The Farm.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications upon subjects of interest to the farmer, the gardener, the fruit-grower and stock-breeder are solicited for this department of the paper. All such communications should be addressed to ULRICH STRICKLER, Agricultural Editor, Conestoga, Lancaster county, Pa.

Tobacco Culture.

BY THE EDITOR.

Among the agricultural products of Lancaster county, tobacco is assuming a prominent place. For several years past, the amount produced has yearly increased in a rapid ratio over each preceding year; and in consequence of the high prices obtained for the crop of last year, a still greater breadth will be planted this year than any previous year. Not only in localities where a large amount was raised last year, will the breadth be largely increased, but also in localities in this county, and in other counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania, where previously very little or not any was raised, will it be extensively planted. On a recent visit to York county, we were applied to for more tobacco seed than we could furnish from our limited supply. Nearly every farmer expressed a desire to plant a few acres in tobacco. This in a locality where not two acres were planted for a number of years. Without claiming that any benefits result from its consumption, we do claim that its production has been agreat benefit not only to the farmer and landowner, but also to the day-laborer. In these hard times—high taxes, low prices of grain, a general stagnation in all kinds of business, and in consequence the uncertainty of the near future in money matters—farmers are disposed to hire as little help as possible. Had it not been for tobacco-growing, many day-laborers would not have had employment for one-third the time, during the last two years, and in consequence there would have been actual want and suffering in their families. The system of giving out land by the farmers to be planted in tobacco and cultivated on the shares is an admirable one. It is an advantage both to the owner of the land, and to the laborer. It is an advantage to the former in his being relieved of the care and superintendence of it, and consequently he can devote all his time and attention to his other crops; and as the laborer is part owner, he will exercise greater care in its cultivation. It is an advantage to the latter in having useful and profitable employment for his boys (laborers are generally blessed with a number of boys), they being able to do a good portion of the work. From no other kind of crop can the farmer realize as much with as little labor. His labor is but from two to three days to each acre, consisting of hauling manure, plowing, harrowing and ridging the ground, for which labor and the interest on the value of the land and tobacco-house, he realized last year from $100 to $500, averaging probably $150. Nor is tobacco as exhaustive to the soil as many suppose, or as might be inferred from the enormous yield of its ashes. True, it will not succeed many years in succession on the same land, the soil soon becoming destitute of those elements necessary to produce tobacco, but this is true of all other kinds of crops. Rotation is just as necessary, and no more so, in raising tobacco, as in raising corn or wheat. What farmers would expect to raise a good crop of corn or wheat on the same land for a number of years in succession? A proper rotation of crops is necessary to all successful farming. Our experience and observation has taught us that wheat, and after it grass, produce good crops after tobacco as after any other kind of crop. In fact the clean cultivation necessary in raising tobacco leaves the ground in the best condition for wheat.

In view of the importance of tobacco as an article of production, we have concluded to give, after this somewhat lengthy introduction, a series of articles in the INTELLIGENCER on its culture, embracing the most important points, from the selection of the seed, to the preparation for and transportation of the crop to market.

VARIETY.

Some importance attaches to the selection of the variety we wish to plant. While there are quite a number of varieties planted to a limited extent in this section, the Broad Leaf Connecticut is the most extensively planted, comprising probably nine-tenths of all grown. It is undoubtedly the best variety for general cultivation. It will mature in two weeks less, from time of transplanting than any other variety except the Narrow Leaf Connecticut, which is still ten days or two weeks earlier. It is better adapted than other varieties to soils only moderately productive; it will produce more weight in any kind of soil, than any other variety will on the same soil, and it is of finer leaf. The local names of the other most valuable varieties are Pennsylvania Seed-leaf, Huber and Kentucky. In very rich land, either of these varieties will do *nearly* as well, when planted early as the Broad Leaf Connecticut, but not in land of only medium quality, or when planted late. It is also desirable to have a bed of plants of the Narrow Leaf Connecticut, if, through a dry spell or other cause, it becomes necessary to plant quite late.

