# Local Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.—Councils met statedly on Tuesday evening last:

*In Select Council.*—Mr. Zahn presented the following communication from the Mayor which was read, and also read in Common Council:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Lancaster, March 7th, 1865.

*To the Select and Common Councils:*

GENTLEMEN: I cannot too strongly urge upon your attention the absolute necessity of the most rigid economy in the expenditures of the Corporation during the present fiscal year, and whilst the war in which the country is still engaged continues. Unless this is done, it can be foreseen, with unerring certainty, that one or two things will inevitably follow: Either the hitherto untarnished credit of the city will be seriously impaired, or we must resort to additional taxation to make up the deficiency. In either aspect of the case such an alternative is to be deprecated, and every possible effort should be exerted, in the way of retrenchment, to avoid the contingency.

The taxation, for war purposes, present and prospective, to which the people are now looking forward with serious and well-founded apprehension, must necessarily bear with great severity upon all classes of our population, and it therefore behooves those who are entrusted with the disbursement of the finances of the Corporation to see to it in time that no detriment shall accrue from hasty or inconsiderate legislation, or any unnecessary expenditures of the public funds. The taxation for city purposes is now, and has been for the last eight or ten years, quite high enough for all necessary and legitimate purposes, and should not be increased at a time when the burthens imposed by the war, directly and indirectly, have become so onerous and oppressive.

The credit of the city must be maintained at all hazards and under all circumstances, and these suggestions are respectfully made at the commencement of the present fiscal year, so that you, gentlemen, on whom devolves the entire legislative responsibility, may, in your enlightened judgment, throw the necessary safe-guards around the Treasury, and keep the expenditures within proper bounds. There is serious danger looming up before us in the near future, and you will pardon me for this intrusion of my opinions and advice upon your deliberations.

I have only to add that I shall endeavor to discharge my duty honestly and faithfully in the present crisis of affairs; but the hands of the Executive are in a great measure powerless, without the cordial co-operation of Councils.

GEO. SANDERSON.

Mr. Zahm, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the annual report of that body of the estimated receipts and expenditures for the present year, which was read, and, on motion, adopted.

*In Common Council.*—The report was laid on the table until next meeting, with a desire that the report be published for the information of the members.

The report is as follows:

*To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster:*

In discharge of a duty imposed upon the Committee of Finance and Accounts of your bodies, they respectfully submit for consideration and action the accompanying estimates of receipts and expenditures of the corporation for the present fiscal year; and they take pleasure in the reflection, that so far as their information extends, the government of the city of Lancaster is economically and judiciously administered as that of any other city in the Union of similar size and population; that the finances of the city are in a healthy condition, its credit unimpaired, and all the demands upon its treasury paid at sight; and indulge the hope that it will be the constant aim of all in authority to perpetuate so desirable a state of things.

The estimates referred to, are based upon an assumed taxation of 90 cents per $100 valuation, which is the same that has been levied for municipal purposes for the past few years. The committee, in view of the burdens resting upon the people, in the shape of bounty and other taxes, with the high rate of living, growing out of the calamitous civil war in which the country is involved, have felt disinclined to any increase of the rate, however necessary such a measure would be to realize expectations of liberal appropriations for objects, regarded as conducive to the interests and welfare of the citizens.

Without a resort to increased taxation, most of the present appropriations of necessity must be abridged in comparison with corresponding ones of other years; and in that connection the committee reluctantly are constrained to recommend, that for the present year but one half of the customary allowance to the Fire Department be appointed; feeling assured that the good sense of the gentlemen composing the several companies, that for many years received, when in more needy circumstances, the fostering care of the Corporation, will rightly divine the reason for and cheerfully acquiesce in the act.

In explanation of the items of appropriation, the Committee think proper to remark, that nearly all are indispensable to the working of the City government, and their amounts are such as years of experience have shown to be requisite. The Street appropriation is unavoidably reduced to rather a meagre sum by the necessary precedence of the other objects which are dispensed with, with perhaps the 12th item as the only exception. The amount of that item, if Councils should so determine, very probably might be transferred to the Street appropriation, without detriment to the public interests.

