Hints to Farmers.

Gardening as a Recreation.

I would recommend every man in the autumn of his life to take to gardening, if he has not already experienced its pleasures. Of all occupations in the world, it is the one which best combines repose and activity. It is rest-in-work work-in-rest. It is not idleness; it is not stagnation—yet it is perfect quietude. Like all things mortal, it has its failures and its disappointments, there are some things hard to understand. But it is never without its rewards. And perhaps if there were nothing but successful cultivation, the aggregate enjoyment would be less. It is better for the occasional shadows that come over the scene. The discipline, too, is more salutary. It tries one's patience, and it tries one's faith. The perpetual warfare that seems ever to be going on between the animal and the vegetable world is something strange and perplexing. It is hard to understand why the beautiful tender blossoms and the delicate fresh leaflets of my rose-trees should be covered with green flies and destroyed as soon as they are born. It is a mystery which I cannot solve; but I know that there is a meaning in it, and that it is all decreed for good, only that I am too ignorant to fathom it. And even in the worst of seasons there is far more to reward and encourage than to dishearten and to disappoint.

There is no day of the year without something to afford tranquil pleasure to the cultivator of flowers—something on which the mind may rest (using the word in its double sense) with profit and delight. If there is no new surprise, no fresh discovery for you, there is always something to be done. "The garden is a constant source of amusement to us both," wrote Dr. Arnold in one of his delightful letters (he was writing of himself and wife); "there are always some little alterations to be made—some few spots where an additional shrub or two would be ornamental—something coming into blossom; so that I can always delight to go round and see how things are going on." In the spring and summer, there is some pleasure-giving change visible every morning—something to fulfil and something to excite expectation. And even in the winter, flower-culture has its delights. If you have a greenhouse, or conservatory—no matter how small—you have an in-door garden, in which you may watch the same changes and enjoy the same delights. And if you have not, you may still do something to preserve your nurslings during the rigors of the hibernal season. Indeed, there are a few states of life in which floriculture is not an available enjoyment. To rich and to poor it is a blessing equally accessible. "A gardening," it was observed by Sir William Temple, who has had a new lease of life in one of the best of Macaulay's "Essays," "has been the inclination of kings and the choice of philosophers, so it has been the common favorite of public and private men—a pleasure of the greatest and the care of the wisest; and indeed the employment and a possession for which no man is too high or too low." I am disposed, indeed, to think that to men of low estate it yields greater joy than to those who hail from high places *Cornhill Magazine.*

Book Farming.

There was a farmer once who hesitated not to hurl all manner of invectives against book farming, and those who consulted books for advice. By long experience and practical observation, he had become quite successful in the culture of grapes and trees. His fields were clean and fair, and highly productive. His trees were vigorous, well adjusted, and profitable.

In conversation with a friend, he related his experience, entering into the minutest details, sometimes becoming quite eloquent when describing his victories over the enemies which infest them.

"My knowledge," he said, "was gained by dint of application, by actual experience and hard labor. It was none of your book knowledge, written by men who know nothing about farming."

"Well," said his friend, "if all this valuable information, gained by assiduous labor and observation of so many years, and which you have so clearly described, were written out and published, which would you have a young, an experienced man do, take this as he finds it from your pen, or go through the same tedious process that you have gone through with, including all the vexations and losses?"

The question puzzled him, and he was silent for a moment, but was obliged to confess, after all, there was much that was valuable in books, because combining and relating the results and experience of practitioners.

Do not condemn book farming. You may criticise certain books very severely, because written by ignorant theoretical hands; but there is always good wheat as well as abundant chaff. So there are many good books as well as poor ones. The time may come when a single hint from a book or paper may save your farm or orchard, or add to your wealth, by telling you how to increase your crops. *—Farmer's Club.*

Ashes as a Cattle Feed.

