GOVERNOR CURTIN.

The following article we copy from the Pittsburg *Gazette* of July 20th, an Abolition sheet of the darkest dye, which shows the estimation in which Governor CURTIN is held by a large majority of his own party. An artist from the infernal regions is not likely to paint the Devil blacker than he is, and we may fairly infer that it is a correct likeness as far it goes, and that the history of the balance of his misdeeds, which the writer says he has "scarcely yet opened," would exhibit this reckless aspirant for new Gubernatorial honors (and perhaps new shoddy contracts) in a still more unfavorable light:

"We have already suggested that we would regard the re-nomination of Governor Curtin as a great calamity to the party and to the country, for the double reason that we should expose ourselves to the imminent risk of a defeat, if we did not even show thereby that we had deserved it, and that we should render a very doubtful service to either, by electing him. We now proceed to assign some of the reasons for that opinion.

"It cannot be disputed, we think, that his administration has proved eminently disastrous to the party which brought him into power. That it has been an unfortunate one for the State, the present condition of her plundered sinking fund and dilapidated revenues will abundantly attest. It is not clear that it has been a wholesome one for the country. It is but too clear that it has been a damaging one for himself—so damaging that it is more than doubtful whether the Union sentiment, strong as it unquestionably is, would be sufficiently powerful to override the unfavorable opinions so generally entertained of his integrity and wisdom, notwithstanding the more than charitable reserve of the press, which has flung a mantle over his faults, and perhaps encouraged his friends and himself to believe that the history of his administration will continue a sealed book, or be forgotten amid the clangor of arms and the strife of the battle-field.

"He came into office less than three years ago, with a huge majority, and a Legislature of which nearly three-fourths of both branches either were, or claimed to be, Republicans. At the end of one session he had thrown all that majority away."

* * * * *

"Entrusted with the privilege of expending the first appropriation made by the Legislature for the common defence, he gave to his own creatures the power of making contracts, as his *private agents*, in relation to articles with which they were entirely unfamiliar, to the great injury of the soldier, who was victimized by their unskilfulness or fraud. This fact was found by a committee *appointed by himself*, under the pressure of a public clamor, which grew out of the treatment of the volunteers who had assembled at Harrisburg. Those brave young men who had responded so generously to the first call of their country, were *in rags*, with shoddy vestments, shoes whose soles were stuffed with shavings, and blankets almost as thin and transparent as a window pane. It was reported and believed that they had been given over to the tender mercies of a few heartless speculators who were then hovering about the Capital. The officers at Camp Curtin, justly indignant at what they saw, drew up a spirited remonstrance to the Legislature, which was presented to the House, at their instance, by one of our own members. It suggested to him the propriety of an inquiry as to the nature of the contracts made for supplies, and the *names* of the *agents*, through whom they were made, and he offered a resolution accordingly. He wished to know, and to let the public know, whether it was true that sundry individuals then loitering around the Capital, who were pointed out by the tongue of rumor, and known to be entirely unfit for the purpose, had been actually commissioned by the Governor, *as his agents*, to make contracts for the soldiers."