The temporary loans payable in the appropriation bill were created in 1864. $1,939.44 of the amount was applied under authority of Councils to the cost and erection of one of Krautz's improved turbine water wheels and incidental labor and material at the water works on the Conestoga. The power of this wheel is much greater than that of the old under-shot one it displaced, and its performances so far appears to justify the confidence that prompted the introduction, in its superiority to the old wheel, on the score of effect and economy. $2,037.90 of the loan was expended on the water works, after the appropriation therefor was exhausted, in consequence of the unusually long drought of the summer and autumn, that rendered the employment of the steam engine necessary for pumping, at a cost alone for coal, as fuel, of over $1,800, and the many leaks that occurred on the line of the main pipes between the water house and the reservoirs, and at other places. $150 thereof was appropriated extra to streets, and the remaining sum was repaid and used to meet the increase in salaries of some of the city officers and pay of watchmen, allowed by Councils towards the close of the year, after the appropriations were made, and for an addition to the contingent fund.

The salaries provided in the bill, are the same that were paid last year under fixed ordinances and resolutions to most of the officials, and also under temporary arrangement to the following named, whose allowances accordingly for the year will be as annexed, payable monthly: High Constable, $350; each of the four City Constables, $275; Street Commissioner, $350; Superintendent of Water Works, $600; Engineer and pumper at Water Works, $500; Market Master, $200; and Keeper of the City Lock-up, $72.

The estimated receipts are as follows:

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|---|---|
| Tax of 90 cents per $100 on property valuation of $3,500,000 | $31,500.00 |
| Water rents for duplicate of 1865 | 10,650.00 |
| Water rent from Penn'a R. R. Co. | 600.00 |
| Miscellaneous: for ferules, licenses, fines, forfeits, &c | 200.00 |
| Market rents of 1865, including arrearages of 1864 | 2,300.00 |
| Rent of city property | 375.00 |
| Addition to tax duplicates for default of payment | 200.00 |
| Addition to water rent duplicate | 100.00 |
| Refunded quota from Lancaster County for bridges and road damages | 113.62 |
| Balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year | 1,682.79 |
| | $47,721.41 |

And the expenditures are recommended to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. To pay interest on Corporation Loans | $20,443 72 |
| 2. To pay temporary loans and interest to maturity | 6,700 00 |
| 3. To pay for grading, paving and reparing of streets | 1,000 00 |
| 4. To pay for lighting city in winter and dark nights of spring, summer and autumn including lamp lighters pay | 3,100 00 |
| 5. To pay Fire Companies | 950 00 |
| 6. To pay salaries | 5,297 00 |
| 7. To pay sum due sinking fund | 600 00 |
| 8. To pay miscellaneous Water Works expenses | 3,000 00 |
| 9. To pay abatement for prompt payment of City taxes | 1,250 00 |
| 10. To pay abatement for prompt payment of water rents | 350 00 |
| 11. To pay per centage for collection of taxes after Dec. 1 | 400 00 |
| 12. To pay 12 night watchmen during three winter months of 90 days at $1.50 each per night | 1,620 00 |
| 13. To pay contingencies | 3,010 69 |
| | $47,721 41 |

The debt of the corporation is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Five per centum loan | $45,650 00 |
| Five and a half per cent. loan | 3,300 00 |
| Six per cent. loan | 299,662 02 |
| Total | $348,612 02 |

Of which loans, your committee, as "Commissioners of the sinking fund," hold the following amount bearing six per cent. interest | $49,367 06

Leaving the debt outstanding | $299,244 96

The accumulation of the sinking fund in the last year was $4,085, extinguishing that much of the city debt.

In conclusion, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions in connection with their report:

*Resolved*, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster, that the city tax for the present fiscal year be assessed at the rate of 90 cents per $100 on all property made taxable by law for city purposes—namely, 60 cents of the rate for interest, and 30 cents for other objects.

*Resolved*, That the taxes and other receipts into the treasury during the year be applied to the objects and in the amounts stated in the foregoing report, and to none other, unless Councils should hereafter differently direct.

GODFRIED ZAHM,
ROBT. H. LONG,
JACOB L. FREY,
Committee.

Lancaster, March 6, 1865.

*In Select Council*—Mr. Zahm offered a resolution fixing the rate of taxation 90 cents per $100 valuation, being the same, substantially, as the one embraced in the Report of the Finance Committee, which resolution was adopted. Common Council concurred. Also a resolution authorizing the Mayor to borrow any sum of money, not exceeding $1,000, that may be needed, to meet any deficiency in appropriations of last year, for payment of which provision is made in appropriation bill presented by the Finance Committee, which was adopted. Common Council concurred.

Mr. Zahm also presented a supplemental ordinance in relation to water rents and sprinkling of streets, which was read three times, and passed upon a suspension of the rules.

The ordinance increases the rent to barbers, breweries, slaughter-houses and livery stables; charges photographers, class No. 1, $15 per annum; class No. 2, $9. It limits the use of pave washes from April 1 to November 1, for sprinkling streets, before 7 o'clock in the morning and after 6 o'clock in the evening, and then not exceeding 30 minutes at a time, under a penalty of $2 for each offence.

