The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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

VOL. LII. CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1851. NO. 35.

LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER & JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY GEO. SANDERSON,

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance; two twenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Accompanied by the CASH, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion.

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

Miscellaneous.

The Knell of Time.

Hear you that knell? It was the knell of Time!
And is Time dead? I thought time never died.
I knew him old, 'tis true, and full of years;
And he was bad except in front—but he
Was strong as Hercules. I saw him grasp
The oak; it fell—the tower; it crumbled—the stone,
The sculptured monument that mark the grave
Of fallen greatness, ceased their pompous strain,
As Time came by. Yes, Time was very strong,
And I had thought too strong for death to grapple.
But I remember now his step was light,
And though he moved at rapid rate, or trod
On adamant, his tread was never heard.
And there was something ghostly in the thought,
That in the silence of the midnight hour
He trod my chamber, and I heard him not.
And I have held my breath, and listened close
To catch one foot-fall, as he glided by,
But nought awoke the echo slumbering there.
And the thought struck me then that one whose step
Was so much like a spirit's tread; whose acts
Were all so noiseless like the world unseen
Would soon be fit for other worlds than this,
Fit for high converse with immortal minds,
Unfettered by the flesh, unchained to earth.

The fear of being an Old Maid.

BY MRS. E. B. HALL.

When I was a little girl, I was a fat, merry, jolly dumpling, as happy as the day was long. Everybody pinched my red cheeks, and I waddled about with my doll in my plump arms, finding fun in everything, and fully believing that my doll was as sensible as myself; and perhaps she was, almost.—But though I had a natural antipathy to a spelling book, and had no fondness for spending a long summer's afternoon in poking a needle in and out of a bit of calico; though I considered patchwork all foolishness, and gussets as utter superfluities; tho' I was called a simpleton for asking my mother why she cut cloth up and sewed it together again, still I was fond of picking up ideas after my own fashion. When the wise people around me supposed I was thinking of but my play, my two little ears were open to every word spoken in my hearing: and many were the words impressed on my memory, which the speaker forgot the next moment.

When I was ten years old, I had one sister aged fifteen, and another seventeen; and, as usual with girls at that age, they had a set of cronies, some very like, and some quite unlike them in character. One afternoon, as I was tending my doll, Ophelia, who was sick in bed, I heard a brisk discussion among these girls, which, I may almost say, decided my fate for life.

The first words which caught my attention came from an animated, romantic girl of sixteen, scolding because the heroine of a novel she had just been reading was left unmarried at the end of the story.

One of the sisters did not seem to sympathize with this burst of disapprobation, and then came the pithy question—

"What! would you be willing to die an old maid?"

Mary said very quietly, "Yes;" and sister Ellen added, "So would I."

Then such looks of amazement and incredulity. "You can't mean what you say," cried one. "If I did not know you too well to think you a hypocrit," said another. "Why it was *meant* that all women should be married," exclaimed a third.

"Then why are they not all married?" asked Mary with simplicity.

Eager and hot grew the controversy, and I lost not a word, while Ophelia lay flat on her back, her stiff kid arms sticking out, and her croup quite forgotten. Then first I did take notice of that terrible combination of monosyllables, "Old Maid." In how many different tones of contempt, dread and deprecation, did I hear it uttered by those juvenile voices! What anecdotes came forth about cross old maids, and fidgety old maids, and ugly, and dressy, and learned, and pious, and flirting, and mischief making old maids! Never did a bevy of regular fifty years old spinsters utter so much scandal in one afternoon, as was poured forth by these blooming young creatures.

Two or three friends of my mother, whom I had always cherished in my innocent affections, because they talked so pleasantly and were so kind to me, now appear like new personages. "Miss Z, was so ugly, she never could have had an offer." "Miss Y. dressed so shabby, and wore green spectacles to look literary." And "Miss X. was forever talking about Sunday school and Exeter Hall meetings," and so on.

You may be sure that the next time these ladies came to our house, I scanned very closely the face of Miss Z., a face I had always loved before; but now I saw that it was exceedingly plain. I looked hard at Miss Y's drab colored bonnet and shawl, perceived that they were old fashioned and ordinary, and that her green spectacless looked pedantic.—Then Miss X., beside whom I had always squeezed in upon the sofa, encouraged by her kindly smile and delighted with her conversation—how uninteresting she had become! They were all *old maids!*

It must be observed that my sisters—right good, sensible domestic girls they were—had no part in this bewilderment of my young ideas. They were in the minority; so I took it for granted they were in the wrong. Besides, what children are ever as much influenced by what is uttered in the familiar voices in their own family, as by the words of comparative strangers?

