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.

Weeds in the Garden.

Gardeners waste a great deal in the war on weeds, in which the weeds too often come off victors. The war is an unprofitable one at best, and should be avoided where possible. This desirable end may be accomplished in two ways—by allowing no seed to infest the soil, or if they once obtain possession, to destroy the weeds *before they come up*. We once had the pleasure of walking over the 30-acre horticultural grounds of a friend, where a dozen weeds could not be found. In answer to an inquiry, he said, "The weeds cannot grow here—the soil has been cleared of the seeds, and none are allowed to ripen." This way of management, although attended with considerable labor and close attention at first, he regarded as much cheaper in the end, in more ways than one—the labor of killing the weeds was avoided, the crops were not retarded or choked by their presence and the satisfaction of controlling his own ground was equal to the two other advantages. The most successful farmers are those who eradicate weeds from their fields by not allowing them to grow, and the gardener should adopt the same course, by keeping the ground constantly stirred before the crops are planted, and then by passing over the surface between the plants as often as once a week afterwards, breaking the crust and keeping the whole clean and mellow, without waiting for the small green points of the weeds to make their appearance. A light fine garden rake is a capital tool for this work, as it may be run rapidly over the surface, and it accomplishes the two-fold operation of pulverizing the soil, and of breaking and killing the young weeds that are sprouting below. Let any one try this operation, and compare it with the subsequent pulling of the weeds with the fingers, or even with chopping them off with the hoe, after carelessly allowing them to grow two or three inches, and he will be amply satisfied with the great superiority of the practice of keeping the surface clean and mellow by raking, while the rapid growth of the crop will of itself more than repay all the labor. A very narrow and fine rake, made on purpose, will work well between garden drills.—*Country Gentleman.*

Quality in Pork.

We all know what a difference there is in pork. Breed has something to do in this matter, but not so much as many suppose. It is the *kind* of feed that makes kind in pork. Use milk or whey largely, and your pork is sure to be soft, flabby, and will fry away at least half. What is left is not relishable. Hence our dairy-pork is our poorest pork, varying according to the amount of grain that is fed. So still-fed pork is in bad repute. Miscellaneous feed makes ordinary pork, often quite ordinary. Slop will not do; there seems to be too much water.

The grains are what is wanted to make good, *sweet* pork—pork that is solid and will fry well. Rank pork is unendurable, and yet there is much of it, and some people like it—like the pork from large strong hogs.

A dirty, offensive sty is an element no doubt in producing strong or even fetid pork.

Have clean quarters, a clean animal, good ventilation, and feed grain. For drink give cold, not in any way foul, water. Corn for feed is the best, and old corn at that. Do not brain it, grind close, nor feed too sharp; look to the convenience of the hog; and fat him so that he is in good condition, not overfat, with possibly diseased parts about him in consequence, the pork being affected by it.

Old corn submitted to heat will yield most pork; but it is doubtful whether the quality is as good as when fed raw. So probably with all the grains.

We have had chances to note clear distinctions in the quality of pork. Where the dairy is excluded and the grains are fed, there is good solid pork; and, unless the hog is old and large, we find it to be sweet. We find it difficult to get good pork among the dairymen, that is, pork that will not fry away too much, and is of a No. 1 keeping quality. This among all breeds, for all are kept here. We are fatting a pig for our own use, of mixed breed of Chester White and Berkshire, and we feed him only corn, ground, and give him water for drink. We expect the first quality of pork, and we shall not be disappointed. We have practiced this for years, and seen it practiced, and with unvarying success. The pork is always solid; cooks well in all forms; is sweet and toothsome, and more wholesome than the rank bacon. We have no difficulty in keeping our pork. *Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Make Home Attractive.

There is, among the sons and daughters of farmers, a wide-spread eagerness to leave the old homestead in order to seek a better fortune, in the over-crowded city. We do not say to young farmers, "Stay away from the city,"—"buy land," and such like advice, which is volunteered to them on all occasions, in season and out of season. If the son of a farmer has no aversion to agricultural labor, if he is continually trying to get away from it, he had better, by all means, be allowed to follow the bent of his natural inclination. But in many cases, this aversion to the labor of the farm arises from the shiftless, thriftless, unhappy surroundings of the homestead, rather than from any constitutional dislike to farming. It is more than probable that no efforts have been made to render home attractive as well as useful.

