Local Intelligence.

Historical Sketch of the Moravian Church.

The Church of which this sketch treats is known by various names; "The United Brethren," the "Moravian Church," and "*Unitas Fratrum*." The latter name was originally adopted by the "Ancient Church" of Moravia as long ago as 1457, and retained by the "Renewed Church" organized in America by Bishop Nitschmann in 1735. But, as there is a more recent and entirely different denomination of Christians known as the "United Brethren in Christ," which even in U. S. official census reports have been confounded with the Moravians, we will in this sketch present the *Unitas Fratrum* to our readers by the name of *Moravians*, that name being derived from the country in which their distinctive doctrines were first promulgated. They claim to be the oldest Protestant Episcopal Church in the world, and produce a regular succession of bishops of the "Ancient Church" from Stephen, Bishop of the Waldenses, in the 15th century, down to David Nitschmann, who was consecrated first bishop of the "Renewed Church" in 1735; from which date the succession has been regularly maintained until the present time.—Rev. David Bigler having been ordained in 1864 as the 165th Bishop of the church, being the last who has been ordained in America.

The Church of the United Brethren originally descended from the Sclavonian branch of the Greek or Eastern Church, which probably received the gospel through the immediate agency of the Apostles. St. Paul mentions his having preached in Illyricum (Rom. xv. 19), and that Titus had preceded for the same purpose into Dalmatia (2 Tim. iv. 10), and both of these were Sclavonian provinces.

In the 4th century, Jerome, a native of Strido, an Illyrian city, to promote the spread of Christianity, translated the Bible into his mother tongue. In 680 the Sclavonian Church distinguished itself by refusing to appear at the Sixth Synod of Constantinople, because the members adjured image-worship. So on after this the Bulgarians embraced the faith, which through the efforts of Cyrillus and Methodius, two Greek Bishops, spread likewise among the neighboring nations. In 861 they entered Moravia, where Snatopluk, the reigning monarch, was converted; soon afterward, Borziwoj, Duke of Bohemia, while on a visit to the former King was baptized and on his return, accompanied by Methodius, his Queen, Ludomilla was converted and his people were induced to cast away their idol, Korsmus.

In 943, the Emperor Otho, subdued the Bohemians, and soon after ordered their princes to introduce the Roman liturgy in the Latin tongue; to which they objected but the clergy refused. In 1361 the Emperor Charles IV renewed the effort to establish in Bohemia the usage of the Western Church and a fierce persecution was set on foot. About 1400 John Hus, afterwards Rector of the University of Prague, began his attack upon the Church of Rome, and, on July 6th 1415, condemned by the Council of Constance, he was buried in the stake at the age of 42. His followers were persecuted and those who took up arms in resistance were finally conquered and crushed out. A portion of the Hussites, however, who did not believe in defending their faith with worldly weapons, about the year 1450 formed the Church of the *Unitas Fratrum* under its present name. Podiebrad, King of Bohemia granted them a retreat in the Barony of Lilia.

They had still among them regularly ordained ministers, but as the constitution of their Church had hitherto been episcopal they desired to retain and perpetuate episcopal ordination. So they selected three ordained ministers and sent them into Austria, whither many of the Waldenses had retired and there in 1467 they were consecrated by Stephen, the last Bishop of the Waldenses. Soon afterwards Stephen was burnt and many of the Waldenses united with the Brethren's Church. A fierce persecution broke out the following year, but when it afterwards abated the Brethren took the opportunity to increase their congregations and strengthen their Church. They were the first people who applied the newly invented art of printing to the publication of the Bible in a *vernacular* tongue, and had issued three editions before the Reformation dawned upon Europe. They had three printing offices at Pragen and Buntzlaw, in Bohemia and at the castle of Kralitz, in Moravia, entirely employed in printing Bohemian Bibles.

In the early part of the 17th century renewed and yet more violent persecutions broke out against the Moravian Church; twenty-seven protestant noblemen, patrons of the Church were executed in one day in the year 1621. In ten years out of two hundred ministers, they had but ninety-five left alive, and towards the close of the century, the brethren were so hunted down that their existence as a church was no longer publicly known. In 1656, John Amos Commenius, considering himself their last Bishop, transmitted to Charles II of England a history of the Church, bequeathing these memorials of his people to the Church of England. His publication had this appeal: "We then commend to you friends, our well beloved mother, our Church; take you now the care of her in our room, whence it shall please God to call us unto her, whether to restore her amongst us, or when she is deceased at home, to raise her to life elsewhere."