I learned my lesson thoroughly, for it came to me in some shape every week. I read it in every novel and newspaper, and heard it from every lip. The very men who spoke truth and sense on the subject, sometimes neutralized it by an idle jest in some moment of levity, and the jest drove out the truth from the young heart.

At eighteen, I lived only for the ignoble purpose—I cannot bear to say it—of getting married; but what could have been the ruling wish of one who had been taught by society to dread celibcry worse than death? I dare say I betrayed it in the ballroom, in the street, every where. I dare say I was duly laughed at.

At last, quaking on the verge of six and twenty, I had an offer—a most absurd one. I was six years older than my lover, had ten times as much sense, probably, excepting on one point. I knew that he was rather wild, as the gentle phrase goes; in short, I neither loved nor respected him, but I was willing to marry him, because then I should be Mrs. Somebody, and should *not* be an old maid.

My parents said "No," positively. Of course I thought them unreasonable and cruel, and made myself very miserable. Still, it was something to have had an "offer" of any kind, and my lips were not hermetically sealed. I had several confidants, who took care that all my acquaintances should know the comfortable fact that I had refused Mr. S——.

I went on with increasing uneasiness a few years longer, not seeking how to be useful, or trying to find out for what good purpose I was made. Neither was it looking for a companion who could sympathise with my better aspirations and elevate my whole character, for I had no right views of marriage. I was simply gazing about in anxious suspense upon every unmarried man of my acquaintance, for one who would lift me out of that dismal Valley of Humiliation into which I had felt myself descending. Had I met Apollyon himself there with the question on his lips, I believe I should have said "Yes."

At thirty-six I wore more pink ribbons than ever, was seen everywhere that a respectable woman could go, wondering why girls went into company so young—found I was growing sharp faced and sharp spoken, and was becoming old maidish in the worst sense of the word, because I was an old maid against my will. I forgot that celibacy never affects the temper.

My sisters, be it remembered, were older than I: They, too, were single. But they had lived more domestic lives than I, had read fewer works of fiction, had been cultivating their own natures, and seeking to make everybody around them happy.—And everybody reverenced them, and loved to look upon their open, pleasant countenance—I mean everybody worth pleasing—and they were very happy.

At last our good parents died, and left each of us a little independence. With n a year I was married.

I was married for my money. That was ten years ago, and they have been ten years of purgatory.

I have had bad luck as a wife, for my husband and I have scarcely one taste in common. He wishes to live in the country, which I hate. I like the thermometer at seventy-five degrees, which he hates: He likes to have the children brought up at home instead of at school, which I hate. I like music and want to go to concerts, which he hates. He likes roast pork, which I hate; and I like minced veal, which he hates. There is but one thing which we both like, and that is what we cannot both have, though we are always trying for it—the last word.

I have had bad luck as a mother; for two such huge, selfish, passionate, unmanageable boys never tormented a feeble woman since boys began. I wish I had called them both Cain. At this moment they have just quarrelled over their marbles. Mortimer has torn off Orville's collar, and Orville has applied his colt like heel to Mortimer's ribs; while the baby Zenobia, in my lap, who never sleeps more than half an hour at a time, and cries all the time she is awake, has been roused by their noise to scream in chorus.

I have had bad luck as a housekeeper; for I never kept a housemaid more than three weeks.—And as to cooks, I look back bewildered on the long phantasmagoria of faces flitting stormily through my kitchen, as a mariner remembers a rapid succession of thunder gusts and hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico. My new housemaid bounced out of the room yesterday, flirting her duster, and muttering "Real old maid, after all!" just because I showed her a table on which I could write "slut," with my finger, in the dust.

I never see my plump, happy sister, and then glance on the mirror at my own cadaverous, long, doleful visage, without wishing myself an old maid. maid. I do it every day of my life.

Yet half of the sex marry as I did; not for love, but for fear!—for fear of dying old maids.

