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, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.

Tobacco-Culture. (Continued.)

BY THE EDITOR.

CUTTING.

A small quantity of very early tobacco has already been cut, but the great bulk has not yet commenced ripening. As before stated, tobacco cut late will weigh heavier than that cut early, but whether early or late, when ripe it must be cut. All those having had some experience in tobacco-raising, can readily see when it is ripe, but these articles are intended for the inexperienced. It changes its appearance and color somewhat when ripe, but it is not necessarily spotted. The leaves appear thicker than before and when doubled up between the thumb and finger, will snap off with a cracking noise, clearly perceptible. During very warm, clear days, it is not safe to cut between ten and two o'clock, as it will sun-scorch in a very short time, before it wilts enough to handle without breaking. The plan generally adopted when hung immediately into buildings, is to cut off and haul to the shed or barn from two or three o'clock, until evening, hang it up in the morning, and then sucker that which is intended for the afternoon's cutting, until time to cut again. In this way no time is lost, as the dew does not interfere with hanging as it would with any other part of the work.

A small saw no matter how old or dull—is the best implement for cutting tobacco. Begin at the end of the row, bend the stalk a little to one side with the left hand, and with the right, cut it off with one stroke. Lay the tops all towards the South or Southwest, if cutting before three o'clock, as the sun will not scorch it as soon as when the butts are turned toward it. Let it lie upon the ground until, wilted, so as not to break by handling it, then haul it to the building, where it must be spread out. If laid too thick it will heat over night.

HANGING.

In the morning, while too wet from the dew to sucker or cut, that cut on the previous afternoon should be hung up. Various methods—pinning, nailing, splitting, &c.,—were formerly practised, but are all nearly abandoned for the spearing process. This method has several advantages over all others. It is speedier, cheaper and better than any other. The one end of the spear has the shape of an arrow-head, the other contains, a socket just large enough to receive the end of a plastering lath. A place to receive the other end of the lath, and hold the lath in a horizontal position must be fixed about three and a half or four feet from the ground; placing one end of a plastering lath into this receptacle, and the spear upon the other end, stand with your left side to the lath, have the tobacco on your right-hand side with the butts towards you, with your right hand take up one stalk at a time and strip it over the spear on the lath. This, one can do as fast as another can carry away the speared tobacco. All that is wanted is the material, when any one can in a short time learn to spear with great rapidity. Five large stalks are enough on a lath, if the stalks are small six or seven can be put on each. The laths should be hung about eight or nine inches apart; if closer there is danger of the tobacco burning in the shed. A building for curing tobacco, should be so arranged that the air can be permitted to pass through during favorable weather, or closed up during unfavorable. During damp, warm weather the tobacco must be closely watched, especially if it is large and fine, or there is danger of its rotting. If it begins to get soft or rotten, the only remedy is to take it down, shake it up, and hang it less closely.

Some prefer hanging it on a scaffold in the field a few days before removing it to the shed. But it takes more time, and is sometimes injured by storms and rain. It should always be handled carefully, as any holes in the leaves injure the sale thereof.

(Continued.)

Protecting Peach Trees.

About one month ago I wrote an article, and sent it to you on the subject of *worms, living tufts* of grass hugging the bodies of peach trees, and claiming that they will prevent the grub moth from depositing her eggs at her favorite spot on the tree. If the article referred to has been published, it has escaped my observation; but whether or not, I have something more to say about prevention. In my first article I mentioned as a temporary means of keeping the grub out, the use of long grass or straw, wrapped around the lower part of the tree. I am also using bark and paper, both of which I find to be efficient as well as economical, and readily applied. First I go to the thicket or clearing, and select some tough variety of bark, such as hickory, papa, or linn, and select saplings or limbs, in size one-third or one-half larger than the peach tree I wish to apply the bark to. I then run my knife around the limb or sapling, cutting the bark six inches long; then slit it open lengthwise and peel it off, when it is ready to apply simply by springing it open wide enough to take in the tree; and as it dries it will curl and close around it and form a protection that neither mice, rabbits, nor any other pest can disturb, neither will it work any mechanical injury to the tree; because it is always ready to expand with its growth and yet remain firm and close to its body.

Bark taken from large trees, such as rail timber, may be used with equal convenience and success by cutting it the desired length and width; any of it will naturally curl up sufficiently to grasp an ordinary-sized peach tree.