The Church, however, was not dead yet; for fifty years, a small remnant of her people, in Bohemia and Moravia, maintained in secret the doctrines and usages of their Church. They held their assemblies by night, in cellars and hidden places, encountering great dangers and marvellous escapes.

In the year 1722, a portion of these people, fleeing from a recent danger, found refuge on the estates of Count Zinzendorf, in Lusatia, where they built a village, Hernhut, "the Lord's Watch," which is now the chief seat of government of the Moravian Church. They brought their hymns, the ritual, the statutes, the spirit and the promises of their ancient Church; and gradually increasing, established Churches in Zittau, Dresden, Berlin, Berne, Russia, Holland, America, and missions throughout all the world.

Count Zinzendorf for a time strove to induce the Moravian emigrants to unite with the Lutheran Church; but as they resolutely refused to do so, he devoted himself wholly to their service, procured for them the continuation of their Episcopal Constitution from the only surviving Bishop of the Polish branch of the Brethren's Unity, Jabionsky and Sitkovius; and resigning his worldly honors, was himself consecrated a Bishop of the Moravian church or *Unitas Fratrum* in 1737.

The first Moravian Settlement in this country, was commenced in 1735, on, or near the present site of Savannah, Ga., and in the following year the first Moravian church was organized under the pastorate of Anthony Seifferth, who was ordained by Bishop Nitschmann, in presence of John and Charles Wesley, who had emigrated from Europe in the same vessel with the Moravians. Civil disturbances between England and Spain soon broke up the colony and they emigrated in 1740, to Philadelphia, convened thence to Nazareth, and finally settled, the following year, in what is now known as Bethlehem, Northampton county, and erected their first church.—Count Nicholas Louis Von Zinzendorf, was the leading spirit of the organization. He firs tappeared in Lancaster, in 1743, and preached in the old Court House, which was destroyed by fire in 1784.

In 1742 the itinerating missionaries of the Moravian church, at Bethlehem, visited Lancaster, and obtained permission to hold Divine service in the Court House, but not without considerable opposition.

In 1745 a small society was formed, which met at private houses for edification.

In 1744, a Synod was held, at which Bishop Spangenberg, presided. Divine worship was held in the Court House on this occasion, and while the Bishop was preaching, stones were thrown through the windows, and the Bishop narrowly escaped injury. A Justice of the Peace was present, who, instead of restraining the rabble, waited to see what the Bishop would do in his own defence. In the midst of a volley of stones the latter invited all present to unite with him in prayer. The spirit of the rabble was laid with such holy charity, that all were greatly moved. The stones ceased to fly, and the occasion was blest to the conversion of the Justice of the Peace. In 1745, a congregation was organized, and in the following year, 1746, a church was built on the site of the present edifice, on the corner of Market and Orange streets, (Rev. Leonard Schnell being the first Pastor,) which stood for three-quarters of a century. In 1839 it was torn down to make room for the present church building. The old stone house which yet stands on Market street, in the rear of the church, was also built in 1746, and was used first as a parsonage and for a day school, then as a parsonage only, and now for Sunday School.

The Church has been served by some thirty pastors, a greater number perhaps than any other Church in the city.—From 1747 until 1791 the following named ministers had charge of the Church: Revs. Leonard Schnell, Abraham Reinke, Sr., George Neisser, Christian Rauch, Otto Krogstrupp, Christian Bader, Christian Rusmyer, Andrew Langgaard, Ludwig F. Boehler and John Herbst. We have had neither time nor opportunity to ascertain the services or characters of these earlier pastors, except that they were all zealous and pious Christians.

In 1791 the Rev. Abraham Reineke, Jr., was the pastor, and served until 1795. He is said to have been tall and muscular, and with his brown knee-breeches and huge shoe-buckles, to have presented a formidable, if not imposing, appearance. He never wrote his sermons, but preached as the spirit moved him without notes. He was "a good-natured soul," highly esteemed by his flock.

In 1795, Rev. Ludwig Huebner was the pastor, and remained in charge five years. A few of the older members of the church yet remember him. They describe him as a "short, stout, chunky man;" a fine German scholar and an effective preacher. He was highly prized by his people; but having participated in the pageantry of a mock funeral gotten up by the citizens of Lancaster on the occasion of the death of Washington, he gave offence thereby to some of the older members of the church, who considered such a display reprehensible; the Moravian Church being very much opposed to anything bordering on pomp and display. These mock funerals in honor of Washington took place all over the country, and were participated in by all classes. The Moravian congregation at Philadelphia does not seem to have been so thin-skinned as the one at Lancaster—since Bishop Bigler's father-in-law, Rev. M. Kriesauß, who presided over it, possessed for many years the silver shoe-buckles and other trappings which he wore on the occasion, as mementoes of the event.

