Farm.

Plowing, Wagons, &c.

It should be a rule that the traces to the gears of the team should be as short as possible, without impeding the freedom of the step of the horses, for the nearer they are to the point of draft, the less force will be required to draw the plow. The tallest horse should walk in the furrow to keep the double-tree as level as possible, and the team must be kept going at as regular and smart a gait as the nature of the work will admit; they are thus better managed, and the draft will be lighter than if walking slow, and by due attention to this particular, heavy soil will cling less to the plow, and the operation will seem pleasant and free. There is a certain taste in plowing, as well as many other things, a sort of tact acquired by instinct, and a slight movement of the hands will keep the plow right, while a swerving, clumsy plowman, without perception, will be constantly letting the plow, with every unsteady movement of the horses, run out and into land, and make bad work.

WAGONS.

The larger the wheels of a vehicle are, the lighter will be the draft, and besides large wheels produce less friction, because their velocity is less.—Small wheels will sink deeper in moist earth than large wheels, but there is no good reason why the hind wheels of a wagon should be higher than the front wheels. By having the hind wheels highest, the inclination forward of the line of traction would press the load into the earth, consequently there would be increased difficulty in drawing it.—A wagon [with four-inch tire will sink in the ground only about one-fourth as deep as two-inch tire. In general, farmers put too much tar and grease in their wagon wheels, which clogs, and makes the wagon run heavy. It is much better to grease every day and keep the spindle of the axle-tree perfectly clean and bright, if even the irons of the axle should wear out sooner and require to be renewed again.

B. F. S.

Winter Fatting of Sheep.

It has recently become a practice with many farmers to buy in autumn considerable flocks of sheep for the purpose of consuming their coarser grains and forage—selling them in the spring or summer, after shearing, for mutton. The profit of this course depends to a considerable extent on the price paid for them and the condition in which they are or may be put while at pasture. If brought to their yards in prime store condition, it will require but a small amount of grain, with good hay, to ensure a good product of wool and a fair marketable condition after shearing. Some feed largely on peas and pea straw, others depend upon oat and wheat straw, with a mixture of oats and corn; those who grow beans find the straw of considerable value, while those who have plenty of good early cut clover hay need no other feed to keep their flocks in as good order as they should be for breeding. But to grow prime mutton, and get the best profit of wool besides, we must take the lamb at the beginning, and keep it always in thrifty growing condition until three or four years old, when it will be a third or one-half heavier than under the usual treatment, and will have produced a like increased amount of wool, and will sell at double the price of the other. The making of mutton by winter feeding requires shelter, protection from wind and storm, but dry and well ventilated; convenient access to water, and close attention to the supply of their wants according to their appetites, which ever vary with the weather. A change of food is of advantage, and we believe that root crops will be found profitable when they overcome the prejudice held against their culture and use by many of our enterprising farmers. Some experience is also requisite—no one can be so well acquainted with the care of animals as not to learn more every week he feeds them—and good judgment in buying and selling is always a pre-requisite to profit.—*Country Gentleman.*

Caring for Farm Implements.

The season for the use of out-door farm implements is nearly over, a fact which many farmers appear to forget entirely, and it is a very important one. The cost of implements and machines to a farmer is one of his heaviest outlays, while the care of them with many is a mere secondary consideration. An implement will frequently suffer greater damage from winter's exposure than from a whole season's judicious use. There is no principle in farming better established, than that all tools, implements and machines should be housed when not in use, and the farmer who neglects to do this is simply wanting in the first elements of economy. Because a mowing machine or a plow is made wholly of iron, it does not follow that the weather will not affect it. The mowing machine that is left standing in the fence corner from one season to another, cannot be expected to do good work, and as to wooden implements, the case is worse still. The prudent farmer will not only house his implements, but rainy and snowy days will be devoted to the repairing of them. A wooden plough beam, to which a coat of paint is applied once a year, will last twice as long as one that is not, and will look five hundred per cent. better. A mowing machine, the journals of which are cleansed, of the accumulations of gummed grease, and carefully oiled, will run twenty-five per cent. lighter and run fifty per cent. longer than one that does not receive this attention. We might multiply these illustrations, *ad infinitum*, but it is unnecessary. We conclude with the remark that he is an unwise and improvident farmer who does not keep his tools and implements housed when not in use, and who does not keep them in such repair that they are always ready for use.

