

Pennsylvanisch Deutsch.



BRIEF FUN SCHWEPFLEBRENNER.

SCHIFFLETTOWN, Feb. 8, 1869.

MISTER FODDER ABRAHAM: Om letshu Dummerndog war ich in Harrisborrick, un ich bin net exactly g'satisfied mit eich. Uf course ich hob nix g'rickt, un se behauptet das wan es net gwest wär for der FODDER ABRAHAM, donn kennst ich an first-rates emty doh hawa. Ich hab g'shwetzt mit em dær gu't deitsh konn—er woont dort net weit füm Keshta barrick ommanot in Hempfield, wann er derhennt is, un er hut mer selwer g'sawt das der FODDER ABRAHAM het olles ferdorwa. Un now, de wohnt tu sawya, ich bin net gons g'satisfied mit eich, for der weg we seller member füm Keshta barrick mers ons geleant hut is es eier shuld das des lohn tsenya for nix du nimmy gedu konn warra. Eans fun donna kærli hut mer awer doch an offer gemacht; for a hunnert un dreisich dahler hut er awgebuttert mer si chance ferkawfa wu sex hunnert dahler wert is, provided es gevva em's geld. Awer dem ding drow ich net, un ich bin anyhow ob un beam.

Now, wanns net for de posht office wær, donn deat ich der anohl mi meaning gevva, for we g'sawt, ich bin net altogethër g'satisfied, for all de Semmy leit wu ich g'senna hob behauptet es si eier shuld das ich nix du konn doh. De Bevvy awer sleint uf der meening tsu si das es yusht so goot is we's is, for se behauptet das wann mer aw so an emty krickt dort in Harrisborrick, bis mer denna kærli eara shares gedt, was se de "ditty's" leasa, is ferdienkent wennich iverich.

PIT SCHWEPFLEBRENNER.

BRIEF FUN KODORUS.

KODORUS, Feb. 18, 1869.

FODDER ABRAHAM DRUCKER: Ich hab g'sena das so an kærli im Fodder Abraham als so deitsh shicker g'shriva hut. Er is an shmarter kærli, un hut so ordlich himnich de ohr. Doh war enner in unserm sheddle dær huts aw proweret, awer's hut net ge weila, for se nemmt a monn dær aw de shproch fershtent; enner der recht bushdaweera konn, un aw de science fun grammarology fershtent—so we seller monn im FODDER ABRAHAM.

Now, ich will mer net unneremenna emich ebas fun weaya politics tsu shreiva, awer yusht a paar wart we's dgh in unserm sheddle hær geat olleweil un we es als for olters war. Es hut sich g'reislich feel fershtent sidder ich an bu war. Sellamohls hut mer de leit sheer all gekennt, un se hen aw all de shea Pennsylvanisch deitsh shproch g'shwetzt, un wann als eber in de shadt kumma is dær net deitsh hut shwetza kenna, un orrig g'got ufgedres'd war, so hen de leit can awgeguet, un noch g'frokod war er hær is, was er will doh, un we long er sich in der nachbarschaft uf holta will? De med sin cam aw net glei noch g'shrunga we so olleweil als duna, for se hen g'ferriert u' wær ferleicht an gambler, oder au deeb, oder an shpitzbu, un mit soldiche hea se nix tsu du hawa wella. Se hen feel laover enner g'hot den se kennt hen un aw off decenly weaya eara llyvus g'macht hen, em ich mean sel wær aw g'sheid g'west sin de med.

De buwa sin selle tsait aw net so rum g'shrunga we se now dunna, for se hen g'shaft un sich net g'shemnt g'lickty lausa tsu trawya un bahrfeisch tsu lawa.

Mer hen aw als met so feel fun denna Lager beer heiser g'hat, un de buwa hatta sich g'shemnt ni tsu ga, un wann se dech gons waera, un der dawdy hets ous g'funna, donn hets aw ebas gevva, doh g'laus dich dert. Awer now is es gons g'edusht. Der dawdy un de buwa drefa honner uff dort aw, un hucka rum, can ga em diah un seller om onner. Now, Lph gleich aw emohls ebas neies, for ich bin kens fun denna wu in favor is for in offy sacha beim altsu tsu bleiwa. Doch ontend ich das in feel sacha wera mer besser om altsu bleiwa. De Lager beer heiser sin anyhow in meiner opinion ken grosser improoffment. Unser sheddle hen so any how net besser geunmacht.

