Miscellaneous.

PATRICK'S DAY.

Oh! who that has not wandered far,
From where he first drew vital air,
Can't tell how bright the visions are,
That still surround his fancy there?
For oh! 'tis sweet 'round memory's throne,
When time and distance gild the way,
To cite the scenes that long have flown,
And view them o'er on Patrick's day.

Though distant from our native shore,
And bound by fortune's stern decree,
To tread our native land no more,
Still Erin we must think of thee—
Is there a heart of Irish mould,
That does not own the magic sway,
That tempts the generous patriot's soul,
To celebrate Saint Patrick's day?

No nation since the dawn of time,
Has sacrificed more lives than we—
Our blood has flown in every clime,
That raised the shout of liberty;
But oh, will freedom never smile,
Nor shed one bright, one glorious ray,
To cheer our own loved native isle,
And raise our hopes on Patrick's day?

Yes, Erin, raise thy drooping brow,
And wreathe it with the shamrock green,
Go tell thy proud, thy haughty foe,
That she's no longer Ocean's Queen.
Columbia's banner waves on high,
Her Eagle seizes its prey,
Then Ireland wipe thy tearful eye,
And raise thy hopes this Patrick's day.

Thy gallant sons have nobly bought
Columbia's gratitude for thee;
In freedom's cause they manly fought,
And shed their blood for liberty;
Then boys fill high your glasses all,
Let tyrants tremble as they may,
The toast we drink is England's fall
And Ireland's joy, this Patrick's day.

SPEECH OF

Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield,

Delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania on the Negro Suffrage Amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I feel, sir, that I do not possess the power that I should have to do justice to so grave a subject. I feel, sir, my inability to portray as I should the results of a policy so momentous in its bearings, so important in its results, and so destructive to the very essence of our institutions. I approach it with no partisan feeling, in no demagogueical spirit, but with the feelings of one who, laying his hand upon his heart, would do his utmost to serve his constituents, to aid in the elevation of his fellow man and to preserve and perpetuate the Commonwealth he loves, in which he was born and on whose soil he hopes to die. The consequences of this amendment are far reaching. It concerns the tiny infant, the gray-headed father, the wife and mother, the young and the old. Unborn generations are to feel its effects, and the destinies of the State are in its keeping; in its adoption the well known and recognized landmarks of our system and the established policy of the fathers of the government are to be reversed. We should approach its consideration, sir, with the consciousness that this is the forum of the people; that around us now and within the sound of our voices are gathered the living millions of the Commonwealth, and that from this elevation the echo of our voices, the solemn record of our votes are to penetrate the unknown years of futurity. Feelings of awe at the magnitude of the issue should prompt us to announce here the grave reasons that impel us to adopt or to reject it, and I can but express my regret that the Republican party upon this floor, gentlemen of education, of talent and of eloquence, representing a majority of the people of the State, have in obedience to a prearranged order, seen fit in silence to register the will of caucus. I regret, and I believe that I represent five sixths of the people of the State when I say it, that they have refused to render here the reasons that impel them to the votes they are about to give. In a back room of the capitol, during the past night, the Senators representing 340,000 of the electors and two millions of the people of Pennsylvania, have choked the arguments that should find utterance here, and in grim and moody silence, before the assembled majesty of the people, and in the presence of their constituents, await the hour for casting the votes that are to adopt a policy that affects the very life of our institutions within this Commonwealth. For this refusal, Senators, you must answer to your constituents, and I arraign you before them with the proud consciousness that upon this issue I represent not the minority but the vast majority of the people.

Sirs, the party to which you belong is an aggressive one; inexorable party necessity presses you onward; you must advance right or wrong you must go on; if you stop to concert measures to bring good government peace and rest to an exhausted people, if you do but turn aside to cause truth and justice and equity to prevail in all the land, your inability to govern is demonstrated, and the party you boast as your pride is proved to be as "baseless as the fabric of a vision." It is this inexorable necessity that is now pressing you forward. It is this that compels you to clay to crush out with the will of an accidental majority the reference of this question to the people, and to deny to them their right to pass upon it, and it is this that impels you to place your hands upon your mouths and by silence to acknowledge the weakness of your cause and your inability to defend the measure you intend to vote for.