Rotation a Law in Agriculture.

The farmer grows a certain variety of potato year after year, until it fails to produce the same good crop it once did. He sends a few hundred miles for new seed of the same variety, and it will at once, without adding anything to the soil, produce as good crops as it ever did. We have heard agriculturalists deny the possibility of this, but we think that most practical farmers know that this is really the case. Yet surely the same variety of potatoes require only the self-same elements. There has been no other difference but the change.

So also in the matter of manure. People sometimes find benefit from phosphates, or guano, or some other commercial fertilizer. But in a few years it turns out to be no better than brick dust; but any other kind of manure will have a wonderful effect. We knew a friend once who used to raise enormous crops in his vegetable garden, which was annually manured from his horse stable. It failed at last. Even weeds seemed to despise it. He changed from horse to cow manure, and again wonderful crops rewarded him. Chemically there was not much difference in the manure. The change was more than all.

It is well to remember this as a general principle. Nature loves change. This is a seeming contradiction, for we speak of the certainty of nature's laws. But those who know her best know that she has laws contradictory. The same elements that make fire, largely make water, which is the enemy of fire; and some of the most harmless elements will often unite to make the deadliest poisons. At any rate, constantly as she generally is, we know she sometimes likes change.

The Supply and Price of Wheat.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The important fact is published that the stock of wheat at the four principal markets has greatly diminished since the European war commenced. On the 1st of January 1870, Liverpool, New York, Chicago and Milwaukee held 15,423,000 bushels, while on the 1st of January, 1871, the stock was reduced to 10,645,000 bushels. It is also stated that the stock of wheat in London is a million bushels less than last year. This is explained by the constant drain for bread stuffs from the opposing armies. France and Germany not only cease to furnish Great Britain with what she needs, but themselves demand a larger supply than they have. The export demand from the United States is, therefore, more peremptory than usual, as even the 50,000,000 bushels, we shipped during 1870, did not prevent a large diminution of the stock on hand in British markets. Since our last crop of winter wheat was not so large as that of the preceding year; and the actual stock in our own markets is not at present so large as usual it is not probable that prices of breadstuffs will decline, and the large exports will in some small measure supply the loss caused by the decline and dullness in cotton.

Military Discipline in the Revenue Department.

The late order of Gen. Pleasonton, abrogating the discretionary power of revenue officials to leave their posts of duty, has created a wholesale stir in every direction. The commissioner says it arrested the progress at least of a hundred prominent officers, who were travelling, and sent them home in hot haste. The register book kept at the department for those in the city showed ten names the first day it was opened. Since then the arrivals have almost entirely ceased. It appears that many collectors were in the habit of making rounds of their districts, and elsewhere, mainly for the sake of recreation and amusement, all the expenses of which the government had to pay. The order puts an effectual stop to this.

Local Intelligencr.

Court Proceedings.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Com'th. vs. Michael Haefer, larceny. This defendant plead guilty to the theft of one coat valued at $20, one pair of pantaloons valued at $7, and one vest valued at $5, the property of Dr. Wm. D. Bollinger, residing in East King street, this city. The clothing was found in his possession and returned to the Doctor. The defendant quietly walked into the office of the Doctor, during his absence and appropriated the goods. Sentenced to an imprisonment of 10 months in the County Prison.

Com'th. vs. Henry Dorwart, city, malicious mischief. Defendant pleaded guilty to having kicked in the door of the residence of an old lady named Mary Ann Haines, of Beaver street, this city. In consideration of having already undergone an imprisonment of 7 weeks in the County Prison he was only sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Application was made for the discharge of Hallie Leaman, *nee* Painter, on a writ of *habeas corpus;* she had been committed for 30 days for drunkenness by Alderman Fisher. The request was granted.