They have their reward. And those whose idle tongues create this mischievous fear, and thus make so much domestic misery, have their responsibility.

Contentment.

BY MRS. OSGOOD.

"I wish I had yon golden star,
I'd wreathe it in my hair;
Look sister, how it shines afar;
'Tis like a jewel rare!

"Yes love; but see! you might have had
A treasure far more sweet;
In gazing on that star, you've crushed
The Heart's ease at your feet!"

Who are Our Opponents.

We recommend to our friends in the respective sections of Pennsylvania, to look around them and behold the materials which compose the present opposition to the candidates of the Democratic party. Are they not with scarcely an exception, the same unscrupulous, vindictive, arrogant old federal party, which the Democracy of the "Keystone" have so often met and vanquished at the ballot box? Are they not the same party, and the same men, who at the meeting of the Legislature in the winter of 1838, after a majority of ten thousand Freemen had condemed them at the polls, entered into a wicked and TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY, "to treat the election as if it had not been held?"—Look at their leaders. The same JOSEPH RITNER, who squandered millions of your money and laid the foundation of the present enormous State debt; who called to the seat of government an ARMED SOLDIERY to prevent the duly elected Representatives of Philadelphia county from occupying their seats in the House, and whose political enormities have "damned him to everlasting fame," is still the open and uncompromising enemy of every man on the Democratic ticket.

Next in order we find THADDEUS STEVENS, father of the infamous TAPE WORM, which preyed so long upon the vitals of our Treasury, the High Priest of the antimasonic INQUISITION, and prime minister of Ritner's administration, devoting all his energies to the defeat of the Democratic nominees. Associated with them is CHARLES B. PENROSE, who will be remembered to the end of time, as the BACK WINDOW HERO, who was the counsellor and adviser of Ritner and Stevens throughout the Buckshot campaign, all conspiring together and marshalling their cohorts to the defence of Wm. F. Johnston and John Strohm.

These are the leaders of the Federal party now. They were leaders ten years ago. We might go on and name scores of old Federalists whose names and deeds would be familiar to our readers as fiercest in their opposition to Democratic principles and Democratic nominations. But we have said enough to warn them that their old enemy is still in the field. The same men and the same party we have so often met, and so often vanquished, are again asking the "generous confidence" of the freemen of Pennsylvania. *But will they receive it?* We tell them no. They have to often deceived the people by their false professions. When entrusted with power they have to uniformly and ungenerously betrayed the confidence reposed in them.—Their manifold transgressions will adhere to them more closely than the poisoned shirt of Nessus. They are foredoomed. The sentence has been pronounced and they will read it in the returns from the ballot box in October next, "Depart ye workers of iniquity.—*Investigator.*

Expenses of the Goverment.

The Governor's organ and the few whig presses who echo its blunders, must calculate largely on the credulity of the public, if they expect to palm off the statements made from day to day about the *decrease* of the expenses of Government under Gov. Johnston's administration. If they would give *facts* to the people, facts which can be procured from the official records, the people are quite competent to decide whose administration is the most economical, and with figures before them cannot be led into error. Now when they talk about the expense of Government being less now than under Shunk's administration, why don't they give the official statement.

The Auditor General in his annual report, made Dec. 5, 1850, gives a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth for six successive years, commencing with 1845, and ending with 1850, designating each item of receipts and expenses.

It will be found on page 96 of his last report; and we request our Democratic friends throughout the Commonwealth, to examine this document.—We presume it can be found in every county; if not, it should be procured and spread before the people. It nails the falsehoods of the organ of Gov. Johnston to the counter like base coin.

We extract the single item of expenses of Government for the last two years of the administration of Gov. Shunk, and the last two of Gov. Johnston; the year 1848 not being properly classed in either:

Expenses of Government (under Shunk) for 1846,	$216,632 22
Do. " 1847,	200,113 37
Now look on this picture:	
Expenses of Government (under Johnston) for 1849,	$237,104 33
Do. " 1850,	**262,899 71**

Showing an excess in the expenses of Government in the year 1850 alone, over the last entire year of Gov. Shunk, of **$62,786 34**, and in the last two years of Gov. Johnston's administration, over the last of Gov. Shunk of EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND FORTY-FIVE CENTS.