SEED.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of seed. In raising seed, none but the central or top shoot should be allowed to produce seed; all the others—the side shoots—should be broken off, the seed thereof being inferior. Of the top-shoot only the earliest pods should be left, the others should be pinched off. We frequently see seed-plants with shoots or suckers, nearly half-way to the ground, and every blossom allowed to remain. Such seed will produce vigorous plants. When seed must be purchased, it should be obtained from none but the most reliable parties. When planting of the varieties that originated at a distance, as the Connecticut varieties, seed should be obtained from the place where it originated, every two or three years. If this is not done it will degenerate to some extent. We can, however, always raise our seed of the local varieties, as the Pennsylvania Seed-leaf, Huber, &c., but we should not try to raise the greatest possible *amount* of seed from one plant, but to raise a smaller amount by permitting only the earliest pods of the top-shoot to remain, that it may come to perfection.

RAISING PLANTS.

For raising plants a very [illegible] soil is required. The plant-bed should be so located as to receive the sunshine nearly the whole day. A heavy clayey soil is objectionable, however rich it may be, as it is difficult to remove the plants without pulling off the roots. The ground should be free from weed-seeds, having been planted the preceding year with some crop that requires thorough and clean cultivation. The best way to prepare the plant-bed is to dig the ground in the fall, forking in a large amount of well-decomposed manure, then spreading a coat of hen-manure on the surface and raking it in, mixing it thoroughly with the surface soil. If the ground was prepared in the fall the seed can be sown any time in March; if it was not so prepared, it can be done as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, without getting hard subsequently. If prepared in the spring the stable manure used must be well-rotted. Plants can be raised fully as early by sowing the seed the last week in March or first week in April, if it is sprouted previously to planting, as by sowing it very early. Tie it in a thick woolen cloth, steep it in water and hang it up near the stove where it is quite warm. Steep it in lukewarm water, once or twice a day to keep the seed moist. In four or five days it will begin to sprout; it must then be sowed. To sow the seed mix it with four or five times its own bulk of very fine, dry sand. Mix it thoroughly, and be careful to sow it evenly. A table-spoonful of seed will sow a square rod. Cover with hog-bristles, if you have any or can obtain them. They are the best mulch that can be applied, keeping the ground moist, and acting probably as a fertilizer. After the plants are up the bristles should be carefully removed. To have a supply of good, large plants early is of the utmost importance. Therefore all the attention possible should be given them. Sprinkle frequently with rain water or soft water and occasionally with manure water; pull out all weeds as soon as they appear. If these directions are followed, plants can be raised fit for transplanting the last week in May.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Grafting Old Orchards.

In many instances, the better way to manage old fruit-trees is to cut them down at once, and start young trees.—Many old fruit-trees are like old horses, which can never be rejuvenated. There is a law of limitation in the growth and productiveness of all sorts of fruit-trees, just as there is a limit to the growth and development of animals. When the branches of old fruit-trees begin to decay, if growth to all appearances has ceased, and the yield of fruit is small and of an inferior quality, it will be far more satisfactory to remove such trees, rather than attempt to make them profitably productive by grafting. Grafts may live and grow slowly for a few years in an old tree; but if a new tree were started at once, in the course of eight or ten years, it would be found a source of revenue, while the old grafted tree would be about worthless. When old trees are apparently thrifty, producing fruit of an inferior quality, it will pay to graft the tops with the cions of some valuable variety of fruit. By grafting, many old trees which have heretofore yielded inferior fruit, a bountiful supply of apples may be obtained much sooner than from young trees. In many old orchards there are more or less old trees, moderately thrifty-bearing in fruit of little value, which if grafted with cions of some good variety would be valuable trees.

Carbolic Acid and Poultry.