De med hen sich aw als net so nerrisch uf gedress'd; se hen kea so kleany bonnets g'hat de nix sin for hitz odder kelt; or wara rechtshaffene bonnets, das mer aw sea hut kenna ohna de brill uf du. Se hen aw net so longy dressa we allweil das olly dreck uf'm pafement un der shtrose uf g'shleift hen; es wara sheane frocks, net tsu long un net tsu kort; im summer hen se korduniche un holbleinich, un im winter heam gemacht wollich's getrawya, un de wær for wert-dogs un for drin tsu shafin. Uf course, se hen aw sheany dressa g'hat for Sundogs.

Ich mean de med hetta a feel shenner

geguckt das olleweil. Any how, se wara feel g'sunder un hen orrig sheane roty bocka g'hat. Es wara lusht se aw tsu gucka, un ich glawb so gwis das ich leab das es war weil se sich net g'ferriert odder g'shemnt hen tsu sholla, sin frer u' g'shtonna un net de holl nacht uf parties rum g'shleift.

Du frokshst awer ferleicht, was hen se donn in de longa winters owada gedu? Des will ich sawya. Se hen eara cayene kleader g'macht, un hussa un frocks for de kleane kinner; de shtrimp g'shtuppt wann se ferrissa wara, un wann se net ferrissa wara donn hense se evva net g'shtuppt.

Du musht awer yo net denka das mer in sella tsaita kea blesser g'hot hen. Wanns shnea g'hot hut sin als de buwa kumma un hen de med shillta g'fihra. Se sin awer als bei tsait gonga un aw bei decenly tsait widder heam kumma.

De med hen aw in selly tsaita g'shpunna; camohl sin se in des house un an onnersmohl in sell nochbers house tsomma kumma according tsu eilawdung, un doh sin aw als de yungy kærli kumma un a yeador hut seim meadle si shpin-radw missa heam trawya. On denna shpinna parties war als plenty fun, for dort hen mer als gebaudert, shpossiche shtrikes fershtent un de med hen als derwedder g'shpunna das es geburmt hut in olly ecka. Wann se als a paar shund g'shpunna hen g'hat, donn sin als de shpinna-redder uf de side g'shtellt wara, un all hands ous shpeela, so we blindameisel, blumsock un ich weas net was olles; un de buwa hen als de med gebust, un sell, uf course, hen de med als geglich, provided es war als der recht kærli. Ich kent noch feel shreiva fun tsu was mer selly tsaita als g'hot hen. Es besht awer war bis de med g'heiert sin wara hen se als gony rulla fun hemdicher, leindicher, disidicher, hondicher un onnery dicher g'hat, so das es a lusht war esaw tsu sen. Sell shuft hut aw gebot; s'war anyhow feel shenner un fershtendicher das seidiche shwentz fun a fertele bis a gony yard long dorrich de shtrosa noch shleift yusht for de leit tsu weisa we we unfershtendich de weilsleit acta kenna heitich's dorg.

SINNEK.

(Des meant ous de altsa tsaita.)
P. S.—Ich hab amohl a sheaner obble g'hot—roat un geal ouswendich, un's maul hut mer g'wessert dorfere. Don hab ich amohl mi messer rous un shneid nei. Awer hoch! Es war alles foul inwendich! Sidder sellam bin ich g'satisfied das net alles goot is was shea ousguckt.

SINNEK.

Selected.

EARLY HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual report of Colonel Campbell, Surveyor General of the State, contains some interesting and curious facts, not generally known at the present day. The report is accompanied by a map, showing the various purchases made from the Indians. From this map it appears that the first purchase was made as early as 1682, being a small tract at the eastern extremity of the State, immediately north of Philadelphia county. In 1726 the territory now constituting the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Lebanon and Lehigh was purchased. In 1749, the territory now included in Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike was bought, and in 1758 the territory of Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford, Juniata and other counties was added. In 1768 a large purchase was made, including the now counties of Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, part of Centre, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, Sullivan, Lycoming, Wyoming, Susquehanna and Wayne—forming an irregular section running diagonally across the entire State, from the extreme southwest to the northeast. In 1784, the balance of the State was purchased, including the northern and northwestern counties—Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Armstrong, Clarion, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, etc. The little irregular corner, which gave us the magnificent harbor on Lake Erie, was purchased from the United States in 1792.

