Agricultural Department.

Farm Matters in October.

The New England Farmer says: Each month in the year has its special as well as general duties. The special ones are those which can more appropriately be performed now than at any other time. October will probably find all farmers better opportunities for doing many things that will occur during any other month of the year. It is certain that many kinds of work cannot be done while the ground is in a frozen condition.

One of these duties is that of draining lands which are unfit for cultivation in consequence of a surplus of standing water in and upon them.

The importance of drainage is better appreciated than it formerly was; indeed, many persons believe in it now, who never did before. Some progressive neighbor has placed an example before them, whose excellent results have won them over to the good work.

Few operations on the farm are scarcely less economical than attempting to cultivate land that has standing water in it. It is in a great measure labor thrown away. The soil is inactive, torpid as it were, so that it is about as capable of producing crops as the frog pond itself. Such lands will produce a certain amount of grass of an ordinary quality, and if drainage upon them is inexpedient in consequence of want of outlet, distance from home, too rocky or otherwise expensive, the best way is to let it produce what fodder it will without bestowing much labor upon it, or allow it to grow up to wood if it will. Thorough drainage will pay a better interest on the sum expended doing it, than United State bonds, or most other investments.

Another October duty is with regard to manure. We have often stated as our opinion that there is no mode of applying manure to the soil which is so cheap, and at the same time so efficacious, as to apply it in its crudest condition and plough it under the surface some two to four inches. This opinion was formed from the most careful practice in the employment of manures in various forms and ways.

When ploughed under towards the close of October, it suffers no loss whatever. Whenever the soil becomes sufficiently warm to induce fermentation, the gases thrown off are at once taken up and held by the soil—storing them in fact—for future use. This operation is said also to have a mechanical effect upon the soil, similar to that of yeast in a pan of dough, raising it by separating the particles, and thus making it lighter for the roots of plants to travel in, and to admit warmth and air.

If convenient to plough under, manure may be taken to the field, placed in a compact heap and covered with loam. It should be placed as near the spot where it is to be used as possible. In this form and place it will be ready for early overhauling in the spring.

It is time in October to commence fattening the swine, by feeding them more liberally than they have been through the warmer months. They will gain faster now than when the weather is cold. Always furnish them with a dry bed, and where the wind will not reach them, especially through cracks in the floor. They will thrive better if fed upon a variety of food, and some of it should be of a succulent or juicy nature, in order to keep the system in the most healthy condition.

Do not allow the stock to feed the mowing fields too closely. The effect is hurtful to future crops. The growth of the plants is stopped by taking off the leaves continually. If the plants continue to grow until arrested by frost they take deeper root, are better able to resist winter killing, and are made permanently better.

October affords a good time to clear up under walls, to repair fences, cut bushes, to put the buildings in order by making needed repairs before November winds break down barn doors, or set shingles and clapboards flying.

Finally, the present is an excellent time to make a great deal of preparation for the work of next spring. Very much may be done now to forward business, in removing stones from fields that are to be sowed to grain and grass in the spring, and by ploughing and levelling them for that purpose. *This preparation* is a slow work, so that by doing much of it now, the spring work will go briskly along, and crops will be in all in good time.

These and many other things may be done in the pleasant month of October.

Difference in the Quality of Eggs.

The *Journal of Agriculture* says: though most farmers keep fowls and raise their own eggs, there are many who have not learned the difference there is in the richness and flavor of eggs produced by well-fed hens, and those from birds that have been half starved through winters. There is well be one difference in the size, but far more in the quality. The yolk of one would be large, fine colored and of good substance, and the albumen, or white, clear and pure; while the contents of the other will be watery and meagre, as in the parent fowl, to properly carry out and complete the work nature had sketched. In order, therefore, to have good eggs, the fowl should be well fed, and also providing during the months they are unable to come to the ground, with a box containing an abundance of fine gravel, that they may be able to grind and prepare the shell for digestion. Of eggs, those from the domestic hen are decidedly the best, but those of ducks and geese may be used for some of the purposes of domestic cookery.