'One of these individuals was a certain CHAS. M. NEAL, an active ward politician, and Acting Commissioner of Philadelphia, who was understood to be an intimate and confidential friend of the Governor. The answer of the Governor *ignored the fact of his employment*, although the record shows that on the very day preceding or following his message to the House, he had endorsed and approved a contract for clothing made by the identical individual with the FROWENFELDS, of this city, in that special capacity! On this contract NEAL was afterwards indicted here, and it was while that indictment was depending that the Governor felt it necessary, in order to appease the public clamor, or divert it from his own head, to raise a committee of *his own appointment*, to inquire into his conduct. That committee proved, very unexpectedly, to be a fair one—so fair that it was deemed prudent to withhold its report from the Legislature at the ensuing session of that body. It found, however—although it passed over the FROWENFELD case because it was depending in the courts—that the soldiers were in rags.' With every disposition to deal gently with the Governor, it condemned his appointments and 'the mode pursued by the government in making its purchases.' It declared that 'the absence of a strict supervisory power had been the cause of much of the mischief that had befallen the State.' It remarked, in observing upon the character of the Governor's agents, that it could not for a moment be supposed that there were not men in Pennsylvania, whose services could have been commanded, and who, by education and ability, were equal to the occasions that had arisen, and that the appointment by an Executive, from personal or partisan motives, of incompetent agents to offices of great responsibility, is, at all times, a grave dereliction from duty, never more so than in great public emergencies, when the disasters resulting from the ignorance or incompetence of the agents, for whose appointment he is responsible, will inevitably excite suspicions of fraud, and return home to the Executive in humiliating charges of collusion.' And it closed by observing that 'they also report, in general, as the result of their investigations, that they have found instances of ignorance, of incompetence, of sharp dealing never praiseworthy, and here eminently disgraceful, of bad appointments, which, although under the peculiar circumstances of the times are to be expected, are none the less to be condemned.'

"The judicial investigation of the Frowenfeld case having proved a failure in consequence of * * * the disappearance of the witness and the flight of one of the defendants a new committee was raised at the next session of the Legislature, by which it was found, among other things, that the case as shown by the absconding witness, who had afterwards returned, was 'a clear case of fraudulent complicity between the contractors and CHARLES M. NEAL;' that the clothing furnished to the soldiers 'could have been afforded at $3,50 per suit less than was given, and yet have left to the contractors a profit of $1,50;' that 'a large portion of it was entirely unfit for the use of the soldiers, and much of it fell to pieces in a short time after it was worn by them; and 'that the flight of the FROWENFELDS was almost conclusive evidence that they, at least, were conscious of having defrauded the State.' Our readers will judge of the quality of this committee when they find them adding, that while the testimony of MURPHY *seems to excite a strong suspicion* against NEAL, the testimony of NEAL *himself*, one of the parties implicated, seems to clear him from all *but* 'a great *want of judgment* in his purchases and *misapprehension as to his duties*,' and that his testimony shows that he did not consider himself bound to inquire, either into the actual cost of the goods used or *their fitness for the purpose intended*. It is rather surprising that they did not hunt up the FROWENFELDS themselves as witnesses, who would, no doubt, have made a clear case of it for the defendants.—In *convicting* them alone they forgot that the offence charged was one which either involved the complicity of the other party, or did not exist at all, and therefore furnished no occasion for running away. They do, however, set down the case as one of *a failure of justice*.

* * * We are informed, however, that the confidence of the Governor in NEAL has been in no wise shaken by these transactions. He still continues to be among his most intimate and cherished friends.

"But enough for the present. We shall return to the general subject which we have scarcely yet opened."

A GLORIOUS CANDIDATE.—The splendid reputation of our candidate for Governor, wins respect for him from even his political foes. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the most widely circulated Republican journal in that city, says of him:

"Judge WOODWARE is a citizen of unimpeachable character, an able jurist, and a patriotic gentleman."

JUDGE WOODWARD ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The following correspondence was published in 1852, during the campaign of that year, when Judge WOODWARD was a candidate for the Supreme Court. It speaks for itself. If any one, after reading it, suspects him of Know-Nothing proclivities, he is too firmly wedded to falsehood to understand the truth:

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned members of the Democratic party beg leave to call your attention to certain charges now frequently made by the Whig presses, against you, in regard to your views upon the naturalization laws, and alleged hostility to the rights of naturalized citizens. We are aware that you may justly regard your life and conduct in the high station you have occupied, and the boundless confidence of the Democratic party which you enjoy, as a sufficient answer to such calumnies.