Rev. Mr. Huebner was removed from Lancaster shortly after this pageant, and was sent as a missionary to the west; he died at Mahoning, Ohio.

John Martin Beck was installed pastor in 1800, and remained until 1803.

He was followed by Abraham Reinke, before mentioned, whose second pastorate continued for seven years.

Rev. Constantine Miller succeeded him in 1810. He was a good preacher, but so poorly was he paid by his congregation that he and his wife were obliged to teach school for the means to support themselves. After a pastorate of nine years he removed to York, where he died in the Ministry.

Rev. Samuel Reinke was twice Pastor of the Lancaster Church—first from 1819 to 1823; and second from 1835 to 1839. Like his father he was tall and erect in stature, very near-sighted, and somewhat eccentric in his manner of preaching, though no one ever doubted his Christian piety. He was the first to yield to the increasing call for English preaching, and favored his hearers with one English sermon each month.—During his first pastorate the old Church was torn down and the present structure erected. The question of renting the pews was also very warmly advocated, but defeated, and the old fashioned way of collecting "minister money" yet continues, leaving the pews free for all who choose to occupy them. Mr. Reinke is perhaps 80 years old, and is now a retired Bishop, residing at Bethlehem, Pa., and is one of the oldest living members of the American Province. Some time ago Mr. Reinke was entirely blind, but we are happy to hear that recently his sight has been partially restored.

In 1823 the pastorate of Rev. Peter Wolle commenced and continued some two years. Like Mr. Reinke, he was tall and strait, and near-sighted. He was very affable and of a cheerful disposition, always appearing to be happy, and endeavoring to make every body else happy. His style of preaching was pleasing, and his language very correct. He now lives retired at Bethlehem, and is the senior Bishop of the American Province.

Rev. John G. Herman occupied the pulpit from 1826 to 1829. He was short and thick-set and is described by one as "a whole souled man—very much beloved by his own people as well as all other denominations." He took an active part in all religious matters of his day, and was particularly fond of talking to the children. From Lancaster he went to Nazareth, Pa., and was afterwards ordained Bishop of the Southern Province. While on a distant missionary tour among the Cherokee Indians, he died, and so great was their affection for their reverend friend that they carried his dead body on their own shoulders a distance of sixty miles, and presented it to his brethren at the mission station.

Rev. Charles F. Reichel was installed pastor in 1829. He was an American by birth, though he studied theology in England, and married an English wife. He was well educated, and preached with good effect, being the first pastor who preached exclusively in the English language. His church was the first also who read the entire liturgy every Saturday morning. Before his time it had been read about once a month. His wife was a very highly educated woman, and was very much liked. She died suddenly of cholera at the residence of John F. Steinman, whither she had gone, as she often did, to spend the morning sociably. Mr. Reichel, after her death, resigned his charge and returned to England.

The Rev. Charles A. Van Vleck was called in 1834 and retired in 1835. He was a small man physically, but a good scholar, and wrote a good sermon. He was very modest, backward and timid, and appeared to be afraid of saying or doing something that might offend somebody. His ministrations were unattended by any marked success on leaving here he went to Tennessee, where he held a position in an educational institution till the time of his death.

Rev. George F. Bahnson took charge of the Church in 1836, and retained the pastorate until 1839. He was a very handsome man, standing considerably over six feet in height, with a figure admirably proportioned. He had a fine ruddy complexion, with curling hair of a golden color, which he twirled in the air, flung up to his shoulder, and otherwise managed with great "expression;" he had a bold, strong stride, and in his carriage was decidedly pompous; we never saw anyone who was so well calculated to fill the beholder with awe as was Bishop B. when met "booming" down the street like a line-of-battle ship, under full press of sail. If the "beholder" happened to be a parishioner, who was not very regular in his church attendance, a cold thrill of terror would pass through all his bones and he would feel greatly inclined to "get up and dust" to avoid the presence.—Mr. B. was generally affable in his manner, but he was disposed to be overbearing; the Sunday School children stood in great awe of him and were not unfrequently hauled up before him to receive a lecture in the presence of the whole school. So, too, it was very dangerous for anybody to fall asleep in church, while Mr. B. was expounding a text; for he thought nothing of stopping in the midst of his discourse, and loudly requesting some one to "awaken that man!" This was the experience of R. T. L.—a young man who had arrived in Lancaster one afternoon from his home in Pittsburg, to learn here the hardware business; the same evening, a sultry Wednesday night, his friends took him to meeting where fatigued as he was, he fell asleep. He was rudely aroused, as above narrated; of course was greatly mortified; and we believe never entered the church again under the Bahnsonian administration. Our Postmaster and other good worthy citizens have an equally lively recollection of divers spirited, if not altogether complimentary remarks, pointedly directed during these days, from this pulpit to their individual selves. Mr. Bahnson was a popular preacher, speaking with equal fluency both the German and English languages, though he generally preached English. He took an active part in all public matters, particularly the cause of temperance and the public schools. During his time (in 1840) the Centenial Jubilee of the Lancaster church was celebrated, which is yet remembered with pleasure by all who participated in it. His farewell sermon was listened to by a large concourse of his admirers. From here he went to Salem, N. C., to take charge of a church there. He was afterwards ordained Bishop of the Southern Province. About nine months ago, he visited Europe to attend the memorial Synod, and returned home with the hope of benefiting his impaired health; this last object was not accomplished, for he had scarcely reached Salem on his return, when he died.