In Common Council read once, and laid on the table until the next meeting, under the rules. Adjourned.

A PRETTY PARTY!—The *Examiner* of last week has an article on the corruption of the County Prison officials, from which we make the following extract. The people of Lancaster county have a pretty set of rulers, truly:

"Mr. Housekeeper deserves the thanks of the people for ending the contest and defeating the schemes of a desprate and corrupt combination of the most dangerous men in our community. Lying, perjury and bribery are winked at, encouraged and relied on for carrying out the most infamous schemes for making money. If one half the transactions could be exposed to the people Lancaster county would be made too hot for them, and they would be driven beyond its borders. Yet, men of intelligence and respectability, even some who claim to be moral *Censors* for the public, hear these corruptions talked about, on our streets daily, but heed them not.

DEATH OF DR. CHAS. HERBST.—Dr. Chas. Herbst, one of the very oldest and richest citizens of this city, died on Tuesday, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Daniel Harman, in West King street, at the advanced age of 83 years. Dr. Herbst in early life studied law, and was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in the year 1812. He soon after, however, left the legal profession, and for many years was a successful practitioner of medicine. Of late years, however, he had given up the practice entirely. He was never married, but leaves a large number of relatives.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR HOUSE.—At the last meeting of the Directors of the Poor, Dr. J. A. Miller, of this city, and Dr. A. M. Miller, of Enterprise, were elected physicians to the County Hospital for the ensuing year.

A. E. Roberts, Esq., was elected a Director in the place of John W. Clark, resigned.

HIGH PRICES.—B. F. Rowe, Auctioneer, sold at John B. McCrabb's sale in Drumore twp., on Monday the 27th ult., one sow and eleven pigs, ten weeks old, for $209.85. Four cows sold as follows: one at $50; two at $67; one at $78.50; and one at $100.

DEATH OF ANOTHER SOLDIER.—Mr. John Bittz, an old resident of this city, and a member of Co. A, 188th P. V., died some time since in the Point of Rocks Hospital, Maryland. This information was received by his widow in a letter from the Chaplain of the Hospital. She had not seen him, not being aware of his death, and received the above sad reply.

PERSONAL.—Rev. F. Augustus Gast, at present pastor of the German Reformed church at New Holland, has been appointed Chaplain to the 45th Regiment, P. V.

AN AFFLICTED MAN DRAFTED—WILL HE BE HELD FOR SERVICE?—Very many are the ills to which human flesh is heir, and it is surprising how the afflictions of mortals are developed by the impending draft. Men who have all their lives been regarded as models of manly perfection, and looked upon as the picture of robust health, are suddenly found to be afflicted with more diseases than ever racked the form of old Job. As it is not unlikely that the rigors of conscription will be felt in some of the districts even of this loyal county, we commend the following specimen of an affidavit to any afflicted mortal who may be searching his frame to discover causes for exemption. We think we are safe in saying that any one having all the ailments summed up and sworn to in the following affidavit, which we find in the *Evening Record* published at Reading, would *not* be held for service. The *Record* says it is an exact copy of an original document:

*Berks County ss:*

Personally appeared before the subscriber one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Reading, ——, of Bethel township, Berks county, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith: That he has been lately drafted and claims exemption on the following grounds: That he has Liver Complaint and cannot sleep at night; has falling fits, and vertigo, in the head; that he ruptured the patella of his right knee which slips when walking; that the toes of his left foot were frozen and had to be amputated; has confirmed consumption of the lungs and night sweats; has dyspepsia and cannot eat strong victuals; has had chronic diarrhœa for seventeen years next May; has lost all his teeth except the left eye tooth on the upper jaw and the stomach tooth on the lower jaw; has a disease in both ears called otorrhœa, is very near sighted; has rheumatism in his hips and shoulders; is much afflicted with the gravel and has been doctoring many years for the piles; has polyxpi of the nose so that he cannot breathe freely. Besides the above he is the principal support of his grand-mother who is bed ridden in Germany.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 4th day of March 1865. (Signed ——

AN ENGLISH RECIPE FOR THE CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Everything relating to the prevention or cure of that terrible disease, hydrophobia, is valuable. A Mr. W. Clifford, of Doddington, England, writes to the *Southeastern Gazette* as follows:

Having seen in your paper an account of the death of a poor boy at Greenwich from hydrophobia, I am induced to inform you of a preparation, which, if taken in time after a person has been bitten, will prevent this dreadful malady; though it will not cure it when the patient has once got into a rabid state. I know of two persons in this village who were bitten by a mad dog, but who took this remedy, and are now living. I can also testify to several other instances in which it has been administered, both to persons and to animals, with equal success; indeed, I have never known it to fail. It has been in the possession of a family in the neighborhood for upwards of 100 years, until it came into the hands of one member who was much reduced, and I, with some neighbors, was induced to buy it, not with the view of profit, but to make the remedy known for the good of the public generally. I now enclose you the recipe, in order that you may publish it, should you think proper. The herbs should be good, and the mixture carefully made; and if well corked it will keep any length of time. The following is the recipe; Take dried herbs of bear's foot, wood beteny, woodsage, agrimony, box, and rue, each 2 oz., with a small piece of nightshade. Cut these small, and put them into a gallon of rain water, and boil all together in an iron vessel until reduced to a quart. When the liquid has boiled some time add one ounce of antimony, and an ounce of filed pewter. Half a pint to be taken three mornings fasting for an adult, and a smaller quantity in proportion to the age by younger persons. The same quantity to be taken again at the next full of the moon. The patient to abstain from any spirituous liquors, and be very careful not to heat the blood by violent exercise."

PERSONAL.—Major Milton Weidler, son of Dr. Isaac C. Wedler, of U. Leacock township, and Major of the 2d Pennsylvania Veteran Reserves, arrived in this city on Wednesday, from Danville, Va. The Major was taken prisoner last summer by the Confederates, and confined at Salisbury, N. C., for a short time, and afterwards removed to Danville. He was released on parole on the 22d of February, and looks very well and is in good spirits.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE DETECTOR.—This admirable publication is the best of its kind published in this country. The quotations are reliable, and the descriptions of spurious and bogus notes are arranged in such a manner that they can be easily understood. The financial news, which is given with each number, is valuable; it comprises full information upon trade and produce in general, commerce, money, specie, stocks, bonds, banks, railroads, insurance, etc.

Each number of the *Detector* contains the latest intelligence in relation to all the various failures of banks and banking institutions, and of the various new counterfeits and altered notes since the publication of the last *Detector*. Also, a complete list of all the broken, failed, closed, fraudulent and worthless banks in the country.

The only official list of the National Banks published is in *Peterson's Detector*.

Every storekeeper and person engaged in business ought to become a regular subscriber to *Peterson's Detector*. The subscription price is one dollar and fifty cents for the monthly issue, or three dollars for the semi-monthly, sent to any address.

The semi-monthly number is the most desirable, as each subscriber has the advantage of getting descriptions of *new counterfeit notes two weeks in advance* of the monthly subscribers.

Subscriptions may commence with any month. Terms, always cash in advance. All letters must be addressed to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A correspondent in Bart township sends us the following account of the sudden death of a boy:

"Last night, March 6th, a bound boy of Mr. Christopher Graham's, Sr., whilst going home in company with a daughter of Mr. G. from Man's Hill School House, stepped into the store of Mr. Heyberger to dispose of a skin. Mr. G's daughter proceeded homeward, thinking the boy would follow soon after. The boy left the store, but had not gone far before death overtook him. The boy not coming home, search was made for him, and he was found lying dead on his face about one hundred yards from the store. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from apoplexy was rendered. His name was Valentine Mayers, and he was about 16 years of age."

The same correspondent furnishes the following item about a Quaker wedding. What his reasons are for advising people not to attend such a happy affair in Winter time he does not state:

"If you or any of your readers have never seen a marriage by Friends' Ceremony I would advise you to go; but do not, if it can be put off, go in Winter time. If it should happen to occur in Winter season, be sure to take a small cannon stove along in your pocket. The Quaker ceremony is very short and sweet, but if ye gods and little fishes, what silence pervades. You may rest assured, however, that I will never again go to see a Quaker wedding, unless it be in Summer time."

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.—The following is the account of the Paris fashions for the present month, as given by *Le Follet*:

Everything in Paris is subject to the caprices of fashion, even to the colors selected for the attire of the different seasons; and if the chivalric sentiments of the present day required each faithful knight to wear the colors of his lady, the changes would be frequent, if not irksome. Just now the black and white method was found gallant and public dress, to such an extent that almost every lady's colors are those usually worn by every gentleman; and there might be some difficulty in recognizing these, but that the old custom of wearing "her color" has been relinquished. The order of the day is simplicity united with good taste—a union productive of the best results, even in these days of dressy ostentation, when, in spite of the gaudiness inherent in many of the articles worn, a certain degree of elegance is obtainable in their disposition and arrangement.