Of the many discoveries which science has given to the present age, no one article has so rapidly grown into favor as carbolic acid—a product of the distillation of coal tar for the production of naptha, benzole, etc. Its chemical properties are numerous; it is like an antiseptic and disinfectant, and, too, whenever and wherever brought into contact with them is certain death to all kinds of insects. It is a poison, but only moderately so to the human system; yet, from some peculiarity of its nature, is intensely destructive to insect life. And to this point in connection with poultry and poultry-houses, we desire to direct the attention of our readers.

All amateur and poultry breeders are but too well aware that parasites are the pests of poultry houses, especially in towns and cities, where poultry are kept within confined limits.—Without, as the owner thinks, any real cause, the fowls begin to droop and look sickly, and, after a while, one by one die off. He then becomes alarmed, examines them, and finds them covered with parasites; he looks into his fowl-house and examines the cracks and chinks in the boards and finds them filled with insects, living insects. He is astonished; he cannot account for it; and then the question arises in his mind; "How can I get rid of them?" Scores of times within the last few months has this question been asked of us, and our answer invariably has been, use carbolic acid.

But how to use it is a matter of importance. There can be no doubt about its efficacy, but it becomes every one to exercise care in handling it. The acid is sold by all druggists in its crystalline and liquid form. In crystals, it dissolves in 20 times its weight of water; that is, one ounce of the crystals requires 20 ounces of water to dissolve them. Thus dissolved, it is entirely too strong for any ordinary use. Dr. Emerson gives recipes for preparing this powder for disinfecting and other purposes. As a whitewash for walls, for protection against insects, bugs, etc., he says: "Put 3 ounces of carbolic acid into 12 quarts of lime water or whitewash. Whitewash the walls of the poultry house well with this wash, and no living parasites will be seen—their death is inevitable. A weak solution may be made to wash fowls in; one part of the acid to sixty parts of warm water; let it cool, then dip the fowls in until the feathers become thoroughly wet and the solution reaches all parts of the body. Afterwards place the fowls on clean, dry straw, where the sun will reach them until they are dry.

Another form in which it is recommended to use it, is a soap. These soaps are for sale by various manufactures, and have a high reputation for cleansing animals and the care of skin diseases. A mode of making this soap is as follows: Dissolve 5 pounds common bar soap in hot water, add 2 to 4 ounces of carbolic acid, according to the desired strength. Allow to cool as usual in making hard soap. As these preparations may be bought ready prepared, and as carbolic acid is by no means a safe article to keep about the house, we would advise persons to buy rather than attempt to make them, except in the case of whitewash, when they must get the pure article and dilute it. *—Canadian Poultry Chronicle.*

Pruning the Grape Vine.

The question, "When and how shall I prune my grape-vines?" which so frequently comes to us each Autumn, is one that cannot be readily nor satisfactorily answered, at least that portion of it which asks us to tell how. As to the time of pruning, there is every reason for doing it before Spring, and the earlier it is done after the fall of the leaf the better. There are often mild days in January when it can be properly done. In order to prune a vine understandingly one should be familiar with its structure, and the manner in which it grows. The requirements of no two vines being exactly alike, no set of rules can be given which can be safely followed. The operator must exercise his judgment, and give each individual vine the treatment it requires. The words of Fuller, Husmann, Mohr, and others, give the principles upon which all pruning depends, and, in the volume of 1865, we gave a series of ten articles discussing the subject in great detail. We cannot repeat articles like these from year to year; and those who would understand the matter fully, should refer to that volume or some of the standard works. The general trouble with vines pruned without regard to any particular system, is that too much wood is left. The operator should understand that the whole growth of next year will be produced from the buds now upon the vines, and that the fruit will not be borne upon the wood he now sees, but upon new green shoots that will start from these buds. If every cane of the present season's growth be cut back so as to leave but two buds, the probability is that even then there will be many more shoots produced next Spring than are needed. It will be seen that one must have an eye to future effects, and in imagination see a shoot in place of every bud now before him. An old and entangled vine, that has been neglected for years, is a very unsatisfactory subject to handle. Yet, as such vines are often remarkable for the beauty of their shade as for their fruit, it is worth while to bestow some labor upon them. Young vines, that were set out last Spring should be cut back to three buds, and have some earth drawn up around them. One or two of these buds, according to the strength of the vine, will be allowed to grow next year. In pruning, cut an inch or two above a bud to guard against injury to the upper bud during winter. *—American Agriculturist.*

The Trophy Tomato.