Mr. David Dudley, of Sidney—one of our substantial subscribers—in a recent conversation, gave his experience in treating neat stock affected with a habit of eating wood, chewing bones, &c. His cattle were one spring affected in this way, they became thin in flesh, refusing to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He had an impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone but his neighbors used bone meal, without noticing any good results whatever. Last spring he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barn-yard, and threw out to them about a shovel full each day. They all ate it with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up, and gnawed off the grass where it had been laying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He says that this morbid appetite was unnoticed years ago, from the fact that the land was new and "ashy" from the burning of the woods and land clearings. He has another proof of the value of ashes for stock from this incident. He had a large tub full of leached ashes which remained in for some time. It was afterwards used as a watering tub; and when the cattle drank from it, they would lick and gnaw the sides and bottom of the tub, actually biting out pieces and eating them. Latterly he drew quart of ashes mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week, and finds it to agree with them wonderfully.—*Maine Farmer.*

Frequent Hoeings.

The *Maine Farmer* concludes an article on hoeing as follows: Frequent hoeings, even during the dryest seasons, contribute to the benefit of the crop. By loosening of the soil, the air, and especially the night air, charged with moisture even in times of severe drought obtains ready access to the roots of plants, and becomes condensed in the soil. Very often, during a hard summers-drought, we have seen corn leaves and other vegetation roll up during the day time, but come out and stand at night in consequence of the falling of the dew, or the prevalence of moist air. Where the ground is not stirred it becomes crusted over, baked, as it is called, and hence the moisture from below does not find its way up through to meet the condensed moist air of the night. But where ground is frequently hoed the reverse is the case, hence the benefit of repeated hoeings, during the summer months. Upon this point, one of our late English journals mentioned the fact that during the extremely dry season of 1826, a gentleman was in the habit of hoeing, with his own hand, three drills of turnips, daily. The result was that the three drills thus hoed were a good crop, while the yield upon the remainder of the field, hoed less frequently, came almost to nothing.

A Big Kitchen.

The largest kitchen in the world is that of the Liebig Beef Extract Company, in Uruguay. It covers twenty thousand square feet of ground, and is divided into a number of compartments, which are all constructed with a view to their peculiar uses. You enter first a large, dark, cool hall, with paved floor, where the meat is weighed and conveyed through openings in the wall to cutting machines. These are four in number, and cut up two hundred young oxen in an hour. From the cutting machines the meat goes in twelve iron receivers, where it is pressed by steam power of seventy-five pounds to the square inch. These twelve receivers are capable of containing twelve thousand pounds of meat each. From these the meat, or rather the liquid, now runs through pipes into receptacles constructed for the purpose of separating the fatty substance from the extract, and to clear it. Lastly, it is raised by steam air pumps into large coolers, filtered, and subsequently packed for transportation. The butcher of the company is a scientific executioner, who can with ease and grace kill eighty oxen in an hour by skillfully separating he vertebre.

Miscellaneous.

THE APPALLING SPECTACLE DURING THE SHENANDOAH FLOOD.

The Rushing of a Devastating Torrent Through the Streets—Strong Houses Swept Away and Whole Families Drowned—Basket Suspension Bridges—Marvellous Adventures on the Stream.

The scene at Harper's Ferry on Saturday was one to be remembered. Shenandoah street and the low grounds lying between it and the Shenandoah river were entirely submerged. The edge of the street is washed by the canal, and between the canal and the river are three islands, separated by ditches. The upper island is called Overton, the next Hall's, and the next the Island of Virginius. On the inner side of Shenandoah street is a precipitous ledge, perhaps 500 feet high, which formed a barrier to the flood and hemmed it in, but it went rushing down the street all the more violently and swept away or greatly injured all the buildings on the water side. Among them was the Government stables, with walls immensely thick and strong, which were lifted from their foundation, the brick being thrown about as though they had been sand. Fifteen other buildings, mainly dwellings, were swept away with all their contents, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, and ten were badly damaged.

At the lower end of the village, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is a short street, running parallel with Shenandoah street, and between it and the river, on which were several stone and brick houses. On Friday evening the water suddenly rose six feet, filling the first floors of these houses and driving the inmates to the upper stories. The Webb family were in the greatest peril, the water constantly rising and the foundations of their house giving way. Mrs. Webb stepped to a window with an infant in her arms and held it up, appealing for its rescue. A young man suggested a basket ferry, and forthwith a large clothes-basket was procured, a large rope drawn through the window, and one end was thrown to the window of the house. A small rope was tied to each of the basket handles, and the free end of the one held by the men on the bridge and the other by Mr. Webb at the window. The basket was drawn over, the passenger tied in, and then drawnback.—In this way seven persons, including two twin babies, were rescued. Three other families, the Williams's and the Reeses and Andersons, who had taken refuge in Mr. Williams' house, a strongly built stone structure, concluded to remain rather than risk the perils of the basket ferry. All night long they watched and watched while the flood raged without, and rose inch by inch, until finally they retreated to the attic, the last place of refuge.