With the advantages of plenty of room, the farmer's home may be made a paradise by taste, by the means of trees, shrubbery, walks, mounds, glens, and tastefully constructed and arranged farm buildings. Many a farm has the facilities of an artificial lake, a tout-pond, or a cascade, that could be constructed at very little expense of labor and money. All this would be pleasing to the eye, and would, in some measure, satisfy the longings for the beautiful, which exist, as well in the minds of farmers' sons and daughters as in the minds of those who are city-born and bred.

Another way of furnishing means of entertainment to farmer's sons is to provide them with tools and facilities to do different kinds of work. Almost every boy has a natural inclination for using tools. If he has them at hand, he will speedily learn to do many a job of repairing, that would cost the farmer double the price of the tools. In this way the rudiments of a good trade may be picked up at odd times, when, without the tools, the boy would be tempted to run away, or at least squander his time in idleness.

Give all the children plenty of useful and entertaining reading, in the way of books and papers, and thus will their faculties be developed to the perfection of the whole being. The grand secret of keeping children at home and promoting home industry, is to make home attractive.—*National.*

Grass and a Pound of Meat.

It is stated on good authority, that an acre of the best Lincolnshire grazing land—and it is a country famous for its grass—will carry an ox and a sheep "from New Mayday till Old Michaelmas," and that while grazing during this period, the former will gain 280 pounds and the latter 40 pounds, in net weight of meat when slaughtered. The acre will thus yield 320 pounds of meat. Its produce of grass may be sixteen tons, perhaps more. This is one pound of meat for every cwt. of grass, but we must remember that the grass of such land differs from the average in the quality as well as the quantity of its produce.

We should like estimates from some of our experienced grazers of the quantity of grass required for a hundred pounds of beef or mutton. The results, of course, would be varied by moist and dry seasons, and by the quality of the grasses on which the pasture is stocked. The aptitude of the animal for fattening would also affect the result.—*Am. Rural Home.*

Ploughing Wet Soil.

Hardly any practice on the farm is more to be deprecated than ploughing or stirring the soil in the Spring when wet. This is one of the small operations affecting often times a whole crop, and lasting injuriously through a whole season. Unless in a sandy soil, any stirring or moving by spade, plough, or harrow, when wet, tends to compress and compact its particles, when the object is or ought to be, to pulverize and make mellow. "Good tillage is manure;" and stirring of wet soil is only allowable in a brick-yard. No implement that we know of is capable of again opening lumps of earth to atmospheric action and influences, after they have once closed up, by compression, and become externally hardened. Any one can observe this, by moulding a lump of damp earth in their hand, when it becomes the consistence of putty. When exposed to the air it becomes nearly as hard as stone.

The Quince Bush.

At a late meeting of the Potomac Fruit-Growers' Association, says *The Weekly Star*, the following letter was handed in, with the request for an opinion on the correctness of the theory therein stated:

"I occasionally read that to grow the quince, and cause it to bear good crops, it should be pruned to one single stem, and carefully thinned in the pruning of the top. Now such practice has, in the course of my observation, resulted, nine times out of ten in a complete failure, the borer destroying, ere the cultivator saw the single trunk, or blight gave its death blow. The quince being naturally a bush, if so grown, and permitted to throw up three or four stems, crooked and irregular, with only a taking out or shortening occasionally of cross-shoots for the first two or three years, it bears good crops, and needs no culture, after once established, except to permit the grass or weeds that surround it to remain there and decay, and to dress, annually, lightly, with a quantity of salt. The twig blight and the stem blight are both enemies of the quince; but no remedy have I ever found, except my knife, with which I cut away the diseased parts as soon as seen. I have grown quinces for a crop over thirty years and was bred to their management on my father's grounds, and I have always found good results in the bush form, and fatal results, after a few years, when the grower attempted the single stem tree style."

In answer the Fruit Committee stated that the quince in its own nature is a bush, and should be kept so, if one wishes to be successful in raising the fruit, merely thinning out cross branches. The ground should be kept loose about the roots, and not allowed to have a tight sod over them, as is very usually the case. They require a good soil.

