness of the Skin, Diarrœha, Dysentery, Rising in the morning with a Bad Taste in the Mouth. Hundreds of our gallant soldiers' lives have been saved by these splendid Bitters, that otherwise would be lost, not only to their country, but to dear friends at home. The Bitters are manufactured and for sale under H. L. & E. J. Zahm' Jewelry Store, N. W. Corner Centre Square and North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. E. GREENEWALD. Lancaster, June 16, 1863. 3m 23

BEDDING STORE No. 44 North 10th St. BELOW Arch. PHILADELPHIA. MATTRESSES, BEDS, FEATHERS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, SACKINGS, QUILTS, CUSHIONS, And all other articles belonging to the business. feb 10 1y 5] AMOS HILLBORN.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD. A splendid lithograph likeness of Judge Woodward, Democratic Candidate for Governor. Size 18 by 18 inches. Price 25 cents. For sale at J. M. WESTHAEFFER'S Cheap Book Store. sep 1 tf 34

TO COAL DEALERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of Supplies of the Lancaster City School Board, until Tuesday, September 1st. For the furnishing and delivering of a quantity not exceeding 180 Tons of Coal of good quality, free from slate dust, or other impurities. One-third or one-fourth, (as the Committee may determine) to be soft or easily igniting, not exceeding 130 Tons 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, aug 25 2t 33] West King street, Lancaster.

BUILDING SLATE THE BEST QUALITIES IN THE MARKET. The undersigned, having made arrangements with Mr R. JONES, for all his best quality of PEACH BOTTOM SLATE, for this market; and a similar arrangement with the proprietors of six of the principal and best quarries in York county, he has just received a large lot of these superior qualities of Building Slate, which will be put on by the square, or sold by the ton, on the most reasonable terms. Also, constantly on hand, an EXTRA LIGHT PEACH BOTTOM SLATE, intended for Slating on Shingle Roofs. As these qualities of Slate are THE BEST IN THE MARKET, Builders and others will find it to their interest to call and examine samples, at my office in WM. D. SPRECHER'S, New Agricultural and Seed Ware-rooms. GEO. D. SPRECHER, No. 28 East King St., 2 doors West of the Court House. ☞ This is to certify that I do not sell my best quality of Peach Bottom Gunged Slate to any other person in Lancaster, than Geo. D. Sprecher, as above stated. R. JONES, Manufacturer of Peach Bottom Roofing Slate. feb 25 1y 7

JAMES H. WALTON. THOMAS W. YOST. WALTON & YOST *BANKERS, BROKERS,* AND GENERAL COLLECTORS, No. 25 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. REFERENCES: Jay, Cooke & Co., James, Kent, Santee & Co., C. H. M'Kibbin & Son, Hon. James Pollock, " A. H. Reeder, " Warren J. Woodward, " Geo. Sanderson. E. P. Middleton & Brother, Esherick, Black & Co., Hon. Wm. Wilkins, " H. D. Foster, " Asa Packer, V. L. Bradford, Esq., HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD AND SILVER, GOVERNMENT AND OTHER INTERESTS COLLECTED. STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. feb 17 tf 7

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL. HARRISBURG, PA. *COVERLY & HUTCHISON, Proprietors.* This well known Hotel is now in a condition to accommodate the traveling public, affording the most ample conveniences alike for the transient guest and permanent boarder. THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been entirely refitted throughout, and now has accommodations equal in extent, comfort and luxury to any hotel between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Its location is the best in the State Capital, being in easy access to all the railroad depots, and in close proximity to all the public offices and business localities of the city. It has now all the conveniences of A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and the Proprietors are determined to spare neither expense, time or labor to ensure the comfort of the guests. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited. [june 23 6m 24

PUBLISHED THIS DAY. ANNETTE, OR THE LADY OF THE PEARLS, By ALEXANDER DUMAS, (THE YOUNGER,) Author of "La Dame aux Camilias," or Camille, the Camelia Lady." Translated from the French by Mrs. Wm. R. A. Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia. ANNETTE! ANNETTE! ANNETTE! THE LADY OF THE PEARLS! ANNETTE, or THE LADY OF THE PEARLS. By ALEXANDER DUMAS, the younger, author of "Camille, or the Camelia Lady," and translated from the French by Mrs. Wm. R. A. Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia,—is published and for sale this day, complete in one large octavo volume, large type, double column, and printed on the finest and best of white paper. Price Fifty Cents a copy. The work is full of incident, character and great interest, and will have popularity equal to any work that has been issued from the press for many years, and is equal, if not superior to its predecessor, "Camille," by the same author. For sale at J. M. WESTHAFFER'S ap 21 tf 15 Cheap Book Store.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS! *SIR JAMES CLARKE'S* Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known and reliable medicine is now offered to the public. These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed. It is recommended to MARRIED LADIES as the safest and most effectual female pill ever offered. It is peculiarly suited to those cases where the molimina of the climate induces great prevalence to Colds, &c., and a certainty of the efficiency of a medicine is required to avoid Consumption and ultimate death. Its mild operation and perfect freedom from all injurious ingredients, combine to render it the most popular remedy, although great demand, and every confidence is placed in its merits by those who have given it a fair and impartial trial. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by KAUFMAN & CO., East Orange street, and all Druggists. [feb 17 1y 7

STATE FAIR. THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE *PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,* WILL BE HELD AT NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA. SEPTEMBER 29TH AND 30TH AND OCTOBER 1ST AND 2ND, 1863. Norristown is about 17 miles West of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill river, and accessible by railway to every portion of the State. The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 Acres of ground with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with a large amount of Shedding. The track is said to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to about $7000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1000, five of which are $30 each, 19 from $25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, first premium $40; 2nd premium $25. Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1,350. The highest $100; 22 between $20 and $30 and others ranging from $15, $10, and $5. For Sheep and Swine the premiums range from $10 to $5 and $3. For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $2 to $1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered; Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills; Pumps, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Cloths, Carpets, Satinet,