Rev. Robt. de Schweinitz was installed pastor in 1849, and remained four years. He was a tall, slim, spectacled man of great merit, and of exceedingly suave and polite manners. During his term the erection of the present parsonage was completed.

Like Bahnson, on leaving here, greatly regretted by all his people, he went to Salem, N. C., but he returned to this State soon after the year, and now holds a seat in the Provincial Elder's Conference at Bethlehem.

Rev. Henry A. Shultz became pastor in 1853, and during his term the new parsonage on Orange street was finished, and the old stone one converted into a Sunday School House and a residence for the sexton. Mr. Shultz was not so popular a man, nor so acceptable a preacher as some of his predecessors. He is also a Bishop of the church, and is at present stationed at Nazareth, Pa.

Rev. Lewis F. Kampman succeeded Mr. Shultz in 1855. He was not much of an orator, though he is regarded as a learned man. During his pastorate the wearing of caps by the sisters during the communion, was discontinued. He now holds a seat in the Provincial Elders' Conference at Bethlehem.

Rev. Joseph H. Kummer was installed in 1858. Though a small man he was a great worker, and was very popular. Both the Church and Sunday School were more prosperous during his ministration than ever before or since. He lost his first wife soon after coming to Lancaster and, marrying again, left this city for New York, and from there went to Philadelphia, where he now is, as pastor of the first Church corner of Wood and Franklin streets.

Mr. Kummer is possessed of great eloquence and is one of the finest pulpit orators in the Moravian or any other Church. His sermons are often adorned with beautiful imagery and are always chaste and powerful.

In 1862, Rev. Edwin T. Senseman, a heavy, stately, senatorial looking preacher was installed, remaining in charge two years. He was well liked, and had the reputation of being a learned theologian and good writer. On leaving here he went to Hope, Indiana, where he suddenly fell dead from heart disease, while visiting a member of his charge. His death was greatly lamented.

The present pastor, Bishop Bigler, has been in charge for the past five years. He is an able man, an excellent preacher, and is universally beloved by his people. In appearance he is more clerical than any other of our Lancaster ministers.

In 1868 the question of building a new Church was warmly discussed, many being in favor of selling the property on Orange street and building a new Church on the Moravian burying ground on North Prince street. A majority of the congregation, however, were too deeply attached to the old Church to think favorably of parting with it, and it was finally resolved to enlarge and remodel it. The old organ and galleries were taken down, the old pews removed, and the Church extended South so as to connect with the old stone building in the rear of the Church. The renovation occupied the entire summer and fall, during which time the services were conducted in the old stone building. As the gentlemen of the congregation had resolved to bear the expense of the alterations made in the building, so the ladies resolved to find means for newly furnishing the interior. For this purpose they originated and successfully carried on a fair, almost all the articles offered for sale having been made by their own hands. The needed money was realized, and the congregation returned to their beautifully remodeled church about the beginning of 1869, out of debt. Interiorly the church is the neatest and tastiest of any in the city except Trinity Lutheran. It has stained glass windows, and is lit up by a central gas reflector placed in the middle of the ceiling, which furnishes a brilliant light to all parts of the church.

The organ is a splendid one, made by Boehler, of Reading, and was presented by George K. Reed. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Al. M. Zahn, is one of the best in the city. The congregation numbers among its members many of our oldest families, and as an evidence of the general prosperity, they have lately added $200 to their pastor's salary; it is yet, however but little more than half of which it should be.

MARVELS OF SPIRITUALISM.

More of Home's Miracles by Eminent Men—The Forties Act. Theorists Astonished.