The testimony of all who have raised the Trophy Tomato the past season, is very favorable. It is unusally pronounced superior to all other varieties, being *early, very large, smooth,* and the *best flavored* of all tomatoes. Great improvement has been made in this fruit during the last ten years, some of the improved varieties being as much superior to the old varieties as the Bartlett and Seckel pear are to the old Choke pear. If the Trophy retains its already acquired reputation, it is really a valuable acquisition. The seed is now so cheap that all who wish can give it a trial the coming season. The following description is from the Boston *Cultivator:*

The Trophy Tomato was, until last year, unknown in the seed-market. My attention was called to it by a friend, whose father, an amateur horticulturist, commenced, 24 years ago, the series of experiments by which he has brought it to its present superb condition. His first step was to cross the old, crumpled, large red tomato (which was very heavy, but so rough as to be worthless) with the watery Early Smooth Red. This crossing was continued for several years, until he succeeded in putting the convoluted flesh of the one into the smooth skin of the other.—In accomplishing this, he adhered as closely to a fixed line of action, and worked as scientifically for the attainment of a predetermined end, as did the originators of the famous Shorthorn breed of cattle. The end once accomplished, he has, during nearly 20 years, constantly selected a very few specimens of the best and best-flavored of the earliest fruit for the next year's seed; and now, when properly treated, the seed will, with certainty, reproduce the perfect type—a tomato that has never yet been even remotely approached for excellence.—Without wishing to detract from the fame of the popularly favorite tomatoes, all of which I have faithfully cultivated, I have no hesitation in saying that the Trophy is as far superior to the best of them as a herd of Shorthorn cattle is superior to the chance stock of an average farm.

It is *the very earliest*, and it is unquestionably the *largest*, the *smoothest*, the *most fleshy* (and consequently the heaviest), and *much the best flavored* of all; while from its long and careful cultivation (only the best specimens being allowed to breed), it has a *fixity of type* that has heretofore been unknown in its race—that is rarely seen in any vegetable which is reproduced by the seed.

The following account of this fruit is copied from an editorial article in the New-York *Tribune*, Oct. 26, 1869:

"*The Trophy Tomato.* We have been favored with a basketful of this remarkable fruit, and we are free to say that it is beyond all comparison the finest tomato we have ever seen. * * * Of those sent us, many single specimens weighed 1¼ lbs., and the largest one (which was nearly as smooth as an apple,) measured 4¾ inches in diameter.—The convolutions of the old red tomato have been preserved inside of the smooth skin; and the proportions of seed and water are singularly small, which accounts for the great weight of the fruit, and causes it to cut like a round of beef.

Flowers and Vines in the House.

There are many beautiful botanical experiments which can be conducted in the house during winter, which are not embraced generally in the list of flowers and vines in our parlors and windows.

How many readers have the beautiful vine of the sweet potato running over their mantle-shelf? This pretty sight can be enjoyed by placing a sweet potato in a tumbler or other glass vessel, filled with water, passing a pin through the tuber so as to keep the lower end from one to two inches from the bottom of the vessel. Keep on the mantle-shelf, in a warm room, and every day give it sun for an hour or two, and in a few days rootlings will begin to appear, aiming for the bottom of the vessel, and in two or three weeks the eye will begin to shoot and rapidly grow, and run upon suspended twine or little trellis-work prepared for it. The *dioscorea-babatas* is the prettiest for this purpose, when it can be obtained.

The "morning glory" can be propagated in parlor windows, where there is some sun, to perfection during winter; it flowers with its natural colors, and the delicate little vine can be made to run over the window. A hanging vase is the prettiest for this.