The prices of lands in Pennsylvania, at various periods, are given in detail. Under Penn and his heirs, previous to December, 1763, the price was £15 10s. (\$14.33) per hundred acres, with the exception of a few warrants in the lower counties, at \$9.33 per hundred acres. The highest price obtained under the Penn's was \$24 per hundred acres.

The prices under the Commonwealth were, from 1764 to 1792, \$26.66 per hundred acres. After the purchase of 1784, and up to 1789, the price was \$30 per hundred acres. Unimproved lands in the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river, were sold as low as \$3, or \$13.33 per hundred acres. Of the purchase of 1768, and these previously made, including Allegheny and the neighboring counties, unimproved lands were sold, from 1769 to 1814, at the rate of fifty shillings, or \$6.66 per hundred acres. There are men still living who might have purchased Allegheny county at this rate—which is six and two-third cents per acre. From March, 1814, lands lying within the purchase of 1768, and the previous purchases, were sold at the rate of \$26.66 per hundred acres. From 1817, lands within the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, were sold at the latter rate.

The first three counties which were formed (Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester), were established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, and were the original counties of all that territory now comprising the great Keystone State. Several of the counties were originally very large. Westmoreland, for instance, was formed in 1773, from a part of Bedford and in 1785 a part of the purchase of 1784 was added thereto. Allegheny was formed in 1788, out of a part of Westmoreland and Washington, the latter having been formed in 1781 out of a part of Westmoreland. The following counties were composed wholly of the territory originally belonging to Allegheny, namely: Butler, Crawford, Erie, and Mercer, all of which were organized March 12, 1800. The following counties were formed partly from Allegheny: Armstrong, Beaver, Venango and Warren. It

will thus be seen that Allegheny county was originally quite extensive, four large counties having been wholly cut therefrom, and four others partially composed of her territory. She has still an area of seven hundred and fifty-four square miles, or 482,500 acres. At the price above given the entire county might have been purchased, sixty years ago, at less than the price of one of her model farms of to-day.

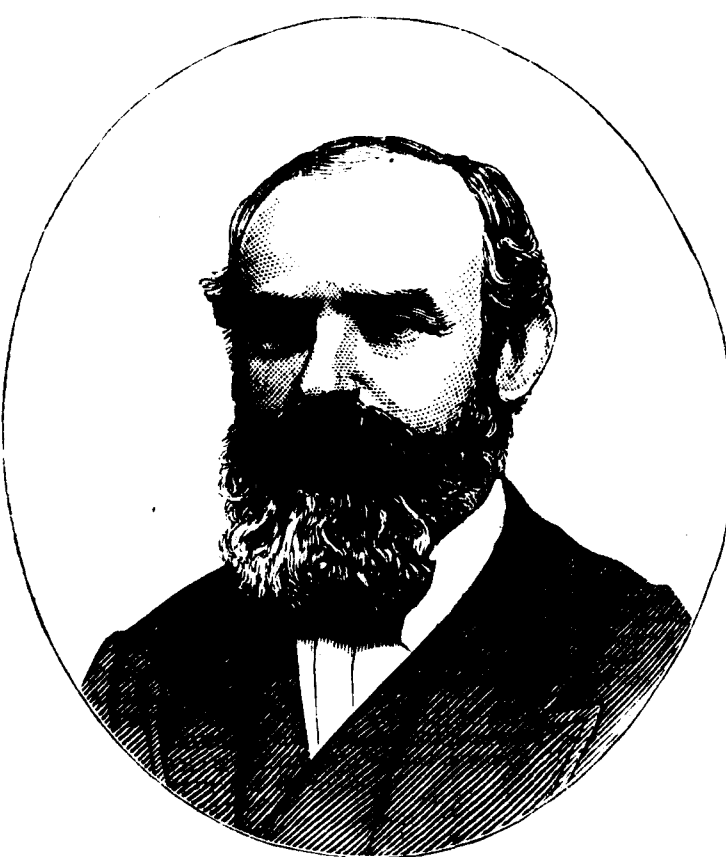
Lancaster was the first county formed. It was made May 10, 1739, from a part of Chester, one of the original three. York came next, from a part of Lancaster, in 1749, and so the subdivisions have been going on until we now number sixty-six large and prosperous counties. There are 44,817 square miles in the State, or about 28,362,880 acres, with a population of about 3,000,000. Philadelphia county has the smallest territory (126 square miles), while Luzerne has the largest (1,400 square miles). The population of some of the principal counties compare as follows: Philadelphia, 505,528; Allegheny, 178,831; Lancaster, 116,914; Berks, 93,818; Luzerne, 90,244; Schuylkill, 89,810; Chester, 74,578; Montgomery, 70,500; York, 68,200; Bucks, 63,578; and so running down in the scale to Forest, which has less than 1,000 inhabitants, with an area of 445 square miles. Of some of the western counties, the population is as follows: Armstrong, 35,797; Beaver, 29,140; Blair, 27,850; Butler, 35,594; Cambria, 26,155; Clarion, 24,988; Crawford, 49,755; Erie, 49,432; Fayette, 39,909; Franklin, 42,126; Greene, 24,348; Indiana, 33,607; Jefferson, 18,270; Lawrence, 25,909; Mercer, 36,856; Venango, 22,043; Washington, 46,803; Westmoreland, 53,736.