Should Milk or Cream be Churned?

There seems to be a diversity of opinion on this point, especially in dairies where the churning is performed by other than manual labor. The trouble involved in keeping so many milk-pans clean, attending to the proper manipulation and skimming of the milk, in order to obtain all the cream that it can be made to produce, and the watching of the cream when put into jars, in order to seize the right moment when it should be churned, is avoided where the whole milk is churned. In Ireland, Holland and some parts of Scotland, it is a very common practice to churn the whole milk, especially in Summer. But such a course of procedure, though it may result in obtaining a somewhat larger yield of butter, does so at the expense of its quality, and is not to be recommended to first-class dairies, where a reputation for producing a very superior article of butter made the price go much beyond what it would otherwise realize.

Butter made from whole milk must of necessity contain more or less of casein, which increases its weight and gives it a cheesy flavor that is by no means pleasant, and besides it will not keep well even under the best management. Where the whole milk is churned, it is usual to put the whole mess of one milking together in one large vessel, or vat, and as soon as it turns in the least degree sour, to churn it. Sometimes the morning's mess will get a sufficient degree of acidity as soon as that of the night before, when both may be churned together; but in no case can new fresh milk be added, except at a loss. It is usual to get milk up to a temperature of sixty-eight to seventy degrees, even a little higher sometimes.—*Canada Farmer.*

A Nation of Good Farmers.

A correspondent of *Hearth and Home*, who attended our Commissioners in their visits to San Domingo, thus describes the farming on that happy island:

"There is not a plough in use; even hoes are seldom to be seen. The machete, a long knife, is used to cut off the timber, to dig holes in the ground for seed, and to remove the weeds, and to harvest the crop. Cultivation in our sense of the term, hardly exists. It is difficult to believe how primitive is the condition of agriculture. In fact, with the exception of tobacco and a little coffee, scarcely any articles are exported. As a striking evidence of the present state of affairs, it is sufficient to say that we have been generally supplied during our stay on the island, in sight of the waving tops of the sugar-cane, with beet sugar made and refined in France. We have used condensed milk from the United States, amid savannas covered with herds of native cattle, and upon plains where a hundred goats have been grazing by our side. We have eaten cheese from Holland, in a country which is comparatively rich in native grasses; and have seen in the markets adulterated indigo, imported from abroad, when the plant is a weed everywhere by the roadside."

Honey Production.

Statistics show that the amount of honey produced in the United States is increasing every year. Twenty-five years ago, the total amount of domestic honey was comparatively insignificant, and the amount imported was proportionately large. In 1860, however, the total product of honey of the United States, reported, was 13,336,257 pounds. New York stood at the head of the list, with 2,369,751 pounds, followed in order by North Carolina 2,055,969 pounds; Kentucky 1,869,692 pounds, Missouri, 1,758,083 pounds; Tennessee, 1,549,369 pounds; Ohio, 1,480,801 pounds; Virginia, 1,431,591; Pennsylvania, 1,402,128 pounds; Illinois, 1,346,803; and Indiana, 1,224,489 pounds; all other States falling below 1,000,000 pounds. In 1868, according to returns received by the Department of Agriculture, there were in 48 counties, in 32 States, nearly 800,000 bee-hives, estimating for those not heard from, there were at that time nearly 2,000,000 hives in the United States. If we allow 15 pounds of surplus honey to each of these hives—a very moderate average—we have 30,000,000 pounds as the total products, which, at 25 cents per pound, would be $7,500,000. As bees find their own food, these figures indicate very plainly that considerable money is made from keeping them.—*Hearth and Home.*

Easy Method of Cutting Glass.

The cutting of glass, says the *Technologist*, is an operation so frequently put in practice in the laboratory and any simple method of effecting it is sure to run the rounds of the press as soon as published. Almost all the methods in common use are very old. Of course, the cutting flat glass, such as window-panes, the diamond is the best agent. For cutting rounds or ovals, out of flat glass, the diamond is the best tool; and if the operator has no diamond, it will always pay to carry the job to a glazier, rather than waste time and make a poor job by other and inferior means.