The paper wrapper I simply tar and cut the same size I would use the bark; wrap it around the tree and throw a handful of dirt or set a stone or clod against the fold so it may not unwrap. I also use the limbs (with their leaves on them) that I prune off of the peach tree and wrap with them; but the leaves dry up so much that their protection is entirely too temporary.

But these and every other mechanical appliance must be repeated year after year, as well as all chemical applications; not so with the living protection such as white clover or some other low, thick-growing grasses. I have tried many kinds of chemical washes to destroy the peach-borer, but unless a long dry spell followed the application, it was sure to be washed off or diluted so that its effect was destroyed, and it takes but little rain to do this; the leaves and limbs of the tree act as conductors of the rain to the body, and thus concentrating its force upon any preparation that may have been placed there.—*Cor. Rural New-Yorker.*

Growing and Saving Cloverseed.

Upon this subject Birdsdale, in his *Clover Leaf*, says: It requires some skill in growing clover for seed, to understand how long to pasture and when to mow the first crop. Of course the season has much to do with its filling, yet the crop can be materially helped if managed as it should be. The large kind, if saved for seed, can be pastured till the 15th of June, and very close; then give it a coat of plaster, so as to give it a good start. The medium or common clover should be pastured till 25th of June, or if mown, cut the same time, and be sure and get it off July 1st. You can then look for a good yield of seed, and if later, your crop will not pay for handling. Give it a coat of plaster, and you will find it very beneficial, and particularly on light soil, and if the season is dry.

Be sure and keep your stock out of the clover saved for seed, as it will spoil the young plants. In cutting the seed, do not let it stand till dead ripe, as one-third will rattle off and be wasted. Cut when the head is handsomely brown and the stalk not quite dead; there will then be scarcely any waste, and the seed just as plump. Many people, in gathering cloverseed, waste at least one-fourth in allowing it to stand too long before cutting. Cut with a mower or reaper—a mower is preferable—attaching a drag apron, and throw off in bunches of medium size and in winrows. Turn it over when the dew is on, so as not to rattle off the bolls.—When thoroughly dry, you can thresh immediately, or, put it way where it will keep dry, as damp clover is very difficult to hull, and at the same time it is impossible to get all the bolls from the straw.

Hardening Cucumber Pickles.

"W." wishes to learn how to keep pickles from becoming soft. Alum will harden cucumbers. To a gallon of vinegar, add one ounce of powdered alum. If the vinegar is put into bottles tightly corked, and set in a kettle of cold water, with hay or straw between them to keep the bottles from knocking together, and allowed to remain over the fire until the water boils, then removed, and kept in the kettle until nearly cool, the vinegar will keep perfectly clear when used for pickles; but it should be added to them cold. Shreds of horse-radish root will prevent all pickles from moulding.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Treatment of Breeding Sows.

We make the following extract from a paper read before the Stowmarket, (England,) Farmer's Club, and published in the *Farmer:*

He preferred sows for breeding to be rather larger than the boar, and good-sized animals, they being more likely to have a large number of pigs. He considered ten or twelve pigs sufficient in the general way to bring up.—A sow for breeding should have ten or twelve paps. He did not recommend breeding very young. The proper time for the sow to begin was from ten to twelve months. It was well to cross as far distant as possible, occasionally, so as to strengthen the constitution. Some time back he purchased sows from two gentlemen, none of whom had bred in for more than thirty years and the other for sixty. The first farrows they produced with him came out full of ulcers, the legs of most were crooked, with large spavins, and many turned out good for nothing. When wishing to make a cross his plan was to buy a sow of a different blood and then to fall back on his original stock, retaining, by this means, the same character without injuring the breed. The time of gestation averaged 113 days, but old sows were rather longer than young ones. A sow in pig should have full liberty to roam about and feed on grass in the Summer, whilst in Winter she should have roots of different kinds, and about three-quarters of a pint of beans per day. At the time of farrowing the proper plan was to have a man with the sow to attend to her, as it was not wise to lose half, or perhaps the whole of the pigs for want of a little attention at the most critical time. He also gave only a very small quantity of litter cut short, and he had a hamper placed in the pen with a little straw in the bottom, and lined with an old blanket. A partition about two and a half feet high was put across this pen to prevent the sow getting at the hamper as the pigs came out. The pigs were placed in the hamper and kept there till the sow had done farrowing. After that they were put to the sow to suck, and then put back to the hamper. The sow had then a little warm milk and bran given her, and the bed was attended to whilst she ate this, and the pigs were allowed to go to her again after she had finished her meal.