Animalcules.

If some hay is placed in a glass of pure rain water, and allowed to stack for a few days in a sunny place, and if it be then removed, the water will be found, under a powerful microscope, to contain many very small moving things, which are called infusoria, from their being produced after infusing the hay. The eggs which were on the hay bred there myriads of small things, which often have a very beautiful coat of transparent flint or silicia. If the water is kept clean, and is not allowed to decompose or smell, generation after generation of the infusoria live, die and fall to the bottom of the glass. They form a very delicate film there, and minute portions of it, when examined under a high magnifying power, show the silicious skeletons or shells very distinctly. Now many strata in the earth are formed entirely of the remains of infusoria, and a very familiar example is the Tripoli powder, from the polishing slate of Bilin. In Berlin, a single grain of Tripoli powder contains no fewer than 187,000,000 of the transparent flinty skeletons of dead animalcules; yet the layers of earth which are made up of them at Bilin extend for miles. In the harbor of Wisemar, in the Baltic, they increase so rapidly as a generation, for 17,496 cubic feet of mud are formed every year there, and every grain of it contains 1,000,000,000 of the beautiful silicious remains of the infusoria. In the island of Barbadoes there is a thick mass of the most beautiful flinty sea animalcules, and they are in such numbers that it must be supposed the dead minute thing were constantly falling in showers from the sea to the bottom.

George Frederick Cooke The Actor.

The splendid career of Cooke ended in September, 1812, in the old apartment at Bixby's Hotel, in New York. His death was not caused, directly, at least, by intemperance; he died of serious effusion of the chest and abdomen. He was conscious to the last, died resigned to his fate, and his funeral was attended by an immence concourse, embracing the chief personages of the city. He was buried in the "Strangers' vault," at St. Paul's; but many years afterwards, when Edmund Kean came to America, he called, with Dr. Francis, on the Bishop of New York, to request permission for the erection of a monument.

"You do not, gentlemen, wish the tablet inside St. Paul's?" asked the Bishop.

"No, sir," replied Dr. Francis, "we desire to remove the remains of Mr. Cooke from the 'Strangers' vault,' and erect a monument over them in some suitable spot in the burial ground of the church."

"You have my concurrence, then," returned the bishop, "but I hardly know how we could find a place inside the church for Mr. Cooke!"

Such was the curious question raised in reference to the dead actor's ashes. The monument was erected, and may be seen by the passer-by on Broadway to-day, with its inscription so much admired by Kean.

Three kingdoms claimed his birth.

Both hemispheres pronounce his worth.

A last incident was to attract attention to the great actor. Many years afterward, Hamlet was to be played one night at the Old Park Theatre, when the manager suddenly discovered that he had no skull for the scene of the grave-diggers. In this emergency, he sent a hasty request to Dr. Francis, that he would supply him with one; and the Doctor, having no other, was compelled to send him the skull of George Frederick Cooke, which he had preserved! It was used in the scene—over his own skull were uttered the words," Alas, poor Yorick!" which had Mr. Cooke's corpse from this theatre. The Philadelphia Ledger, referring to the commentary on life from the grave, adds to it a great cancel [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The Reported Offer of the Rothschilds.

We copy the following article from the New York *Herald* on the subject of our national finances:

A report comes through the Washington telegraph that the Rothschilds are about to offer a loan to our Government to pay among it may desire at four per cent interest, and that M. Erlanger, an agent of these great capitalists, will shortly arrive to make the proposition. It is further said that the proposed action on the part of the Rothschilds has been prompted by the discovery that certain German capitalists were contemplating a similar proposition. How we do not know what truth there may be in this report. It may be only a bull operation on the part of those making largely United States securities for the purpose of sending up the prices in the markets; and if we consider that the Rothschilds would not be likely to make known in advance any great financial operation of this sort, such would be a reasonable view of the character and object of the telegram. Still it is not improbable that either the Rothschilds or the German capitalists alluded to, or both, may contemplate such a grand financial movement.