Will Gov. Johnston call the attention of tax payers to these facts, when he addresses them from the stump? If he does, and at the same time tells them he has collected a less amount of taxes than his predecessor, they would like to hear him explain *where the money came from* to pay all these expenses.—*Investigator.*

From the Pittsburg Post.

L. HARPER, Esq.:—Gov. Johnston alleges that when he came into the executive chair, the public debt was increasing, and that more than half a million of the debt was paid since he came into power.

It was the object of my letter to Mr. M'Kinley, among other things, to show, on the contrary, that the public debt was *diminishing* when he entered on his official duties; and that while it was diminished the large amount of $511,656 29 during Gov. Shunk's administration, there had been paid during Gov. Johnston's only the sum of $158,374 58.

But the editor of the Pittsburg *Gazette* calls in question my statement; and among other objections says that I have included "floating debts;" and, strange to say, he calls the relief notes debts of that character. In one sense, that designation may be true, but, in a financial point of view, they form a part of the public debt, being the representatives of the loan authorized by the act of the 4th of May, 1841.

My statement of the public debt is taken from the official reports. And in order to show, beyond all cavil, what comprised the debt at the periods named, I will here insert an abstract of them:

Funded debt, 1st Dec. 1845,		$36,739,267 43
Loan per act of the 4th May, 1841, (Relief Notes,)		1,258,572 00
Interest certificates outstanding,	$2,689,023 49	
Do. unclaimed,	28,391 72	
Interest on these at 4½ per cent. to 1st August, 1845, if funded,	171,389 15	
		2,888,803 36
Domestic creditors,		99,750 43
Total public debt, 1st Dec 1845,		40,986,393 22
Funded debt, 1st Dec. 1846,		$38,858,970 52
Loan 4th May 1841,	$1,031,664 00	
Interest certificate outstanding,	703,810 69	
Do. unclaimed,	4,433 11	
Interest on certificates, at 4½ per cent. to 1st August, 1851, when funded,	44,423 21	
		1,784,331 01
Domestic creditors scrip,		96,275 47
Total funded debt, 1st Jan., 1847,		$40,739,577 00
Public debt, composed of the same items, 1st Jan., 1848,		$40,578,949 51
do. 1st Dec., 1848,		40,474,736 93
do. 1st Dec., 1849,		40,397,673 92
do 1st Dec., 1850,		40,316,362 44

It will thus be seen that my statement exhibits exactly the State debt as presented by the official reports, without any floating debt for repairs or any such thing.

It is therefore demonstrated that the following amount of the public debt was paid in the years herein stated:

In the year 1846,	$246,816 22
do. 1847,	160,627 49
do. 1848,	104,212,58
do. 1849,	77,063 10
do. 1850,	81,311 48

And it is further demonstrated, that, practically there was a more efficient sinking fund, before the act of the 10th of April, 1849, passed, than since that period. Although I admit that there was no sinking fund, *eo nomine*, previous to that act.

The question is not how much was paid during Gov. Shunk's or Gov. Johnston's administrations for old canal or railroad debts, or old debts for repairs or similar debts; large sums were undoubtedly paid for those objects during their administrations, and several preceding ones; *but the question is, how much of the debt—acknowledged, ascertained and reported by the several State Treasurers—has been paid—how much is it diminished?*

It is said that there is about a half a million of dollars in the sinking fund. That fact I stated in my former letter, and gave credit for the amount. But does it follow, of course, that because there is a certain sum in a sinking fund, that the debt is paid *pro tanto?* If it is so, it is a happy discovery. All that is necessary to be done hereafter, will be to appropriate largely to the sinking fund!

Mr. Pitt, I believe was the author of this system; at all events he established a sinking fund, and kept up the credit of Great Britain, when he was in point of fact, increasing the public debt every year!

I have nothing to say against the establishment of a sinking fund; so far from it I earnestly recommended it in my first report to the Legislature on the Finances of the Commonwealth. What I object to, is, that Mr. Johnston should claim credit for creating the revenue which made it certain that we should gradually pay the debt, when he was practising law in Armstrong county. And further, that he should claim to have created all the money now in the Treasury and Sinking Fund, and alleges that he has paid a half a million of dollars of the public debt!

That portion of the public debt which was paid in 1846, 1847 and 1848, was the part payment of the loan of the 4th May, 1841, by the cancellation of the relief notes, the redemption of a portion of the 5 per cent. funded debt, and payments to domestic creditors.