Com'th vs. the case of Matilda Trimble was resumed. John B. Hess was the first witness sworn. He testified that he was the constable who arrested her on the 16th of November; had some conversation with her on the way to Drumore Centre; said to her, "Tillie this is a bad job;" to which she made no answer. I asked her why she had put this poison into the ale; to which she made no answer. I asked her if they abused her; she said Mrs. Eckman had whipped her. I asked her whether that was the reason she had put the poison into the ale, and she said yes. Counsel for the defendant objected to such evidence being received, on the ground that evidence of a similar character had been ruled out in the testimony of other witnesses in this case. The Court overruled this objection, and the evidence was received. I then asked her whether she did not think it was wrong; to which she replied that she did not think anything about it.

Martin Waltman, sworn.—I live with Mr. Eckman; have lived with him for about a year; was present directly after Mrs. E. had drank the ale; I said to this girl you have poisoned Mrs. Eckman, and if you have, you have poisoned me; she said did you take any, and I said yes; she then said you would have better all have taken some; I drank about three swallows of the ale; it made me sick but did not confine me to bed. Jury out when Court adjourned.

Samuel Good plead guilty to the larceny of a valise, the value of $10; 12 pieces of soap valued at 12 cents each, a fine shirt of the value of $2.50, the property of J. Calvin Olmstead. He had been on his way from Philadelphia, and when he arrived at this station, he picked up the valise of prosecutor's which he appropriated to his own use. As the articles had all been returned to their proper owner, and he had already undergone an imprisonment of 50 days, he was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment.

The case of Com'th vs. John Multzberry, for arson, was next attached, but the panel being exhausted, Court adjourned.

The Grand Jury returned the following bills ignored:

Samuel Good, larceny; Henry Dorwart, assault and battery; John Arnold, assault and battery; John R. Murvin, assault and battery; Richard McNally, assault and battery; Jas. Murvin, assault and battery.

Wednesday Morning.—Court reassembled at 9 o'clock.

The jury in the case of Commonwealth vs. Matilda Trimble, charged with poisoning Mrs. Eckman, returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Com'th vs. Multzberry, arson. The empanelling of the jury was resumed and completed. The facts of the case are briefly these: On the morning of the 11th of October the barn of Susan Perkins, near the village of Safe Harbor, was burned, and the defendant was seen to run away from the barn. The first witness examined was

Mary Perkins, who being sworn, testified—Resides near Safe Harbor; my barn was burned on the 11th of October; no one had been in the barn since the evening before; we were all in bed when the fire broke out; my daughter first discovered the fire; had fastened the barn door before I retired for the evening; when the fire was discovered the doors were open; there was hay, straw and tobacco in the barn; the circumstance of the doors being open aroused our suspicion as to its being the work of an incendiary; had not been near the barn with light; the barn is not more than twenty yards from my house.

✕ Was last at the barn late in the evening, but had no lantern; the barn was insured; I saw the barn-door was open when I went out into the yard.

Franklin Engles, sworn—Live near Safe Harbor. On Tuesday morning, October 11th, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock; I was going to the store of Tripple & Warfel, at Safe Harbor, for some articles; I met this defendant running up the road away from the barn; I said to him, "John where are you going"; he said, "Shut your mouth and don't tell anybody you saw me near this place; he was going away from the barn towards his home; looked towards Mr. P.'s barn and saw a light under the forebay; I was then afraid to go to the store on account of his threats.

✕ Am 15 years of age; he had on a light colored pair of pantaloons, a short dark coat; at a hearing before Squire Erwin did not say that I knew nothing about the barn being burned; had threatened me before with bodily harm; saw his face distinctly.