For indoor wear the Zouave vest, in cashmere or in velvet, with the trimmings special thereto, is still in considerable favor in Paris. Skirts are make on purpose to be worn with these vests, as well as with the braided canezous, in foulard or in cashmere. We may here note that satins are quite *a la mode* again, even for ball costume, the turquoise blue, pale rose, and pearl gray colors being preferred. The gray especially, either in crape or satin, has been particularly remarked at the recent *bals de la Cour*. The taste for fur trimmings in rolls or narrow bands on pardessus has turned to account the merits of the sable tufts. They are particularly charming on black velvet vestments, no matter of what form. Where the slab trimming might be found too expensive, strips of martin fur may be employed with advantage. In the way of jewelry, the crystal ornaments recently introduced are much less admired for wear as carrings; but they are with excellent effect in the hair, or among foliage in floral ornaments for the head.

*Evening Dress.*—Light gray moire antique robe, provided with a passementerie ornament fringed with light beads, so placed on the dress as to stimulate a tunic. The bows down the front of the skirt, of the same material as the dress, are edged with two rows of beads. The corsage is ornamented in a similar style. Gray velvet bonnet *a fachon*: a velvet band passing across the middle attaches the lace of the fanchon.

*Ball Dress.*—White silk robe, ornamented with rolls of satin surmounting a flounce composed of upright satin rolls between two rows of white satin fluting. Over the robe is a tunic forming a sort of train, and surrounded with a flounce of plaits and bouillonnes very similar to the ornamentation of the lower part of the dress. The corsage is round, and the bertha is trimmed to match the other portions of this ball toilet. Pearl necklace and head dress of marguerites.

*Walking Dress.*—Light brown silk robe, trimmed round the skirt with two wide bands of black velvet edged with small balls and surmounting a plaited flounce. The corsage habit, or coat corsage, is also trimmed with velvet balls and passementerie round the edges of the back-turned tails. Green crape bonnet, without bavolet, but ornamented behind with a profusion of magenta velvet ribbons.

WHAT IS AN INCH OF RAIN?—The late weekly return of the British Registra General gives the following interesting information in respect to rainfall:

Rain fell in London to the amount of 43 inches, which is equivolent to forty-three tuns of rain per acre. The rain fell during last week, varied from thirty tuns per acre in Edinburg, to two hundred and fifteen tuns per acre in Glasgow. An English acre consists of 6,282,650 square inches; and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,240 cubic inches of water, which, at 277,274 cubic inches to the gallon, makes 22,622 gallons; and as a gallon of distilled water weighs ten pounds, the rainfall on an acre is 226,225 pounds avoirdupois; but 2,240 pounds are a ton, and consequently, an inch deep of rain weighs 100,993 tuns, or nearly one hundred and one tuns per acre. For every one hundredth of an inch a tun of water falls per acre. If any agriculturist were to try the experiment of distributing artifically that which Nature so bountifully supplies, he would soon feel inclined to "rest and be thankful."

## Affairs in Missouri.

### Letter of Major General Pope.

ST. LOUIS, March 8th, 1864.

A long letter is published from Major General Pope this morning, in reply to Governor Fletcher, asking his views as to the best use of the Union military forces in this State, and their relation to the present and prospective condition of Missouri.

General Pope gives a candid review of the condition of affairs as he finds them, sees but little difficulty in the way of re-establishing the civil law, and urgently recommends the people throughout the State to unite in active measures to bring about that end, and rid themselves of the present provost marshal system, which, if continued long, can only result in great injury to the State by abrogating the great principle of self-government. He does not purpose to abolish martial law, at least until effective civil machinery can be put in operation throughout the State, but wishes the people to take immediate measures to reassert their manhood, perform their full duty as citizens, and restore peace and order, and make the military subordinate to the civil law. To this end he pledges all the assistance at his command, and hopes to see civil rights, civil liberty and free institutions speedily re-established in the State, so that he can withdraw the military forces under his command to a position more suited to their taste, and where they can be of greater service in crushing out the rebellion.

In this connection the Governor has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to unite in devising and carrying ont such measures as will speedily restore civil law, and enjoining all officers of the law to exercise their full functions, with the promise of military assistance when and where needed.

Guerrilla outrages of the most fiendish character continue in the vicinity of Memphis. A fight occurred at White Station, on the 2d inst., between 300 guerrillas and 50 Union pickets, in a block-house, in which a number of the former were wounded.

## European News.

The steamship Cuba, from Queenstown on the 26th of February, has arrived with three days later foreign news.