In Germany United States securities are, to use a homely phrase, seized as hot cakes are by the hungry. Every one who has a little money is investing in them. The securities of no nation are looked upon with as much favor by the people generally, as well as the capitalists, are buying them. It would not be surprising, then, if the money financial men of Germany are contemplating the offer of a large loan at four per cent interest. Yet, would it be strange if the Rothschilds have the same object in view; for there is such a plethora of capital at the great moneyed centre of Europe, and consequently in the hands of the rich houses, that two or three per cent, is all that can be obtained on good security there. In fact, the greatest centre of capital, London, money is only worth from one and a half to two per cent. Such capitalists as the Rothschilds know very well that a loan at four per cent, in a consolidated stock of this great and wealthy country, would need no high sales. Though Europeans, and the English particularly, are cautious in making investments in the securities of Foreign countries, and prefer those at home, they do not lose the opportunity of getting one or two per cents more for their money when the credit is undoubted and the investment permanent.

Heretofore there has been a great want of knowledge in Europe about this country and its securities, and a feeling of uncertainty as to how our national debt would be managed or paid. But within the last year or two a great deal of light has been diffused through the press, the magnetic telegraph, and the speedy mails of letters that are sent from people in this country to their friends abroad. They begin to understand in Europe the boundless wealth of the United States and the mighty future before us.

Looking at the matter in every point of view, therefore, it is evident we are paying much too high and interest on the debt, and much higher than we need pay if our finances be properly managed. Such a high interest is disastrous in every way. It not only imposes a very heavy and unnecessary burden upon the taxpayers, but it absorbs the active capital of the country to a great extent, paralyzes enterprise and checks progress; for people will not trouble themselves about other investments while they can get on United States bonds six per cent in gold or eight per cent, in currency, and that without their investments being taxed. The value of the bondholders' property is not affected by proportion to that of other property. A loan in long consols or consols without date of redemption, could be made, we have no doubt, at four per cent, and perhaps at less—say at three sixty-five or at a cent a day on the hundred dollars. The whole debt could be simplified and put in this form. The consolidation would not prevent the redemption of the debt and its final extinction. The Government could have a sinking fund and go into the market with the surplus income to buy up the consols at any time. Forty millions a year or more could be saved in interest and to the taxpayers, for we do not think much premium, if any, need be paid in the transformation of the debt if proper laws be passed for that purpose and our finances be properly managed. It would be better for the country, undoubtedly, if we had aggregate capital enough to take up such a loan here and to hold the debt at home, for then the interest would be diffused among our own people and would not leave the United States. But this is not practicable at present; money is too valuable for other purposes, and then it would be a foreign debt. Under all the circumstances, the best thing to do would be to accept a loan covering the whole or a great portion of the debt at the low rate of interest mentioned, if such a loan be offered; or if not, to consolidate the debt there upon the same basis. Have we the statesmen at Washington to comprehend this great subject, and to put the national finances on a solid foundation? That is the question.

Expenses of Congress.

We are glad to see that the Hon. Mr. Van Trump, M. C. from Ohio, has been *uncarthing*, before the people of that State, some of the wasteful expenses of the two Houses of Congress. He says:

"The official reports, now before me, show that the contingent expenses of the House, for 1867, a short legislative year, were $622,231.40 and of the Senate, for the same year, $298,880.96, making in the aggregate, the sum of $911,121.46! How was it for the year 1868? It was for the House, $522,145.40; for the Senate, $240,241.21—making the aggregate for 1868 the sum of $762,384.61; and the total contingent expenses of the Fortieth Congress, the enormous sum, for such a purpose, of $1,543,506.07. And yet, notwithstanding both the Clerk of the Senate and of the House, for each year, report a large unexpended balance of this contingent fund on hand, the Fortieth Congress passed what are called deficiency bills, in aid of the same fund, in the further extraordinary sum of $721,503!"