But the charges are intended to operate on and mislead persons to whom the truth is unknown. We would therefore, solicit from you an expression of your views on the subject, if your time will permit, not doubting that every candid mind will thus be satisfied, that by no act of your life have you been justly chargeable with having entertained men or measures favoring an illiberal or proscriptive policy towards adopted citizens, on account of the place of their birth or their religious opinions.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
CHARLES SHALER,
SAMUEL W. BLACK,
WM. WILKINS,
JAS. ROSS SNOWDEN, and others.

JUDGE WOODWARD'S REPLY.

PITTSBURG, September 14, 1852.

Gentlemen: The official duties which brought me to Pittsburg, keep me constantly engaged. My answer to your letter must therefore be brief.

From my earliest youth to this present moment, I have been an earnest and hearty supporter of the Democratic party, and an equally zealous opponent, so far as my political action could decorously and properly go, of whatever has opposed it. I am not and never have been a "Native American" in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a Whig, Antimason or an Abolitionist.

The charge of "Nativism" is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. THOMAS, a Whig member from Chester county, and was calculated to compel his party (who were in a majority in the Convention,) to come up to the mark or back out. They chose the latter branch of the alternative, and my motion having answered its purpose, was withdrawn. The sin of introducing the subject into that body lies at the door of a Whig, and not at mine.

The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body, which required him to submit it for revision before publication, and which he never did. I made some observations explanatory of my amendment of Thomas' motion, but that speech is not a fair report of them. My other speeches were submitted for revision: this one I never saw till the book was printed, and I have never ceased to condemn it.

During the session of the Convention, namely, on the 10th day of January, 1838, a member in debate alluded to the motion, not the speech, as indicative of hostility to foreigners. I promptly denounced the imputation there, in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation. See debates of the Convention, vol. 10, p. 33., 34.

I have retained the undiminished confidence of the Democratic members of the Reform Convention, several of whom were adopted citizens, and all of them opposed to Nativism. Would this have been possible if the Whig reports of my sayings and doings had been true? The Native American party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for United States Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked me, whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws? I answered them no, and they threw every vote they could command against me, and raised a shout of triumph over their victory.

You refer to statements in the Whig papers of this city. One of them was shown me a few days ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which I repelled the imputation of Nativism as distinctly as I deny it now. Yet the editor told his readers that the letter contains an admission that my sentiments were at the time adverse to the rights of foreign born citizens. A copy of the letter thus misrepresented by the Pittsburg *Gazette*, I send you herewith in the *Keystone* of Sept. 23d, 1851.

When men will allow their political passions to get the better of their veracity so far as to impel them to acts and assertions like this, it is easy enough to understand how and why I was misrepresented by a reporter of the Convention, whose motives for doing so were just as strong as those which actuate my political opponents now.

Another allegation, that I opposed Judge CAMPBELL last fall, is as false as any other of the numerous misstatements recently made against me. I never opposed any nominee on account of his birth or religion, and I supported no nominee last fall more heartily than I did Judge CAMPBELL.

It is with infinite reluctance I appear before the public at this time, even in self-defence. A candidate for a judicial office is, perhaps, more than any other candidate, required to await quietly the decision of the people. I am as sensible as any man can be, that politics ought to be kept away as far as possible from judicial elections, but the terms of your letter leave me no choice but to answer. I have answered by giving you briefly the truth. I give it because it is the truth, and I accompany it with no appeal to party passion or prejudice.

If industrious defamation can succeed in representing me as having ever sustained any illiberal or proscriptive *ism*, then the *Truth* and a *life* are powerless against slander.

There are some presses, and many men opposed to me in political sentiment, who are disposed to treat me fairly, and who will not descend to low appliances, to accomplish a party purpose. Such men and presses command my respect. Against others who are less scrupulous, I have no shield but the truth and my life; and relying on these, I can afford to await, in patience, the verdict of the people. Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kind feelings manifested in your letter, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The Northumberland County *Democrat* brings us intelligence of an infamous outrage recently perpetrated in Snyder county. That journal says:

"The Democrats of Snyder county made their nominations on Monday a week. It is reported that immediately after Philip Hilbish, Esq., had been nominated for Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, he was waited upon by Kephart and assistants of the provost service, and arrested. Mr. Hilbish remonstrated and wished to know the cause of his arrest, but to no purpose. He was kicked and struck and bruised in the face, and hurried off without even the privilege of seeing any of his family or consulting with his friends. It is said that it was only after urgent solicitations that he was permitted even to wash the blood from his face. Mr. Hilbish is a farmer from McKee's Half Falls."