An official denial of the rumor of the cession of Mexican territory to France is published in the Paris *Moniteur*. It is said that Napoleon has also forwarded an assurance to the government in Washington that no such cession has been made.

It was thought in Paris, at the latest date, that peace would eventually result in America from the late conference in Hampton Roads.

The London *Times* concludes a review of the American peace conference by advising England to maintain her neutrality.

The London *Index* (rebel organ) endeavors to frighten England into active measures in behalf of the confederacy by declaring that General Lee's army now protects Canada from federal invasion. The writer hints that peace and reunion may ensue at any moment.

An order for a supply of rebel torpedoes from England had been countermanded.

The passport system enforced by the United States on the Canadian border, and the propriety of establishing a great new British colony, extending from the Northwestern frontier of the Union to the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, engaged the attention of Parliament, but without any definite result.

Orders for the purchase of United States stocks were pouring into Frankfort from all parts of Germany.

The British Cabinet informed Parliament that the republic of Uruguay had invited Napoleon to mediate in the war with Brazil. England had not been asked to interfere.

The latest phase of the Schleswig-Holstein question is the proposal of a compromise between Prussia and the Duke of Augustenburg. The Duke would be entitled to a third part in the succession, the other two-thirds passing to Prussia.

From Egypt we learn that the news of the Peace Conference in America had a most disastrous effect on the value of cotton. Prices fell seriously, and the period of the year was such that the transactions previously were unusually heavy, and all orders for the staple were immediately cancelled.

Cardinal Wiseman was buried with great pomp. The funeral *cortege* was three miles in length.

England has concluded a convention with the Tycoon of Japan by which the free navigation of the Inland Sea is guaranteed.

Consols closed in London at 89¼@89¾ for money. The Liverpool cotton market closed firmer at a slight advance, on the 25th ultimo. Breadstuffs were inactive. Provisions were quiet and steady.

## A Boy's Prayer.

A Presbyterian clergyman in northern New York had two smart boys, just old enough to have inquiring minds, but not to discern the reason of things. They were taught to pray, and the efficiency and need of prayer was daily impresssd upon them. Both had a patch of "tucket" or "pop" corn in the garden, and the growing blades were watched with intense interest, a small reward being held out to stimulate their industry. One day, the father walking near the patch, heard the voice of the youngest solemnly engaged in prayer, and drawing near listened to the following petition: "O Lord make my corn grow geat big corn, but make brother Sam's grow all little nubbins!"

# Real Estate.


FREDERICK COUNTY LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

One Farm of 186 ACRES, and one of 125 ACRES. These two farms can be bought together, as they are one tract. They both have comfortable improvements upon them.

They are bounded on the south by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and on the north by the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike, and are 6 miles from Frederick and 1 mile from New Market and Monrovia Depot.

The above farms can be bought at a bargain, on most reasonable terms. There is wood enough on them to pay the purchase money.

For further particulars address

N. O. SHIPLEY,
New Market, Frederick county, Md.

N. B. I will also sell one farm adjoining Monrovia Depot of about 230 ACRES, abounding in limestone, and equal to any land in the State. feb 1 3mw 4

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an order of The Orphans' Court of Lane ster county, the under signed Administrator of the estate of Margaret Wise, late of West Cocalico township, said county, will sell by public vendue, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of APRIL, 1865, the following real estate, viz:

A small tract of tiber land, containing TWO ACRES and 95 PERCHES, more or less, whereon are erected a ONE-STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, a spring, a TABLE, Spring House, &c. There is a small Orchard of choice fruit trees on the premises.

The land is in a good state of cultivation, and conveniently divided into fields.

The property is situated within about 200 yards of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, on the road leading from the old Reading and Lancaster road to White Hall, and adjoins properties of Henry Kegerreis and Widow Lichty, in West Cocalico township aforesaid.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known by the undersigned Administrator. CYRUS REAM.

mar 8 tsw 9

CHESTER COUNTY FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber having engaged in other business, will sell at public sale, on MONDAY, MARCH 13th, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., his farm, situated in Russelville, Upper Oxford, Chester county, Pa., 2½ miles from Elkview Station, on the P. & R. R. R., and 4 miles from the Borough of Oxford, containing 113 ACRES. 12 Acres of which is good Timber. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and very productive, having all been recently well limed, well fenced and watered, having water in every field, level and not stony. The improvements are a good two and a half story BRICK HOUSE, having 8 rooms and an attic, FRAME BARN, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Wood and Ice House, (the latter filled.) There is a good Brick Store room attached to the house, which has been a good business stand, for several years and is now the Post Office. The property will be divided to suit purchasers. The building with 13 Acres of land is situated to suit a physician, for whom there is good opening at present. Terms easy.