All this is exclusive of the salaries of the members.

"This report shows (he adds) that the House employs as clerks, folders, laborers messengers, *clock-winders*, washers, pastemakers, heating-room operatives, librarians, postmasters, mail-carriers, chaplains, doorkeepers, carriage drivers, upholsterers, and stenographers, 234 persons! The Senate employs as clerks, laborers, doorkeepers, heating-room operatives, capitol police, watchmen, folders, librarians, chaplains, messengers, washers and temporary clerks, 183 persons; making the total number of persons employed by Congress 417 persons. I wish to call your attention to this semi-military organization, called the Capitol Police, this Praetorian band; to guard the sacred bodies of Republican Senators after the manner of the Roman Cæsars! It consists of 33 men, captains, lieutenants and privates, dressed in blue uniforms, armed with Colt's silver mounted revolvers, and finely polished hickory canes, all paid for by the sweat of the people. They parade through the halls of the Capitol, as a mere pageant, with no apparent duties to perform, and none actually performed; for, independent of this merely ornamental body of Republican lazzaroni, there is a regular corps of sixty watchmen employed to watch and guard the Capitol, at an annual salary of $1,000 each. And yet you will find, and I merely quote it as a specimen, that when Mr. Woolley of Ohio, was arrested and imprisoned in the Capitol Bastile, by order of Butler, for refusing to disclose his private business as a witness in the impeachment case, this sorbof entry, on page 64, of the census report for 1868—I find by G. W. Chipman, *extra* policeman in charge of C. W. Woolley, June 1868, $150.57.' Why was not one of these fine-looking, athletic fellows of the Capitol Police detailed to act as jailor to Woolley? What is the Capitol police for, unless it is to attend to the *police* business of the Capitol? The reason is Mr. Chipman was some hungry hanger-on of some importunate Radical member of Congress, and he had to be provided for out of the public treasury, in order to pay expenses in his devout pilgrimage to the Mecca of office at Washington."

CONTRASTS.

Mr. Van Trump then draws the following contrasts:

"The number of employees in the Thirty-fourth Congress, in 1856, the last year of Mr. Pierce (Democratic) administration, being a full Congress, with every State in the Union represented, was 158; *two hundred and fifty-nine* less than the "Rump" Congress of 1868, and at a total cost of $172,610, being 76,000 less than that of 1868! Let us make a few more of these comparisons, although they may be odious to our Republican candidate for Governor? The Fortieth Congress used 489 tons of ice, at a cost of 20,760 T. The Democratic Congress used 1,415 bushels, at a cost of only $207 25, a difference of more than 800 per cent. What makes this ice business a little amusing is the fact that this House, for 1868, is charged with 12,574 pounds of ice in the sultry month of January! The Fortieth Congress spent for pocket-books, gold pens, scissors and visiting cards the sum of $16,406 25; the Democratic Congress, the sum of $1,379 40, a difference of more than 1200 per cent! The Fortieth Congress invested in 658 pairs of fine kid gloves the sum of $1-218 251. The Democratic Congress made no such investment. The Fortieth Congress paid for matches (when the Capitol is illuminated by gas ignited by an electric battery) the sum of $887 18! The Democratic Congress paid $10 85! The Fortieth Congress is charged for hair and hair brushes and combs in the sum of $2,206 41! Some of these hair brushes cost as high as $3 a piece. The Democratic Congress in a suit of $35 . The Fortieth Congress spent for fine toilet soap the sum of $1,604 65. The Democratic Congress, $25 08! The Fortieth Congress spent in 14,052 pencils (87 to a member) the sum of $2,125 43! The Democratic Congress, in 4,320 (18 to a member) the sum of $110 47. I might run out these parallels to an indefinite extent, but it would only consume my time and weary your patience."

Pensions.