Viscount Adare has written a remarkable book for private circulation only, entitled "Experiences in Spiritualism with D. D. Home." The introduction is written by the Earl of Dunraven. A London correspondent of the New York *Times* thus writes of the more extraordinary "experiences:"

One of these is the elevation of Mr. Home's body in the air. At Ashley House, in the presence of Lord Adare and the Master of Lindsay. Home was seen to rise in the air four or five feet. Then he was motioned to the back of Lord Adare's chair, who says:

"I took both his feet in my hands, and away he went up in the air so high that I was obliged to let go his feet; he was carried along the wall, brushing past the pictures in the other side of the room; he then called me over to him. I took his hand and felt him alight on the floor. At Adare Manor, Ireland all present saw him raised off the ground, in the open air, and floated past them at a height which carried him clear over a wall, by a movement quite slow, smooth and uniform, a distance of ten or twelve yards. At No. 7 Buckingham Gate, he was raised in the air, and his head became quite luminous at the top, giving him the appearance of having a halo round it. When he was raised he waved his arms about, and in "each hand there came a little globe of fire (to my eyes blue); the effect was very pretty.

At Ashley House, as I have formerly mentioned, Home was carried, that is he went, out of one window and came in at another, at an elevation of forty-five feet from the ground. Lord Adare says: "We heard Home go into the next room, heard the window thrown up and presently Home appeared, standing outside one window. He opened the window and walked in quite coolly." Lord Adare then went into the other room, and finding the window raised only about a foot high, he wondered how Home could get through so narrow a space; but Home was immediately carried out horizontally and brought back again. The Master of Lindsay, who was present, has given an account of the same manifestations to the Committee of the Dialectical Society.

More astonishing yet are the accounts given of the shortening and elongations of Home's body. We can imagine a body raised in the air by a sufficient force, but how can it be made longer or shorter? Any one who has examined a human skeleton can see the difficulty. The facts, as clearly stated and vouched for by men whose words cannot be questioned, or their judgment in such a purely mechanical matter distrusted, are of the highest interest and significance.

At Mr. Jencken's at Norwood, Lord Adare says: Home's body lengthen six inches. He says:—

"Mr. Jencken, who is a taller man than Home, stood beside him so these could be no mistake about it. Home's natural height is, I believe, five feet ten inches. I should say that he grew to six feet four inches or six feet six inches. I placed my hands on his feet and felt that they were fairly level on the ground. He had slippers on and he unbuttoned his coat. He was elongated from his waist upward, and there was a space of, I suppose, four inches between his waistcoat and waistband of his trowsers. He appeared to grow also in breadth and size all over, but there was no way of testing that. He diminished down to his natural size, then grew tall again, walking about and stamping his feet, to show that they were on the ground, and again resumed his natural stature."

Again, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mr. Home was elongated to the extent, Lord Adare thinks, of six inches, four times in one evening.

"He went round to Mr. Holt, one of the gentlemen present, and made him place his hand upon his waist that he might feel how he became elongated and contracted. Mr. Holt said that he held his hand flat against Home's side; that the lower edge of his hand was resting on his hip bone; that he felt Home's lower rib pass under his hand until it was some inches above it, the whole flesh apparently moving and stretching. On the contraction taking place he felt the lower rib come down until it pressed against the upper edge of his hand, and moved into its proper position."

At the same *seance* a young lady was also elongated and thrust forward.

At Ashley House, standing in front of Lord Adare, their arms stretched out, Home's were elongated four or five inches the expansion being between the two shoulders, involving, of course, a lengthening of the clavicles or their cartilages. Lord Adare says:

"He then placed himself against the wall and extended his arms to their full natural length. I made a pencil mark at the tips of his fingers. His left arm was then elongated. I held the pencil against the wall, suffering it to be pushed along by his fingers until the full stretch of his arm had been made, and so to make another mark. His right arm was then elongated, and I marked the the movement in the same manner. The total elongation, as ascertained by this means, amounted to nine and a half inches."

I may mention that the Master of Lindsay stated before the Dialectical Committee that he measured these elongations, placing one of his feet upon Home's, and also when he was lying upon the floor. In some instances his body was shortened as much below the natural standard as it was lengthened above in others.

Mr. Jencken has published a *fac simile* of three tracings he made of Home's hand while it was lying on a sheet of paper—one the natural size, one much smaller, one the hand of a giant. Lord Adare describes or mentions these elongations in ten places in this volume. I come now to the accounts of a series of phenomena more strange and terrible, if possible, than those already given. Nothing in all the records of the annals of spiritualism is more calculated to astonish and stagger all belief than what has been called the first test. Here again we have displayed a power over matter, or a control of forces, of which all our science can give no explanation—of which the utter ignoramus knows just as much as the most learned professor.

