Continued from first page.

of the facts, without delay. The sum of the case as it now stands is this: Mr. Stanton put into the hands of Gov. Morton, not a warrant, as you say, but a requisition on which the Governor got out of the Treasury $250,000. If this requisition was based on a just claim, and drawn against a fund appropriated to the payment of it, the whole transaction was perfectly honest, exceedingly commonplace, and precisely similar to other acts done every day, before and since, by all the Secretaries—a simple discharge of routine duty, involving no responsibility whatever, no honor, and no blame. But it suited your ideas to glorify Stanton by declaring that he took the great responsibility of helping Mr. Morton to the money contrary to law, against the principles of common honesty, and in violation of his oath, thereby exposing both himself and his accomplice to the danger of prosecution and imprisonment in the penitentiary. This was the feather you stuck in his cap; for this you think him entitled to the "grateful admiration of his loyal countrymen." I sought to deprive him of the decoration you bestowed on him, by showing that the money was paid according to law on a claim satisfactorily established, out of money regularly appropriated to that purpose. I tried to prove that it was not an embezzlement, and that there was nothing criminal in it. But this took the loyalty out of it, and left it without any merit in your eyes. Thereupon you fly into a passion and become abusive, which shows that your moral perceptions are very much distorted, and making me fear indeed that you are altogether incorrigible. This paper has grown much longer than I intended to make it, and I have no space for the exhortations I meant to give you in conclusion. I leave you, therefore, to your own reflections. J. S. BLACK.

Farm.

Cattle Disease.

The following facts in regard to the new cattle disease, which recently made its appearance in New York and the New England States, and which created so much alarm, will be interesting to all owners of cattle:

"The farmers of Dutchess County, New York, are excited over the appearance among their cattle of a peculiar disease. It appears that thirteen steers and a pair of oxen were brought after sunset into Pawling, and kept in one of the cattle yards over night. The next day the oxen were sold to a neighboring farmer. About four days after being taken to their new home the oxen were taken suddenly sick, their tongues commenced to swell, water ran from their mouths, their hoofs began to rot, and their appetite vanished. Though not considered in a critical condition, they were apparently failing daily. Soon after it was noticed that their ailments had been imparted to other cattle on the farm, and now thirty-one are afflicted in the same manner, most of them milch cows. Cattle on the neighboring farms are also down with the disease, and to all appearances the malady is spreading fast, and threatens to produce disastrous results. *Agricultural Report.*

The new cattle disease, called *epizootic aphtha* which has created so much alarm through New England, does not appear to be as fatal in its results as the pleuro pneumonia which wrought such mischief a few years ago; but the contagion spreads in a remarkable manner, instances being given of its being conveyed in the clothes of men who have been among the infected animals. In some instances sheep and hogs have taken the infection. The symptoms are suppuration between the claws of the hoofs, blistered mouths, and inability to eat. In some cases the tongues peeled, and the rough skin was found in the manger in large pieces. The first case known occurred at the Brighton cattle yards, in a steer from Kendall's Mills, Maine. The rapid spread of the disease is shown by its progress in Hingham. It was carried there by a yoke of cattle bought in Brighton by Mr. Caleb Cushing, and in less than two weeks seventy head of cattle belonging to some of the finest herds in Hingham were diseased. Slaked lime applied to the feet, and alum to the blisters about the mouth, have resulted well. Few cases have proved fatal, as the disease readily yields to judicious treatment. *N. Y. Sun.*

All About Eggs.

For eggs there is always a good demand. No article brought into the markets by the farmer finds a readier sale than does his basket of fresh-laid eggs; nor is there any article of farm produce which yields him greater profit for his outlay. The cost of producing eggs is, to a farmer, very insignificant, few, if any, feed grain to poultry; they are allowed the free run of the barnyard, and that is thought sufficient, and in many instances so it is; they pick up what would otherwise go to waste; consequently all the eggs laid are to their owner just so much profit, to say nothing of the chickens that are reared. To keep only such fowls, therefore, as lay a large number of eggs, and require only a moderate share of care, and attention, ought to be, in poultry-keeping, a principal consideration with the farmer.

The average price of eggs during the year may be set down at 20 cents per dozen, and the average price of good hens laid at 18 cents per pound, and allowed six Brahma eggs will weigh 16 ounces, and six Cochin eggs the same, it is very clear that one gets twice the weight of eggs for the same money that he would of steak. It is no wonder, then, that for fresh-laid eggs there is a ready sale. Would it not be well then for farmers to pay a little more attention to egg raising than they usually do?