George Dull, sworn—A couple of years ago I heard him say he would be revenged on Mrs. Perkins, on account of her having interfered to prevent him from getting possession of a house which he had rented.

Counsel for defendant here called Mrs. Maltzberry, wife of the prisoner, in order to prove an *alibi*, but counsel for prosecution objected and the Court refused to receive the testimony.

Dr. Osburn, sworn—Live 17 miles from Safe Harbor; remember the morning of the fire; saw the defendant 25 minutes before I saw the fire.

Counsel for prosecution here asked the witness how long ago it was since he was arrested for counterfeiting; to which he replied: "It is none of your business." He stated to the Court that he had been arrested, taken before Judge Cadwallader, of the United States Court, at Philadelphia, but discharged from custody.

Michael Shoff, affirmed—Am superintendent of the ore works near Safe Harbor; the defendant was at work on the morning of the 11th of October before six o'clock.

Michael Kauffman, sworn—Live on the road leading from Washington borough to Safe Harbor, one-half mile from Mrs. Perkins' residence; on the morning of the fire, between four and five o'clock, saw the men coming up the road; am positive the prisoner was not of them; saw the light of the fire three or four minutes after they had passed.

The testimony closed here and counsel addressed the jury at some length.

Com'th vs. James Henry indicted for stealing, on the 12th of December, a horse of the value of $75, the property of Thomas A. Clark, of Drumore township, a saddle and bridle of the value of $6, the property of Wm. T. Clark, of the same township, and afterwards setting fire to the barn of Thomas Clark, which was totally destroyed. A jury was with difficulty obtained, after which court adjourned to meet at 2½ o'clock.

The Grand Jury returned the following bills ignored: J. B. Hover assault and battery; Thomas Houghton, false pretense, prosecutor for costs; John Erwin and others, horse stealing.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Court met at 2½ o'clock.

Com'th. vs. Joseph Parker, fornication and bastardy. In this case the Court ordered a verdict of not guilty to be taken, the prosecutrix not appearing.

Com'th. vs. James Henry, arson, horse-stealing, &c. This case was resumed.

Thomas A. Clark, who being sworn by the uplifted hand testified as follows: Live in Drumore township; my barn was burned on the morning of the 12th December; the barn was 91 feet long; the contents consisted of wheat, a large crop of oats, 50 or 60 tons of hay, farming implements, 2 mules, 1 horse, 1 mare, 1 fat calf, all of which were burned except one horse; the fire occurred about two o'clock on Monday morning.

Wm. T. Clark, affirmed—Lived on the farm of my father, on which premises the barn was. About a quarter of three o'clock my wife awakened me, saying the stars were falling or something was the matter; I immediately arose and discovered that the barn was on fire; stable door was standing open; the horses stood in the west end of the stable. [Witness corroborated the testimony of his father in regard to the stock in the barn.] After the excitement had allayed somewhat, myself and one or two more who where present examined the tracks, which were fresh leading from the barn, for about one mile. We then returned to the scene of the fire and two of the men getting horses started immediately on the trail; I went to a neighbor, Nathaniel Mayers, notified him, as a member of the same organization for the detection of horse thieves as I belonged to, of the theft of this horse, borrowed a horse from him and started on the trail, coming up with the other two shortly; afterward found my horse in possession of defendant; had great difficulty in getting the cattle out of danger; the barn was on the east side of the house.

John A. Clark, sworn—Was at the fire on the morning of the 12th of December; my sister awakened me and said, I believe there is a fire at William's; I alarmed the neighbors, then ran to the fire; did not at first look for tracks; supposed at first that it was the mare that had been stolen; went to Nathaniel Mayer's, aroused him, started in pursuit, and at Wakefield followed the tracks to Pleasant Grove; from the tracks it appeared the thief had passed one road that took to the left, and took the second road that took to the left to Rock Springs, there took to the left again, then towards Texas, and as far as the house of David Ross, where the stolen horse of Mr. Clark's was found tied to the fence; I immediately recognized the horse as the one which had been stolen from my father's barn; went into the house and heard one of our party ask how that horse came here? The defendant said, if they would wait a few minutes the right thief would come up; the route taken by the thief was very circuitous; there was only the track of a single horse.