At the house of Mrs. Hennings, at Norwood, in the presence of several persons whose names are given, says Lord Adare:

"He (Mr. Home) went to the fire, poked up the coals, putting his hand in, drew out a hot burning ember about twice the size of an orange; this he carried about the room as if to show it to the spirits (who, he said, were present), and then brought it to us; we all examined it. He then put it back in the fire and showed us his hand; they were not in the least blackened or scorched, neither did they smell of fire, but, on the contrary, of a sweet scent, which he threw off from his fingers at us across the table. Having apparently spoken to some spirits, he went back to the fire, and with his hands stirred the embers into a flame; then, kneeling down, he placed his face right among the burning coals, moving it about as though bathing it in water. Then, getting up, he held his finger for some time in the flame of a candle. Presently he took the same lump of coal he had previously handled, and came over to us, blowing upon it to make it brighter. He then walked slowly round the table, and said, 'I want to see which of you will be the best subject. Ah, Adare will be the easiest, because he has been most with Dan.' Mr. Jackson held out his hand, saying 'Put it in mine.' Home said, 'No, no, touch it and see.' He touched it with the tip of his finger and burned himself. Home then held it within four or five inches of Mr. Saal's and Mr. Hurt's hands, and they could not endure the heat. He came to me and said, 'Now, if you are not afraid, hold out your hand.' I did so, and, having made two rapid passes over my head, he placed the coal in it.—I must have held it for half a minute—long enough to have burned my hand fearfully; the coal felt scarcely warm. Home then took it away, laughed, and seemed much pleased. As he was going back to the fire-place he suddenly turned round and said: 'Why just fancy, some of them think that only one side of the ember was hot.' He told me to make a hollow of both my hands; I did so, and he placed the coal in them and then put both his own on the top of the coal, so that it was completely covered by our four hands, and we held it there for some time. Upon this occasion scarcely any heat at all could be perceived."

Several other statements in relation to this experiment with burning coals are given, but are all substantially the same as stated above.

English Farm Horses.

As Americans are aware, the English farm horse is called the "cart-horse," being totally different from the trotting affinities used on this continent. These cart-horses are treated in about the same comparative way in respect to the nags as the laborer lives in comparison to the more independent class. The cart-horse is made to eat up all the chaff blown from the grain when winnowed, and as every farm in England grows more than three times the quantity of grain ever produced on American farms, this chaff is the main support, for it is sifted through sieves for the purpose, the coarse portion given instead of hay, and the short, fine portion fed with very small quantities of fresh food and gallons upon gallons of water, given by the "carter," whose duties consist of making the teams look fat and sleek on the greatest quantity of rough food mixed with the least grain possible. The horses, from eating so much chaff, drop in their carcass and are always very deep and wobbly, the yeldings having the appearance of mares in foal when viewed from a little distance, and the great objection by the carter to going out of a walk with English farm teams is that it destroys his round, barrel look. While the farmer dislikes to see them, too, touch the ground, because their great weight shakes their feet and legs and brings on side bones, puffs, &c. Four horses go to a wagon in a general way, about three tons besides the wagon being a load on fair roads, a small boy accompanying the carter. No reins are used, even when plowing. The carter walks by the side of the horses, and in meeting on the roads the teams turn out for each other on the opposite side to the one customary here, that the carters should not be between "the horses" vehicles.

The cost of keeping cart horses in England is not much more than half what it costs to keep the nags; "but will they do as much work?" says the American farmer. They (the English) plow somewhat deeper than the Americans, and though the teams are not as many hands, they keep pulling away all the time they are out, very seldom sweating, as their immense bodies draw along whatever is behind them with little effort; in fact it is not much for one of these animals to walk away with what would make two of the nimble-footed ones here; such a good deal to start with.—*Country Gentleman.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF A. LIGHTNER HENDLEY, SON, late of Salisbury twp., dec'd.—Letters of Administration on said estate having 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 payment to the undersigned, residing in said township.

JOHN M. MARGARET ANN HENDERSON,
Jan5-6tw-1 Administratrix.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of John Campbell, late of Manor twp., Lancaster county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned.