Freemen of Pennsylvania, be patient!—The hour of retribution will surely come, and when it does woe to the evil doers. Be patient until October, and then strike a blow that will sweep from power the bad men who are trampling upon every right your fathers left you!—*Philadelphia Age.*

HENRY J. STAHLE, ESQ.

This gentleman, editor of that sound Democratic paper, the Gettysburg *Compiler*, has again returned to his home. The malice of personal and political enemies has twice subjected him to incarceration in Fort McHenry. It is to be hoped that "the government" will soon cease to be an instrument, through which scoundrels may wreak their vengeance on their neighbors. The following paragraph we copy from the *Compiler* of last week:

"Our last trip, like the first, resulted in nothing. But we made a discovery of some value, and which went far towards comforting us in our imprisonment—and that was, that our first arrest was most likely, and the second most CERTAINLY, the result of the base and impudent intrigues of a cold-hearted, personal and political enemy—D. M'CONAUGHY.—We have in our possession, in black and white, the damning evidence of his guilt. More anon."

AN UGLY RECORD.

The Abolition Candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in Favor of Negro Suffrage.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* exposes the course of Judge AGNEW in the Reform Convention on the question of negro suffrage. It should deprive him of the vote of every man in the State who believes that our free white ancestors framed our institutions for free white men and their descendants forever. We quote from the *Genius*:

"The Republicans have been as unfortunate in the nomination of Judge Agnew as in that of Gov. Curtin. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1838; and his course in that body on the question of negro suffrage was such as will not strongly commend him to the favor of white men.

"It is known that under the Constitution of 1790 it was a mooted question whether colored men were entitled to vote. In some parts of the State they were allowed to exercise the right, and in others it was denied them. In the Convention of 1838, called to amend the Constitution, it was proposed to put this question at rest by confining the elective franchise to white men only. With this view Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia, on the 23d of June, 1837, offered the following proviso to the 3d article:

"'*Provided, also*, That the rights of an elector shall in no case extend to others than free white male citizens.'

"On this proviso the yeas and nays were called, and Judge Agnew voted against it, and Judge Woodward, the present Democratic candidate for Governor, who was also a member of the Convention, voted for it. The proviso was lost.—Debates, vol. 3, page 91.)

"On the 17th of January, 1838, Mr. Martin renewed his effort, by moving to insert the word 'white' among the qualifications for voters. Upon this motion a long and able debate ensued, Judge Woodward taking an active and leading part in favor of the motion and against negro suffrage. On the 20th of January a vote was taken on the motion, by yeas and nays, and the word 'white' was inserted in the third article of the Constitution, Judge Agnew voting against it and Judge Woodward for it. (Debates, vol. 10, page 106.)

"To that motion, thus carried against the opposition of Judge Agnew, we owe the fact that negroes are not to-day voters in Pennsylvania.

"An attempt was subsequently made to continue the right of suffrage to those negroes who had before exercised it; and for this Judge Agnew voted, on the principle that 'half a loaf is better than no bread.' Judge Woodward voted against it.

'This is the man for whom white men are asked to vote. Had he succeeded in making negroes voters, his chances of election would now be pretty fair; but as white men are, through the efforts of men like Judge Woodward, alone invested with the invaluable right of suffrage, it is not likely that Judge Agnew will ever reach the Supreme Bench.