The Norfolk Journal states the receipts of pensions in that city, from the 1st of September, 1868, to 1st of September, 1869, were 423,382 bushels, which, at $2.75 per bushel, would yield an money $1,064,246 25. The production of this article has greatly increased since the war, and is capable of a still greater increase. All the light lands in the tide-water district are admirably adapted to it. The peanut makes a good oil.

A Novel Case in Court.

In the Hustings Court of Richmond city, Va., on Friday last, a young man of mixed blood, claiming to be a son of William C. George, deceased, of Richmond, and made legitimate by the marriage of said George to his mother, Caroline Jackson, colored, applied for letters of administration upon the estate of his alleged father. The *Whig* of Saturday says:

"He was represented by Mr. Shippen, a member of the Philadelphia bar, where his mother resides and the marriage is said to have taken place, and several of the most eminent of the Richmond bar appeared in opposition to the motion. The counsel for the young man introduced evidence to show that William C. George lived for many years in co-habitation with one Caroline Jackson, a colored woman, in the city of Richmond; that she bore him two children, and that on the 21st of April, 1869, he married the said Caroline Jackson in the city of Philadelphia. Letters were also read from William C. George, in which he recognized the children to be his, both before and after the marriage, and showing that he had for years exhibited great affection and love for his children and wife. Judge Crump granted the application, and the young man qualified as administrator of his alleged father. The papers throughout the United States have estimated the property involved at from $60,000 to $80,000. We suppose Mr. George was worth between $50,000 and $75,000."

How the Irish are Kept Down.

The landowners "keep down the Irish" in Ireland by a very simple process—that of raising the rent of the land upon every available excuse. The daughter of a very thrifty farmer, who paid the largest rent in the parish, bought a cheap silk frock, and the lady of the land, while out riding, saw her with it on, and asked the footman if he knew who she was. "Yes, your ladyship," replies the lackey, "she's Peter McCarthy's daughter, who lives two miles from town." Her ladyship said nothing, but when she arrived at House she sent for the agent of her lord's estates, and inquired what rent Peter McCarthy, of ——, was paying. The attentive agent promptly replied £23 10s. per acre, the very highest, as the land is pretty good. "Increase it to £3" responded her ladyship. But it is not worth it," responded the agent. "It must be when he can afford to put silk dresses upon his daughter," replied her ladyship. And the rent was raised to the ruin of the farmer.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring to the Pennsylvania coal trade for the past week, remarks:

"The anthracite coal trade has been greatly interfered with the past week by the freshet of week before last. Transportation has not been interrupted on any of the railroads as well as canals. A portion of the tonnage reported in the last weekly statement of the trade includes the business of some of the companies for one or two days before the freshet, making the tonnage appear rather better than it otherwise would. The tonnage of the Schuylkill region, as shown by the statements, by both road and canal, for the week ending on the 7th instant, is but 87,501 tons, against 102,427 the preceding week, showing a decrease of 17,126 tons. The tonnage of all the carrying companies for the week has sent 303,680 tons against 358,974 tons the preceding week, a decrease of 55,294 tons; the total for the year 19,572,516 tons, against 19,667,724 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of about 95,288 tons."

The Methodist Preachers and the Book Concern.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed at the usual weekly preachers' meeting of New York on Monday:

Whereas the management of the Book concern has recently been the subject of painful allegations in the public press, and a discussion of which still continues; and whereas there has been no official denial of the truth of these unadversions; and whereas it has been hinted that an attempt will be made to another investigation; therefore

Resolved, 1. That the Preachers' Meeting of New York and vicinity have confidence that a thorough investigation will (as it should) be immediately made into the history of management and present condition of the Book Concern, and that the Church and the public will be duly informed of the result; and having this confidence we ask the members and officers of our Church to patiently await the issue.

2. That fully appreciating the arduous and delicate task before the general book committee, we pledge them our sympathy and prayers in its prosecution.