I now address myself to our power over this subject, and will briefly reproduce the arguments advanced in the minority report of this morning:

Sovereignty is in the people, not in the sense in which this assertion is often lightly made, but in that substantial and practical sense which makes it the very basis of our system of government. Our own constitution explicitly provides in the second section of the declaration of rights, "that all power is inherent in the people."

This great power is not vested in the State, nor in the United States. Neither a legislature nor a convention can possess it.

Under our system the work of a convention is specially delegated to form a constitution is inoperative until it is passed upon by the people, and receives from their hands its vitality. The Constitution of the United States and that of our own State both passed the ordeal of popular approval, became operative only under their approval. The tendency of public opinion is more and more in this direction, for of the constitutions adopted in the United States, upwards of eighty have thus been submitted and approved.

The proposition contained in the amendment is a *fundamental one*. By this we mean that it was one of those vital and important rights that entered deeply into the compromises of the Constitution and that *power ever it was given neither to the Federal nor the State government*, but that the right to declare who should exercise the power of election in the State was ever reserved to the people and remains with them.

We have no power over this question. It belongs to the people, although a technical reading of the Federal Constitution on the subject of amendment seems to indicate that we have the power that really belongs to the people.

We are of opinion that the power of the legislature of this State to ratify of its own motion and amendment to the Federal Constitution is to be restrained and confined to those matters over which control has been vested by the people in the Federal and State governments.

Our power cannot go beyond this, for the stream cannot rise higher than its source.

Without the consent of the people of this State, a right that is not granted by them either the Federal or the State government, cannot be taken from them, nor can the rights of a minority of the States be taken away by the majority, when the right invaded has never been within the control of the Federal Government. If this attribute of sovereignty can be taken from us by Congress and the Legislature then liberty of the press and trial by jury can in like manner be swept, and it is within the power of amendment to overturn the established church and connect Church and State.

The exercise of this power by the Legislature, *without the consent of the people, is no amendment, it is revolution.*

A further consideration of the structure of our government and of the powers granted by the people lead us to the same conclusion.

The Legislature of the State is limited and controlled by the provisions of the State constitution. Its acts in violation thereof are void. As an independent body, every attempt on its part to interfere with the right of suffrage, or to change the rule thereof, is of no effect. It may register the public will, but it can never act with power upon a subject beyond its control. The Constitution of the United States is a part of the constitution of Pennsylvania and the constitution of Pennsylvania is a part of the Constitution of the United States. Each is supreme within its spere. The government of the United States is one of enumerated powers; all powers not granted to it "are reserved to the States and the people." We may, for the purposes of this report, consider it to be supreme in its control of doubtful and concurrent powers, yet beyond these wide fields and outside of the range of its authority, is found the control of this important subject. It is reserved to the States, or the people. It is a part of the State constitution, *and in that respect* the provisions thereof are the supreme law. Being neither an enumerated, a concurrent, nor a doubtful power under the Federal Constitution, its control manifestly is in the State or the people. This amendment would be futile if the subject of it were not beyond the pale of Federal authority. No one will argue that its control is in the State legislature, if the provisions of the Federal Constitution on the subject of amendment are not to be considered, but we have already seen that it is in no manner controlled by Federal authority. If it is, then the State constitution, the supreme law upon this subject, is made inferior to the power of the State legislature, and they may by amendment override it. No such violation of the rights of the people was ever contemplated by the framers of our constitutions, but the plain and clear interpretation of the whole subject is, that this right is one that belongs to the people and can only be affected or controlled by them.

If by the vote of the legislatures of three-fourths of the States this amendment be ratified, and by the action of our State it is rejected, then our control of suffrage in Pennsylvania is taken from us by the vote of the legislatures of Florida and Oregon. Surely such a result as this was never contemplated by the framers of the government.

If it had ever been supposed to exist, the Federal Constitution would never have been ratified.

For these reasons I conclude that sovereignty upon this subject is reserved to the people that the power of amendment in this form without their consent does not exist, but that it does exist as to all these matters in which powers and rights are vested by the State or Federal Constitution in the State or Federal Government.