The house remained firm until morning, then the foundation wall next the canal gave way, then the rear wall fell, but the imprisoned souls still clung to the front. When morning came they were wildly signalling for help, but the distance was so great that no man could throw a rope across. At last, after many trials, a ball, to which a twine string was attached, was thrown to the window of the falling house, and by means of this string a rope was conveyed across and a basket ferry rigged up as before, by which fifteen persons were safely brought to land. One chubby little fellow, two years old, was put in the basket without being tied, and was being pulled across when he began to make the most lively efforts to climb up the sides and jump out. He was hauled back to the window and tied and his little legs bound firmly together, and with these fetters on his sturdy limbs he was taken over the gulf.

In one of the brick houses on Herr's Island lived the Rev. Dr. Dutton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, his wife and two colored servants. On Friday night the foundations of his house began to give way, and stepping out into the hall he was struck by a falling timber and knocked senseless to the floor. Mrs. Dutton signalled to the house immediately opposite, a strong building, and from the second story a rope was thrown to her. She tied this around one of the servant girls, and she was drawn across the street to the next house through the water fifteen feet deep. The rope was returned, the other servant was sent over in the same way, then the still unconscious husband, and last the heroic wife herself crossed the perilous flood after she had seen all her household safely over. The house proved to be a strong house of refuge, and although the winds blew and the floods came, it held out. On Saturday they were taken off the island.

James Shipe lived with his wife, to whom he had been wedded about five months, on Overton's Island. When the flood swept away his house on Friday night, he stripped himself for a mighty swim, and, taking his wife on his back, plunged out into the raging water, hoping to strike a tree, or some of the strong houses that had not yet yielded to the waves. He bravely struggled along holding to his precious burden, and seizing one object after another, only to find it give way under his grasp.

At last he caught by the water cats on Hall's Island, and at least ten times he endeavored to get hold of it, but was as often beaten back by the waves that surged around it. His wife entreated him to let her go, and save himself. "You are not prepared to die, my dear husband, and I trust that I am," were her words. He next caught the branches of a floating tree, on which he supported himself for a few minutes, and lifting up his wife's head which he had been unable to keep above the water, he found that she was dead.

The beloved burden which he had borne for five hundred yards, now cold and lifeless, dropped from his grasp and disappeared beneath the yellow waters.

An excited multitude were gathered on Bolivar Heights on Friday evening watching with agonizing interest the fearful scenes. The moonlight was not sufficient to enable them to see distinctly, but they heard the crashing of the buildings, and the cries of mental agony of their inmates. Before Shipe's house was swept away cries of terror proved too truly that a human being was hopelessly struggling in the waves. It is not known that this was Samuel Hoff, who resided near Shipe's house. His wife had gone to the mainland, and he preferred trying to swim ashore to the chance of being carried away with his house, when perhaps the water would have gained still greater force. He was swept away and drowned.

A large brick house of the group owned by Mr. Murphy, but from which he had escaped in time, was next overturned and carried away. An old and very worthy colored man named Jerry Harris had fled to it with his family from his own house, which was much smaller, and of course more liable to be destroyed. When Mrs. Overton's house disappeared Harris was heard to moan piteously and pray, and soon heard his family, with the house in which they had sought refuge, disappeared in the angry waves. There were five of this family drowned—Harris and his wife, daughter, and two grandchildren. Next went the remainder of Shipe's house.

Of the people living between Shenandoah City and the mouth of the river, thirty-three have been lost, as follows: Benjamin Bateman, his wife and five children; James Bateman, wife and four children; Adam Bateman, Heaton Myers, wife and three children; John Brady, Beckie Harris, colored; Mrs. Overton, daughter and grandchild; Jerry Harris, colored, wife, daughter and grandchild; Mrs. Shipe, Samuel Hoff, and Mrs. Eliza Carroll, a daughter of Harry Rusk, colored, and her child. The body of Mr. Lewis, flour merchant, residing six miles above here, has been found. The body of an unknown colored woman was found fast in the roots of a sycamore tree.