When, however, it is required to cut off a very little from a circle or oval, the diamond is not available, except in very skillful hands. In this case, a pair of pliers, or very dull scissors, is the best tool, and the cutting is best performed under water. A little practice will enable the operator to shape a small round, or oval, with great rapidity, ease and precision. When bottles or flasks are to be cut, the diamond is still the best tool in skillful hands; but ordinary operators will succeed best with pastiles, or a red hot poker.

We prefer the latter, as being the most easily obtained and the most efficient, and we have never found any difficulty in cutting off broken flasks so as to make dishes, or to carry a cut spirally round a long bottle, so as to cut it in the form of a corkscrew. And, by the way, when so cut, glass exhibits considerable elasticity, and the spiral may be elongated like a ringlet. The process is very simple. The line of the cut should be marked by chalk, or by pasting a thin strip of paper alongside of it, then make a file mark to commence the cut; apply the hot iron, and a crack will start; and this crack will follow the iron wherever we choose to lead it

For drilling holes in glass a common steel drill, well made and tempered, is the best tool. The steel should be worked at a low temperature, so as to be sure not to burn it, and then tempered as hard as possible in either mercury or a bath of salt water that has been well boiled. Such a drill will go through glass very rapidly if kept well moistened. A good liquid for moistening such drills is turpentine in which some camphor has been dissolved. This was the lubricator recommended by Grilla in his work on chemical manipulation, and it has been frequently published since. Diluted sulphuric acid is equally good, if no better; and we have found carbolic acid singularly efficient.

It is stated that at Berlin, glass-castings for pump-barrels, etc., are drilled, planed and bored like iron ones, and in the same lathes and machines, by the aid of sulphuric acid.

A little practice with these different plans will enable the operator to cut and work glass as easily as brass or iron.

Tidal Wave at Duluth—Singular Phenomenon.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, was visited last Saturday by a tidal wave. It broke from the Lake into the canal, sweeping away the pier and the cut work, and scattering the timber and rafts in every direction. The current ran at the rate of 15 miles an hour for a half-hour and then ran out with like velocity for 20 minutes, and kept oscillating all the morning, alternately carrying rafts and cribs out to sea and back for hours. No explanation is given of the phenomenon.

Miscellaneous.

Incredible Power of a Storm—A Train Blown from the Track—Immense Destruction.

The telegraphic reports in no way exaggerated the tremendous force of the storm which recently devastated a portion of Nebraska. In the country near Omaha serious mischief was done. A number of people were killed and a vast quantity of property destroyed. The house of a farmer, J. R. Jester, was lifted bodily from its foundation by a furious blast and whirled through the air five rods or more, stunning and bruising the frightened inmates. In the same town, nearly every house was unroofed, the wind tearing the roofs off like pasteboard. For miles the fine corn fields and wheat fields have been ruined. Says *The Omaha Herald:*

A procession following the corpse of Lewis P. Thompson was overtaken by the tempest about four miles west of this city. Mr. Ireland was one of the first to see it coming, and, being a strong man, he jumped out, hoping to be able to hold the carriage to the ground. But his efforts were fruitless, the vehicle being twisted out of his grasp, and overturned. Nearly every team was lifted bodily from the ground.—A carriage in which Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Ireland, Mrs. Scott, and other near relatives of the deceased, were riding, was capsized. The hearse ran down into a hollow where shelter was afforded. One lady was taken up from the ground and carried a distance of 20 feet in the air before she could regain her feet. The men could not stand up but were thrown about at the mercy of the wind.

The afternoon train on the Fremont and Elkhorn Valley Railroad was struck by the storm, between Scribner and Cromwell, and the three coaches were lifted from the track, thrown down the embankment and turned upside down in the ditch. One side of the engine was lifted eight inches from the track, but the coupling broke, and it fell back again. Nearly every passenger was more or less injured. John McClary, of Norfolk, received a fractured skull; his wife was bruised beyond recognition; their son, Jonnie, had his skull fractured. Robert E. Farley's shoulder was dislocated. The left arm of Dr. A. C. Beebe, of Blair, was broken above the elbow. Conductor McLeod's shoulder was broken. Lewis Reed, of this city, was on the train but escaped with only slight bruises. But one mile from the wreck of the train, the house of Nathan Austin was picked up by the wind, carried about one hundred feet, and torn completely into pieces. Mr. Austin was crushed to death in the wreck by falling timbers. His little daughter escaped with her life, though she was severely injured.