In answer to an inquiry on that subject, I can only state that I have no means at present of ascertaining the exact amount of State bonds cancelled in each year embraced in my statement, except the year 1846. I received that year and cancelled State bonds to the amount of $23,883 01.

It is something new, and shows that we live in an age of progress, for the Whigs to complain that payments were not made in gold and silver. I was led to believe that they were accustomed to regard the notes of specie paying banks as equivalent to the precious metals; and yet I am asked whether I paid the interest in gold and silver. To this I answer, as in my former letter, that I paid it in the notes of specie paying banks, and a small proportion in that currency which Gov. Johnston saddled on the Commonwealth,

In answer to an other inquiry, I state with great pleasure, that in 1849 the Commonwealth had so far got rid of the relief notes, and the revenue under the act of the 29th April, 1844, was so effective (for no new revenues had been created) that the interest was paid in the notes of specie paying banks, without being obliged to resort to the ragged relief notes. This happy event occurred during the time that Mr. Ball was State Treasurer, and I was glad to have an opportunity of congratulating him upon it, when he came to Philadelphia to pay the interest.

And here let me repeat what I said in my former communication, that it is clear as a sunbeam that we owe all these triumphs, this glorious reduction of the State debt, and our happy deliverance from bankruptcy, and repudiation to the Legislature of 1844. And on the question of the 3 mill tax, we are indebted for its passage to the members of both political parties.

The revenue yielded by the act last named, being the tax on real and personal estate, for the several years, is as follows:

In 1845, tax on real and persanal property per act of 29th April, 1844,		$1,300,751 00
In 1846	do. do.	1,445,112 70
In 1847	do do.	1,380,781 19
In 1848	do. do.	1,350,129 49
In 1848	do. do.	1,293,921,23
In 1850	do. do.	1,317,821,55

The revenues thus annually collected, in conjunction with the ordinary revenues then existing, have furnished the aggregate receipts which have enabled the Commonwealth to meet all her accruing liabilities, and by gradually paying the public debt, placed her feet on solid ground.

I have deemed these remarks proper, in view of the objections to my former statement. I have, I think, answered these objections in a respectful manner. My object is to present facts to the public, and I shall not travel out of the way to notice any unkind personalities.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1, 1851.

Drafts.

REMITTANCES to England, Ireland and Scotland. Drafts from £1 upwards for sale, which will be cashed at any Banking House in the United Kingdom.

Also drafts on Philadelphia for any amount at sight. Apply to

J. F. SHRODER & CO, Brokers.

july 20 tf-28]

Valuable Tavern Stand at Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Leacock township, Lancaster county, on SATURDAY, the 27th of September, 1851, a

VALUABLE STONE TAVERN HOUSE,

and large Kitchen attached, with the necessary out buildings, together with 12 Acres of first-rate limestone land, all cleared, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, adjoining lands of Christian Hess, Daniel Tenlinger and others. The additional improvements on this tract are a Saddler Shop, a large Stone Barn, 70 by 45 feet, Wagon Shed, Hay Scales, a Carriage House, Smoke House, two wells, (with pumps in them,) and an excellent Orchard of almost every kind of fruit. This property is situated on the Newport road leading from Intercourse to the Gap, and is one of the most desirable locations in the county.

ALSO—at the same time and place, another tract of land, adjoining the above, also containing 12 acres of the same quality of soil, all cleared and cultivated, on which is erected a two story DWELLING HOUSE, (part stone and part frame,) with Kitchen, wood house and smoke house—also an excellent well of water (with pump in it) and a small Orchard.

The Pequea creek runs along these tracts. The above properties will be sold separately or together as may best suit purchasers.

Also—at the same time and place, a tract of Chesnut Sprout Land, (cut about twenty years ago,) in Earl township, about 4 miles north of the above, adjoining lands of Christian Hess and others, containing 5 acres and 15 perches.

A clear and indisputable title will be made—terms easy—and possession given on the 1st of April next.

Persons wishing to view either of the above properties, previous to the day of sale, will please call on the subscriber residing at the Tavern House.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of the above mentioned day, when due attendance will be given by ELI RUTTER.

august 26 31-5t*

Valnable Mill Property at Private Sale.