In England and on the Continent, much attention is being paid to the improvements in the breeds of fowls, and especially to the means of increasing the number of eggs which each hen lays in the year. The houses are warmed by artificial heat, (which we object to in Canada,) the most egg-producing and egg-suggesting food is given, and it is expected that the time is at hand when the yield from a single fowl, which by the old methods of feeding and care rarely reached more than a hundred eggs a year, will be double that number.

There is no question that raising eggs is a paying business. The few fowls that the farmer keeps in his barnyard, and on which he expends but little, pay best of all his live stock; but when attention is especially paid to fowls, when they are housed and fed and properly attended, after deducting the cost of keeping, care, interest, etc., from the amount for which their eggs sell, there is always a large, and in nine cases out ten, a larger balance on the credit side of the ledger than is found in connection with any single department of farm industry.

Oiling Farm Implements.

The Boston *Cultivator* gives the following sensible and practical advice to its readers:

"Every farmer should have a can of linseed oil and a brush on hand, and whenever buys a new tool, he should soak it well with the oil and dry it by the fire, or in the sun, before using. The wood, by this treatment, is toughened and strengthened, and rendered impervious to water. Wet a new hay rake and when it dries it will begin to be loose in the joints; but if well-oiled the wet will have but little effect. Shovels and forks are preserved from checking and cracking in the top of the handle by oiling; the wood becomes as smooth as glass by use, and is far less liable to blister the hand when long used. Axe and hammer handles often break where the wood enters the iron; this part particularly should be toughened with oil to secure durability. Oiling the wood in the eye of the axe will prevent its swelling and shrinking, and sometimes getting loose. The tools on a large farm cost a heavy sum of money; they should be of the most approved kinds. It is a poor economy, at the present extravagant prices of labor, to set men at work with ordinary old-fashioned implements. Laborers should be required to return the tools to the place provided for them; after using they should be put away clean, bright and oiled. The mold-boards of plows are apt to get rusty from one season to another, even if sheltered; they should be brushed over with a few drops of oil when put away, and they will then remain in good order until wanted."

Seedling Plants.

The law of nature is such, that the opportunity for the selection and consequent improvement of seeds and plants is almost infinite, and one great source of improvement is in cultivating seedlings of plants, bulbs, roots, or tubers, etc., by which new varieties are very often obtained, superior in many respects. The seeds of plants will not produce a growth precisely like the original stock, owing to the cause that the pollen from several varieties of the same plant, growing in contact, will mix and establish a new variety. As, for instance, take the potato, strawberry, apple, pea, etc., and observe how much they have improved in size and flavor by propogation from seedling plants. The strawberry has been so much improved in size and sweetness, that the original has been lost out of sight, and rarely or never cultivated, and the potato, from its primitive state, an insignificant, tasteless root, has progressed to an excellent farinaceous osculent, of which we have thousands of new varieties, and every day more in produced from the coils or seeds, of superior excellence. By sowing the seeds of apples and pears, hundreds of new varieties are brought into existence, many of which are very superior fruit, and will supersede many in cultivation. In fact, nearly all our best fruits are from seedling plants, and every new fruit of superior quality propagated, is only preparing the way for future crops of fruit of greater value, and which will amply reward, by their superior excellence, the labor bestowed upon them.

A Breed of Walking Horses.

What use are fast horses to farmers? Can they put them to work in the plough, harrow, cultivator, roller, reaping-machine, cart, or wagon? No. A storm might arise and the whole crop of hay be ruined, if they had to depend on 2:40 horses to haul it in. There is but one use that we can see that a farmer might put them to—sending for a doctor; but as farmers have very little occasion for this professional gentleman, and never get very sick, a slower and surer horse will answer better. Why then parade these horses at the head of the lists at Agricultural Fairs, and give them the biggest premiums? No wonder our practical farmers complain of this, while there is no premium at all for *walking* horses, which are more useful.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Miscellaneous.

The History of Edward Ruloff, Criminal, Convict, Lawyer, Burglar and Assassin.

The subject of the following criminal history, unparallelled since the day of Duval, first attracted the attention of the public outside his own circle as a student at the High School in Ithaca some thirty years ago. His remarkable scholastic attainments, rich especially in the mastery of ancient tongues, as well as his rebellious and dictatorial disposition, placing in constant disputes and wranglings with his tutors and fellow students, rendered him a character long to be remembered and followed with a watchful eye in the chequered career of adventure, rascality, and crime his vicious student life foretold would be his.