✕ From David Ross' residence to my brother's place the distance is about 12 miles; started in pursuit about 4 o'clock.

William Markley affirmed.—I started from the back of the barn; met John Clark and went in pursuit of the horse; we struck the track soon; it had been very dry for some time previous and the rain made a slush, so that a track could be easily followed; we arrived at David Ross' after some little delay; I said, fellows I got this door and immediately entered and stopped about 2 paces in the rear of the prisoner at the bar; he was sitting there unconcerned enjoying himself by the side of the red hot stove; I asked him who had that horse; he tried to go out and I stopped him; I said, this is the man and I am going to hold on to him until the right man comes; we then tied him on my horse, took him to Rock Springs that being the nearest store, there tied him more securely, and took him back to the scene of the conflagration; he said he had been to Havre de Grace, and came from Marietta; I brought him to Lancaster and delivered him to the keeper.

✕ I took a pistol from him; prisoner said that horse came here as I came up to the gate; that the party that left the horse there had walked up the road a short distance, and would be back directly.

David Ross, sworn—Live in Fulton township, about 50 yards distant from the Drumore township line; was at home on the morning of the 12th of December; at 5 o'clock in the morning the prisoner came to the door; he said that he had walked there; lit his cigar and was in the house over an hour; he remarked that his poor horse would freeze; he stunk some of pole cat; he said he had caught it on the road and carried it part of the way with him, and when it made him sick he threw it away; he wanted to know how far it was to Perryville; whether he could ride along the shore; whether they would allow him to ride across the bridge on horseback; saw no one come with him; Markley was the man that seized him; the prisoner resisted; went with the party back to the barn.

✕ He struggled to get away from Mr. Markley.

Mrs. Susan Ross, sworn—Saw him the morning he stopped at my husband's house; it was about four o'clock; saw him tie his horse to the fence; he said it was cold enough to freeze his horse; live close to the roadside; the fire was made when he came; no person was with him.

✕ There is a small yard between the house and road.

Edmund J. Pierce, sworn—I saw defendant before; he was at my house, Penn Hill, on Saturday, December, 10th; he asked me how far it was to the Black'; on Sunday morning the boys were watering the horses; he remarked at the time that they were fine horses; he sat at breakfast at the head of the table, saying grace before eating; left between nine and ten o'clock, going on the road toward Drumore Centre.

Jeremiah Webster, sworn—I saw prisoner on the 11th of December; at 10 o'clock in the morning he came to my house; he asked if there were any fat cattle about; he went towards Centreville.

Harvey Haight, affirmed—The prisoner came to my place between 11 and 12 o'clock on the 11th of December; got his dinner at my house; asked how far it was to Texas; went towards Centreville; I live in Little Britain township.

Henry Dangerfield, sworn—Saw defendant at my house on the 11th of December, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon; he started for Texas, saying he wanted to be there by 6 o'clock.

Jacob Lewis, affirmed—I saw defendant one mile from Chestnut Level, heading towards Clark's premises, on Sunday evening, December 11th, about sundown.

Jacob S. Smith, sworn—Am underkeeper at the Lancaster County Prison; when the prisoner was brought there I searched him and found fuse, and keys on his person; articles exhibited and recognized as the ones taken from prisoner; he was chewing at the fuse; said it was for his toothache.

Dr. William R. Grove, sworn—Have examined this fuse and found it consists of brimstone and wrapping yarn; it could readily be used for incendiary purposes; brimstone is sometimes used for medicinal purposes, but is never used for toothache.

The examination of witnesses being concluded, the jury were duly addressed at length by Hugh R. Fulton, esq., on behalf of the Commonwealth, followed by M. Brosius, esq., in a very eloquent speech on behalf of the prisoner.