Canning Fruit.

In canning fruit, an equal temperature between the jar and the fruit, or approaching it nearly, is necessary. You may break a can as soon by overheating and putting the hot fruit in, as by not heating it enough. This we have tried to our satisfaction, breaking several cans in the operation. Thus molasses, taking a higher heat than fruit, will break a can heated for fruit. On the other hand, a high temperature will snap the glass at a touch of the ordinarily heated fruit.

It is a nice way to heat your cans in the oven, and is the only resort ready to hand where a variety of temperature is wanted. For fruit, there is nothing perhaps so ready as a wet cloth wrapped around the can, bottom and sides, up to the mouth. This was our practice last year, and that of others, and always successful, the wet cloth absorbing the heat as the fruit imparted it to the glass. Let there be several thicknesses of the material wrapped round the jar. One thing we have noticed, people are apt, who are not thoroughly conversant with the matter, to be careless about the entire filling of the jar, thinking a little will be of no hurt. A little air in space, if ever so small, will get up mould, and that of course is a hurt. The fruit can be used, and is pronounced generally good; but compared with a well-filled jar, the difference will at once be seen; the one is *fresh*, the other not. Now the least bit of trouble would have saved this and made all perfect, made it healthy as well as palatable. Be sure and get a good jar, easily closed and excluding all air. If glass (which is best) keep in the dark, as the light has an effect.

When fruit is ripe—as it should be generally—the better way, though more trouble, is to put into the jar with the requisite water and sugar, and set in the kettle, the water to be cold in both kettle and can. Then bring to the boiling point, and continue boiling till the fruit in the can is thoroughly heated. The object here is to keep the soft, ripe fruit from breaking or mashing as is the case otherwise. In this way perfection can be reached, the full color and form of the fruit retained.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Look to your Grapes.

Burning of the odds and ends of tobacco, to be obtained at some stores and at all tobacconists for two or three cents per pound, is the best thing to smoke out all the early vermin from the grapery; and just now is a delicate time to watch the vines to see that they are free from these enemies. The smoking, however, should be done without regard to their presence. It is a protection. No one who knows anything about raising grapes under glass, will water the vines while *they are blossoming.* But when this is fully over the large syringe should thoroughly sprinkle everything inside, including vines, soil, glass, &c., twice or thrice a day. This must be accompanied with powdered sulphur, placed in the vicinity of every vine as a protection against mildew; and should mildew unfortunately make its appearance, the vines themselves should be sprinkled with it.

Just now the out-door grapes are liable to suffer from the steel-blue bug, which feeds upon the blossom, and leaves behind its progeny, the small brown maggot that feeds ravenously upon the leaves, and seriously damaging whatever of the crop left by the bug. A solution of whale-oil soap and water is death to them; but the larvæ is difficult to get at, and the best way to destroy them is to get over the vines and use the thumb and finger. Last year there were very few and they did but little damage, and there may be no damage from them this year, but the vines should be carefully gone over—and not an hour should be lost in doing so.

There is also another insect which propagates its species in the out-door vines for which we have seen no name. This makes its nest in the extreme leaves of an outer shoot, which is known by the leaf being gathered up like a purse. Open it and one of the pests will be found. Sometimes we have found six or eight on a single vine.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Improvement of Crops.

Almost every crop raised on the farm or in the garden, is susceptible of improvement. The Trophy Tomato is the result of twenty years, or more, of study and selection. Its good qualities are made permanent, and with little care it can be kept up to its present standard of excellence. The French, who cultivate the sugar beet for its saccharine qualities, have, by selection and cultivation, produced a beet that yields nine per cent. of sugar, instead of four and a half, in root, with which they began. The wheat plant is susceptible of very great improvement, and most of the varieties now cultivated are the results of a careful selection of the largest seed, or the longest and fullest ears. A large crop of corn can be grown by selecting the best ears from the most productive stalks. Some farmers do this habitually, and find the plant very tractable in their hands. The amount of fodder in the stalk can be increased or diminished by the selection of seed and change of soil. Every plant will be found plastic to human skill, and every animal can be moulded in successive generations to our convenience and taste. Even the Canada wild goose, whose feathers seemed to be fixed, hopeless of change, has yielded to the influences of domestication at Brownville, and broken out into new colors. White wild geese may yet be in the market. These plastic qualities of the plants and animals under our care should be carefully studied and turned to economical use. It will give us more grass and grain to the acre; larger potatoes, and of better quality; more luscious fruits, and longer keepers; better milkers in the stall; working cattle of fleeter step and greater symmetry; more eggs in the basket, and more pounds of poultry for the Christmas market. It cannot fail to make all our labors lighter, pleasanter, and more profitable.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Tobacco Horn-Worms.