General Hancock's Expedition of 6,000 Miles.

The St. Paul *Dispatch*, October 1, says: Major General W. S. Hancock returned from his inspection of the posts east of the Missouri river last evening. General Hancock has now visited every post in the department, with the exception of Fort Kearney, which is deferred till another occasion, and traveled a distance of 6,000 miles altogether.

The tour was extended up to Moose river, and this section of country was explored nearly to its mouth, a distance of twenty miles. The primary object in visiting that section was for the purpose of securing a location to establish a military post so as to break up the illicit trade in Whiskey, Powder, &c., by the Canadians with hostile Indians. Major Twining returned from an exploration of Moose river as high as Turtle Mountain. This band of Indians, it is not known, by communication was had with them, as they ran from the party.

The eastern slope of the plains this side of the Missouri was saturated with rain, while the party from that quarter reported drouth prevailed on the western slope, the plain between the Mississippi and Missouri being dried up to an extent which is as remarkable as the deluge of the plains eastward.

Highway Robbery.

From General French, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, we learn of one of the boldest highway robberies of modern times. On Thursday, about noon, as two brothers, William and Alfred Bell, well known merchants of Cumberland, Md., were driving along the old plank road, a short distance from Barrowville, eight miles from Cumberland, a man jumped from the bushes near the roadside, and, catching the horse by the head, drew a revolver and in true highwayman style, demanded their money or their lives. They surrendered what funds they had, some $27, when the robber requested them to give up their watches. Mr. Alfred Bell protested he had no watch, and while the parties named were engaged in observing William pulling his watch out, Alfred made a snatch at the pistol, grasping it over the nipple. In the struggle the rammer fell, catching Alfred in the thumb and forefinger, holding it so firmly that he was dragged from the buggy. Before he could loosen the pistol from his hand, and fire upon him, the robber made his escape in the woods. Mr. Bell has the pistol as a memento. Who the highwayman was, or where he came from, there is no means of knowing.—*Wheeling Register.*

The Chinese Coolies.

The particulars of the plan for the introduction of coolie laborers into Louisiana have recently been made public. The employers must pay the laborers monthly wages, amounting to $8 gold or $10 currency. They must also advance $150 for the payment of the passage money and two months' wages of each coolie. The question has been raised whether the planters will be able to raise $3,000 for every twenty hands, at the same time running the risk of the coolies not working. It is, however, believed that the funds will be forthcoming, and that a large number of coolies will soon be at work.

Growth of the South.

The material growth of the South during the last four years is strikingly shown by the editorials in some of the Southern papers. The official figures at the department in Washington estimate that the cotton crop of the Southern States this year will be worth $240,000,000, while the total value of the exports of the South is set down at $328,500,000. At this rate the value of Southern products is about $31 62 per head for the entire Southern population. These figures go to show that the South is even now the richest section of the country.

A show was upset while crossing the St. Maurice River, in Canada, on Sunday morning, and 18 men and 20 horses were drowned.

Dry Goods, &c.

FALL 1869. FALL 1869.

MEN'S WEAR!

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, &c.

HAGER & BROTHERS have now open a choice selection of Foreign and Domestic

COATINGS IN BLUE, DAHLIA, OLIVE, AND BLACK.

BEAVERS, MOSCOW AND CASTOR BEAVER

FOR OVERCOATS EVERYWHERE.

MILLIONS AND CASSIMERES FOR SUITS.

GOODS FOR BOY'S WEAR.

At the Price of same goods in 1860.

READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys at our own manufactory. Material carefully selected and satisfaction guaranteed.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SMALL TO EXTRA SIZE.

GENTS' SHIRTS OF APPROVED MAKE.

TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

The above stock will be found complete and at Low Down Prices. We invite inspection.

HAGER & BROTHERS.

FALL, 1869.

DRY GOODS.