The people of the State established this rule and it is their right to be consulted in its change. We cannot err in going to them for instructions.

To exercise this power without going to the people, as I have already said, is not amendment, IT IS REVOLUTION.

In accordance with these opinions I submitted to you this preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has proposed an amendment to the Constitution thereof, to be known as Article XV, which changes the rule of suffrage now existing in this Commonwealth, and substitutes therefor another and a different rule, which said amendment is now submitted to the Legislatures of the different States for ratification; and

WHEREAS, "All power is inherent in the people," and it is right that they should have an opportunity to vote for or against the ratification of the said amendment and to determine whether they will or will not change the rule of suffrage now existing; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the Senate be and they are hereby instructed to prepare and forthwith report to the Senate *a bill for the submission of the question of the ratification of the said amendment to the people at the election in October*, 1869.

Resolved, That the Senate will not act upon the question of the ratification of the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States at its present session, but will await the action of the people at the polls thereon.

By a strict party vote you have voted down this proposition and denied to the people the right to pass upon the question. That responsibility is now yours, and for it you must answer to them.

In the brief reminder of the thirty minutes you have allowed us to discuss this issue, I shall address myself to the subject in its practical bearings, and at the outset I disclaim for myself and those with whom I act all hostility to the negro, as such. The experience of the past has proved that their rights, as a race, are quite as safe with those of our faith, as they are with those who now seek to make of them a political power. It is for this purpose, and this alone, they are now sought to be vested with the right of suffrage.

In every right that belongs to the negro, *as man*, he is entitled to and has always found protection in this Commonwealth. The declaration of rights of the constitution is his ample shield and defence. Life, liberty and property, trial by jury, *habeas corpus*, education and all the other great privileges won by the Saxon and perpetuated in our institutions are freely accorded to the negro. Beyond this the people of this Commonwealth have never gone, and, I believe, are unwilling now to go. The political power of the State has always vested in the white race, and it should remain there.

The Creator has distinctly marked the line of difference between the two races. The elevation of the one to the privileges and society of the other is the degradation of the superior. The attempt to alter the order of nature will bring upon the negro the resentment of the white. Prejudices founded upon nature are ineradicable in their character. The attempt of the negro to go to the polls with the white man will produce difficulties between them, and the law will be invoked to enable the negro to exercise the right you give him. This will but serve to increase the prejudice and arouse still more keenly the feelings of passion.

The interests and well being of the white man in this Commonwealth are more important than are those of the negro, for it suffrage be the great test of happiness and of progress, how much more important that four millions of whites shall be protected thereby than seventy-five thousand negroes.

In what respect do we benefit the white race by this amendment, and in what is the negro so largely benefited? Will the votes of the negroes add to our prosperity, our happiness, or our national progress? Can the admixture of the inferior add to the value of the superior, or will it deteriorate and reduce its quality? The benefit to be attained is purely partisan. The proposition is born of the necessities of the Republican party. Nine thousand majority at the polls in October last, with all the prestige and popularity of a military chieftain to aid you, demonstrated the necessity for more votes, and in this you hope to obtain them. The right of voting and of being voted for have always gone together in Pennsylvania, but this proposition is a negation of that principle. It says to the negro, "help us to power and place, but you shall have none of it."

The practical working of this amendment will be prejudicial to the best interests of the State. Many of the best class of white citizens now refrain from voting because of the difficulty of access to the polls and the waste of time consequent thereon, and if the secret workings of the minds of many of these were discoverable, it would be found that contempt for the system and the character of the means used in political struggles largely enter into the motives of these citizens. Will this be improved or rendered worse by the further debasement of suffrage? I do not pretend to justify such sentiments, but we would be foolish to ignore their existence, especially in the large cities and more populous localities. There, too, often are found lines of voters a square in length, in which each must take his turn and every artifice and trick is resorted to to embarrass the right and delay its exercise, and citizens must remain for hours in order to vote. These are some of the reasons why many of our best citizens refuse to vote. Will we increase the number of this class who visit the polls by sandwiching them on a warm October afternoon between two stalwart negroes?