The Union Pacific Railroad express train, which had drawn up to the water tank at Lone Tree, was backed away from the building when the approach of the storm was noticed, and not a moment too soon, for the wind-mill and building fell immediately afterward with a fearful crash. As the storm swept about the train, shaking it tremendously, the employees of the Company hurried through toward the sleeping cars, which were considered the safest from being the heaviest, and it is said that the passengers were nearly all on their knees praying for mercy, for not one expected to escape alive. Immense hailstones fell at this point, and a despatch received from there said that some were smaller than coffee-cups. One was found that actually measured twelve inches in circumference. In the city, twelve houses were blown down and destroyed. The roof was torn from the back side of the house in the kitchen of the hotel was blown down; the telegraph poles were torn from the ground; a box freight car, standing on a side track, was demolished; the frame was blown down an embankment, and the truck was taken up by an opposite current of wind and thrown on the main track; piles of lumber were whirled in every direction. The operator telegraphed that "a woman was picked up by the wind and carried a quarter of a mile at the rate of a thousand miles a minute. A gentleman named E. Phelps, living near Lone Tree, was killed, his daughter fatally injured, and every member of his family more or less bruised. The storm there continued about ten minutes, and its track was about ten miles in width; within that limit, every field of grain was entirely destroyed. At Blair, the Sioux City and Pacific round house was blown down, and the watchman, with his son, narrowly escaped from the ruins with their lives. Mr. Boston's house, about one mile from the town, was torn to pieces, but fortunately no person was injured. The loss in buildings and crops, which is immense, cannot now be estimated, and it is probable that further loss of human life will be reported.

Appeal of the Female Voters of Utah to their Sisters.

The women of Utah have not got, in addition to existing privileges, the much coveted right of suffrage. In an address to their "dearly beloved sisters," they say: The right of franchise opens to us a new field of duty—one in which as yet we have but little experience, and we think that it would be wisdom to adopt such measures as would produce a concert of action, or at least such as would prompt every sister to think and act in the coming contest. To this end we would suggest to all the presidents, officers and leading members of the female relief societies throughout the country to take immediate action on this subject by appointing committees whose duty shall be to visit in person every legal voter, and, if need be, awaken her to the importance of the occasion; and furthermore, let those committees faithfully instruct with regard to the necessity of each woman carefully examining the ticket and places in the ballot box, so as not to be imposed upon by unprincipled office-seekers. It is a notorious fact that there are those in our midst who are conniving to destroy the peace of society, and undermine our Constitutional rights, who condescend to the meanest frauds to turn the ballot in favor of heartless demagogues.

Our sisters should be well informed in these matters, that they may act in wisdom. It is well known that in previous elections names of prominent good men have been fraudulently inserted on tickets, as a cover, in order to palm off others who are a disgrace and a nuisance to society.

So far as is practicable, let every one be informed respecting the character of each person for whom she votes. Let every sister whose right it is to vote be notified of the day of election, and, in going to the polls, let us be so guarded as to give no occasion for reproach, but carefully observe the dignity and circumspection of deportment which becomes high minded, intelligent ladies, and, more especially, women of God.

Democratic Nominations.

CLARION COUNTY.—The Democrats of Clarion county nominated for President Judge, Wm. L. Corbett; Associate Judges, James Sweeny and Alexander M'Call; Assembly, James B. Lawson; Treasurer, Christian Brinker; Commissioner, John Stewart; Auditor, George Black.

BLAIR COUNTY.—President Judge, Thad. Banks, (subject to the decision of the District Conference,); Assembly, Wm. C. Bayley; Register and Recorder, John A. Baer; District-Attorney, S. Ryan Gardner; Surveyor, Christian Bileman; Commissioner, Thomas McClain; Poor Director, James M. Bookhamer; Auditor, Jas. F. Carothers.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Senator, William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, (subject to the action of the District Convention;) Assembly, John Lawshe; Associate Judges, William C. Foley, John J. Mead; Prothonotary, Aaron C. Tate; Register and Recorder, Asbury W. Lee; Treasurer, Samuel P. Wilson; Commissioner, F. F. Courtriet; Auditor, Reuben McPherson; County Surveyor, S. P. McCloskey.