The *Tobacco Plant* says: "Every person who lives in a tobacco country knows how troublesome to planters the Horn-Worm is, and what labor it requires to destroy these insects, and so prevent them from riddling the tobacco leaves as they ripen on the hill. Some of our North Carolina neighbors, we learn, have of late adopted an easy method of protecting their tobacco crop against this worm. They simply use a composition of cobalt (or fly-stone,) to be had in all the drug stores, which destroys the tobacco fly, that lays the eggs that hatches the worm. The common Jamestown weed, which vegetates everywhere, is allowed to grow in limited numbers in the tobacco grounds, and in the fence corners, and the cobalt in a powdered state, mixed in a solution of honey water, is dropped in the blossoms of the plant. As the tobacco flies feed from the flowers of this weed they imbibe the poison, which kills them almost instantaneously. We are told that where the specific is used the dead flies may be seen laid out on the ground far and near. Of course, the fly being dead, the egg is not laid, and the worm is not hatched."

Miscellaneous.

Wasted Lives.

There is much waste in life—waste of health, energy, hope and diligence.—Perhaps, of all foolish and confident people, the man who amasses wealth by self-denial, griping assiduity and remorseless exaction plays the worst game and wastes his vitality to the least purpose. Such a man may die possessed of large estates—what then? He can carry nothing with him. His weeping widow will, in due time, transfer her fortune and her person to another, or waste his painfully gathered means in the attempt to supply his place by a new adorer.—His children will not appreciate the value of a possession they have had no hand in acquiring, and will, perhaps, recklessly spend that which years were wasted in hoarding. He has wasted a life in gathering together gold. One scheme after another, well digested and ably executed, procured him his goodly riches only to furnish the means of waste to others.

A plethoric purse is often indicative of a hungry and starving soul. Cardinal Wolsey—one of the most melancholy specimens of balked ambition, coupled with great intellect and adroit policy—takes a luminous survey of his departing greatness and the false premises on which that superstructure was reared when he sorrowfully exclaims: "Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my king He would not, in mine age, have left me naked to my enemies." Henry VIII was a despotic task master, but a greater tyrant, and one more to be dreaded, is an inward foe, perverting life's noblest aims to the love of gain—that leprosy of the mind which calls for gold to stay its cruel importunities. This fiend of avarice occupies man's day dreams and his nightly thoughts till the flickering lamp is dimmed going, out in darkness. He finds too late the miserable deception which induced him to believe that with gold he was gathering greatness, and building up fame and fortune for his successors.

Still more pitiable, if possible, is the case of the man who—having neither, like Wolsey, a sea of glory in which to swim nor any kin to whom to bequeath his gains, whether well or ill-gotten—finds himself at the close of life so lonely that cupidity hovers over his death-bed, while nurse and undertaker are rivals with other funeral vultures to fathom the dead man's pockets, and secure his forcibly-abandoned gold. How wise he thought himself when he adjured futurity, and deluded himself even the efforts of home and independence, deeming these would infringe on what he, in his fatal hallucination, imagined to be his "interest?" But, when the great game of life is ended, they quarrel over his wardrobe and gloat over his poor remains.

He is wiser who uses without abusing the good gifts of Providence, and who if prosperous, is glad to share his prosperity with those who deserve to share it. If clouds and darkness come, he finds in an affection which gold cannot buy a resource worth more than the reputation of wealth, the satisfaction of sycophants and the self-complacency which abandons him in that hour when closing times hides its fickle face in the changeless day of eternity.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Prince of Wits.