Suspend an acorn by a cotton thread so as nearly to touch the water in a glass vessel, (a hyacinth glass is perhaps the best;) set upon the window or mantle, and let it remain there for eight or ten weeks, more or less, without being interfered with, except to supply the evaporation of the water, and the acorn will burst, and as it throws a root down into the water, a sprout or stem will be sent upward, throwing out beautiful little green leaves; thus giving you an oak tree, in full life and health, within your parlor.

There are many of the mosses which can be very successfully grown in the house through the winter, and with the foregoing afford an interesting and refined enjoyment for the feminines of a family, and a real pleasure to all who have a taste for the beautiful to witness. We trust to see a greater inclination on the part of the ladies to introduce into their houses this most agreeable addition to their domestic pleasure.

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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., 3:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesday and Saturday, only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday only at 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 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 9:25 A. M., and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:20 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:10 P. M. Sundays at 6:10 P. M. only.

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HENRY WOOD,

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A REMINDER!

To Debilitated Persons,

To Dyspeptics,

To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,

To those having no Appetite,

To those with Broken Down Constitutions

To Nervous People,

To Children Wasting Away,

To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs.

Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

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Hon. George W. Woodward, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

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Yours, truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. George Sharswood, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.:

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure.

JAMES M. WOOD.

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It is not necessary to take a handful of these pills to produce a desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The active principle used in Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake or Mayapple, the active principle of which is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from its evil results or results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL in cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness. Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels open by with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or not assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch street, Philadelphia,

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere. d2&2awl4w26tw

FURNITURE.

A. 1108 HILLSBORN & CO.,

FURNITURE,

MATTRESS, FEATHERS,

AND

BEDDING WAREROOMS,

11 NORTH TENTH ST., BELOW ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Husk Mattresses, Straw Mattresses,

Feathers, Feather Beds, Bolsters & Pillows, Counterpanes, Comfortables, Blankets, Quilts.

CALL AND SEE THE

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS,

THE BEST BED EVER OFFERED FOR SALE.

N. B.—Our intention is to treat all customers so that they will become permanent dealers with us, and orders will receive the same attention, and persons can buy just as cheap as if present at the store. 125-3mw

JOHN G. FOGLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

IN

FURNITURE,

CHRISTIANA, PENN'A.,

Have now on hand the largest and greatest variety of Furniture ever offered in this County, and at Prices to suit the times.

ALL KINDS OF WALNUT FURNITURE,

ALL KINDS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Chamber Suits, Marble Top Table, Large Looking Glasses and Clocks, Cupboards, Dish Sinks, Tables of all kinds, Chairs of all kinds, Sofas, Lounges and Settees.

All goods warranted as represented.

Give us a call and see for yourselves.

feb1 8tw5

BANKING HOUSES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE INLAND INSURANCE AND DEPOSIT COMPANY, will pay interest on deposits as follows, viz:

For 1 and 2 months.....4 per cent

" 3, 4 and 5 " .....3½ "

" 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 months.....3 "

" 11 and 12 months.....2½ "

STOCKS AND BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. C. MUHLENBERG,

nov 2 6mw 44 Treasurer.

E. M. SCHAEFFER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLERY

NOS. 1 AND 2 EAST KING STREET,

2 n 10 LANCASTER, PA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH ELLMAKER, late of Earl township, deceased.—Letters of administration (de bonis non cum testamenta annexo) 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.

WILLIAM ELLMAKER,

mar1-6tw9 Administrator, &c.

E. H. YUNDT, Att'y.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF HENRY PLASTERER and Wife, of Penn township, Lancaster county.—Henry Plasterer and Wife, of Penn township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Plasterer, 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

PETER M. WILL,

Assignee,

Residing in Penn township.

H. B. SWARR, Attorney.

March 1st, 1871. 6tw9

ESTATE OF PHILIP DEHAVEN, LATE of Carnarvon township, deceased.—Letters of Administration on the 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 estate of the decedent, will make the same known to them without delay.

GEORGE HANDWERK,

Administrator,

Residing in Earl Township.

E. H. YUNDT, Attorney. m 1 6tw 9

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE HUNTERS' DALE LUMBER COMPANY.