The jury in the case of Commonwealth vs. John Multzberry, charged with arson, returned a verdict of guilty. T. J. Davis, counsel for the prisoner, made a motion for a new trial, and a rule was granted to show cause.

The Grand Jury returned the following bills ignored: Henry Smith, assault and battery, with prosecutor for costs; Henry Smith, assault and battery, with prosecutor for costs; Jacob Price, *et al.*, burglary, with county for costs; Abraham Speidle, larceny by bailee, county for costs; Cornelius Bitzer, erecting fish baskets, county for costs.

Thursday Morning. Court met at nine o'clock.

The following are the reasons filed by T. J. Davis, esq., for a new trial in the case of Com'th vs. John Maltzberry, convicted of arson. The case will be argued at the Argument Court, to be held in March.

1st. The Judge erred in not admitting testimony to contradict the boy Engles' statement, because he said he did not remember.

2d. Evidence has been discovered since his conviction, which is very material to the case, which will prove that the boy Engles, at the hearing held before Benj. Urban, esq., said that he did not know that the barn was burned down until he was told of it in the morning.

3d. The verdict was against the law and the evidence.

Com'th vs. James Henry, before reported, S. H. Reynolds esq., closed for the Com'th.

The Court charged the jury at some length, after which the jury retired to deliberate, but returned in a few minutes with a verdict of guilty on all three indictments. Judge Hayes in sentencing the prisoner said there were no mitigating circumstances connected at all with the case and he would sentence him to the full extent of the law.

For the first charge, arson, he sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $2,000 for the use of the Commonwealth, pay all costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of 10 years, solitary confinement in the Lancaster County Prison and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

On the second charge—horse stealing—he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of seven years solitary confinement. Sentence to commence at the expiration of the first term of imprisonment.

On the third charge—larceny of the saddle—he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of 3 years solitary confinement at hard labor. Sentence to commence at expiration of second sentence—making a total of 20 years imprisonment.

Com'th vs. Henry Young and Charles Sawyers—1st count, Murder; 2d count, Manslaughter. By consent of counsel both defendants were tried together, with the understanding that the one was to be a witness in the case of the other. After ten jurors had been obtained, the panel was exhausted, and a special venire of twenty jurors was ordered. To give the Sheriff time to obtain the venire, Court adjourned to 2½ o'clock.

For further proceedings see 3d page.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

HAGER & BROTHERS

Have just received a choice selection of goods which they offer at the lowest cash and which will be sold at a great reduction from late prices.

FINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,

In open and 32 colors.

NEW STYLES BLANKET SHAWLS

ELK SILK CLOAKING VELVETS,

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS

ASTRACHAN CLOAKINGS,

WHITE FUR BEAVER CLOAKINGS,

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HEMSTITCHED AND BORDERED

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FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,

MINK, SABLE ASTRACHAN, ERMINE

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, AND

WATER MINK,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Also, a large lot of

FANCY CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

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J. W. F. SWIFT, No. 18 North Duke st., Lancaster.

R. C. Kready, No. 21 East King street, 2d door, over Skilles' New Store.

EDGAR C. REED, No. 16 North Duke st., Lancaster.

B. F. BAER, No. 18 North Duke st., Lancaster.

FRED. S. PYFER, No. 8 South Duke st., Lancaster.

A. J. SANDERSON, No. 48 East King street, Lancaster.

S. H. PRICE, Court Avenue, west of Court House, Lancaster.

A. J. KAUFFMAN, No. 38 Locust street, dec22 1yd&w Columbia, Pa.

WM. LEAMAN, No. 5 North Duke st., Lancaster.

A. J. STEINMAN, No. 1 South Queen st., Lancaster.

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

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

SIMON P. EBY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE WITH N. ELLMAKER, Esq., NORTH DUKE STREET, LANCASTER, PA. s25 3t* w38 1y

NOTICE.—MY WIFE, MATILDA SEIPLE, left my bed and board without any just cause or complaint, I therefore notify the public not to trust her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract. She is welcome to return to my home, in Martic twp., Lancaster co. She left me without my consent.