On Sunday morning an old and very corpulent negress was picked up, from the river at Weverton, about three miles below Harper's Ferry. She was sailing down the river on a piece of roof, and was composedly smoking a short pipe. She hails from Page county, some sixty-five miles up the valley, and had a ride of nearly seventy miles in all.

Shenandoah street and the islands beyond present a melancholy spectacle.—There are the unsightly ruins, the great heaps of rubbish, dissolution's handiwork, and, worse than all, the homes that have been blotted out. All up the street are weeping women standing in the oozy mire and looking stedfastly at heaps of sand which now mark the spots where late all their affections clustered. They have no place else. They are homeless, without shelter, without food, without clothing, except the water-soaked garments they wear.

THE LATEST.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 5.—All the bridges on the North river have been washed away. Every building, eight in number, on Jordan's Island, near here, along with the greater portion of the island itself, were carried off, and the stone causeway between Gibson's mill and the island were utterly destroyed, not a vestige of it being left.

The North River Canal, from Lexington to Balcony Falls, a distance of 22 miles, has been so utterly ruined that it is feared it can never be reconstructed.

At Cashman's Ferry, Jefferson county, the destruction is complete. All the houses, sixteen in number, were driven from their moorings by the surging waves, and the main building of a hotel and a storehouse alone are left to mark the spot.

American Arms for France.

The wharf of the French Steamship Company was the scene of much hard labor yesterday and last night. The gates were kept carefully closed, and two officers of the Company were stationed thereat to inspect the credentials of all who sought entrance or exit. Midway up the wharf a stout railing was placed, and behind this a steady line of men could be seen hurriedly crossing the pier with trucks, and returning. The block and tackle between the main and foremast creaked continually in lifting on board the vessel cases of rifles. This was on the southern side of the pier. On the northern side, early in the afternoon, were moored three large lighters, each loaded with rifle cases and cartridges. These were unloading with all possible dispatch. Each carried about 250 cases of 10 rifles each. Large sails were suspended before the vessel so as to screen the operations from general show. The cases were raised by the rope handles and swung at once to trucks, on which they were drawn across the pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no noise, no signs of anything unusual. At about 5 o'clock the small steamer Thomas Kelly came to the pier, having in tow one schooner and three lighters, all loaded down with boxes of rifles. They were all carefully covered with large sails, fastened closely down on the sides. The vessels had been loaded at storehouses in Brooklyn, where the arms had been in readiness for several weeks. These seven boats in all contained in all nearly 20,000 stand of arms, consisting of the Remington and Springfield rifles. The same activity continued throughout the greater part of the night. As the schooners and lighters were unloaded they were replaced by others, while the empty vessels were again towed over to the warehouses to be reladen. The Ville de Paris takes out over 200,000 rifles, 3,500,000 ball cartridges, and a large quantity of other munitions of war. No field pieces, so far as could be ascertained, are to be shipped with this cargo. Two hundred and fifty passengers, many of whom are now aboard and booked, and the ship is expected to certainly depart to-day. Two French gunboats have been lying off the Battery since Sunday afternoon and it is surmised that one of them is to accompany the Ville de Paris until she is well at sea.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

General Kilpatrick Under Ether.

General Kilpatrick returned to the United States about ten days ago, and stopped at the Astor House with his family. His first business was to consult some of our most skilful physicians. Dr. L. P. Sass and his associate, Dr. R. P. Lincoln, were called in. The latter made a careful examination of the General, and decided that the formation was an encrotile tumor. Without making known the result of his discovery he requested Dr. Hammond, ex-Surgeon-General of the United States army, to make an examination also, and he did so with the same result as to the nature of the disease.

The physicians held a consultation and decided that Dr. Lincoln should perform an electric operation, to which General Kilpatrick readily assented. Friday last was the day fixed upon for the experiment. At that time the tumor protruded outwardly as large as a hen's egg. Inwardly it was much larger, crowding the windpipe half an inch over to the left, making the effort to talk and eat very difficult and painful.