Chemistry and pharmacy, strange as it may seem, were the pursuits chosen by this erudite scoundrel, whom succeeded in building up a respectable business reputation, and crowned the whole by marrying the handsome daughter of a wealthy citizen of Tompkins County. After securing the settlement of a fine fortune upon the wife and child from the indulgent father, Ruloff began plotting to rid himself of family restraints; and, after futile attempts at mysterious poisonings, the wife and child suddenly and forever disappeared, and with them every vestige of their humanity. No bone or muscle or shred of clothing was ever yet brought to light. After several exhaustive trials in every Court in the Sixth Judicial district in which he was often obliged to plead his own case for lack of counsel, as all respectable lawyers refused to act in a cause so clearly against him, he at last succeeded in obtaining an acquittal, because the body of the victims could not be produced.—One avenue only remained open for ridding society of the dangerous presence of this monster, whose inhuman character developed itself in the course of his various imprisonments and trials, and but for his second arrest on the charge of abduction the main clue that led to his last arrest for murder would have been wanting, and the lawyer-burglar would to-day be free to practice his iniquities instead of standing at the bar of Justice with the third and last mark of Cain upon his brow. While awaiting in the Ithaca Jail the trial for abduction of his wife and child, he escaped at night in a blinding snow storm, was furnished a pair of fleet steeds and cutter, and flew over the friendly snow that lent wings to his car into the woods of Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Here he abandoned the team, and while lying out, a fugitive from justice, his feet were so badly frozen as to impede his progress, and he was again captured and turned over to the guardians of law. A serious deformity of the left foot, however, resulted from the freezing suffered in his flight, and with this mark upon him he subsequently appeared in the prison and courts at Binghamton, where the story of his flight, freezing, and capture was so impressed upon the minds of the people at the time that the twenty years intervening between his first and second advent in that city failed to wipe out the memory of the man and his deformity.

For the crime of abduction, Judge Balcolm, present Judge of the Supreme Court at Binghamton, sentenced the prisoner to fourteen years in State prison, which time he faithfully served. During his numerous incarcerations the prisoner studied assiduously in Law Letters and jurisprudence, and maintained many subtle arguments with the people's counsel, and after his release from prison he appeared in New York under an assumed name as counsel and petti-fogger before the criminal courts of the city. His headquarters while in the city were at 170 Third avenue, where he was known as Edward Seurio. His business was that of a pettifogger and house agent; and he was known professionally as James E. Dalton, and acted as an agent under the name of Howard. None but the judges and lawyers whose memory of the man was so marked at the time of his early criminal career were aware of this, and all supposing that he had repented of his evil ways and had entered upon an honest life, made no note of it except to note the remarkable tenacity of his erratic genius for professional pursuits.

The circumstances attending the burglary, murder, and tragedy at Binghampton, in which Ruloff figures as the chief scoundrel, and which brought him again before the people for his third and last act of murder, were only sparsely given at the time of the occurrence, because of the commonplace character they then assumed, but which subsequent developments invest with an air of romance with love left out, and tragedy with the hand of God in it, that we reproduce a limited account necessary to fill out the career we have to chronicle.

The extensive silk department of Messrs. Halbert & Co., whose fine wholesale and retail stock is among the largest in Central or Western New York, was for several months previous to August last, the especial object of several burglarious forays, in which these marauders were forced to leave their selected plunder behind them, owing to the wakefulness of a couple of spirited young clerks, Burrows and Mirick by name, who together occupied a room in the rear of the first floor, directly over a storeroom entrance leading from the basement store into the main salesroom. The circumstantial evidence connected with these vain attempts at wholesale plunder betrayed much skill on the part of the intended burglars, but the fact that two watchful young men, armed with Derringers, kept midnight ward over their silken treasures, failed the fears of the proprietors, and no extra precautions were taken to insure safety, except an occasional bolt or bar.

On the morning of the 16th of August some sixty days after the last attack a crisis came. Between two and three o'clock on this fatal morning the night clerk at the American Hotel, was sitting with a friend on the front steps of the house, the two enjoying their Havanas in the cool air of a Midsummer morning. Suddenly the door of Halbert's establishment was furiously jerked open from within, and a young man in night dress, who proved to be Burrows, the younger of the two clerks, rushed into the street crying "Murder! murder! murder! they've shot him! here they go!" dashing at the same time round the corner into a street running parallel with the burglarized premises, and communicating by an alley with the rear entrance thereto. The hotel clerk and companion echoed the cry, and followed the fleeing watcher to the edge of a river flat, stretching along the Chenango in rear of Halbert's store. Peering for a moment into the darkness and seeing nothing but dim outlines of outhouses, brick walls, and rows of buildings across the black stream, the trio traced their steps to the main street, where they were joined by others who had heard the alarm, and together they entered the store, listening to the confused statements of Burrows. The clerk, Mirick, lay upon the floor with a ghastly wound in his head, and in the agonies of death. In the confusion that followed no one could afterward relate what anybody else did toward pursuing the murderers. The fire bell rang out a wild alarm, and the whole city, or the wakeful portion of it, hurried into the streets and gathered in knots in the vicinity of the murder.