DAVID SEIPLE.

j4-2tw1*

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF GEORGE BOWER LATE of Paradise township, deceased.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

A. P. McILVAIN, Executor.

j18-6tw*3

ESTATE OF AMELIA MORROW, DEC'D. Letters testamentary on the estate of Amelia Morrow, late of Earl twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing at Voganville, said township. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

C. S. HOFFMAN, Executor.

d21-6t5tw*

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 HENRY CRAWFORD, late of Drumore Township, deceased.—Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement, to the undersigned, residing in Fulton township.

JOHN W. SWIFT, Executor.

JESSE LANDIS, Esq., Attorney. de7 6tw 49

ESTATE OF JACOB C. STAUFFER AND E. WIFE, of Manor Township, Lancaster County.—The undersigned Auditors appointed by the Court to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John S. Shum, Assignee of said J. C. Stauffer and wife, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

T. J. DAVIS, E. D. NORTH, WM. MA. WILSON, Auditors.

Ja 11 4w 2

ESTATE OF JNO. KEPPERLING, LATE of Manheim twp., Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditors, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Jacob Kepperling and S. B. Kepperling, Administrators, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

CHARLES DENUES, W. A. WILSON, Auditors.

j11-4tw2

ESTATE OF PATRICK MCEVOY, LATE of Manheim township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditors, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Right Rev. Jeremiah Tuigg, Administrator, and Saml H. Reynolds, Executors, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

WM. A. WILSON, WM. CARPENTER, Auditors.

j11-4td&3tw

ESTATE OF CHRISTIANNA SWARTZ, late of Manor township, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having 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 same will present them without delay, residing in Manor township.

HENRY SHOPOFF, Administrator.

j4 3t 6tw 4

ESTATE OF PHILIP BREHM, SR., late of East Hempfield township, deceased.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement, to the undersigned, residing in Manheim Borough.

CYRUS M. BREHM, PHILIP W. BREHM, Administrators.

j18-6tw 5

ESTATE OF SUSAN BACHMAN, LATE of Lancaster city, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Reynolds, Administrator of Susan Bachman, to and among those legally entitled to the same will sit for that purpose, on TUESDAY, the 7 day of FEBRUARY, 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.

D. McMULLEN, Auditor.

j11 3t&3tw

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—NOTICE is hereby given that agreeably to the act of Assembly, approved April 1, 1870, the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Lancaster county, have examined the account of Christian Gast, their Treasurer, and have filed the same in the Register's Office of said county, subject to the inspection and exception of all tax-payers, for thirty days from January 5, 1871.

PHILIP D. BAKER, Solicitor for Directors of Poor, &c.

j6-14t&3tw

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE GRIST and Saw Mill Property and the strongest Water Power in Jefferson county, W. Va., fall of 27 feet, in best repair, and in a good Oak Hickory and Walnut Timber abounds. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad, branch of Pennsylvania Central, now being constructed, passes near the property, and will be the means of opening up this whole valley with direct communication to Philadelphia. Price $5000. Apply to THEO. W. HERR, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, d25 6tdaw Lancaster, Pa.

VALUABLE CITY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

A LARGE BRICK BUILDING,

ON EAST LEMON STREET,

Two story and attic; 21 feet front, 28 feet deep, with a two story Brick Back Building, 11 feet deep and 16 feet wide. The interior is conveniently laid out, and with every desirable convenience for heating, gas, and water. Lot full depth, 21 feet wide, to a public alley.

For terms inquire of

W. L. BEAR, or CHAS. W. HERR, Attorney-at-Law and Real Estate Agent, 10-1t&4w Lancaster, Pa.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE LIVERY STABLE AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned being engaged in other business offers at private sale their large and valuable Livery Establishment in the rear of the "City Hotel," North Queen st., Lancaster, Pa. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to John Murphy, Harrisburg Car Works Harrisburg, Pa.