BENJ. W. OAKFORD.

OXFORD, Feb. 28. mar 1 tdd&ltw


# Banking.


REED, HENDERSON & CO.

*BANKERS*,

CORNER EAST KING AND DUKE STREETS,

LANCASTER, PA.

July 28 1yw 29

JAMES H. WALTON, THOMAS W. YOST.

WALTON & YOST,

*BANKERS, BROKERS*,

AND

GENERAL COLLECTORS,

No. 25 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

REFERENCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jay Cooke & Co., | E. P. Middleton & Bro. |
| James, Kent, Santee & Co., | Eshelman & Co., |
| C. M'Kibbin & Son, | Hon. Wm. Wilkins, |
| Hon. James Pollock, | " H. D. Foster, |
| " A. H. Reeder, | " Asa Packer, |
| " Warren J. Woodward, | V. L. Bradford, Esq., |
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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD AND SILVER.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER INTERESTS COLLECTED.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

feb tfw 7


# Clothing, &c.


CENTRAL EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.

H. K. KILLIAN,

*MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER*

S. E. COR. CENTRE SQUARE & E. KING ST.,

LANCASTER, PA.

Contantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made up to order in the latest styles.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS in great variety always on hand.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage heretofore received, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

H. K. KILLIAN.

may tfw 26


# Vermin Exterminators.


COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

"For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Red Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.

☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.

☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Lancaster, Pa. (feb 2 8mw 4

FARMERS' TAKE NOTICE!

*TASKER & CLARK*,

still continue to Manufacture those MANURES, which for the last seven or eight years have given such general satisfaction to those who have used them; we refer to the

*SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME*,

made from finely ground Bones, Peruvian Guano, and other Fertilizing Ingredients—and sold at the rate of $65.00 per ton of 2000 pounds. Also, to the

*MEAT AND BONE COMPOST*,

made from refuse Meat, Bone and other offal from the Slaughter House,—Price $40.00 per ton.

N. B.—A superior article of BONE DUST, at market prices. Address,

TASKER & CLARK,
S. W. Corner of 8th & Washington streets,
mar 8 3m 9) Philadelphia.


# Oil Companies.


THE LANCASTER & CLARION RIVER *OIL COMPANY*.

CAPITAL $300,000. In 300,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $1.00 PER SHARE.

$50,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.—$20,000 IN CASH AND 30,000 SHARES OF STOCK.

PRESIDENT.
JOHN F. HERR.
VICE PRESIDENT.
MICHAEL H. SHIRK.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
THEODORE W. HERR.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| John F. Herr, | Michael H. Shirk, |
| Jacob M. Frantz, | Jacob G. Peters, |
| John D. Skiles, | Christian Lefevre, |
| Andrew B. Kauffman, | John B. Stehman, |
| Levi W. Groff. | |

The properties of the Company consist of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-ONE ACRES of land in separate tracts.

No. 1. A lease for the term of ninety-nine years of a tract of land, containing ninety-one Acres, situated in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, on the south bank of the Clarion river, near Clarington, and is subject to only one-tenth royalty. There is an extensive Bed of Bituminous Coal on the tract, and the greater part is covered with very heavy Timber. The use of all the Coal and Timber has been secured by the Company. There is also, a Salt Spring and a Gas Spring on the premises, which with the dark color, and light specific gravity of the Oil found in the vicinity are considered sure indications of Oil in very large quantities. The surface indications are of the most reliable character. Oil and Gas Springs are numerous, and the oil in many places is found percolating through the surface of the ground. About 20 Acres is low bottom land extending along the edge of the river, about three-fourths of a mile, affording excellent facilities for sinking a number of wells, and of shipping the oil by water, without resorting to any conveyance by land, which is always an item of very great expense. The Clarion river is a large stream navigable for flatboats and rafts capable of carrying one each boat one thousand barrels of Oil, westward, direct to Pittsburg and the Ohio river, and eastwardly to Ridgway on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, only a few miles distant. The completion of this great thoroughfare through our State to the great West, which has been opened within the last few months will, by affording facilities of communication and travel, insure the rapid development of this whole region. Proposals for running a new Railroad directly through this locality to Venango county are now being made. The valley of the Clarion river is fast becoming the most popular and valuable Oil Territory in the United States.

A number of years ago a few experienced and practical oil men noticed the great deposits of Asphaltum, and beds of Bituminous Coal and Bituminous Limestone, which abound in Jefferson, Elk and Forrest counties, and from their formation and the declination of the slopes of the strata, became convinced that Jefferson county was the great oil basin of Pennsylvania, they accordingly purchased large quantities of land, and are now disposing of it at fabulous prices.