THE undersigned offers the following valuable Mill property at private sale, to wit: All that certain Tract of first-rate

LIMESTONE LAND,

containing 27 ACRES and some Perches, situate in Ephrata township, Lancaster county, on Cocalico creek, near the public road leading from Ephrata to Litiz, about 2 miles West of the town of Ephrata. The improvements thereon are, a two-story stone

GRIST AND MERCHANT MILL,

known by the name of Cocalico Mill, having four run of stones, three thereof being superior French Burs—all the inside machinery of the Mill is entirely new, and constructed on the latest and most improved plan; a one and a half story stone *DWELLING HOUSE*, Barn, Wagon Shed and other out-buildings; a pump with good and never-failing water near the door; a young and thriving Orchard of choice fruit trees, with other improvements.

This property is located in a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, the land is under good fences and in a high state of cultivation, and the Mill has an excellent supply of water and a good run of custom. Persons wishing to view the premises, will please call on John Schlott, residing thereon, and for terms apply to the undersigned, residing at the Litiz Mill, one mile east of the town of Litiz. Possession and a good title will be given on the first day of April next. Terms will be made easy, to suit purchasers. SAMUEL KELLER,

august 19 30-tf

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Frederick County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, I will sell at public sale, at the City Hotel, in Frederick, Md., *on Wednesday, the 21st day of October*, 1851, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, that well known and

VALUABLE FARM,

called "DUBLIN," formerly owned by Nicholas Randall, and now by the devisees of Henry Steiner, deceased. This farm contains

220 ACRES,

and adjoins the farms of John Ogle, Isaac Cronise and the farm lately owned by David Boyd. It lies about six miles North-east of Frederick, in the midst of a good neighborhood, with Churches, School Houses and Mills quite convenient. The land is *equal to any in the county* for the production of Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c. It is in a high state of cultivation, and divided into good sized fields, all communicating with running water. About 18 or 20 Acres are in Wood. There is an ORCHARD of choice fruit trees thereon, all in thriving condition. There is a fine Spring and Dairy within one hundred yards of the dwelling house, and a well of good water with a pump in it in the yard. The

DWELLING HOUSE IS OF STONE,

large and well built, and in good repair, and on an elevated site. And there is also another good STONE HOUSE in the yard, finished for a dwelling. The other improvements consist of a Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn House, and a Blacksmith Shop.

I will also, at the same time and place, offer for sale

TWO BRICK HOUSES,

in Frederick city, each two stories high. The one fronts thirty-nine feet eight inches, on the West side of Market Street, and runs back 62 feet to the Church yard of the German Reformed Church; and the other House fronts 35 feet and 2 inches on the same street, and runs back the same distance to the Church yard. These Houses lie between the residences of George Koontz and John P. Thomson, and are now both occupied as Stores. The property is in good condition, and are eligible stands for Stores.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Court, and the remaining two-thirds in two equal payments at one and two years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale; these payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with good security to be approved by the Trustee.—After the whole purchase money is paid, the Trustee will convey the property by a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, according to the terms of the decree.

The property will be shown to any person wishing to purchase, by the tenants now occupying the same, or by Mr. George Metzgar, residing in Frederick city. HENRY H. STEINER,

august 5-28-ts Trustee.

Assignee's Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of assignment executed by John Seitz, of Monroe township, Cumberland county, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in Monroe township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Peter Diller, John Sollenbarger, David Krysher, the heirs of Martin Diller, deceased, and Jno. Brindle, containing about

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES,

having thereon erected a two story LOG HOUSE, and LOG BARN, a Well of water and an Apple Orchard. The land is limestone of a good quality.

The terms of sale will be: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, one-half the balance on the 1st of April next, when possession will be given and a deed made to the purchaser, and the residue on the 1st of April 1853, with interest from 1st April 1852, to be secured by judgment bond. The purchaser to have the landlord's share of the grain in the ground, and the taxes for the year 1852 to be paid by the purchaser. JOSEPH CULVER,

Assignee of John Seitz.

august 19 30-6t

Estate of Robert Drips, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Robert Drips, late of Colerain township, Lancaster county, dec'd., having been issued to the subscribers: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them without delay properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS FERGUSON, Bart twp.
CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM, Colerain.
ROBERT EVANS, Bart.

august 5 6t*-28

Estate of Henry Brenneman, decd.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Henry Brenneman, late of the Village of Maytown, East Donegal township, Lancaster county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said village and township—all persons indebted to the said estate will please make payment without delay, and all persons having claims or demands will please present the same without delay and properly authenticated to

THOMAS HUSTON, Executor.