FULTON COUNTY.—Assembly, H. S. Wishart, subject to the action of the conference with Bedford county; Associate Judges, Daniel Logan and Thomas Sipes; Sheriff, John J. Morton; Commissioner, George Holly; Auditor, S. F. Keepers; County Surveyor, Henry Scott; Coroner, Dr. R. I. Hunter.

These are excellent nominations and will sweep the county by large majorities. Even the Fulton *Republican* endorses the ticket as "*respectable*—better in fact than any previous one ever nominated by the Democracy within" the editor's "recollection."

BEDFORD COUNTY.—Assembly, Dr. Joseph S. Lask; Associate Judge, Robert M'Kee; Commissioner, John Dougherty; District Attorney, Fred. Reiber; Treasurer, John Book; County Surveyor, Wm. Taylor; Auditor, Wilson K. Potts.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—President Judge, Jackson Boggs, subject to the decision of the Judicial Conference; Assembly, George S. Putney; Associate Judge, Charles Reel; Treasurer, James S. Mateer; Commissioner, John Graham; Surveyor, John Steele; Auditor, John Wherry; Coroner, Peter Keiffer; Hague; Trustees of Kittanning Academy, Thomas McConnel, Sr., Chambers Orr.

Sunstroke.

Dr. Hope says: Sunstroke is a sudden prostration due to long exposure to great heat, especially when one is much fatigued or exhausted. It commonly happens from undue exposure to the sun's rays in Summer, but I have seen the same effects produced in a baker from the great heat of the bake-room. It begins with pain in the head or dizziness, quickly followed by loss of consciousness and complete prostration. Sometimes, however, the attack is as sudden as a stroke of apoplexy. The head is often burning but the face dark and swollen, the breathing labored and snoring, and the extremities cold. Take the patient at once to a cool and shady place, but don't carry him far to a house or hospital. Loosen the clothes thoroughly about his neck and waist. Lay him down with the head a little raised. Apply wet cloths to the head, and mustard or turpentine to the calves of the legs and the soles of the feet. Give a little weak whiskey and water if he can swallow. Meanwhile let some one go for the doctor. You cannot safely do more than I have said without his advice.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The entire amount of 5 20 loan of 1862, now outstanding, is about four hundred and ninety millions; while it is true that various suggestions and propositions have been made for its absorption, nothing has yet been determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. It can now be positively stated on official authority that the new loan has not been withdrawn from the market.

General Casson and party leave Washington on Monday for Japan, by way of San Francisco. Dr. Antisell will take with him a large case of medicine, specially prepared, and the newest surgical appliances.

THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRACY.

The State Central committee and the "New Departure."

LITTLE ROCK, July 11.—The Democratic State Central and Congressional Committees have adopted resolutions opposing the calling of a State Convention until the National Democratic Committee calls for a National Convention, disclaiming the right to make a platform, but recommending to the people the earnest consideration of the address of the Democratic members of Congress and the platforms of the Democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania, as embodying living issues upon which the national campaign should be made, oppesing all secret political organizations as destructive to the best interests of society, and commending to the people the protection of the rights of all citizens, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, but earnestly demands our own rights by all egitimate means.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Horrible Butchery by Radical Outlaws—A Sheriff's Posse Attacked and Three Men Killed and Three Wounded.

WILMINGTON, July 11.—A fearful butchery was perpetrated in Robinson county yesterday afternoon by Henry Berry Lowry and a band of negroes. A Sheriff's posse, having in charge Lowry's wife and several others who had been aiding and abetting the negroes, was ambuscaded near Bur's Store, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Ruthersford Railroad. The following of the Sheriff's posse were killed and wounded: Killed—Hector McMillan, Archibald Brown and Hector McNeill; wounded—D. McCormick, Berry Barnes, and James Lowry, the latter a colored man, and a cousin of Lowry, but co-operating with the Sheriff's posse. The fight resolved itself into a regular battle, lasting for some time. The Sheriff's posse followed the negroes into the recesses of the swamps, but it is not certainly known that any of the outlaws were killed. Lowry the leader, of the band, and Captain F. M. Wishart had a regular duel on the railroad track, each loading and firing deliberately five or six times, but neither was wounded. The whole country is aroused, and it is believed that a campaign will now be inaugurated, which will result in the extermination of the band.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ALBERT F. CARSTON, late of West Hempfield township, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Geo. Eckman, Administrator of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on THURSDAY, JULY 27th, A. D., 1871, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, when all persons interested in said distribution may attend.
ABRAM SHANK, Auditor.
je28-4tw26