General Kilpatrick was placed under the influence of ether. Four large-sized darning needles were then inserted in the tumor. Some idea can be formed of the stubbornness of the tumor by the fact that it required all the strength a strong man possessed to force the needles into it. The fact that it was near the jugular vein increased the difficulty. An unusually powerful electric battery was then applied to the needles, the full force of the battery being given.

Notwithstanding the influence of the ether the electricity had such an effect upon the patient that two powerful men had as much difficulty as they could do to keep him upon the bed. The needles were removed. The patient lay quiet under the influence of the ether. In thirty minutes exactly the outward swelling began to go down, and soon disappeared altogether. The General lay unconscious for two hours.

As he gradually came to his senses, he began to complain of excruciating pains, and a torturing burning in the throat and neck; but these distressing sensations were quickly mingled with surprise and delight. His windpipe had straightened and resumed its natural position, and the "great lump" which he had complained so much for ten months past had disappeared. Of course the General was left in a terribly weak condition, but to-day, although instructed to keep his room and bed, is looking considerably well.

Dr. Lincoln says that the amount of electricity thrown into Gen. Kilpatrick's system by the operation, if concentrated, would transform a piece of the hardest kind of coal the size of a marble into a coal of fire.

Railroad Accident in Reading

On Monday afternoon, about 3½ o'clock, a terrible accident occurred to a young man named George Bright, aged 21 years, in the city of Reading. He, in company with two other young men, were standing at the corner of Seventh and Franklin streets, when a loaded coal train passed down, drawn by the engine "Reading," and it was proposed by one of them to jump on and take a ride. Bright, who was under the influence of liquor, was warned not to get on the train, but he caught hold of a car and made the attempt, when he slipped, and was dragged a distance of about 70 feet. He then let go of the car and fell, when the wheel-box caught him and threw his legs under the train, three cars passing over them, almost severing them below the knees. He dragged himself from beneath the cars and got upon his knees, calling for his two companions who were on the train, when assistance was procured and Bright was taken to his home, No. 621 Spruce street, where his left leg was amputated below the knee and his right leg above the knee. The next morning he was in a comfortable condition, considering the nature of his injuries.

The Southern Commercial Convention

The Southern Commercial Convention met at Cincinnati yesterday, 350 delegates being present. The convention was called to order by S. M. Bishop, of Ohio. Hon. George H. Pendleton, of the same State, delivered an address of welcome, in which he stated that the Convention met to consider and advance the interests of the great Mississippi Valley, the center and source of well being of other portions of the country. The chairman then appointed committees on organization, credentials and business. After a recess, the Committee on Credentials reported that the delegates present were properly accredited from twenty-five States, and also from seventy-five principal cities, and that they numbered 350. The Committee on Organization reported in favor of John W. Garrett, of Maryland, for President, and a number of Vice Presidents, which was adopted, and Mr. Garrett took the chair. A report of the Committee on Order of Business was also adopted. Pending a motion to change its name from "Southern" to "National" the Convention adjourned until to-day.

Scarlet Fever.

During the twenty one-years from 1848 to 1868, inclusive, there were registered in England and Wales 415,962 deaths from scarlet fever and its allied disease diptheria. To bring this number down to the present time exact data are not at our disposal, but it may be estimated that at least 40,000 deaths have occurred throughout England last year. In the six months ending June last 13,000 deaths were numerical increasing from scarlet fever and diptheria—a number which we suspect, however, to be under rather than over the mark. Here, then, we have an aggregate in round numbers of 170,000 persons who have fallen victims to one type of zymotic disease in the last twenty-two and one-half years. But, what of those whom the diseases attacked and did not kill outright? It is a sad, but undeniable verity that it is probable that at least 5,000,000 of persons in England have, during the last twenty-one and one-half years, suffered more or less severely from attacks of scarlet fever and diptheria. That a considerable number of these persons ultimately perished by other maladies, either induced by the original attack or supervening on a broken constitution, must undoubtedly be taken for granted.—*British Medical Journal.*

The Death-Bed of Wickedest Man.