It is our duty to protect the interests of the whole people and not sacrifice the settled policy of the State for the benefit of a few. Negroes never were electors in Pennsylvania, and I take distinct issue with the Senator from Erie (Mr. Lowry) upon that point. Judge Agnew of the Supreme Court, in the Pennsylvania convention of 1838 said: "The history of Pennsylvania proves that the African race never were considered a part of the sovereignty of Pennsylvania. They were always held as being a part of the community at all, and consequently they could have no right to vote."

Mr. Fisher. Does the Senator deny that the Africans did vote in this State?

Mr. Wallace. I do not deny that in some counties of the State they were permitted occasionally to vote, but that they had a right to do so is expressly denied by Judge Agnew; and Chief Justice Gibson in Hobbs vs. Fogg, 6th Watts, expressly decided they had no such rights. The law of Pennsylvania, and the policy of its people, have always treated them as an inferior race, and as such they are recognized to this day. This position is fully re-asserted in the case of the Westchester and Philadelphia railroad company, vs. Miles in 5th P. F. Smith's reports, in which Judge Agnew declares: "The natural separation of the races is therefore so undeniable fact, and all social relations which lead to their amalgamation are repugnent to the law of nature."

The law of 1780, which abolished slavery in Pennsylvania, conceded to the negro the protection of the laws, but it gave him no express terms but a part of that freedom which the white race enjoyed.

Under the rule of suffrage established by the *people* in this State, one man votes for six people, the rights of five are ignored, and but one is recognized as a political power. Four millions of people reside within our limits, yet 650,000 men control the State, and less than 350,000 of those spoke for the entire population when they last. Universal suffrage is a myth, and the sickly cant upon that subject, so common in these days, is arrant humbug. It never has existed and never can exist in practice, and this is itself demonstrative that suffrage is not a natural right. The rule of exclusion must be fixed somewhere and every State must draw that line for itself. The people of this State have said that this is a *perfected community of white men over the age of 21 years*, and have vested them with the power of the State. Universal suffrage cannot exist, for, in practice it is invariable to exclude those not naturalized, those under a certain age and females. We have a million and a half of females, as deeply interested in the success of our institutions as you or I, vested by nature with all those qualities which would make them fitted for all of the duties of the State, and infinitely superior to the negro. Yet they are excluded. There are more citizens under the age of 21 years than there are over that age. They have more interest in this government, Senators, than we have, for they are to survive us and those who elected us: they are to defend the Commonwealth in the near future: they are to pay its taxes and administer its government. Yet all these are excluded and deprived of the right. But you affirm that the negro defended the Republic in war, and therefore he should be given the right of suffrage. If this be sound, why will you not give it to the half million of men between the ages of 15 and 21, from whose ranks you filled the gaps in your regiments during all of the war. Were they not as gallant, are they not as intelligent, have they not as much interest in our institutions as the negro? Yet depriving all of those classes of this right, you are about to throw open the polls to the negro. It is a privilege, nay a duty, and all cannot be vested with it. Why shall we admit the inferior and exclude the superior? Why include the few and exclude the many? Why enfranchise the less deserving and exclude the more meritorious?

"Suffrage is a political power vested by the sovereignty of the community in a chosen body of electors." It involves duties and responsibilities, and it is our duty as members of the State to place those responsibilities and devolve those duties upon those best fitted to perform them. It is the right of the mass of the people to be properly represented at the polls, and it is the right of the Commonwealth to be well served by her electors. Can these duties and responsibilities be best fitted by every member of the community, or shall it be by a selected body? Experience in every age has determined the latter. Whilst recognizing the beauty of the the ideal right we must not fail to remember the practical. The right, as it can be attained by human agencies is only that which is practically within the reach of man, having regard to his surroundings and the circumstances under which he exists, and no statesman can surrender *the attainable good* of the greatest number for the visionary and *unattainable standard* of perfect right. Hence, those who framed our governments wisely excluded the idea of unlimited suffrage and confined it to a chosen body of the white people. In this we see and recognize their wisdom and forethought, and from it we may fully conclude that in the exclusion of five-sixths of their own race they did not dream that those should be subordinate to the control of an inferior race, then and for years previous a servile people.