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF EDWARD B. Bryan and Wife, of Conoy township, Lancaster county.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Jacob B. Meckley, Assignee of the said Edward B. Bryan and Wife, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of AUGUST, A. D., 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.
N. ELLMAKER, Attorney. je28-4tw26

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM F. Pickle and Wife, of Bart township, Lancaster county,—Having, by deed of voluntary assignment, dated May 20th, 1871, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said William F. Pickle and Wife, 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 to
D. G. STEACY, Assignee, Bart.
je21-6tw25

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF HENRY ECKman and wife, of Drumore township! Lancaster county.—Henry Eckman and wife, of Drumore township, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated June 10, 1871, assigned and transferred all their estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Henry Eckman, he therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to sa d assignor to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims to present them to
JACOB S. MCCULLOUGH, Assignee,
jun21-6tw25 Residing in Drumore township.

ESTATE OF MARY BITNER, LATE OF the Borough of Washington, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Bernhard Mann, (farmer) Administrator of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on WEDNESDAY the 26 day of AUGUST, A. D., 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.
W. A. WILSON, AMOS SLAYMAKER, Auditors.
july5-4tw27

ESTATE OF MARGARET FREYMOYER, late of East Cocalico township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of William A. Morton, Assignee, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th, 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.
E. H. YUNDT, Auditor.
july5-4tw27

ESTATE OF GEORGE FAUST, LATE of Lancaster township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Johns, Administrator cum testamento annexo of George Faust, deceased, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4th, 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.
E. H. YUNDT, Auditor.
july5-4tw27

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. Moore and Wife, of Drumore township.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Samuel J. Ankrim, Assignee, under a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of the creditors of said Assignor, and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on TUESDAY, AUGUST 8th, 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.
J. B. GOOD, Auditor.
jel2-4tw28

ESTATE OF PATRICK MCEVOY, LATE of Manheim township, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Right Rev. James F. Wood, James T. Dunn and Samuel H. Reynolds, Executors, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4th, 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.
WILLIAM LEAMAN, JAMES C. MCGRANN, AMOS MYLIN, Auditors.
july5-4tw27

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH FRITZ, LATE of Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Benjamin Fritz, Administrator, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on FRIDAY, AUGUST 4th, 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.
W. A. WILSON, WM. CARPENTER, Auditors.
july5-4tw28

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH BUCHER, LATE of Manheim township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Henry Bucher, Administrator, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 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.
AND. M. FRANTZ, Auditor
july5-4tw27

ESTATE OF MARGARET FREYMOYER, late of East Cocalico township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of William A. Morton, Assignee, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th, 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.
W. A. WILSON, Auditor.
july12-4tw28

ESTATE OF THOMAS G. HENDERSON late of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, deceased.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, Pa., to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of W. U. Hensel, Administrator, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on THURSDAY, AUGUST 3d, 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.
E. H. YUNDT, Auditor.
july5-4tw27

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF SAMUEL B. Binkley and Wife, of Manor township, Lancaster county.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Gingrich and John Brenner, Assignees of the said Samuel Binkley and Wife, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on SATURDAY, the 5th day of AUGUST, A. D., 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.
N. E. SLAYMAKER, Jr., Auditor.
july5-4tw27

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN SENER and Wife, of Pequea township, Lancaster county.—The undersigned Auditors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, to pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of said estate, and to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Benjamin G. Getz and William McMullen, Assignees, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will sit for that purpose on FRIDAY, AUGUST 11th, A. D., 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.
WILLIAM LEAMAN, JAMES C. MCGRANN, AMOS MYLIN, Auditors.
july5-4tw27

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