John Allen, noted two years ago as the "Wickedest Man in New York," died on the 30th of last month, at West Perth, in this State, where his father, Lester Allen, it may be remembered, kept a dance house and drinking saloon in Water street, and turned his establishment into a place of daily prayer, under the influence of several gentlemen connected with the Howard Mission. More than a year ago, he moved into a large brick building, which he had erected at Roosevelt and Batavia streets, and fitted up a grocery on the ground floor. The upper stories he rented to families. At first he attended to business, and prospered; but after the death of his wife, his old habit of drinking overcame him. He lived in idleness for six months previous to his death, and his store was without goods. In August, he went to his father's farm, and remained there until his decease. He leaves over $100,000, earned chiefly in his nefarious Water street pursuit. While residing in Roosevelt street, he frequently visited the Howard Mission in his sober moments, and professed religion.

MEDICAL.

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TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

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Leave Philadelphia, from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R. corner Broad street and Washington avenue,

For Port Deposit, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturday only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R., at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturday only at 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connect at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Port Deposit at 8:25 A. M., Oxford at 6:05 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 8:25 A. M., and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Leave Oxford at 6 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

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These instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unparalleled prevalence*, which pronounces them unequaled. Their TONE combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great elasticity of touch and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their TOUCH is plastic and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos. IN WORKMANSHIP they are unequalled, using none but the very best material, the large capital and long experience enjoyed in our business enabling us to keep constantly an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

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ALL OF THE above named Pianos have the latest improvements in *GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE PIANOS*, Patent Aug. 11, 1868, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

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IMPROVED STOVE GRATE.

SOLLIDAYS IMPROVED STOVE GRATE.

The above cut shows the form and construction of the grate. The invention consists of the employment in a grate having a vertical front and horizontal base (such as is used in all cooking stoves of the present day) of a sliding bottom, which may be easily inserted or withdrawn, so that when the bottom is burned out so as to become useless, the same may be replaced by a new one. Besides, it offers a great convenience in the usually disagreeable matter of removing cinders and clinkers. By this improved Grate the entire accumulation of a day may be lifted out in a mass by simply withdrawing the slide and depositing contents in such receptacle as may be at hand.

☞ The undersigned has secured the right of the above patent and will be in Lancaster in about two weeks. JOSHUA GRIM, s29-2m&2mw Allentown, Pa.

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THE Columbia Fire Insurance Co., OF COLUMBIA, PA. Insures BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other Property against Loss and Damage by Fire, on their Stock or Mutual Plan, ON AS REASONABLE TERMS AS OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN McCALLY, LATE of Paradise township, deceased.—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 settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township. ROBERT P. McILVAIN, Administrator. sep 7 6tw 36

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SHANK, LATE of Drumore township, deceased. 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 settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township. P. B. SHANK, Administrator, s7-6tw*39 Green P. O., Lan. Co., Pa.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ALEXANDER Morrison and Wife, of Colerain township, Lancaster county.—Alexander Morrison, of Colerain township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated September 13th, 1870, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Alexander Morrison, he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said assignor, to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to WM. N. GALBRAITH, s28-6tw39 Assignee.

ESTATE OF WM. E. RANCK, LATE OF East Earl twp., Lancaster co., dec'd. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Adam Ranck, Esq., Administrator of the estate of said dec'd, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend. B. FRANK ESHLEMAN, sep28-4tw39 Auditor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Savings Bank, with discounting, depositing, and safe trust privileges, under the name of "The Columbia Dime Savings Bank," and to be located in Columbia, in the County of Lancaster, with a Capital of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. COLUMBIA, June 27th, 1870. je29-6mw

ESTATE OF MICHAEL BARD, LATE of Lancaster city, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Roland H. Chalmers, Administrator of said deceased, to testament to annexo, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on TUESDAY, the 25th day of OCTOBER, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend. J. W. F. SWIFT, sep29-4tw39 Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOHN QUIGLEY, ESQ., late of East Lampeter twp., Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Maria Quigley, Administrator of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on TUESDAY, the first day of NOVEMBER, A. D., at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room in the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend. ABRAM BARR, Auditor. oct 5 4tw40

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of John B. Gish, a Bankrupt, The said Bankrupt, having, under the provisions of the Act of 2d March, 1867, filed his petition for a discharge from all his debts provable under the said Act, and for a certificate thereof, this is to give notice that a meeting of creditors be held on the 15th day of October, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Register's Office, in Lancaster, before the said Court, when and where all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. A. O. SLAYMAKER, oct5-3tw40 Register.

CLO