THE FOOLISHNESS OF INTemperance.

That scoundrel, Brick Pomeroy, is evidently being pricked in conscience for his crimes. His first attempt at atonement is an assault upon the bulwark of the Democratic party. Hear the half-penitent wretch:

The habit of liquor drinking is, to our mind, the most foolish, inexcusable piece of destructive nonsense in the world. The money poured down the throats of men each year is greater than the amount expended for improvements. If a man is fired, he drinks. If he is at work, he must drink. If doing nothing, he must have a nip each hour. If too warm, he takes a mint julep. If too cold, a hot whiskey. If he is by himself, out comes a flask or bottle. If in company, he stands treat till his money is gone; then, like a dead beat, sits around till some one asks him up. A man on a moderate salary steps into a saloon, invites a half dozen friends to drink, pays half a dollar or more, and walks out. Three or four times a day he repeats this, and always drinks when asked. It is social. Men mean nothing by it. But during the week half of a man's salary has been poured down his throat, destroying his stomach, weakening his nerves, over-exciting his brain, robbing himself and family of money needed for other purposes. But it is social! Drink in the morning—at noon—at night—and then a few times between drinks. The brain whirls—the hand grows unsteady—the pockets grow empty—the home ones suffer—the eye looks red and tremulous, as if ashamed—ambition is drowned or poisoned. Pretty soon the poor fellow is unfit for business. He makes mistakes. He is sick, unable to work. He is not the man to be relied on. He leaves his place, and in time finds a poorer one. Then he feels blue—drinks still more—suffers—he leaves his place again, and at last dies a wretch. But it is social!

HOW TO MAKE WIFE UNHAPPY.—See her as seldom as possible. If she is warm-hearted and cheerful, or if after a day's or a week's absence, she meets you with a smiling face, and in an affectionate manner, be sure to look coldly on her, and answer her in monosyllables. If she repels her tears, and is resolved to look cheerful, sit down and gaze in her presence until she is fully convinced of your indifference. Never think for a moment that you have anything to do to make her happy, but that her happiness consists in gratifying your caprices, and when she has done all that a woman can do, be sure you do not appear satisfied. Never take an interest in any of her pursuits, and if she asks your advice, make her feel that she is troublesome and impertinent. If she attempts to rally you good humoredly on any of your peculiarities, never join in the laugh, but frown her into silence. If she has faults—which undoubtedly she has, and is ignorant of—never attempt to correct them, but be certain to continually obtrude upon her ears, "What a good wife somebody else has, and how happy a man must be with such a wife." In company, never seem to know that you have a wife—treat all her remarks with indifference, and be very affable and complimentary to every lady present except your wife. If you strictly follow the above directions, you may be certain of an obedient broken hearted wife.