"We cannot refrain from giving the concluding paragraph of a powerful speech made in the Convention by Judge Woodward on this question of negro suffrage:

"'I am sure the sober sense of our citizens would be outraged by a decision that negroes are to vote, and this will be decided if you reject the amendment. At no stage of our history have our people been willing to give them this right, and now let us not offend against nature, and do violence to the general feeling, by saying that in all time to come they shall possess it. Let us not reduce the inestimable right of suffrage to this degradation, lest the people spurn it from them, as unworthy any longer of their affections, but let us preserve and bequeath it as we have inherited it, and then posterity will have no reproaches for our memories.'"

From the Mobile Register.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS' MISSION.

We thank God from the depth of our heart, that the authorities at Washington snubbed Vice-President Stephens, in his late attempt to confer with them on international affairs, without form or ceremony. It has long been known here that this gentleman thought, if he could get to whisper into the ears of some men about Washington, the result might be terms of peace on some sort of Union and reconstruction. He seemed to forget that Douglas, with whom he used to serve, is dead, and notwithstanding his mantle has fallen, by dividing it into four pieces, upon Richardson and Voorhees, Vallandigham and Pugh, still the Democratic party is not in power now, and we may thank God for it. The prospect looked gloomy to the Vice President, whose infirmity of body no doubt casts a shadow over his spirits, and he said that one of two things must be done; either some terms must be made, or the whole militia of the Confederacy must be called out and immediate alliance proposed with foreign powers.

President Davis gave him *full powers to treat on honorable terms*, and started him off to the kingdom of Abraham. But Father Abraham told him there was an impassable gulf between them, and the Vice President had to steam back to Richmond, a little top' fallen. We hope this will put a stop forever to some croakers about here who intimate that there are people enough friendly to the South, in the North, to restore the Union as it was. And we also hope that the Government at Richmond will not humiliate itself any more, but from this time will look only to the one end of final and substantial independence. The North is not less set on a purpose of final separation than we are. The Republican party are not fighting to restore this Union, any more than the old Romans fought to establish the independence of the countries they invaded. The Republicans are fighting for conquest and dominion, we for liberty and independence.

There is only one party in the North who want this Union restored, but they have no more power—legislative, executive, or judicial—than the paper we write on. It is true they make a show of Union and strength, but they have no voice of authority. We know that the Vallandigham school wants the Union restored, for he told us so when here in exile, partaking of such hospitality as we extended to a real enemy to our struggle for separation, banished to our soil by another enemy, who is practically more our friend than he. And if Vallandigham should by accident or other cause, become Governor of Ohio, we hope Lincoln will keep his nerves to the proper tension, and not allow him to enter the confines of the State. *His administration would do more to restore the old Union than any other power in Ohio could do, and therefore we pray that he may be defeated.* Should a strong Union party spring up in Ohio, the third State in the North in political importance, it might find a faint response in some Southern States, and give us trouble.

But, as long as the Republicans hold power, they will think of conquest and dominion only, and we, on the other hand, will come up in a solid column for freedom and independence, which we will be certain to achieve, with such assistance as we may now (after the refusal of the Washington Cabinet to concur) confidently expect, before the Democrats of the North get in power again, and come whispering in our ears, "*Union, reconstruction, Constitution, concession, and guarantees.*" *Away with all such stuff! We want separation. Give us rather men like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. They curse the old Union and despise it and so do we.* And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and the "*accursed Constitution,*" *let them keep down Vallandigham and his party in the North; then they shall never be troubled by us with such whining about the Constitution and Union as they are sending up.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$25 1] ☞ Employment! ☜ [$75 1

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [aug 27 1y 33

☞ To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.—A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Dagnall, No. 186 Fulton stree, Brooklyn, New York. [feb 17 1y 7

☞ The Confessions and Experience of a NERVOUS YOUNG MAN.—Published as a warning and for the especial benefit of young men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had (free) of the author, C. A. Lambert, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing an addressed envelope.

Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

june 16 2m 23

☞ A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompatency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
aug 11 3m 31] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

☞ Eye and Ear.