HAGER & BROTHERS have now in store a full stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS for Fall Sales, and invite an examination.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

ALL WOOL POPLIN AND SERGE PLAIDS for Ladies' Children's Suits in New Choice Designs and Colors.

PLAID AND WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS.

NEW FALL SHAWLS.

OPERA FLANNELS, PLAIN AND PLAID.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

From Fine to Extra Qualities.

Silk Poplins, Wool Epinglines, Barritz, Empress Cloths, Merrimoes, De Laines and Alpacas, in all the New Shades.

DRESS GOODS FROM 20c UPWARD.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK BOMBAZINES, GRETONE CLOTH, A New Material.

TAMISE CLOTH, EMPRESS POPLIN, MERINOES, WOOL DE BEGES & ALPACAS, BLACK THIBET,

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, BLACK CRAPE VEILS AND COLLARS, MERINO VESTS FOR LADIES & CHILDREN, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

THOMPSON'S IMPROVED CORSETS KID GLOVES—New Fall Shades.

White, Red and Grey FLANNELS, in low and fine Qualities for Ballroom Flannels.

CARPETS in all qualities. House Furnishing Linen and Cottons.

The above goods were purchased in the New York and Philadelphia markets for Cash or Low Prices and will be sold accordingly.

HAGER & BROTHER.

aug25-1wd

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH FRITZ, LATE of West Lampeter township, deceased.—Letters of administration upon said estate have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

BENJ. B. FRITZ,
Quarryville P. O.

oct 6-4t-6w

ESTATE OF JACOB ZERPHEY, LATE of East Hempfield township, deceased.—Letters testamentary on said estate have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

PHILIP BREHM, Sr., or
SARAH ZERPHEY,
residing in said township. Executors.

oct 6-6t-6w

ESTATE OF JACOB LOKAH, LATE OF East Cocalico Township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob Lokah, Administratrix of said dec'd., to and among those legally entitled to the same, will meet for the purpose on Saturday, October 23, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, when and where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

A. J. EBERLY,
Auditor.

e23-4tw-2t

ESTATE OF GEORGE HELL, LATE OF the township of East Cocalico, in the County of Lancaster, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned of the township of East Cocalico, upon the estate aforesaid, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them for payment.

GEORGE H. HELL,
Earl Twp.
CURTIS HELL,
CYRUS HELL,
East Cocalico twp.
Executors.

oct 6-6t, Wed.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROYER, LATE OF Leacock township, dec'd.—Letters Testamentary on Will of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JOHN ROYER,
Executor.

oct 13-4t-6w

IN PERSUANCE OF THE PROVISIONS of Section Forty-seven of the Act of Assembly Law of 1849, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the "Bridgeport and Horse Shoe Turnpike Road Company" for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, is called at the Public House of Jonathan Sprecher, in the town of Bridgeport, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER the 1st, 1869, between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

By direction of By-Laws.

AND. M. FRANTZ, President.

4tw 40

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No. 8 East Orange st., Lancaster

H. M. NORTH,
Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa

ADAM HEASE,
No. 28 North Duke st., Lancaster

D. W. PATTERSON,
Has removed his office to No. 68 East King st.

SIMON P. EBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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NORTH DUKE STREET,
sept 25 LANCASTER, PA. 1yw38

Musical Instruments, &c.

WOODWARD'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MUSIC STORE,

NO. 22 WEST KING STREET.

Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Piano and Melodeon Stools and Covers, Violins, Violin Bows, Violin Cases, Violin Strings, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets, Harmonicas, Clarionettes, Fifes, Drums, Drum Sticks, Tambourines, Triangles, Tuning Forks, Pitch Pipes, Violin Bows, Cello Bows, Violin and Guitar Boxes, Music Portfolios, Instruction Books of all kinds, Sheet Music, Music Books, and every description of Musical Merchandise. All orders filled promptly by return mail. Catalogues free. Prices and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Tuning and repairing promptly attended to.