We cannot point out a number of wells yielding great quantities of oil in this immediate vicinity, from the fact that no efforts have hitherto been made to develop it; but a little further down the river a large number of the most valuable wells in the country have been obtained, with more flattering results the nearer they approach this location and by comparing the geological formation of the country with that of the best oil-producing territory, no doubt exists in the minds of scientific men that it will be at least equal to the best.

No. 2. A lease for twenty years of a tract of land known as the "Patton Farm," containing eighty acres in Hocking county, Ohio, on the west side of Hocking river. Raccoon creek and two other streams that empty into the river runs through this tract. This river is navigable for Flat boats part of the year. The property fronts on the river, about one-third of a mile and is distant only one-fourth of a mile from the Hocking Canal, which intersects the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, at Athens. There is an abundance of bituminous coal on this tract; the land is hilly and has deep ravines with every indication of an abundance of oil. There is a spring on the farm which cannot be used for watering stock on account of being so strongly impregnated with oil.

No. 3. A lease for twenty years of a tract of land known as the "Henderson Farm," containing seventy-five acres in Hocking county, Ohio, on the Big Raccoon Creek, distant about two and a half miles from the Canal.—The Newark Railroad runs through it. A large portion of this tract is bottom land and the balance hills with plenty of coal in them and good indications of oil.

No. 4. A lease for twenty years of a tract of land known as the "Crosby Farm," containing seventy-nine acres, in Hocking county, Ohio, about one and a quarter miles from the Canal. This tract lying on Big Raccoon Creek is mountainous, and has deep ravines with good prospects for oil.

No. 5. A lease for twenty years of a tract of land known as the "McAllister Farm," containing fifty Acres, in Hocking county, Ohio, half a mile from the Canal. The locality of this Tract is as good as the Patton lease having every indication of a good supply of oil.

The last leases are subject to one fifth royalty and secures to the Company the right to all the Oil, Coal, Iron and other valuable substances found thereon.

6. The fee simple of a tract of land known as the "Moore Farm," containing Fifty-six acres on Pleasant creek, in Hocking county, Ohio, distant three miles from the canal. The Newark railroad runs through the farm. There is a mountain on each side of the tract—the one has an abundance of excellent Timber, and the other a large quantity of coal, and there is a furnace within half a mile.

This is a valuable investment, independent of the oil we expect to obtain from it, the indications of which are very strong here. There was a well dug on the farm several years ago for the purpose of boring for salt, but there is so much oil in the water that cattle will not drink it. The oil found on the Ohio lands is the "Lubricating Oil," which is much more valuable than the ordinary Petroleum. There are a number of valuable producing wells in close proximity to all of the above properties; but the regions are only beginning to be developed, and have every indication of being located in the very best oil territory.

The great excitement now only commencing to rage in regard to oil properties on the Clarion and Hocking rivers and their tributaries, and the fact of the Company having so large an amount in different locations, leaves no doubt in the minds of the Directors that the Company will be able, in a short time, to dispose of a portion of its property at prices far exceeding the original cost, thereby securing large dividends to the stockholders, even before any oil is obtained; as, after disposing of a large portion, the Company will still have amply sufficient territory for the purpose of development. In calling the attention of capitalists and the public generally to this enterprise, the Directors have preferred to spare no efforts to push the sinking of wells to completion as fast as possible, with the view of realizing permanent business profit to the stockholders at the earliest moment, and they have no hesitancy in expressing the belief that the return will be more certain and liberal than from any other investment. To give an idea of the immense profit to be derived from earnest and successful working, it is only necessary to state that a single Company is paying to its stockholders in cash dividends alone the sum of one million dollars per year.

The inducements now offered by this Company to those desirous of obtaining an interest in a source of wealth that is now exciting the whole world are well worthy of serious consideration.

The public are respectfully invited to call at the office of the Company, where every information in regard to its workings and prospects will be freely given, and detailed Maps and Charts exhibited.

Subscriptions to a limited part of the stock (a large portion having already been taken) will be received at the original price of $1 per share, and subject to no further assessment.

Office of the Company, No. 16 NORTH DUKE Street, Lancaster, Pa. THEO. W. HERR, Secretary and Treasurer.

jan 28 1md | feb 8 3mw 5


# Dry Goods.


1865. 1865.

SPRING GOODS NOW OPENING.

*HAGER & BROTHERS*

offer for sale at lowest market rates

*HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.*

SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, LINENS, CHINTZES, BLANKETS.

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