PROF. J. ISAACS, M. D., OCULIST AND AURIST, formerly of Leyden, Holland, is located at No. 511 Pine St., Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with diseases of the EYE or EAR will be scientifically treated and cured if curable.

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charges made for examination.

N. B.—The Medical Faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment.

june 23 1y 24

☞ Editors of Intelligencer.

DEAR SIRS: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
july 21 3m 28] No. 831 Broadway, New York.

☞ Equality to All! Uniformity of Price! A new feature of Business: Every one his own Salesman. Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store 632 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own Salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

The goods are all well sponged and prepared and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th, No. 460
feb 26 1y-5 JONES & CO.

☞ New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz.: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms, are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
Jan 13 1y 1] No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy, it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

☞ See advertisement. [June 16 1y 23

☞ The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York. [jan 20 a 1y 2

☞ To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

See advertisement. [June 23 1y 24

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th inst., by the Rev. Wm. T. Gerhard, John Brendle, of Brecknock, to Miss Martha Keaver, of Manheim.

On the 6th inst., by the same, Israel Slick to Miss Susanna Landis, both of New Berlin.

DEATHS.

Communicated.]

At Saratoga Springs, of rapid Consumption, on the 15th day of August, 1863, in the 26th year of her age, Mary H., beloved wife of J. Buchanan Henry, Esq., of New York, and daughter of Joseph R. Nicholson, of Annapolis, Md.

On the 15th inst., in Bart township, Amos Gilbert, aged 81 years.

On the 21st inst., in this city, George, youngest son of Joseph F. and Sarah Altick, aged 1 year and 20 days.

THE MARKETS.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by J. R. BITNER & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen street.

LANCASTER, August 24.

Flour, Superfine, ⅌ bbl	$6.25
" Extra "	6.50
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	1.60
Red " "	1.30
Corn, old "	70
" new "	48
Oats "	45
Rye "	85
Cloverseed "	5.75
Whiskey, in hhds	45
" in bbls	45½

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The Accounts of the respective decedents hereunto annexed are filed in the Register's Office of Lancaster county, for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, on the third MONDAY in SEPTEMBER next, (21st,) at 2 o'clock, A. M.

Benjamin Hunsecker, Paradise township. By Jacob Hunsecker, Administrator.

Esther Buckwalter, Upper Leacock township. By John Buckwalter, Administrator.

Elizabeth Rusing, Manheim township. By Edward Rusing, Administrator.

Martha Mohaffy, Mount Joy township. By Francis Hershey, Executor.

John Ranck, East Cocalico township. By Allen P. Hibshman, one of the Executors.

John Ranck, East Cocalico township. By Henry Ranck, one of the Executors.

George Harner, Drumore township. Guardianship Account. By Robert Clark, Guardian of Mary A. and James F. Harner, minor children of deceased.

John High, East Earl township. By Solomon High and Samuel E. Weaver, Executors.

David High, East Earl township. By Solomon High, surviving Administrator.

William Shirk, Sr., Carnarvon township. By Martin E. Stauffer, Administrator.

Eli Kerns, Bart township. Guardianship Account. By William L. Rakestraw, Guardian of Eli T. Kerns, one of the children of deceased.

John Green, Springville. By M. G. Marple, Executor.

William Mulberry, Paradise township. By William T. Long, Executor.

Benjamin Conrad, Pequea township. Guardianship Account. By Benjamin Eshleman and Martin Miller, Jr., Administrators of John Harnish, Sr., deceased, who was Guardian of Daniel Conrad a minor son of dec'd.

Maria Kendrick, Warwick township. By Nathaniel S. Wolle, Executor.

Michael Kauffman, West Hempfield township. Guardianship Account. By Daniel Pears, Guardian of David, Jacob, John and Sarah Kauffman, minor children of deceased.

Dr. Samuel Humes, City of Lancaster. By Dr. Henry Carter, Executor.

Jacob Immel, State of Ohio. By Emanuel Shober, Administrator.