The clerk, Burrows, who survived a fearful fight and saw his brave comrade murdered before his eyes, fled from a similar fate to give the alarm, knowing that the murderers would seek to retreat whence they must have come, through the rear basement door. With the horrors of a bloody midnight encounter with burglars burning in his brain, he could only give the alarm and point the way of pursuit for who ever dared to follow, and then return to his dying friend to relate to the eager multitude the story of attack, death and flight.

It seems that the two clerks had retired as usual, weapons at hand, and were simultaneously awakened to find a man in mask guarding their slumbers who, at the first sign of awakening dealt the nearest a heavy blow on the head with an iron bar, which played a conspicuous part in the fray that then occurred. The clerks, thoroughly aroused by this, grasped one a pistol the other the burglar and his murderous tool. Then followed an unequal struggle, which brought the combatants out of the bedroom into the main salesroom, and near the stair leading to the basement below. At this juncture two other masked burglars joined the first, who was by this time disabled by the desperate clerks, who had wrestled from his grasp the iron bar, and with this and the pistol which missed fire, had so thoroughly bruised and beaten him that he remained captive in their hands. Leaving him prostrate on the floor behind them, the clerks turned to meet the assault of the pals, who, after several unsuccessful attempts at rescue, retreated to the basement, and soon opened fire with a pistol, probably left there on entering, upon the clerks at the top of the stairs, who in turn maintained a fierce fusilade with chairs, stool-tops, and such other missiles as lay at hand, until with a final muster of courage unusual among burglars, the two charged up the stairway, grappled with Mirick, the larger of their opponents, and while one pressed him backward across an adjacent counter, the other, whose mask had become disarranged so as to reveal a portion of his face, placed a pistol at the head of the prostrate man, and literally blew out his brains. Without giving chance for receiving similar treatment, Burrows ran to the front door and rushed forth to give the alarm.

In the interval that elapsed between Burrows' flight and his return with the crowd of people, the three murderers had fled, leaving behind them a pair of boots, some tools, the iron bar, a cap, mask, etc., and a pair of shoes, one of which was ill-shapen and fitted by wear to a deformed left foot. This was the only clue on which the hopes of the authorities rested for pursuit and apprehension of the murderers.

A cordon of pickets surrounded the city immediately and maintained a vigorous vigilance for the space of three days and nights. The river above and below the scene of murder was searched for traces of the fleeing men—but to no avail. On the second night following the murder, two pickets stationed at the Erie Railway bridge, on the eastern border of the city, saw a man approaching from the city along the railway track. He carried in one hand a common traveling bag, wore a plug hat, and was attired in a dark suit. He was ordered to halt, questioned as to his character and calling, and how he came to be travelling on foot at midniget. He stated that he was *en route* for New York, and had been put off the cars at Union, below Binghamton, for lack of money, and concluded to walk to New York.—The pickets informed him of their business, and said they would detain him for examination. While engaged in this parley, a freight train, going east, arrived opposite their standing place, on the other track, and the stranger dashed across the track ahead of the engine, in the imminent danger of his life. The long train now dragged its length between the pickets and their man, and all trace of him was lost.

At the foot of the embankment, close to the railroad, was a dwelling, with barns and out-houses, the home and premises of one Chauncey Livingstone. Arousing Livingstone the pickets made known their business, which was to search the premises for the missing man. Livingstone joined them with a light and soon the bird was caged, shut up in the outhouse. The door was opened by force, the prisoner walked forth, was examined and marched to the city jail. No tools or weapons were found on his person, only a ticket from New York to Batavia, which attracted attention.