CHAS. J. RHODES,
Jan18-6tw3 Safe Harbor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM W. STEELE, of Steele township, by deed of voluntary assignment, dated January 10th, 1870, assigned and transferred his entire estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said William W. Steele, they therefore give notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

SAMUEL CHARLES, Willow st., P. O.
WILLIAM J. HESS, Quarryville, P. O.
Jan12-4tw-3 Assignees.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ABERT HERR, of West Cocalico twp.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Abram H. Reddig and Cyrus Ream, Esqs., Assignees of Albert Reddig, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit at his office, on Friday, February 18th, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

REUBEN H. LONG,
Jan20-4tw1 Auditor.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MATTHIAS C. Brinser and Wife, of Elizabethtown borough, Lancaster county.—Matthias C. Brinser and Wife, of Elizabethtown borough, by deed of voluntary assignment, dated JANUARY 18TH, 1870, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of creditors, residing in said borough, who will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement to the undersigned without delay.

JACOB F. KLUGH,
JOSEPH C. BRINSER,
Jan26-6tw 4 Assignees.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF BRINSER & Hobaugh, of Elizabethtown borough, Lancaster county.—Matthias C. Brinser and John Hobaugh, of Elizabethtown borough, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated JANUARY 18th, 1870, assigned and transferred all their property and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Brinser & Hobaugh they therefore give notice to all persons indebted to said assignors to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to

JACOB F. KLUGH,
JOSEPH C. BRINSER,
Jan26-6tw4 Assignees.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

HAGER & BROTHERS,

WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER,

NOW OPENING A NEW STOCK

OF

ENGLISH WHITE GRANITE TEA SETTS,

ENGLISH WHITE

GRANITE DINNER SETS,

ENGLISH WHITE

GRANITE CHAMBER SETS,

FRENCH CHINA,

GOLD BAND AND PLAIN WHITE.

LOOKING GLASSES,

FEATHERS,

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS!

MUSLINS!

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,

TICKINGS, CHECKS, TOWELINGS,

TABLE AND SHEETING LINENS,

PIANO AND TABLE EMB'D COVERS,

DAMASKS, &c., &c., 1tdaw

Which will be sold at Lowest Prices.

FIRE INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY
JANUARY 1st, 1869.
CAPITAL $200,000. Assets, $360,101 15.

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss and damage by fire, on liberal terms, either for a cash premium or premium note.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.
CAPITAL AND INCOME.

Am't of premium notes, $904,830 10	
Less amount expired	307,786 19
	$546,784 91
Cash receipts less commissions in '68	67,767 01
Loans	13,300 00
Due from agents and others	3,609 02
Assessment No. 9, 1st Feb. estimate'd	21,000 06
	$ 652,077 94
CONTRA.	
Losses and expenses paid in 1868	$ 71,260 12
Losses adjusted, not due	11,716 67
Balance of Capital and Assets, Feb. 1, 1869	569,101 15
	$ 652,077 94

A. S. GREEN, President.
GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., Secretary.
M. M. STRICKLER, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

R. T. Ryon, William Patton,
John Fendrich, M. M. Strickler,
H. G. Minich, Geo. Young, Jr.,
Sam'l F. Wherley, Michael McDonald,
Amos S. Green, John B. Bachman,
Jno. Barnhart, Robert Crane.

For insurance and other particulars apply to
HERR & HIPE,
Real Estate, Collection and Insurance Agents,
No. 3 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.

HARness.

ROBES! ROBES!! ROBES!!!
—AT—
M. HABERBUSH'S
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK ESTABLISHMENT.
SOUTH WEST ANGLE CENTRE SQUARE,
LANCASTER, PA.

I have on hand a large and well selected stock of

LINED AND UNLINED BUFFALO ROBES:

A GREAT VARIETY OF

ROBES, LAP BLANKETS,

AND HORSE BLANKETS,

ALSO,

FINE AND COMMON BUGGY HARNESS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE

COACH HARNESS, TEAM HARNESS,
SADDLES & BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS,
HORSE BRUSHES AND CURRY COMBS,

—ALSO—

TRUNKS, VALISES, & TRAVELLING BAGS
LADIES' & GENTS' FINE SATCHELS,

And all articles generally belonging to the business kept on hand or made to order.
Repairing promptly done. 4-23-1tdaw

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WOODWARD'S
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
MUSIC STORE
No. 22 WEST KING STREET.

Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Piano and Melodeon Stools and Covers, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Accordeons, Concertinas, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Flageolets, Harmonicas, Clappers, Triangles, Strings of all kinds, Bow Hair, Tuning Forks, Pitch Pipes, Violin Bows, Celic Bows, Violin and Guitar Boxes, Music Portfolios, Instruction Books of all kinds, Sheet Music, Music Books, and every description of Musical Merchandise. All cheap, filled promptly at the usual Retail or Wholesale Prices, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to.