Jacob Nissley, Mount Joy township. By Jacob K. Nissley, Elias Eby, and Jonas E. Hostetter, Executors.

Mary Myers, By Emanuel Shober, Administrator.

Michael B. Wisler, Columbia Borough. By Henry Wisler, Administrator d. b. n. l. t. a.

Elizabeth Sentzel, East Hempfield township. By John Myers, Administrator.

ohn Sentzel, East Hempfield township. By John Myers, Executor.

Henry Becker, Warwick township. Guardianship Account. By Henry Buch, Guardian of Reuben Becker, one of the children of deceased.

Casanda Eberly, West Cocalico township. By David Eberly, Administrator.

Jonathan Hamilton, Little Britain township. By John Kirk, surviving Executor.

John Lindemuth, East Donegal township. By Henry S. Musser, Executor.

Benjamin Landis, Manheim township. Guardianship Account. By John Hess, Guardian of Amelia Landis, (now Amelia Nolt,) a minor daughter of deceased, now of age.

Simon Gochenaur, Providence township. Guardianship Account. By John Hildebrand, Guardian of John Gochenaur, minor child of deceased.

George Kling, Pequea township. By Abraham B. Mylin, Administrator.

Smedley Lamborn, Martic township. Guardianship Account. By Alban Cutter, Guardian of Aguila B., Emaline, Elwood, William L., Elizabeth, Sarah E., Alice A., Lucinda and Lydia S. Lamborn, minor children of dec'd.

Elizabeth Denlinger, Paradise township. By John Ranck, Executor.

William Mohn, City of Lancaster. By Henry Mohn, Administrator.

Philip J. Fulmer, East Hempfield township. Trust Account. By Jacob Kohr, Trustee of John Fulmer, under the will of deceased.

Abraham Cassel, Rapho township. By Jacob E. Cassel, Emanuel Cassel and Hetty Barr, Executors.

Mark Connell, West Earl township. By Archimedes Robb, and Henry Barton, Administrators.

John Becker, Clay township. By Elizabeth Becker, Administratrix.

Henry Rudy, Manheim township. Guardianship Account. By Michael Weidler, Guardian of Levina Rudy, (now Levina McQuate,) a minor daughter of deceased, now of age.

Isabella R. Ferree, Bart township. By Jacob T. Ferree, Administrator.

Peter Witmer, Manor township. By Benjamin F. Witmer and Martin F. Witmer, Administrators with the Will annexed.

William Frick, City of Lancaster. By Maria B. Frick and Emanuel Keller, Executors.

Catharine Steffe, Brecknock township. By John Steffe, Executor.

Christian Bentz, East Cocalico township. By Sarah Bentz, Administratrix.

Isaac Redsecker, Borough of Elizabethtown. Guardianship Account. By Samuel Redsecker, Guardian of Susanna Redsecker, minor daughter of deceased.

Jacob Huver, Lancaster township. By Michael L. Huver, Executor.

Jacob Bassler, Manheim township. By John H. Swarr, Executor.

Frederick Mayling, Borough of Marietta. By George A. Mayling, Salina Mayling and Sarah Ann Mayling, Administrators.

Elizabeth S. Gleim, City of Lancaster. By John Sheaffer, Executor.

Peter Lindemuth, State of Iowa. Guardianship Account. By John B. Roth, surviving Executor of John Bomberger, who was Guardian of George Lindemuth Bomberger, minor grandson of deceased.

Jacob Eckman, Sr., Strasburg township. By Jacob Eckman, Jr., and Daniel Eckman, two of the Executors.

George Scheaffer, West Hempfield township. By Reuben Garber, Administrator.

Isaac Brittan, Paradise township. By Amos L. Witmer, Executor.