The first act the prisoner, who rejoiced in the innocent name of Smith, was to tear off the upper story of his plug hat, forming a cap of the rim and lower part of the crown. The remainder of the article was mysteriously disposed of for a purpose, as the sequel revealed. On being summoned for examination by the coroner's jury and district attorney, Smith maintained a stolid ignorance of the burglary and murder of which he was suspected. He repeated the story of his unfortunate ejection from the cars at Union, but refused to tell by what reason he was *en route* for New York, with a ticket from the latter place to Batavia in his pocket. The attention of Judge Balcom was finally drawn to the prisoner, who at last assumed a haughty professional air, declaring that there being no good grounds for suspicion, he could not be held legally for examination. The judge after a short, sharp scrutiny of the man, stood up before him, and in a calm, solemn manner, pointing with outstretched hand, to his altered but still familiar face, said:

"You are Edward H. Ruloff! You murdered your wife and only child at Ithaca over twenty years ago. You escaped the gallows then, but I sentenced you to fourteen years in prison for the abduction of your family!" Then to the jury, "This man Ruloff understands law better than you do, and will defend his rights to the last." During this fearful accusation the face of the prisoner assumed a stolid and stern expression as the memory of his hardened career was read off in solemn tones in the presence of an astonished crowd. Nothing abashed, however, he changed his tack and said, he left the cars at Union because he feared some one at Binghamton might recognize him, and he had good reason, as the judge had stated, for not wishing to be known. His business, which was that of a lawyer in New York, often took him to Batavia, hence the unused ticket in his possession. He was well known in New York, but under an assumed name, especially by Judges Cardoza and Barnard, before whom he often tried suits. He was now an honest man, and wished the past, for which he had fully atoned, to be forgotten. At the juncture the District Attorney was called from the room, and Ruloff picked up his cap and passed out, discharged for want of evidence. Scarcely had the news of Smith's real character become known on the streets, which at this time were filled with excited crowds canvassing the murder, when the Treasurer of the county, A. A. C. Mathews, an old resident of Broome, came rushing into the Court-room for a look at Ruloff. On learning that he had gone, and the route taken, he procured a buggy, the deformed shoes left by the burglars on the night of the murder, and in company with the veteran soldier Sheriff, Captain Brown succeeded in overhauling Ruloff five miles east of Binghampton, who had made that distance on foot in less than an hour, besides stopping to buy a cap in exchange for the mutilated hat worn in the court room. On his second arrest Ruloff began to show signs of nervousness, and on being ordered by the Sheriff to remove his left boot, producing at the same time the tell-tale shoes, he sank to to the ground overcome with fear, and when the bits of hat-crown stuffed in his boots to fill out the cavity of the deformed foot were revealed and the foot slipped to its place naturally in the crooked shoe, drops of sweat poured from his brow.

A second time he was marched back to prison, with but small chance of release. Still there was room for doubt.—The deformed foot might be a coincidence, and one of the escaped burglars yet to be found turn out to be the doomed wearer of the crooked shoe.—But events crowded thick and fast around the murderer so often rescued from the looming gallows. The morning of the third day revealed the bodies of two men floating in the Chenango, near the scene of murder, the one badly bruised and scarred with open wounds, in stocking feet; the other a tall burly fellow with feet dressed in rubbers—both answering the description given by Burrows as to height and figure of the murderers of Mirick, as did also Ruloff the only live man of the three. Neither of the drowned men had a deformed foot, but one of them did have on his person a ticket to Batavia, bearing the same date as that of Ruloff's, so the chain of conviction tightened round the surviving doomed man. The drowned men were identified as reckless desperadoes from Tompkins and Cortland counties, in whose company Ruloff had been seen more than once during the Summer. Letters from Ruloff in New York to the pals in the country were unearthed, and finally, a formal indictment for the murder of Mirick was found against him, and to-day he stands face to face with death and the inevitable gallows.

The appearance of this notorious chief of outlaws is that of a gentleman of sedentary pursuit, but close inspection reveals a stubborn, dogged tenacity of opinion and purpose, a will that must not be balked, though heaven, or hell, or human life stands in the way.

Miss Vinnie Ream's statue of President Lincoln, in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, was unveiled last evening. President Grant, Vice President Colfax, General Sherman, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of Congress, and other prominent persons were present. The statue was unveiled by Judge Davis, and addresses were made by Senators Trumbull and Patterson, Representatives Cullom, Banks, and others.

E. M SCHAEFFER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY
NOS. 1 AND 2 EAST KING STREET
an 10 LANCASTER, PA.

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.
J18-6tw3

ESTATE OF JACOB C. STAUFFER AND WIFE, of Manor Township, Lancaster County.—The undersigned Auditors appointed by the Court to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John S. Mann, 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 2d, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

T. J. DAVIS,
E. D. NORTH,
WM. A. WILSON,
Auditors.
Ja 11 4tw 2

ESTATE OF JNO. KEPPERLING, LATE of Manheim twp., Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, 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, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditors, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Rev. James F. Wood, James T. Dunn, and Sam'l 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.
j11-3td&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 for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Manheim Borough.