WOODWARD'S WAREROOMS,
522 Market street, Philadelphia.

aug 21 1y-aw

THE WHITE POLISH CREAM'S HEAD has become very popular among the people. It plays with the ladies. Sold by all dealers in

M. HABERBUSH'S WINDOW,
SOUTHWEST SINGLE CENTRE SQUARE,
LANCASTER, PA.

These goods are burning to be seen, and will be sold up regardless of cost. Such as Double-SILVER AND GOLD MOUNTED HARNESS, FINE RUBBER MOUNTED HARNESS, PLAIN AND COMMON HARNESS, Of Every Description.

TEAM HARNESS,

LADIES' AND GENT'S RIDING SADDLES, ARMY SADDLES PLAIN AND FANCY.

FLY NETS & SUMMER HOUSE SHEETS & SPREADS.

ALSO,

LADIES' & GENTS' TRAVELING TRUNKS Of Every Style.

SARATOGA & SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, FINE TURKEY MOROCCO SATCHELS, FINE ENGLISH & FRENCH MOROCCO GILT, A VERY LOW GRADE OF SATCHELS In all the Different Colors and Variables

ALSO,

HORSE AND MULE COLLARS, WHIPS, &c.

The undersigned has the Sole Agency to sell the RUBBER LINED HORSE COLLAR. Warranted not to gall shoulders. Improving fast; and in many cases will heal up sore shoulders while in use.

M. HABERBUSH.

aug 25 1tdw

ROOFING SLATE—PRICES REDUCED. The undersigned has constantly on hand a full supply of Roofing Slate for sale at Reduced Prices. Also, an extra "LIGHT ROOFING SLATE, intended for slating on shingle roofs. Employing the very best slaters all work is warranted to be executed in the best manner. Builders and others will find it to their interest to examine the samples at his Agricultural and Seed Warerooms, No. 25 East King street, Lancaster, and above each of the County Hotels.

We have also the Asbestos Roofing for flat roof, or where slate is too bulky and expensive. It is for sale at Price 50 Cents per Square.

Slate Pencils.

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WOOLENS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRUSSELS, LOWELL AND HARTFORD 3-PLY AND INGRAIN BRUSSELS, 3-PLY VENETIAN STAIR CARPET, WOOL DUTCH, HEMP AND RAG CARPETS, COCOA MATTINGS, RUGS AND DOOR MATTS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

FROM 4 TO 4 YARDS WIDE.

WALL PAPERS,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE FOR PARLORS HALLS, LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c., &c.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.

WINDOW SHADES,

DAMASK AND LACE CURTAINS, BUFF AND GREEN SHADES HOLLAND

FOR SALE BY

HAGER & BROTHERS. 6 4t-40

Boots, Shoes, &c.

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BOOT AND SHOE STORE

WEST KING STREET,

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Four doors west of the corner of Water and West King streets, and nearly opposite the "King of Prussia Hotel."

The subscriber hereby notifies the public that he has always on hand a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Gaiters of all kinds and prices, Ladies', Misses' and Children, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. Having a long experience in the business, he hopes to be able to satisfy the wants of his fellow citizens who may favor him with a call.

After four years' service in the army he has returned to civil life and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. Repairing done neatly and promptly attended to.

Customer work of all kinds promptly attended to.

B. H. SCHAFFNER.

sep 28 1y

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

NO. 21 EAST KING STREET,

sep 10 LANCASTER, PA. 3tw

Agricultural, &c.

PRIVATE SALE FOR LEASES.

A DARK COUNTRY HOTEL STAND, The New and Large Hotel, or Stand known and occupied as the Mansion House, Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pa., is offered for Lease. This Hotel is in the best of repair, and has all the modern improvements, including Gas, Water, Bathing Rooms, and Stabling for 40 horses, and is the railroad connecting point for a new route. It will be rented separately or in the same lease, with the adjoining property, consisting of a Large Brick Building, Ice House, Stable, Carriage House, Shed, &c., and