GEO. C. HAWTHORN, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Aug. 24, 1863. aug 25 4t 33

WANTED—GOLD, SILVER AND DEMAND NOTES, for which the HIGHEST PREMIUM will be paid at the Banking House of

REED, HENDERSON & CO.
Lancaster, Feb. 7, '63. [feb 20 tf 6

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 130 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 much 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.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—On SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.—Will be sold at public sale at the residence of the undersigned in the village of Warwick, the following described real estate, the property of Dr. William A. Shelly, dec'd, viz:

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, numbered in the plan of said town Nos. 96, 98 and 106. These lots are under good fence and in a high state of cultivation.

Also, a Tract of Land containing 6 acres and 133 perches, situate one mile north-west of Warwick, and being on the road leading to Manheim. This tract is all cleared, under good fence and well cultivated, and adjoining lands of Martin Miller and Augustus Enk.

Also, another tract of land, in the same township, containing 2 acres and 13 perches, all cleared and under good fence, situate about ¼ of a mile from the town of Warwick, adjoining Joseph Brubaker and others.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by

THAMAR SHELLY,
August 18, 1863. Administratrix.
aug 25 [Weekly Inquirer copy.] 4t 33

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—On SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, the undersigned will sell by public vendue, at the public house of Abraham Brubaker, on the Strasburg and Millport turnpike road, in East Lampeter twp., the following real estate, to wit: A tract of about 20 Acres of first-rate Limestone Land, in West Lampeter township, about one mile south from Millport, about two miles north-east from Lampeter Square, and ¼ of a mile west of the aforesaid turnpike road, adjoining other lands of the undersigned, and lands of Dr. Jacob Musser, Mrs. Girven, Frederick Neff, Martin Harnish, Christian Nunamacher and others.

The improvements thereon are a one and a half story Log Weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, Smoke House, Carriage House, Corn Cribs, and all other necessary outbuildings for a farm. There are on the premises a young PEACH ORCHARD and an APPLE ORCHARD, both thriving and in full bearing condition; and there is a well of fine water in the yard.

There will be a survey made before the day of sale, and a plot prepared, showing the form of the Tract and the quantity of land, which may be so divided as to be sold in two or more separate parcels.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third part of the purchase money will be required in cash on the day of sale, and on the residue a liberal credit will be given, if secured by bond or note with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale, payable semi-annually. No deed will be made until the whole purchase money is paid.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ANDREW KERR,
JOHN C. GROOME,
aug 11 Executors of Samuel Kerr, deceased. ts 31

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE!—On TUESDAY, the 25th day of AUGUST, 1863, the undersigned Administrators of Jonathan Leader, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Mount Joy Borough, the entire STOCK, GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES of the DRUG STORE of the late decedent. The stock is in good and well selected assortment of fresh DRUGS AND MEDICINES, much of it purchased within a few months past. The fixtures will be found to comprise everything essential to carry on the business; consisting of COUNTERS, SHOW CASES, DRAWERS, BOTTLES, JARS, MORTARS, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, SHELVING, &c. Also, a MINERAL WATER FOUNTAIN.

The store has always done an excellent business, and the building it occupies will be for rent to continue the business in the same location if the purchaser so desires. So good an opportunity of obtaining a first-rate Drug Store, with an established business, in a thriving town, is seldom presented.

☞ The purchaser will be required to take possession within one week after the sale and pay one-third of the purchase money; the remainder to be paid in two equal payments, January 1st and April 15th, next; same to bear interest until paid, and approved security to be given therefor.

At the same time and place will be sold a Farrel and Herring's Safe.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when conditions will be made known by

H. SHAFFNER,
LEVI RICKSECKER,
Administrators.
Mount Joy, Pa., Aug. 11th, 2863. 3t 31

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 1 Large Family Wringer	$10.00
No. 2 Medium "	7.00
No. 2½ " "	6.00
No. 3 Small "	5.50
No. 8 Large Hotel "	14.00
No. 18 Medium Laundry " (to run steam)	18.00
No. 22 Large " " (or hand.)	30.00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted. No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubful of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY YEAR in the saving of garments—