Abraham Lefever, } In the Court of Common
vs. } Pleas of the County of Lan-
D. S. Bare, et. al. } caster in Equity.

The undersigned Master, appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of the Receiver of the Hunter's Dale Lumber Company, and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of MARCH, 1871, 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. G. ESHLEMAN,

mt-3tw9 Master.

ESTATE OF JAMES STIRLING, LATE of East Lampeter twp, dec'd.—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 said township.

MARGARET R. STIRLING,

Administratrix.

fs-6tw5 N. E. SLAYMAKER, JR., Attorney.

ESTATE OF HON. ISAAC E. HIESTER, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto, are requested to make settlement immediately upon the maturity of their indebtedness and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to either of the undersigned, at his office in North Duke street in said city.

D. G. ESHLEMAN,

E. H. YUNDT,

B. FRANK ESHLEMAN,

f25 6tw w5 Executors.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN MINNICH, late of Conoy township, dec'd.—Letters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned.

CATHARINE MINNICH,

Conoy township.

WILLIAM A. ADAMS,

Harrisburg.

N. ELLMAKER, Attorney. jm 8 6tw 10

ESTATE OF URIAH SWISHER, LATE of Coleraine township, Lancaster county, deceased.—Letters Testamentary 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 estate of said decedent, to make known the same to the undersigned, without delay, residing in Coleraine township.

SIMEON W. SWISHER, Executor,

ms-6tw 10 Kirkwood Post Office.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SAMUEL S. WELSH.—Welsh, of Conestoga township, Lancaster county, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated 7th day of March, 1871, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned for the benefit of the creditors of the said Samuel S. Welsh. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said assignors, to make immediate payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

DR. BENJAMIN S. KENDIG,

m8-6tw10 Assignee.

ACCOUNTS OF TRUST ESTATES, &C.—The following lists of the following named estates will be presented for confirmation on Monday, March 20, 1871:

W. H. Richards's Assigned Estate, A. M. Frantz, Assignee.

Augustus Stauffer's Assigned Estate, H. B. Becker, Assignee.

Josiah H. Sheaffer's, Assigned Estate, W. B. Wiley, Assignee.

Brenser & Hobaugh's, Assigned Estate, J. F. Klugh, et al, Assignee.

Mary Kalfroth's Trust Estate, Henry Kafroth, Trustee.

Trewitz & Martin, Trust Estate, W. B. Wiley, Receiver.

Peter Sheaffer's Assigned Estate, A. B. Hackman, Assignee. W. D. STAUFFER,

Prothonotary's Office, } Prothonotary.

February 25, 1871. } feb. 22-4tw 8.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE ACCOUNTS of the following persons are filed in the Register's Office of Lancaster county, for confirmation and allowance as an Orphans Court to be held in the City of Lancaster, on MONDAY, MARCH 20th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Anna A. Rummel, Administratrix of William Rummel.

E. E. Snyder and J. K. Snyder, Administrators with the Will annexed, of Jacob Kurtzman.

Benjamin Barr, Guardian of Frances B. Greider.

Jacob Harnish and Michael G. Harnish, Executors of John Eby.

George Smith, Administrator of Sybilla Kilmesmith.

Jacob Harnish, Administrator of Joseph W. Eby.

Samuel Fankhauser, Administrator of Eve Fankhauser.

Joseph D. Hastings, Guardian of Ellwood Paxson.

Jonas S. Hoffman, Guardian of Samuel S. Hoffman.

Jacob R. Musser, Guardian of George Bentz and Martin Bentz.

Samuel K. Weaver, Guardian of William S. Weaver and Mary E. Weaver.

John B. Good, Executor of Mathias Lutz

Jacob H. Rhoads, Trustee of Catharine Longenecker, under the Will of Dr. Charles Herbst.

John Baker, Administrator of Benjamin Reinhold.

Reuben B. Johns, Guardian of Madison Johns.

Joseph Warner and William Dug