A. W. WOODWARD,
No. 22 West King St., Lancaster.

500 SETT WELL-SEASONED
RAKE FELLOES,
For Sale by GEO. M. STEINMAN & CO.
1-25-3tdaw

TO BUILDERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER.—The undersigned will sell, by the car load, a large stock of Lumber, late the property of the Hunter's Dale Lumber Company—consisting of Pine, Oak, Poplar, Chestnut and Hemlock Boards, 1¼ inch Hemlock, and Yellow Pine plank, 2 inch Hemlock, Oak, Maple and Pine plank, Hemlock joists and other scantling of various sizes; Hemlock, broad rails, Pickets and ceiling boards, Slates and scantling of different sizes and materials.

O. G. STEELY, Agent,
Jan 24-4tw. 35 North Duke St., Lancaster.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Brown, in Liberty Square, Rapho township, Lancaster county, Pa., the following described property:

No. 1. A tract of Chestnut Sprout Land, situate in said township, adjoining lands of John Shoemaker, Jacob Nelson, James Stewart and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES,

neat measure.

No. 2, adjoining No. 1, containing

FIVE ACRES,

also covered with Chestnut Sprouts. The timber on both lots is of about 25 years growth, and fit for cutting.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

THOMAS B. KEENE,
Attorney in Fact for Heirs of Thomas Nell, deceased. 2-22-3tdaw

TURF MALTS CURE WITH CERTAINTY and celerity that which all other remedies fail to cure—namely, the habit of drinking whiskey to excess. Any one desiring to be cured can be so by a single bottle of this medicine. Address for circulars, with testimonials, &c., TURF MALTS, Springfield, Mass. One bottle will cure. Price $1 per bottle. 1-25-1yd

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!! 10 barrels of pure cider vinegar, warranted to stand the test of any acid test, for sale at the Vinegar Works, Dorwart's Lane, near Water st. Lancaster, Pa. Orders left at the Vinegar Works, or addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to.

JACOB DORWART.
1-18-3tdaw

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

AMOS WOOLLEY, M. D., of Kosciusko county, Ind., writes: "In my practice and family I have used ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM with decided benefit, and I am satisfied it is the best cough medicine for lung diseases in use."

ISAAC O. DORAN, M. D., of Logan county, Ohio, says: "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM not only sells rapidly but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it and knowing that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely use it in my daily practice and with unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far ahead of any preparation I have ever yet known."

NATHANIEL FARRIS, M. D., of Middlebury, Vermont, says: "I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of diseases of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and the Lungs."

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merits. What they say about ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 1-26-4w

GRILLARD'S "EUREKA"

Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of granulated Virginia.

—Wherever introduced it is universally admired.

—It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

GRILLARD'S "YACHT CLUB"

Smoking Tobacco has no superior; being decorticated, it cannot injure nervous constitutions, as do all other manufactures.

—It is produced from selections of the finest stock, and prepared by a patented and original process.

—It is very aromatic, mild, and light in weight; one pound of it will last longer than others; nor does it burn or sting the tongue or leave a disagreeable aftertaste.

Also, a splendid assortment of genuinely carved Meerschaum Pipes, silver mounted, and packed in neat leather pocket cases, are placed in the Yacht Club Smoking Mixture.

GRILLARD'S CENTURY

Chewing Tobacco.

—This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no superior anywhere.

—Its flavor, aroma, strength, and the best chewing tobacco in the country.

GRILLARD'S SNUFFS!

Have been in general use in the United States for the last 100 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.

—If your storekeeper does not have these articles in stock, he can easily procure them.

They are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

—Circulars mailed on application.

P. GRILLARD & CO.,
1-22-1yd New York.

I WAS CURED OF DEAFNESS AND Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free.

MRS. M. C. LEGGETT,
16-4w Hoboken, N. J.

KILL THE DEMON OF PAIN.—WOLFE'S Soothing Pain Paint removes pain instantly, and cures Catarrh, Diarrhœa and Colic in the Head, Side or Bowels. Druggists, and 181 Chatham Square, New York. 16-4w

UNIVERSALISM.—THE STAR IN THE WEST, Cincinnati, O, is the old established Western Universalist newspaper. It gives courteous and able discussion of Religious and Moral Reform, and is bright and cheerful home visitor. Eight large pages reading matter, giving "meaning of every body!" No other paper needed in the family! Send $2.50, and get it one year. Specimens free. Premiums to new subscribers. Clubs wanted. Address WILLIAMSON & CANTWELL, 16-4w Cincinnati, Ohio

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