The whole question for consideration is who can best perform the duties required by the Commonwealth at the hands of her electors, and there are no interests of morality, no interests of religion, no interests of society that demand that we should mould the inferior with the mass of the superior, and thus debase the whole.

The interests of a vast political community are at stake, and it is wrong to incur any risk, remote though it may be, in giving them the controlling power of the government.

The influence of race upon national destiny can scarcely be doubted. The inherent nature, the intellectual, moral and animal qualities of families of men, largely aid in shaping the course and position of the nation they control or of which they form a part, and "all history in its ultimate analysis is a history not of kings and laws but of races." This is one of nature's hidden forces silently working out its own great problem. It is as true that man makes the institution of which he forms a part, and impresses with all of his mental and animal propensities, as it is that governments are made for men, not men for governments. Our progress is one of the best evidences of the truth of this proposition. Contrast the career of the Saxon for six hundred years with that of the African for four thousand years, and see in this the power of race. Compare the results of the energy of the Caucasian admixture as found within this Republic, with the evidences of the energy of the mixture of that race with the Indian and negro as found in the Republic of Mexico, and discover here, too, the influence of race upon national destiny.

We have proved our capacity; they have demonstrated their weakness. We have impressed upon every portion of the Republic the evidences of our intellect and energy. The busy marts of commerce, the thriving, restless and indomitable millions of our people, the school house upon every hill, the church spire wherever man is found, the shrieking engine tracking hill and dale and valley, and dragging riches from the earth, the college, the telegraph and the factory, the advanced requirement in every branch of literature, of science and of art, our wonderful increase in population, are the proofs of our capacity, the majestic results of a government of white men. They are the patents of our nobility, the insignia of our right to rule. These, all of these, prove to us the wisdom of the policy of the founders of our government and it should be our pride to continue in the career of progress so auspiciously begun. Shall we jeopardize our future, shall we initiate a new and dangerous policy, shall we yield to a mixed and mongrel race the place we have won the right to occupy?

Senators, I pray you to hesitate and think before you fasten upon an unwilling people this dangerous, and, I fear, disastrous policy.

Cuban Troubles.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

For three or four weeks prior to the end of Mr. Johnson's term as President, agents of the Cuban Revolutionists were here urging the late Administration to recognize them as belligerents. They received no direct encouragement from Mr. Johnson, who, however much he may have favored the petition, was probably restrained from any action in the matter by Mr. Seward, who favored the issuing of a proclamation forbidding the formation of armed expeditions and recruiting in the United States in aid of the Cuban Revolutionists, this country being at peace with Spain, and Cuba being one of her dependencies.

So the matter stood at the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's term. Immediately upon the inauguration of General Grant as President, the agents of the Cuban insurgents renewed their efforts for recognition, and found favor and encouragement in both branches of Congress, and it is said received encouragement in both branches of Congress, and it is said received encouragement from the Executive. These facts becoming known to the Spanish embassy here, and action being taken looking to this recognition in the form of a resolution in the House, remonstrance has been made by the Spanish Minister to our Government. In view of possible difficulties that may arise from this state of affairs, the Government has to-day, through the Navy Department, ordered two iron-clad vessels to proceed at once to Key West, and that a part of the Pacific squadron proceed immediately to Cuban waters.

Discovery of the Murder of Gen. Hindman.

MEMPHIS, Mar. 17.—A prisoner in the Helena, (Arkansas,) jail yesterday overheard two negro prisoners discussing the assassination of Gen. Hindman, and informed the jailor, who, together with the Marshal, took one of them out, and after charging the prisoner with the crime, the latter confessed to being one of the nine negroes who had formed a conspiracy to burn the town of Helena, to avenge the hanging of a negro, last September, for rape. Three of the party had gone to Hindman's house for the purpose of burning it, by leaving presented the negro who was hung. One of the number seeing Hindman sitting at a window, levelled a musket at him and fired, killing him. The others becoming frightened, fled and abandoned the plot to burn the town. Five of the nine have been arrested, and are now in jail.