HON. JOHN CLARK,
Of Philadelphia, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Our Little Jokes.

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified the act by quoting the passage: "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

"Why don't you limit yourself?" said a physician to an intemperate person. "Set down a stake that you will go so far and no farther." "I do," replied the other; "but I set it so far off that I always get drunk before I get to it."

"A 'Girl of the period' comments thus upon Mormonism: 'How absurd—four or five wives for one man, when the fact is, each woman in these times ought to have four or five husbands. It would take about that number to support her decently.'"

"A Bridgeport Sunday School teacher questioned his class last week in regard to the origin of Christmas with the following result: 'Where was Christ born?' 'At Bethlehem.' 'Where is Bethlehem?' 'In Judea.' 'Who first knew that Christ was born?' 'His mother.'"

"For the benefit of lady readers who have just commenced to practice the Grecian Bend, we append the following: 'Throw up the chin and out the chest; Assume the form of the letter S; Like a kangaroo your arms extend, And then you'll have the Grecian Bend.'"

"At a Sunday-school concert in Massachusetts, some time since, as was the custom, all present were invited to recite some passage of Scripture. A young fellow who wished to create some merriment, responded by rising and saying: 'Judas went out and hung himself.' A young lady immediately rose and recited the selection, 'Go thou and do likewise.'"

"Betsy, go down and stir up the apple butter." Betsy approached the huge kettle containing the above-mentioned article. "Why, marm, what is this?" she asked, fishing up a black substance.

"Lor' for me! if there ain't that blister plaster that cum'd off my back—I had sarched and sarched for that air!"

"A Chinese widow being found fanning the grave of her husband, was asked why she performed so singular an operation. She said she had promised not to marry again while the grave remained damp, and that as it dried very slowly, she saw no harm in assisting the process."

"Reverend Moses Clappitt, an eccentric preacher, was holding forth at Santa Clara Valley; a young man rose to go out, when the preacher said: 'Young man if you'd rather go to hell than hear me preach, you may!' The sinner stopped and reflected a minute, and then saying respectfully, 'Well, I believe I would,' went on."

"A man was found in an uptown gutter the other day, and on being roused to consciousness and asked to explain how he came there, got off the following by way of explanation: 'Leaves have their time to fall, And so likewise do I; The reason, too, 's the same, It comes of getting dry! But there's the difference 'twixt leaves and me, I fall more harder and more frequently.'"

"A young fellow was taking a sleigh-ride with a pretty girl, when he met a minister who was celebrated for tying the matrimonial knot at short notice. He stopped him, and asked hurriedly: 'Can you tie a knot for me?' 'Yes,' said Brother B—, 'I guess so; when do you want it done?' 'Well, right away,' was the reply; 'is it lawful, though, here in the highway?' 'Oh, yes; this is as good a place as any—as safe as the church itself.' 'Well, then, I want a knot tied in my horse's tail, to keep it out of the snow!' shouted the wicked wag, as he drove rapidly away."

"When the conference assembled at Hillsboro, some years since, on the last day of the session, a lad, whose father had entertained some half a dozen preachers, entered the room where the ministers were seated in a terrible state of excitement. 'What's the matter, Isaac?' asked one. 'You seem excited.' 'Excited! I'm mad all over.' 'What are you mad about, Isaac?' 'Don't you know it's wrong to suffer yourself to become angered?' 'Wrong or not wrong, it's enough to make anybody mad but a preacher. Here's every chicken on the place eat up except the old rooster, and just now he happened to get a glimpse of you fellows, and sung out: 'And must this feeble body die,' and dropped over stone dead!"

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VARNISHES,
LINSEED OIL,
TURPENTINE, &c., &c.

NO. 109 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
(In the Keystone Building.)
LANCASTER, PA.

Also, Mahogany Boards, Veneers and
Mouldings of different sizes and pat-
terns. All kinds of Turning, such
as Bed Posts, Table Legs,
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes,
&c., &c., &c. [Jan 8-lyr]

Also, AXLES, SPRINGS, &c. [Jan 8-lyr]