Thomas Hood was the prince of wits. His nature was so steeped in the choicest spirit of humor that it continually bubbled over in quip and jest, like a crystal spring welling up in desert places. He was the magician of words, ruling language with a despotic sway, and by a wave of his wand compelling it to perform the strangest transformations. His style is as simple and earnest as possible. The words are mostly common Saxon words with which every one is familiar; but they are chosen with exquisite taste. Hood spoke like a child—artlessly, naturally, yet with what wisdom and wit, and "tears and laughters at all times!" The popularity of his humorous writings is very wonderful if we bear in mind the evanescent character of wit, and especially that form of wit which we call "punning." A flash, a sudden contrast, a laugh, and all is over; the heartiness of our laughter being in proportion to the suddenness of our surprise, and we can only be surprised once. The best joke misses fire on repetition. Like champagne, its virtue escapes in the effervescence. Yet for all this Hood's works are more widely read and more generally admired now than ever.—Wherein, then, lies the secret of their great popularity? Other comic books grow stale; time robs them of their flavor and steals their charms, but "Hood's Own" is as fresh to-day as when it first appeared. The secret lies in this. Through all Hood's comicalities there is an under-current of truth, of fresh child-like humor, and, paradoxical as it may appear, an intense spirit of sad earnestness. This man, who was wont to tickle the world into laughter, was yet not always merry himself. His tears were as often tears of pain as of joy, and he put on a sunny face at times to hide from friends the agony which too frequently gnawed within. With all his modesty, too, Hood was conscious—as no great man can help being conscious—of his great powers, and their partial, though necessary misapplication. He felt that he was meant to be something better than an inspired jester, and because the world refused him leisure to indulge his aspirations his soul fretted silently. His writings, bristling with merriment, his comic sketches, his inimitable puns, were but the by-play of a noble soul.—*Westminster Review.*

News Items.

The Second National Convention of Instructors of the Blind, met at Indianapolis yesterday. W. Chapin, of Philadelphia, presiding.

At London, Canada, Mrs. Campbell has confessed the murder of her husband on July 14th, implicating a man named Doyle as accessory.

At Pioche, Nevada, on Saturday, Geo. M. Harris, a notorious rough, was shot dead by D. A. Meyendorff, an assayer. Harris had slapped Meyendorff's face to provoke a fight.

A boy of 15 prints a newspaper on a press made by himself in Iowa.

The dearest spot on earth! has been found in the store of the man too mean to advertise.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO TRUST. SOMETHING NEW FOR Farmers, Bee Hives, Sections, Feeders, &c. Agents wanted. Liberal inducements. Copyrighted. Sent by mail for 25 cents. Address Bird, Port Deposit, Maryland. j27-6td&1w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Rossel, Musselman & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors.

A. W. & J. R. RUSSEL.

They return their thanks to their numerous friends for their extended patronage to them, and bespeak for their successors a continuance of the same. JNO. R. RUSSEL, H. D. MUSSELMAN, J. W. HUBLEY, W. G. BENDER.

Lancaster, Aug. 7, 1871. 1md3taw4t3tw

A. W. & J. R. RUSSEL HAVING PURchased the stock of the late firm of Russel, Musselman & Co., will keep on hand a full stock of goods in their line, to which they invite the attention of their customers. Constantly on hand a stock of

HEATERS, STOVES AND RANGES,

OF ALL THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS

BUILDING MATERIAL,

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, HARDWARE,

GLASS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

au7-1md3taw4t3tw A. W. & J. R. RUSSEL.

NOTICE TO CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 7, A. D., 1871.

Chairmen of County Committees are requested to report forthwith to my address:

First. The names and post-office address of each member of County Committee.

Second. The district, names and post-office address of each Vigilance Committee-man.

Third. The date of holding of County Conventions, if not already held.

Fourth. The District and County Ticket if formed.

By order of Executive Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

as-1wdaw COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Honorable HENRY G. LONG, President, and Honorable ALEXANDER L. HAYES and JOHN J. LIBBART, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Lancaster, and Assistant Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lancaster, have issued their Precept, to me directed, requiring me, among other things, to make public Proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and a general Jail Delivery, also a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery, will commence in the Court House in the City of Lancaster, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the third MONDAY in AUGUST, (the 21st), 1871. In pursuance of which Precept PUBLIC NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City Lancaster, in the said County, and all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, of the said City and County of Lancaster, that they be then and there in their own proper persons with their rolls, records and examinations, and inquisitions, and their other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain, in their behalf to be done; and also all those who will prosecute against the prisoners who are or they shall be in the jail of said County of Lancaster are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Lancaster, the 24th day of July, 1871.

F. MYERS, Sheriff.

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LAND ASSOCIATION.

BEAUTY! A HOME!! AND FORTUNE!!

PREMIUM SALE OF THREE HANDSOME NEW STEEL ENGRAVINGS!

A GIFT WORTH FROM $1,00 TO $25,00 GIVEN WITH EACH ENGRAVING!