Sale of Surrattsville.

This property, which, by reason of its connection with the conspiracy trial and the fate of its unhappy owner, has become quite historic, was disposed of at private sale on the 10th inst., by C. C. Magruder and Daniel Clarke, Esqs., Trustees, to R. W. Hunter, Esq., of Piscataway District, for the sum of $3,500. The tract contained about 16½ acres, with a fine dwelling and out-building upon it.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH BEHM, LATE of Penn twp., deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.
EMANUEL KEENER,
mar 4-6tw9 Administrator.

ESTATE OF DAVID KELLER, LATE OF West Donegal twp., deceased.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in the Borough of Elizabethtown.
SAMUEL EBY,
mar3-6tw9 Executor.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—ASSIGNED ESTATE of Henry Kreider, of Eden township, Lancaster county, assignor, to Joseph Ogden, trustee, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated February 3rd, 1869, assigned and transferred all his estate and effects to the Creditors of the undersigned, for the benefit of the said Henry Kreider; they therefore give notice to all persons indebted to said assignor to make payment without delay, and those having claims to present them to
MARTIN K. KREIDER,
Residing in Lancaster city.
DAVID B. HERR,
feb 24 6tw 8) Residing in Eden twp.,
Assignees.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ASSIGNED ESTATE of Joseph Smedley and wife, of Fulton twp., Lancaster county. Joseph Smedley and wife, of Fulton twp., having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated the 9th of February 1869, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Joseph Smedley; he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them.
JAMES SWIFT, Assignee,
feb 17-6tw Residing in Fulton twp., Lancaster co.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Penn'a. } In Bankruptcy.

At Lancaster, the 3d day of MARCH, 1869.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Henry Swope, of Upper Leacock twp., in the county of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
D. G. ESHLEMAN,
mar10-3tw10* 36 North Duke St., Lancaster.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF Jacob Bletz, late of West Hempfield twp., dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of F. S. Bletz, Administrator, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of APRIL, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.
mar 17 4tw11) J. W. F. SWIFT, Auditor.

Wood and Coal.

WM. McCOMSEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER AND COAL,
YARD—N. W. CORNER OF
PRINCE AND WALNUT STREETS,
LANCASTER, PA.

Keep constantly on hand and for sale a general assortment of LUMBER AND COAL at prices as low as any other yard in the city.
Also, Oak, Ash, Poplar and Cherry Lumber.
jl6-1tdaw WM. McCOMSEY & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY.
TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S
PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS
Of America and Europe, America and the United States of America.
COLORED—IN 4000 COUNTIES.

These Great Maps, now just completed, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Revolver, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for sample Maps, to
J. T. LLOYD,
f25-1md&w 23 Cortlandt street N. Y.

CHANGED HANDS.

The subscriber has taken charge of the Bar and Restaurant under Reese's Exchange Hotel, at the Railroad Station

MOUNT JOY, PA.

And is prepared to accommodate the public with the

CHOICEST WINES AND LIQUORS

At his Bar; and in his Restaurant always the best and most seasonable that the market affords will be provided.
sep 1 tfw 35) JOHN MONTGOMERY.

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!! A splendid assortment of fresh Garden Seeds just received at
SPRECHER & CO.'S
120-3md3taw&w) Seed Store, Lancaster, Pa.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1026 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 534 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

200 MILES REMAIN

To be Finished, to Open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This Opening will Certainly Take Place Early this Season.

☞ Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BOND
AT PAR.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT., and, by special contract, both

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
ARE
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

☞ The U. S. Supreme Court has recently decided that this contract is in all respects valid and of legal obligation.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the U. S. (the '81's) will be due in eight years, and they are worth 112. If they had thirty years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

The details of which are as follows:

From Passengers	$1,024,005 97
" Freight	2,040,238 19
" Express	91,023 08
" Mails	136,235 59
" Miscellaneous	91,626 27
" Government troops	104,077 77
" " freight	449,440 33
" Contractors' men	209,179 09
" " material	968,430 32
Total	$5,066,651 61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1st, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
GOV'T. SECURITIES, GOLD, &c., &c.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
m3 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York Advertisements.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy use DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.
DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS, four times stronger they are kept only for special cases
PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS PER BOX.
Private circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address BRYAN & CO., Cedar street, New York, and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Young Man the experience of years, has demonstrated the fact that reliance may be placed in the efficacy of
DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS
For the speedy and permanent cure of seminal Weakness, the result of Youthful Indiscretion, which unfitted, rendered miserable, helpless and unfits the sufferer for business, social or marriage. They can be used without detection or interference with business pursuits.