CYRUS M. BRENEMAN,
PHILIP W. HERR,
Administrators.
j18-6tw3

ESTATE OF SUSAN BACHMAN, LATE of Lancaster city, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Samuel Reynolds, Administrator of Susan Bachman, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose, on TUESDAY, the 7th 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.
jl1 1td&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, where it may be seen and examined, exception of all tax-payers, for thirty days from January 5, 1871.

PHILIP D. BAKER,
Solicitor for Directors of Poor, &c.
j6-1td&3tw

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF Lancaster county.

Susan S. Jarvis, by her next friend, James G. Thackara, vs. John Jarvis. } Alias subpœna for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. To May Term, 1871. No. 18.

NOTICE.—John Jarvis, you are hereby notified that depositions of witnesses to be read in evidence in the above case, on the part of the petitioner, will be taken before John M. Amweg, Esq., commissioner, appointed by the Court for that purpose, at his office in South Duke street, Lancaster city, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 9th day of FEBRUARY, A. D., 1871, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

PHILIP D. BAKER,
Attorney for Libellant.
j5-1td&4tw

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE CITY RESIDENCE FOR SALE,

A LARGE BRICK BUILDING,

ON EAST LEMON STREET,

Two-story and attic; 21 feet front, 58 feet deep, with a two-story Brick Back Building, 41 feet deep, by 18 feet wide. The interior is most 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
THEO. W. HERR,
Attorney-at-Law and Real Estate Agent,
10-16tdaw Lancaster, Pa.

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

d5-tf&aw MURPHY & KIRBY.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE GRIST and Saw Mill Property and the strongest Water Power in Jefferson county, W. Va., fall of 27 feet, the finest wheat section, and where 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 section with easy communication to Philadelphia. Price $5000. Apply to THEO. W. HERR,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,
10-3tdaw Lancaster, Pa.

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 Hahne, David Christy, John Gibson and others, upon which are erected a two-story Dwelling House, a fine Bank Barn, 64x103 feet, that recently erected roofed with slate, with Granaries and Corn Crib, all complete. Two apple orchards and other fruit on the premises, and all the necessary out-buildings. Two good springs of water, from which every field can be watered, at acres of the above tract is arable, and the balance is covered with heavy timber, principally white oak. The land is in a high state of cultivation, under good fence, convenient to churches, mills, stores, schools, &c. It is unsurpassed for productiveness, being as good quality of land as the above township can produce, divided into cross-fences. To any person wishing to invest in real estate, a 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.

sep31tw57 DAVID EVANS.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.—I offer for Sale a superior Limestone Farm, lying in the celebrated Antietam and Conococheague, about 2½ miles from Hagerstown, distance from Hagerstown 5 miles, and 2½ miles from the new BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms besides Pantry, etc., Wash House, Smoke-house, Ice-house, Corn Crib, and unsurpassed Well of water under the roof of the Wash House, about 25 feet from the kitchen door.—The dwelling house is situated upon a high raise, turning the water every way from it. The other improvements consist of a large Bank Barn, 80 feet long by 44 feet wide in the square, and has stabling below sufficient to house 12 head of horses and 20 head of cattle, a new Wagon Shed 33 feet long by 17½ feet wide, with Corn Crib, Carriage House and Tool Shed attached, a large Hog Pen, with Corn Crib, and a Blacksmith Shop, also new.

It has a good Young Orchard of Apples, Peaches and Pears, and the garden, which is large, is stocked with Currants, Gooseberries, Plums and Grapes. The orchard is valuable.

The farm is divided into ten fields and the fencing all good, a large portion of it post and rail, and is truly unsurpassed in fertility, it being one of the twelve farms that was adjudged by a committee appointed by the Managers of the Washington County Fair, to be the most productive property in the county.

No farm possesses any greater advantage for the enjoyment of health. Churches, schools and markets, and mills and shops. About 12 acres are in wood.

This farm is offered at private sale until the 1st of March.

Possession given immediately.

For further information, address at Hagerstown or Conococheague P. O., Washington county, Maryland, or call upon the undersigned, on the premises.

Payment can be made to suit purchasers, and the farm can be divided into two nice farms.

16n25-ltw4 N. J. DITTO.

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