We have obtained the entire control of the following engravings, which we offer at the low figures of

$2.00 EACH!!

although they are really worth $5.00 each.—They are 19x24 inches, and each is a gem of art.

LURLEY!

A Legend of the Rhine. A female of rare beauty sits on the shore of the river, where the rocks are the most dangerous, and with her song and music charms the unwary sailors to near her, when they meet a watery grave. The subject is full of life, full of emotion, and is altogether a success.

THE DISINHERITED!

A young man, through the wily influence of some in his household, is deprived of a share in his father's house. Having but sorrow as his lot, he departs, and from a neighboring hill he takes his last look and farewell to the scenes of his younger and better days. The heart fills with deep sorrow in examining this subject a well drawn.

THE CHILD CHRIST!

A child with human body and dress, angelic face, and divine eyes, is represented so well that words cannot tell half its worth. We do not think that any engraving has yet reached the excellence of this, in touching the heart and lifting it away to a higher world. The eye never tires of it. The more it is seen, the greater the desire to look again and again.

Also, a correct Lithograph Likeness of

GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON.

The best, largest and handsomest ever published, 19x24 inches, worth $5.00, which we will sell on the same terms, for $2.00. It is truly a gem of art.

A FORTUNE FOR YOU!

With each engraving, till we have sold 50,000 copies, we will give FREE, one share or ticket, entitling each shareholder to one of the following gifts.

Read on, and remember, that every ticket-holder will positively get one of the following, which will be distributed by a drawing

AT DENTON, MARYLAND.

THE LA PIERRE HOTEL, DENTON, MD.,

containing twenty-six rooms, furnished throughout, with all modern conveniences, plenty of out-buildings, stabling for thirty horses; including all outfit, stock, &c., worth cash $25,000

THE PICTURE HILL FARM, CAROLINE CO., MD.,

of 103 ACRES, on the Choptank river, having a steamboat wharf on it, with a good scope of country to support it; with a lime kiln, good buildings, a large variety of fruit, convenient to churches and schools, only six miles from Easton, the largest business town on the Delaware Peninsula ..... $10,000.

THE COLD SPRING FARM!

of 50 ACRES; one mile from Denton, one mile from steamboat landing, five miles from the Maryland and Delaware Railroad; one thousand peach trees, fifty apple trees, choice varieties of strawberries, cherries, plums, apricots, nectarines, quinces, dwarf pears, large and new buildings, worth ..... $8,000.

THE CARTER FARM!

with 80 ACRES; fine orchard, good buildings, choice wheat land ..... $5,000.

A HOUSE IN DENTON!

with one and a half acre orchard, with the finest varieties of fruits ..... $3,000.

ONE HUNDRED SEWING MACHINES! worth from ..... $10 to $150.

50 WALTHAM WATCHES!

Each worth from ..... $40 to $100.

FOUR PIANOS.

TENORIO AND SAN DO MELODEONS.

ONE CASH SUM ..... $3,000.

ONE CASH SUM ..... $1,000.

ONE CASH SUM ..... $500.

THREE CASH SUMS—EACH ..... $100.

FOUR CASH SUMS—EACH ..... $50.

$50,000 GIFTS consisting of Washing Machines, Wringers, Standard Books and Works of Art; none of them can be purchased, at retail, for less than $1, while some are worth $10 and more.

TOTAL VALUE

Of the 50,000 Gifts $100,000.

The drawing will take place, as soon as engravings enough are sold to distribute the tickets, before as many ticket-holders as choose to be present, and to be under their control.

We refer to

The Hon. Jas. Kemp, Clerk of Caroline Co. Court

George H. Rossum, Att. at Law, Denton, Md.

R. K. Richardson, Sheriff of the County.

William Fell, Esq., of Denton, Md.

Mancha & Bro., Real Estate Brokers, Ridgely, Md.

(The above gentlemen will act as Supervisory Committee.)

Refer also to Charles Gooding, Esq., Speaker of the Delaware Senate, all the Leading Men of the Banks, the Editor of this Paper, and the Press of the Peninsula, generally.

We want active men and women, everywhere, to work for us, with whom we will make liberal arrangements, namely, after their ordering their first sample engraving, we will send them one engraving and one ticket FREE, for every four names they send us with $8.00.

To order an Engraving, send us $2.00 in a registered letter, or by Post-office Order, and we will send by return mail, the engraving and the ticket FREE.