Price one Dollar per box or four boxes for 3 dollars. If you cannot procure these pills enclose the money to BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar street, New York, and they will be sent by mail, well sealed. Private circulars to gentlemen sent free on application, enclose stamp.

50 PER CENT. REDUCTION AND BUSINESS SUPERSEDED BY PEACE.

Business men wanting to save money and time may obtain any number of *fac similes* of a circular, price Current, Letter or any Document or Drawing at the following extraordinary cheap price, viz: 100 copies exact *fac similes* $3, 500 copies $5, 1000 copies $8, and for each additional 1000 copies $7, or 50 per cent. reduction upon the above prices may be saved by using Maurice's Patent Autographic Press for Office's $8. This press is so simple and the work is so easy that any person, even a young lady or gentleman can use it with the regular, Drawing and Specimen are sent on application.

JUSTICE'S Patent Autographic Printing and Writing Establishment, 10 North William street, N. Y.

All kinds of Lithographic Work is done with the greatest care at the Lowest Rates.

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.—Maurice's Stator Rights are on law at Very moderate prices and easy terms. See Price List. New York State Rights is for sale at $600.
mi3 1yd3taw

BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR
OR RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN.
For all Derangements of the Urinary Organs. It gives LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH to all who use it and follow the directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, impotency or want of Power, and all weaknesses arising from excesses or indiscretion, resulting in loss of memory, unpleasant dreams weak nerves, headaches, nervous trembling, general lassitude, dimness of vision, flushing of the skin, which if neglected, will surely lead on to Insanity or Consumption. When the system is once affected it will not recover without help. It must be invigorated and strengthened, to enable the sufferer to fulfil the duties of life.

This medicine has been tested for many years, and it is warranted a certain CURE, no matter how bad the case may be. Hundreds of certificates can be shown. Price, one Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five Dollars
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

If you cannot procure it send a statement of your case and enclose the money to BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar street, New York, and it will be sent you On receipt of Five Dollars, a bottle nearly equal to seven small will be sent to any express office in the U. S. charges paid.

Private circulars, sent on application, (enclose stamp.) dec28-2awdaly w

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

1869. H. Z. RHOADS & BRO. 1869

We ask the attention of purchasers to our unusually large stock of goods carefully selected and manufactured to our own order for the

FOR THE NEW YEAR!

which we are selling at very Low Prices.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
BY THE BEST
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MAKERS.
DIAMOND, CORAL, AMETHYST, GARNETT,
AND ALL KINDS OF
PLAIN AND ENAMELED GOLD JEWELRY,
HAIR JEWELRY
MADE TO
ORDER WITH FINE GOLD MOUNTINGS.
Special attention paid to furnishing
WEDDING PRESENTS.
OF
STERLING AND COIN SILVER.

We have a Watchmaker from the Swiss Factory to do repairing, and warrant all work.

H. Z. RHOADS & BRO.,
(*Next Door Below Cooper's Hotel,*)
WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.
nov25 tfw47

Harness, &c.

THE WHITE POLAR BEAR'S HEAD.
—IN—
M. HABERBUSH'S WINDOW,
IN CENTRE SQUARE,

has attracted the attention of thousands of people.

He would also inform the public that he has a large and finer lot of Buffalo Robes than any other house in Lancaster. Also,
Linen Dublin Robes,
Leopard Skin Robes—Stuffed Head.
Hudson Bay Robes.
Australian Kangaroo Robes.
Fox Skin Robes.
Bear Skin Robes.
Coon Skin Robes.
Goat Robes.
Different Styles of Lap Blankets.