Maytown, Lan. Co., Aug. 19, 1851. 30-6t*

JOB PRINTING neatly and expediciously executed at this Office.

Two valuable Farms For Sale.

THE subscribers will expose to sale by public vendue on *Thursday the 16th day of October*, 1851, the following real estate, belonging to the heirs of Samuel Stinger, deceased, viz:

The Farm at present occupied by Peter Stinger, (of S.,) situate in Peters township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, one and a half miles south of Loudon, adjoining lands of John Beaver, J. Burkholder, Jas. Walker's heirs, and others, and bounded on the east by the West Conococheague Creek, containing

227 ACRES,

more or less of patented land, part limestone and part slate, about 190 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the residue well timbered. The buildings consist of a LOG DWELLING HOUSE, stone Barn, stone spring house, and other improvements. There are two Orchards of good fruit on the premises, and an excellent spring near the buildings.

ALSO—The Farm now occupied by H. Dickhout, situate on Dickey's Run in said township, about midway between Mercersburg and Loudon, adjoining lands of James Dickey, Jacob Burkholder, Jackson Beaver, and others, containing about 177 Acres, part limestone and part slate, about 150 acres cleared and in an excellent state of cultivation, and the residue well timbered. The buildings are a stone dwelling house, log barn, &c. There is an Orchard and an abundance of excellent spring water on the premises.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call upon either of the undersigned. If not sold at the time above mentioned the property will then be rented for one year for cash.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of H. Dickhout, on the premises last described, when the terms of sale will be made known. PETER STINGER, (of S.,)

HARTMAN DICKHOUT,

august 19 ts-30] Agents for the heirs.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Matthew Patton, late of Peters township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, deceased, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 25th day of September, 1851, the following real estate of said deceased, viz:

The farm now occupied by Elias Patton, situate in said township of Peters, about one and a half miles south of the town of Loudon, adjoining lands of George Ashway, John Wilson's heirs, Peter Stenger of C., and others, and bounded on the west by the West Conococheague Creek, containing

ABOUT 300 ACRES OF PATENTED LAND,

about 200 Acres cleared and in a very good state of cultivation, and the residue well timbered. The buildings consist of a large LOG DWELLING HOUSE, Log Tenant House, Log Barn, Spring House and other improvements, with well and spring water near the buildings. There is an Orchard on the premises, and water in every field except one. The meadow contains about 30 Acres, and a much larger quantity may be converted into meadow. There is a large quantity of Locust timber, and an inexhaustable supply of Limestone on the premises.

Also, a tract of Patented Land adjoining the above, and extending North to the Turnpike road, containing about 40 Acres, a small part cleared, with a good two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Stable and other improvements. There is an Orchard of excellent fruit and good water on the premises. The buildings upon this tract are situate on the turnpike road, about 1 mile east of Loudon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., upon the premises first described. The terms will be made known by SUSAN PATTON,

Executrix of Matthew Patton, dec'd.

august 19 30-ts

Private Sale.

THE undersigned offers at private sale, the following valuable real estate, to wit: All that certain Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 71 Acres, more or less, situate in Warwick township, Lancaster county, adjoining lands of Christian Hess, sr., Jacob Graver, jr., Abraham Myers and others. About 18 acres thereof are woodland, and the remainder is divided into convenient fields, under good fences and in a high state of cultivation.

The improvements thereon consist of a large two-story

BRICK TAVERN HOUSE,

barn, horse stable, carriage house, blacksmith shop, butcher shop, and other improvements. There is also an excellent young bearing Orchard of choice fruit trees on the same, and two never-failing wells, with pumps therein, one behind the house and the other in front, convenient to the tavern and butcher shop.

The above is one of the most desirable Tavern Stands in our county, being situated in the pleasant village of Rothsville, at the junction of the Newport road and the Lancaster and Reading Mail route, about 3 miles from Litiz and 5 miles from Ephrata; and being on the route almost entirely used by the Western Drovers, for bringing their cattle and other stock to the Philadelphia market. The Butcher Shop and Blacksmith Shop are also very valuable stands.