Send all your orders for engravings, money, and letters, and all correspondence to our general office, addressed thus:

CAROLINE CO. LAND ASSOCIATION, 6TH AND KING STS., WILMINGTON, DEL.

THE CAROLINE PEARL

Will be sent to all purchasers FREE for one quarter on application. It will give a detailed account of our operations, things from time to time, Newspapers wishing to advertise for us will please send us their lowest rates.

Denton, Caroline County, Md., 1st February 1871. feb15-1yw7

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN BENSON.—LETters Testamentary on the estate of John Benson, late of Mount Joy township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BENSON, Executrix.

H. B. SWARR, Attorney. j26-6tw

ACCOUNTS OF TRUST ESTATES, &C. Lists of the following named Estates will be presented for Confirmation on Monday, August 21, 1871:

Joseph Clark's Assigned Estate, W. C. Boyd, Assignee.

Brice Clark's Assigned Estate, W. C. Boyd, Assignee.

John S. Kise's Assigned Estate, A. R. Witmer, Assignee.

William Constein's Assigned Estate, Wm. Riddle, Assignee.

John Petre's Assigned Estate, Leonard Pirtle, Assignee.

Edmund L. Stahl's Trust Estate, John Zeigler, Trustee.

Francis Springer's Trust Estate, A. B. Reidenbach, et. al. Trustees.

Frederick Sener and Wife's Assigned Estate, Henry Baumgardner, Assignee.

W. D. STAUFFER, Prothonotary.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, July 24, 1871. jy 26 4tw 30

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 4th, 1871, trains will run as follows:

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

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

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

For Oxford 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 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Port Deposit at 9:25 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. Mondays at 5:15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:20 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:40 P. M. Mondays at 6:32 A. M. only.

On Sundays, train leaves Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

a26-1yw17

COACH-MAKERS.

PHILIP DOERSOM, (Successor to Steigerwalt & Doersom,) MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, MARKET WAGONS, &c., Carriages, &c., always on hand and made to order. All work warranted. Repairing done at short notice.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND, East King street, half-square from the Court House. 1ydaw

EDGERLEY & CO., CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS MARKET STREET, IN REAR OF MARKET HOUSES, LANCASTER, PA.

We keep on hand and make up to order the cheapest, latest and neatest styles—such as PHAETONS, BUGGIES, MARKET WAGONS and CARRIAGES of every description.

The secret of our success is that we are all *Practical Mechanics* of different branches of the business. We ask a trial and guarantee satisfaction. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. jy12-3mw26

E. EDGERLEY, J. SHAUD, J. H. NORBECK

ROOFING SLATE.

ROOFING SLATE—PRICES REDUCED The undersigned has constantly on hand a full supply of Roofing Slate for sale at Reduced Prices. Also, an extra LIGHT ROOFING SLATE, intended for slating on shingle roofs.

Employing the very best slaters all work is warranted to be executed in the best manner. Builders and others will find it to their interest to examine the samples at his Agricultural and Seed Warerooms, No. 26 East King street, Lancaster, Pa., 2 doors west of the Court House.

We have also the Asbestos Roofing for flat roofs, or where slate and shingles cannot be used. It is far superior to Pitch or Grave Roofing.

j7-1y17 PETER ERB

EDUCATIONAL.

THE HILL" INSTITUTE! POTTSTOWN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENN'A., ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ARTISTIC, COMMERCIAL

Location Admirable! Twentieth Annual Session! Thorough Preparation for College or Business. For circulars address

REV. GEO. F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES.—Rev Drs. Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Hutton, etc.—Hons. Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, J. S. Yost, B. M. Boyer, M. Russel Thayer, etc. jy27-1tw

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS: SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the County Commissioners' Office until TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the erection and completion of a Wooden Bridge across Pequea Creek, at or near its mouth, near Harnish's Saw Mill, between the townships of Martic and Conestoga.

Specifications of the above Bridge can be seen on application at the County Commissioner's Office.

By Order of the Board,

Attest: JNO. H. SHIRK, Clerk.

aug2-2tdWS&wtd

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A FARM AND IRON-ORE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale his valuable and well-cultivated

FARM OF 160 ACRES,

in Drumore township, Lancaster county, on the State Road, 1½ miles from the Buck. There is running water in every field. The place has on it a Large and Valuable IRON-ORE MINE, which is now worked. Come and see it; or for further information call on or address

B. BYRN, Buck P. O., Lancaster Co., Pa.

aug1-1tds4tw

VALUABLE STORE STAND FOR SALE OR RENT.—The subscriber, failing in health, wishes to retire from business, and takes this method of offering his valuable STORE-STAND, for sale or rent, on reasonable terms, situate in Pleasant View, Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., 4 miles southeast of the Ephrata Railroad Station.