A large lot of different styles of Horse Covers.
Also, Gold and Silver Mounted Harness.
Wagon Harness of every description.
Saddles and Bridles:
Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises.

A full and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Satchels, and all other articles belonging to the business sold at the lowest prices.
M. HABERBUSH,
oct22-1tdaw Centre Square,
Lancaster, Pa.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

NEW HARDWARE FIRM.

The undersigned have entered into partnership in the Hardware trade at the late stand of A. W. & J. R. Russel, No. 21½ North Queen street, under the firm of
RUSSEL, MUSSELMAN & CO.,
and would be pleased to have their friends call when in want of anything in their line.
J. W. HUBLEY, J. R. RUSSEL,
W. G. BENDER, H. D. MUSSELMAN.

RUSSEL, MUSSELMAN & CO.,

Would call the attention of persons commencing housekeeping to their large stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons, Cedarware, Waiters, Looking Glasses, &c.

They would call particular attention to their celebrated Cooking Stove, the "Great Eastern," which has given such universal satisfaction to the hundreds who are now using them. They have also the Noble Cook, Lehigh, Barley Sheaf, Washington, Spear's Mid-Dust and Caloric and all the leading patterns of Cook Stoves. Also the celebrated Dining Room Stove, the "Pennsylvanian." The Morning Glory Heaters and Stoves, and other Parlor Stoves of the latest patterns.

Also, a full assortment of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Glass, Paints, Varnishes, &c.

Saddlery and Coach Trimmings, Iron, Steel, &c., which they will sell at the lowest rates.
J. W. HUBLEY,
W. G. BENDER,
J. R. RUSSEL,
H. D. MUSSELMAN.
Jan 20 4tw3)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between A. W. & J. R. Rusel, in the Hardware business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. W. Russel withdrawing from the firm.
A. W. RUSSEL,
JOHN R. RUSSEL.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that John R. Russel has associated with him Henry D. Musselman, Jno. W. Hubley and Wayne G. Bender, for the purpose of conducting a General Hardware business, under the following named firm, RUSSEL, MUSSELMAN & CO.
JOHN R. RUSSEL,
H. D. MUSSELMAN,
J. W. HUBLEY,
W. G. BENDER.

CARD.—A. W. Russel would respectfully return his sincere thanks to a generous public for the very liberal patronage he has always received, and hopes the same liberality will be extended to the new firm of Russel, Musselman & C.
A. W. RUSSEL.
Lancaster, Jan. 1, 1869. j8-6tdx3mw

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!! Just received six varieties of Superior Seed Oats. Also, Barley, Clover, Timothy and other Field and Garden Seeds at
SPRECHER & CO.'S
Seed Store, 26 East King street,
Lancaster, Pa.

Life Insurance.

FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF PENNA.
INCORPORATED 1853.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS LIABLE FOR LOSSES.....$773,578.62

H. KRABER, President.
D. STRICKLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Insure perpetually, or for one, three, or five years.

The only Mutual Company in Pennsylvania that has never made an assessment in 15 years of heavy business. No part of its premiums goes into the pockets of stockholders, hence it saves to its members 20 to 30 per cent. of stock rate insurance. All losses promptly paid.

HERR & RIFE, Agents,
No. 3 North Duke street,
f13-1mwd&tfw Lancaster, Pa.

NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.
CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
PAID IN FULL.
BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,
To which all general correspondence should be addressed.
OFFICERS:
CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.

THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are:

IT IS A NATIONAL COMPANY, CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS, 1868.
IT HAS A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF $1,000,000.
IT OFFERS LOW RATES OF PREMIUMS.
IT FURNISHES LARGER INSURANCE THAN ANY OTHER COMPANIES FOR THE SAME MONEY.
IT IS DEFINITE AND CERTAIN IN ITS TERMS.
IT IS A HOME COMPANY IN EVERY LOCALITY.
ITS POLICIES ARE EXEMPT FROM ATTACHMENT.
THERE ARE NO UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS IN THE POLICIES.
EVERY POLICY IS NON-FORFEITABLE
POLICIES