MURPHY & KIRBY. d5-tf&w

A VALUABLE FARM IN LITTLE BRITAIN TOWNSHIP AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers his valuable Farm, situated in the township aforesaid, at private sale, CONTAINING 108 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Nathan Haines, David Christy, John Gibson and others, upon which is erected a two story Dwelling House, a fine Bank Barn, 64x36 feet, the last recently erected, roofed with slate, with Granaries and Corn Crib, all on the premises, Two Apple orchards and other fruit on the premises, and all the necessary out-buildings. Two good springs of water, plenty of which is piped into the dwelling. 85 acres of the above tract is arable, and the balance is covered with heavy timber, principally white oak. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, under good fence, convenient to churches, mills, stores, schools, &c. It is unsurpassed for productiveness, producing as good a quality of land as the above township can produce, divided into convenient fields. To any person wishing to invest in real estate this chance is here presented rarely to be met with.

Persons wishing to view the premises will please call upon David Christy, adjoining the property, by whom the same will be shown or upon the subscriber at Mechanics Grove.

DAVID EVANS. sep23 3t*

BONDS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE LOAN,

BEARING 7-30 INTEREST.

Redeemed after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission, Gold and Government bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts. 3md

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE AT

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST

THE

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-Two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold at the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of *Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.* per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at *Ten Per Cent. Premium* (or 110), in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Banker or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for all Marketable Securities.

Those living in localities remote from Banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

FOR SALE BY

REED, McGRANN & CO.,

BAIR & SHENK,

MECHANICS' BANK,

INLAND INSURANCE & DEPOSIT CO.

j11-6tod&3mdexTa&3mwex4t

OUR PROSPECTUS.

1871. 1871.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, established in 1794, has always maintained the position of

A LEADING DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL.

In the beginning it contended vigorously against the attempted encroachments of Executive authority and a tendency to the centralization of power in the hands of the Federal Government. It has done battle for three-quarters of a century against political heresies, and in favor of the great fundamental principles of the Democratic Party.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

Was established in 1864, and it is now one of the best known and most popular Daily newspapers in the State. It has a large circulation in Lancaster City and the adjoining towns and villages. It furnishes all the general and local news of the day, in an attractive form, and proper editorial comments upon political and other topics of interest.

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When the Daily was established, increased facilities were acquired for improving the

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No one who sells or buys can afford to do without correct and

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JUST THE PAPER YOU NEED.

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TERMS—$2 a Year in Advance.

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In order that the INTELLIGENCER may be put in the hands of all who want to read a first-class Political, Literary and Agricultural newspaper, we propose to employ a number of persons to canvass for subscriptions. An opportunity will be given to make money easily and rapidly. Any one desiring to act as Agent will address (with references) the Publishers

H. G. SMITH & CO.,
Lancaster, Pa.

Advertise in the Intelligencer.

If you have Real Estate to sell, advertise it in the INTELLIGENCER, the favorite medium of real estate advertisers.

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If you have anything of any kind to sell advertise it in the INTELLIGENCER and you will speedily sell it if it is worth anything.

If you want anything advertise it in the INTELLIGENCER, and if you don't get it it will be because it is not to be had.

If you want to employ, or be employed, say so in the INTELLIGENCER, and your want will be satisfied.

The INTELLIGENCER being the only newspaper of its political party in Lancaster, and both Daily and Weekly having very large circulations affords an unexcelled medium for advertisements.

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AT THE

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE.

The INTELLIGENCER does finer printing than any office in the County of Lancaster and cannot be excelled in the State. Its Job Office is widely celebrated for the beautiful work which it turns out, *and for its cheapness.* Extra charge is made for the elegance of its printing, but good work is done at no greater prices than other offices charge for inferior work.

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Printed Envelopes $2.00 Per Thousand.

and other work at proportionately low prices.

*LAND GRANT