Possession, if desired, will be given on the first day of October, 1871.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to or address

A. M. MARTIN, Reidenbach's Store, P. O. Lanc. co.

a9-4tw32

PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers at private sale a Farm situated in Colerain township, Lancaster county, known as the Jacob Eckman property, on the road leading from Buck to Oregon, near to Posey's Mill, containing

258 ACRES

Patented Land, 200 being in a high state of cultivation, the balance under timber. The farm land is divided into convenient-sized fields by good fences. The buildings consist of a good Two-storied Frame House, well finished and in good repair, a double Bucker Barn, 40x60 feet, with large straw Shed attached, a large Hog House; also a frame house, having been used for a school-house, a lime-kiln, and other improvements.

This farm is very well suited for dairying purposes, having a large creek bottom meadow, and near to railroads.

Any one wishing to see the property, will be shown the same, by calling on the proprietor, one mile from the place. Further information may be had by addressing the subscriber at Mechanics' Grove Post-office, Lancaster county, Pa. Terms accommodating.

SANDERS McCULLOUGH.

aug9-6tw32

FOR SALE, THE "OLD STRICKLER FARM," near Columbia, Lancaster county, ON THURSDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the public house of Joseph H. Black, in Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, one of the finest and best productive Farms in Lancaster county, the "Old Strickler Farm," situate in West Hempfield township, within one mile of the Borough of Columbia, and on the line of the Lancaster and Columbia Turnpike, containing

TWO HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES.

More or less, adjoining lands of John L. Wright, dec'd., Jacob H. Strickler, and others. The improvements consist of a large and commodious two and a half-story BRICK MANSION DWELLING HOUSE, a large SWISSER BARN, and BRICK TENANT HOUSE, Wagon-Shed, Corn-Crib; two Tobacco or Grain-Sheds, 75 by 30 feet each, Straw-Shed, about one hundred feet long, large new Pig-Pens, Carriage-House, Ice-House, and other improvements. There is a Young Orchard containing 100 Apple Trees; planted in 1868, and bearing fruit. Also a large number of bearing peach trees. There is a Well of never-failing Water at the house; also a cistern of large capacity. Running water passes through the entire place from east to west, with three good Springs in different fields.

The land is under high cultivation, the buildings are in good repair and order, and the whole tract is underlaid with Limestone of a superior quality. A number of quarries are opened and in working order. With two good lime kilns in close proximity to them.

This farm is within one mile of Columbia, on the Lancaster road, and close to a number of anthracite furnaces.

For further information, apply to the undersigned, residing in Columbia, or on George Kline, in the City of Lancaster.

aug9-tds2 M. S. STRICKLER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE TAVERN PROPERTY, IN PEQUEA TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER CO. ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1871.

The undersigned, Assignee of Henry Plasterer and Wife, will offer at public sale, on the premises, situated in Penn township, Lancaster county, at the intersection of several public roads leading from Strasburg to Schoenheim borough to Schnellerstown, Lebanon county, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that valuable Tavern Property, located as aforesaid, and known as

THE EAGLE HOTEL,"

lately kept by Henry Plasterer, but now occupied by Jacob Meiliinger, consisting of a Tract of Land,

CONTAINING 2¾ ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a large Two-story Frame Tavern House, with Frame Kitchen attached, Large Frame Stabling, sufficient to accommodate 15 horses, and other necessary outbuildings.

There are also a Well of Excellent Water, with good Pump therein, convenient to the house, Fruit Trees, etc.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, when terms and conditions of sale will be made known by

PETER M. WILL, Assignee of Henry Plasterer and Wife.

aug9-tds3t

A VALUABLE FARM IN LITTLE BRITAIN TOWNSHIP AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers his valuable Farm, situated in the township aforesaid at private sale,

CONTAINING 108 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Nathan Haines, David Christy, John Gibson and others, upon which is erected a two-story Dwelling House, a fine Bank Barn, 64x103 feet, (but recently erected) roofed with slate, with Granaries and Corn Cribs, all complete. Two Apple Orchards and other fruit