Persons wishing to view the premises, and ascertain terms, will please call on the subscriber, residing thereon.

☞ Should the property remain unsold by the 6th of October next, it will then be sold by public vendue on that day, of which public notice will previously be given by handbills.

JOHN ROTH, Sr.

august 26 31-td*

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE undersigned, Assignees of George Sailor, of South Middleton township, Cumberland co., will sell at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 4th of October, 1851, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A Farm situate in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, near the public road leading from Carlisle to the Spring Forge, about three miles from the former and two from the latter place, adjoining lands of Jacob Lehman, Henry Wise, Moses Wolf, Adam Frieze, and the heirs of Solomon Gorgas, deceased, containing 91 ACRES of Limestone Land, having thereon erected a good two-story LOG HOUSE, Log and Frame Barn, a well of good water with a pump in it near the door, a Tenant House, Stable, Apple Orchard, and other fruit trees. About 80 acres of the land is cleared, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation; the residue is covered with good timber.

Also, at the same time & place, a lot of Mountain Land, covered with good Chesnut timber, situated in the same township, bounded by lands of Jacob Shafer, Frederick Rider and others, containing 7 ACRES, lying within about five miles of the above mentioned farm.

Also, at the same time, on the premises, a two story *STONE HOUSE, WAREHOUSE, STABLE, &c.* This property is well calculated for a tavern, store, (being at present occupied as a store,) or any other public business; it is situated in South Middleton township, near Ege's Forge, and at the head of the Boiling Springs.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known by

DANIEL KAUFMAN,
JOHN BOBB,

aug 26-31-4t] Assignees of George Sailor.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, that valuable farm, situated in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, between the Walnut Bottom and Forge roads, and convenient to Moore's mill,

CONTAINING 195 ACRES,

of excellent Limestone Land, 150 acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, the remainder is well covered with good timber. The improvements are a Log DWELLING HOUSE, a new bank barn, and other out buildings. Two wells of never failing water are convenient to the house and barn, and a large apple Orchard of grafted trees on the premises.

Any person wishing to view the above property will please call on the undersigned, or with Martin Barnhart, residing on the premises.

NATHAN WOODS.

august 26 31-3m

A Valuable Farm for Sale,

SITUATED immediately on the new Turnpike Road from Millwood to Winchester, Clarke county, Va., containing 249 ACRES, seventy-five or eighty acres of excellent timber, with two sides of the Tract under a new and complete stone fence. There are one or two never-failing springs of good water, a small but comfortable DWELLING HOUSE of four rooms, Kitchen, smoke house, servants' house, poultry house, corn house, stables &c. Persons wishing to view the Land, will be shown it by Mr. Dicks, who resides on the premises.

Terms made known by application to the subscriber, five miles Northeast of Berryville, Clarke co., Va. JAMES W. LARUE.

sep 2 32-tf

SURE CURE.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

WHERE may be obtained the MOST SPEEDY REMEDY for

SECRET DISEASES.

Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Organic Power, Pain in the Loins, Disease of the Kidneys, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, Constitutional Debility, and all those horrid affections arising from a Certain Secret Habit of Youth, which blight their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering Marriage, etc., impossible. A cure warranted or no charge.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vices, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweep to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriagre being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J. and be restored to perfect health.

OFFICE, No. 7, South FREDERICK Street, BALTIMORE, Md., on the left hand side, going from Baltimore street, 7 doors from the corner.—Be particular in observing the name and number or you will mistake the place.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has affected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgencies, that secret and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, Pains in the head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded: Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil of Foreboding, Aversion of Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Weakness of the system, Nervous Debility and premature decay generally arises from the destructive habit of youth, that solitary practice so fatal to the healthful existence of man, and it is the young who are the most apt to become its Victims from an ignorance of the dangers to which they subject themselves. Parents and Guardians are often misled with respect to the cause or source of disease in their sons and wards. Alas! how often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Derangement of the Nervous System, Cough and Symptoms of Consumption, also those serious Mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depression of Spirits or peculiar fits of Melancholy, when the truth is they have been caused by indulging Pernicious but alluring practices, destructive to both Body and Mind. Thus are swept from existence thousands who might have been of use to their country, a pleasure to their friends, an ornament to society.

WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion. Such persons, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness.